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PAEDIATRICS SBA'S 2013

1. A two day old breast fed male infant is vomiting after each feed. Abdominal x-ray demonstrated a "double bubble". What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- ☒ A. duodenal atresia
- B. pyloric stenosis
- C. intussusception
- D. gastric atresia
- E. Normal phenomenon

2. A six-week-old breast fed boy has had projectile vomiting after each feed for the past two week. He is now lethargic, dehydrated and tachypnoeic. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. duodenal atresia
- ☒ B. pyloric stenosis
- C. intussusception
- D. gastric atresia
- E. Normal phenomenon

3. A four month old baby who is thriving has persistent vomiting which seem to worsen when child is put to lie and is associated with crying. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. duodenal atresia
- B. pyloric stenosis
- C. intussusception

- ☒ D. Gastro-oesophageal reflux disease
E. Normal phenomenon

4. An eight year old girl shows signs of moderate dehydration. She has vomited all fluids for 24 hours and the vomit is not bile stained. Her abdomen is now soft and non tender she has two similar episodes in the past year. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- ☒ A. Cyclical vomiting
B. pyloric stenosis
C. intussusception
D. gastric atresia
E. Normal phenomenon

5. A 12 week old thriving baby is, vomiting after every feed. He is developmentally normal and is fed by the bottle at 250ml/kg/day. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. duodenal atresia
☒ B. Over feeding
C. intussusception
D. Gastrooesophageal reflux disease
E. Normal phenomenon

6. A 14 year old boy who went cycling was hit by a car and presented with bruises on the left side of his abdomen. He has left upper quadrant pain. What is the most appropriate investigation?

- ☒ A. Ultrasound scan abdomen
B. MRI scan abdomen
C. Intravenous urogram
D. Abdominal X-ray
E. Chest X-ray

7. A sexually active 13 year old girl presents with a mild non-foul smelling vaginal discharge. What is the single most appropriate diagnosis?

- A. UTI
B. Sexual abuse

- C. Foreign body
- ☒ D. Sexually transmitted disease
- E. Vaginal candida

8. A 6 year old girl is brought with a fouling smelling vaginal discharge. There is no history of sexual abuse. What is the single most appropriate diagnosis?

- A. UTI
- B. Sexual abuse
- ☒ C. Foreign body
- D. Sexually transmitted disease
- E. Vaginal candida

9. A 5 year old girl who is in foster care is noted to have a foul smelling vaginal discharge. She is under-weight. What is the single most appropriate diagnosis

- A. UTI
- B. Sexual abuse
- ☒ C. Foreign body
- D. Sexually transmitted disease
- E. Vaginal candida

10. A 12 year old girl who underwent a renal transplant 4 months ago presents with a white curdy vaginal discharge. What is the single most appropriate investigation

- A. UTI
- B. Sexual abuse
- C. Foreign body
- D. Sexually transmitted disease
- ☒ E. Vaginal candida

11. A 2 year old boy frequency and dysuria is shown to have vesico-uretic reflux. He is treated for the acute infection and you want him to stay healthy until surgical intervention. What is the single most appropriate intervention?

- ☒ A. prophylactic antibiotics
- B. Give treatment dose antibiotics
- C. No action required

- D. Mid stream urine
- E. Intravenous urogram

12. A 6 year old girl presents with a fever, frequency, dysuria and abdominal pain. What is the single most appropriate intervention?

- A. prophylactic antibiotics
- B. Give treatment dose antibiotics
- C. No action required
- ☒ D. Mid stream urine
- E. Intravenous urogram

13. A 5 year old boy presents with dysuria, fever, frequency and vomiting. He is treated for his UTI and is now fine. Abdominal ultrasound shows no abnormalities. What is the single most appropriate intervention?

- A. prophylactic antibiotics
- B. Give treatment dose antibiotics
- ☒ C. Micturating urothogram
- D. Mid stream urine
- E. Intravenous urogram

14. A 5 month old baby presents with vomiting, following a 2 hour history of abdominal pain associated with drawing up of legs. The mother says her baby has passed reddish stool. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Pyelonephritis
- B. Gastroenteritis
- ☒ C. Intussusception
- D. Mickel's diverticulum
- E. Pyloric stenosis

15. A 12 year old girl presents with fever, flank pain. An abdominal tenderness is found on examination. Urine microscopy shows no haematuria. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- ☒ A. Pyelonephritis
- B. Gastroenteritis
- C. Intussusception
- D. Mickel's diverticulum
- E. Pyloric stenosis

16. An eight year old girl shows signs of moderate dehydration. She has vomited all fluids for 24 hours and the vomit is not bile stained. Her abdomen is now soft and non-tender. She has had two similar episodes in the past year. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Pyelonephritis
- B. Gastroenteritis
- C. Intussusception
- D. Mickel's diverticulum
- ☒ E. Cyclical vomiting

17. A six week old breast fed girl has had projectile vomiting after every feed for the past two weeks. She is now lethargic, dehydrated and tachypnoeic. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Pyelonephritis
- B. Gastroenteritis
- C. Intussusception
- D. Mickel's diverticulum
- ☒ E. Pyloric stenosis

18. A one day old breast fed infant is vomiting after each feed. Abdominal X-ray demonstrated a "double-bubble", What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- ☒ A. Duodenal atresia
- B. Gastroenteritis
- C. Intussusception
- D. Mickel's diverticulum
- E. Pyloric stenosis

19. A 6 year old febrile girl drowsy and vomiting. She is being treated for otitis media by her GP. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- ☒ A. Pyelonephritis
- B. Gastroenteritis
- C. Intussusception
- D. Mickel's diverticulum
- E. Pyloric stenosis

meningitis

20. 8 days after a premature birth, a mother notices her baby is crying excessively and has passed blood and mucus per recta. The

infant is still in the special care baby unit (SCBU). What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- ☒ A. Necrotising enterocolitis
- B. Gastroenteritis
- C. Intussusception
- D. Mickel's diverticulum
- E. Pyloric stenosis

21. A 15 year old boy who is thriving has a mild abdominal pain and is passing "rice water" stools. She has been at a mates' birthday party the night before. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- ☒ A. Pyelonephritis
- ☒ B. Gastroenteritis
- C. Intussusception
- D. Mickel's diverticulum
- E. Pyloric stenosis

22. A 4 year Irish girl looks wasted and appears short for her age. The mother reports the daughter has been vomiting on several occasions in the past, with associated diarrhoea. The SHO thinks she has an enteropathy and on serology IgA gliadin and endomysial antibodies are found. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- ☒ A. Coeliac disease
- B. Gastroenteritis
- C. Intussusception
- D. Cystic fibrosis
- E. Pyloric stenosis

23. A five year old girl and her mother are referred by the general practitioner (GP) to the accident and emergency department. The mother gives a history of vaginal discharge accompanied by irritation and redness of the vulva. A vulva swab has been negative on culture. What is the single most appropriate management?

- A. adhesive test for enterobius
- B. Advice on local hygiene
- ☒ C. Examination under local anaesthesia
- D. Topical antifungal
- E. Urine specimen for culture

24. A seven year girl has been waking most nights complaining of itching in the vulval area. She has occasional central abdominal pain. She has perineal excoriation. What is the single most appropriate management?

- ☒ A. adhesive test for enterobius
- B. Advice on local hygiene
- C. Examination under local anaesthesia
- D. Topical antifungal
- E. Urine specimen for culture

25. A three year old girl brought into the accident and emergency department because her mother has found bloodstained discharge on her underpants for several weeks. Her vulva appears normal. What is the single most appropriate management?

- A. adhesive test for enterobius
- B. Advice on local hygiene
- ☒ C. Examination under local anaesthesia
- D. Topical antifungal
- E. Urine specimen for culture

26. A 12 year old girl with diabetes has recently had a urine infection requiring antibiotics. She well but complains of constant severe itching over the vulva and has dysuria her vulva is excoriated and inflamed. What is the single most appropriate management?

- A. adhesive test for enterobius
- B. Advice on local hygiene
- C. Examination under local anaesthesia
- ☒ D. Topical antifungal
- E. Urine specimen for culture

27. A 3 year old child who has been out of nappies for 6 months has been soiling herself in the last 2-3 days. What is the most appropriate action?

- A. adhesive test for enterobius
- B. Advice on local hygiene
- C. Examination under local anaesthesia
- D. Topical antifungal
- ☒ E. Urine specimen for culture

28. A 14 year girl is brought to the accident and emergency department after becoming increasingly drowsy at home. She has

recently lost weight and has complained of increasing thirst. She is tachypnoeic and shocked. What is the single most used diagnostic test?

- A. Full blood count
- B. Lumbar puncture
- ☒ C. Serum glucose
- D. Chest x-ray
- E. Blood culture

29. A two year old girl brought to the accident and emergency department after suddenly developing urticaria, swollen eyelids, wheeze, sneezing and vomiting. Her mother is concerned about the cause of her symptoms. What is the single most appropriate investigation?

- A. Laryngoscope
- B. Lumbar puncture
- C. Serum glucose
- D. Chest x-ray
- ☒ E. RAST (radio allergosorbent test)

30. A 12 year old girl is brought to the accident and emergency department with a six hour history of fever and irritability. Her Glasgow coma scale (GCS) is 10. She has a purpuric rash. Her serum glucose concentration is normal. What is the single most useful diagnostic test?

- ☒ A. Full blood count
- B. Lumbar puncture
- C. Serum glucose
- D. Chest x-ray
- E. Blood culture

31. A two year old girl is brought to the accident and emergency department by her heavily pregnant mother. The child is shocked and I reported to have vomited some brown material after being unsupervised for several hours. What is the single most useful diagnostic test?

- ☒ A. Serum iron concentration
- B. Lumbar puncture
- C. Serum glucose

- D. Toxicology
- E. Blood culture

32. A three week old baby boy presents with projectile vomiting. After 48 hours he remains hungry, afebrile and alert. On inspection after a feed visible peristalsis is seen across his abdomen. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- ☒ A. Pyloric stenosis
- B. Intussusception
- C. Urinary tract infection
- D. Duodenal atresia
- E. Mesenteric adenitis

33. A five month old baby girl presents with recurrent vomiting for three days. She has episodes of crying and drawing up her knees. Her mother reports that there has been red staining in nappies. On examination of the abdomen the right iliac fossa feels empty feels empty and there is a sausage shaped mass across the epigastrium. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Pyloric stenosis
- ☒ B. Intussusception
- C. Urinary tract infection
- D. Duodenal atresia
- E. Mesenteric adenitis

34. A four month old baby girl has vomited several times daily since she was born. She continues to feed well and to thrive. Her mother notices that the vomiting is reduced when she is strapped in her car seat, and has reduced since solid feeding was introduced two weeks previously. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Pyloric stenosis
- ☒ B. Gastroesophageal reflux
- C. Urinary tract infection
- D. Duodenal atresia
- E. Mesenteric adenitis

35. A three month old baby has recurrent episodes of vomiting associated with fever. She has no diarrhea and no rash. Her weight velocity is declining away from her centile line. She is alert and examination is normal. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Chest infection
- B. Meningitis
- ☒ C. Urinary tract infection
- D. Duodenal atresia
- E. Mesenteris adenitis

36. A six month old baby boy presents because he has been vomiting for 48 hours. He then develops frequent loose stools. His temperature is 38°C. He is refusing solids but continues to take fluids with some persuasion. His five year old brother had similar illness one week earlier. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- ☒ A. Gastroenteritis
- B. Meningitis
- C. Urinary tract infection
- D. Duodenal atresia
- E. Mesenteris adenitis

37. A 3 year old girl with a running nose, fever and loss of appetite, presents to hospital. This was followed by stridor and cough described by the mothers as 'barking'. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- ☒ A. Croup
- B. Meningitis
- C. Epiglottitis
- D. Duodenal atresia
- E. Mesenteris adenitis

38. A 4 year old boy presents to the A and E department with severe difficulty in breathing and stridor. He was febrile and had a pulse of 200 beats/min. throat cultures done upon arrival revealed a growth of haemophilus influenza type b. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Pyloric stenosis
- B. Meningitis
- C. Urinary tract infection
- D. Duodenal atresia
- E. Mesenteris adenitis

Spigel

39. A 5 year old girl was born after a normal delivery and has been developing normally. After an acute illness, a regression of milestones has been noticed. What is the single likely aetiological factor?

- ☒ A. bacterial meningitis
- ☐ B. Duchenne muscular dystrophy
- ☐ C. Fragile X syndrome
- ☐ D. Familial predisposition
- ☐ E. Normal finding

40. A 2 year girl was born weighing 4kg after a labour that lasted 18hrs in a mother of 2. She is able to stand but is yet to walk. The mother says her other child had similar history. What is the single likely aetiological factor?

- ☐ A. bacterial meningitis
- ☐ B. Duchenne muscular dystrophy
- ☐ C. Fragile X syndrome
- ☐ D. Familial predisposition
- ☒ E. Normal finding

41. A 6 year old boy with a birth head circumference of 29cm and short palpebral fissure is found to be mentally retarded. The boy's mother is on acamprosate. What is the single likely aetiological factor?

- ☐ A. bacterial meningitis
- ☐ B. Duchenne muscular dystrophy
- ☒ C. Alcohol fetal syndrome
- ☐ D. Familial predisposition
- ☐ E. Normal finding

42. A 25 year old bartender gives birth to a 2.9kg baby boy. The baby is found to have a head circumference of 32cm. She has had her job for the last 6 years. What is the single likely aetiological factor?

- ☒ A. Alcohol fetal syndrome
- ☐ B. Duchenne muscular dystrophy
- ☐ C. Fragile X syndrome
- ☐ D. Familial predisposition
- ☐ E. Normal finding

43. A 14 month old girl with fever is dribbling saliva and refusing food and drinks. What is single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Appendicitis
- B. Viral gastroenteritis
- C. Diabetic ketoacidosis
- ☒ D. Primary herpetic gingivostomatitis
- E. Bronchiolitis

44. A 14 year old boy has had abdominal pain, anorexia and fever of 38°C for one day. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- ☒ A. Appendicitis
- B. Viral gastroenteritis
- C. Diabetic ketoacidosis
- D. Primary herpetic gingivostomatitis
- E. Bronchiolitis

45. A 12 year old girl with lethargy and weight loss over the past month has been increasingly unwell over the last 48 hours and on admission is drowsy and confused. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Appendicitis
- ☒ B. Viral gastroenteritis
- C. Diabetic ketoacidosis
- D. Primary herpetic gingivostomatitis
- E. Bronchiolitis

46. A 12 year old boy has had bloody diarrhea, fever and colicky abdominal pain for 24 hours. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- ☒ A. Appendicitis
- B. Viral gastroenteritis
- C. Diabetic ketoacidosis
- D. Primary herpetic gingivostomatitis
- E. Bronchiolitis

47. These children present with frequent recurrent episodes of temper, crying, apnea and loss of consciousness. The condition occurs between one and three years of age and then resolves completely. All investigations will be normal. What is the single most likely underlying cause?

- ☒ A. Breath holding spells
- B. Febrile convulsion
- C. Hypoglycaemia
- D. Vasovagal syncope
- E. Prolonged QT syndrome

48. The condition has autosomal dominant inheritance. The children present with recurrent episodes of loss of consciousness with pallor. It persists into adult life and may cause sudden death. What is the single most likely underlying cause?

- A. Breath holding spells
- B. Febrile convulsion
- C. Hypoglycaemia
- D. Vasovagal syncope
- ☒ E. Prolonged QT syndrome

49. This condition causes episodes of loss of consciousness triggered by unpleasant experiences, frequently in adolescent & may be preceded by right headedness and is associated with pallor. Recovery is rapid and complete. Investigations are normal. Improvement expected by adult life. What is the single most likely underlying cause?

- A. Breath holding spells
- B. Febrile convulsion
- C. Hypoglycaemia
- ☒ D. Vasovagal syncope
- E. Prolonged QT syndrome

50. This condition produces episodes of loss consciousness and pale, clammy skin in child with diabetes. The conditions improve over when the patient adheres to the regime of regular meals. What is the single most likely underlying cause?

- A. Breath holding spells
- B. Febrile convulsion
- ☒ C. Hypoglycaemia
- D. Vasovagal syncope
- E. Prolonged QT syndrome

51. This condition induces many brief attacks each day in infants of six months of age. Attacks are characterized by frequent body jerks loss of awareness. The baby's development likely to be seriously impaired

the electroencephalogram (EEG) is abnormal. What is the single most likely underlying cause?

- A. Breath holding spells
- B. Febrile convulsion
- ☒ C. Infantile spasms
- D. Vasovagal syncope
- E. Prolonged QT syndrome

52. A three month old baby boy was miserable and cried for two hours following his first routine immunization with diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, Haemophilus influenza B (HiB) and meningitis C. What is the single most appropriate action?

- A. Defer immunization for 2 weeks
- B. Never give immunization
- C. Give half dose
- D. Give inactivated vaccine
- ☒ E. Proceed with standard immunizations

53. A 15 month old boy is due to have his measles, mumps and rubella MMR vaccine. There is a family history of egg allergy. He is febrile with acute Otitis media. What is the single most appropriate action?

- ☒ A. Defer immunization for 2 weeks
- B. Never give immunization
- C. Give half dose
- D. Give inactivated vaccine
- E. Proceed with standard immunizations

54. A 2 month old baby girl is due to have her first immunization with diphtheria, polio, tetanus, haemophilus influenza B HIB and meningitis C. There is a family history of epilepsy. What is the single most appropriate action?

- A. Defer immunization for 2 weeks
- B. Never give immunization
- C. Give half dose
- D. Give inactivated vaccine
- ☒ E. Proceed with standard immunizations

55. A 12 month old boy with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome AIDS is to have his measles, mumps and rubella MMR Vaccination. What is the single most appropriate action?

- A. Defer immunization for 2 weeks
- ☒ B. Never give immunization
- C. Give half dose
- D. Give inactivated vaccine
- E. Proceed with standard immunizations

56. A healthy baby boy is born at term to a woman who was unwell with confirmed acute Hepatitis B during pregnancy. The mother is very concerned that she may have infected the baby with Hepatitis B. What single preventative intervention should be given to the baby?

- A. Full course of hepatitis vaccinations
- B. Hepatitis B immunoglobulin's
- C. Hepatitis B status testing
- ☒ D. Hepatitis vaccine and hepatitis immunoglobulin
- E. Hepatitis vaccine as single dose

57. A six yr old boy presents with fever and is unable to swallow his saliva. He has a temperature of 39°C, a pulse rate of 130 beats/minute and a respiratory rate of 40/minute. What is the single most appropriate initial management?

- ☒ A. Emergency help from the anaesthetist and ENT surgeon
- B. Establish and intravenous line
- C. Examine the throat
- D. Neck x-ray
- E. Give intravenous penicillin

58. An 18 month girl who has had single urinary tract infection is seen in outpatients. She had never vomited but these improved with a course of trimethoprim. Urine culture became negative. Subsequently a micturating cystogram showed bilateral Vesico-ureteric reflux. What is the single most appropriate management?

- A. No treatment required
- B. Oxybutinin
- ☒ C. Ureteric surgery
- D. Give trimethoprim
- E. Prophylactic antibiotics

59. A 6 month old child develops mild icterus while she is still breastfed by the mother. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Breast milk jaundice
- B. Congenital viral infection
- C. Thalassemia
- D. Hepatitis A Sickle cell disease
- E. Biliary atresia

60. A child accompanying a Srilankan mother is found to have hemoglobin concentration of 10g/dl. He also has mild jaundice. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Breast milk jaundice
- B. Congenital viral infection
- C. Thalassemia
- D. Hepatitis A Sickle cell disease
- E. Biliary atresia

61. An African woman presents to the A & E Department with a jaundiced child. The child had several episodes of chest and joint pains. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Breast milk jaundice
- B. Congenital viral infection
- C. Thalassemia
- D. Hepatitis A Sickle cell disease
- E. Biliary atresia

62. A child presents with fever and jaundice for a few days. On examination, he was found to have hepatomegaly. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Breast milk jaundice
- B. Congenital viral infection
- C. Thalassemia
- D. Hepatitis A Sickle cell disease
- E. Biliary atresia

63. A 6 yr old boy complained of severe pain in his right leg after falling off his bicycle one hour ago. He is brought to the A & E Department by his parents. There is deformity and swelling over his right shin. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Fracture
- B. Accidental bruising
- C. Non accidental injury
- D. Osteogenesis imperfecta

E. Accidental bruising

64. An 8 month old baby girl has what appears to be a large single area of bruising over the lower back. Her father is white and her mother is black African. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- ☒ A. Normal finding
- ☐ B. Accidental bruising
- ☐ C. Non accidental injury
- ☐ D. Osteogenesis imperfecta
- ☐ E. Accidental bruising

65. A 10 yr old girl is brought to the A & E Department by her step father. There is petechial bruising at the waistline and around the ankles. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- ☐ A. Fracture
- ☐ B. Accidental bruising
- ☒ C. Non accidental injury
- ☐ D. Osteogenesis imperfecta
- ☐ E. Accidental bruising

66. A 5 yr old girl presents with sore foot after playing sports at her new school. The general practitioner GP is concerned about multiple small bruises of different sizes over her shins. She is otherwise well. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- ☐ A. Fracture
- ☒ B. Accidental bruising
- ☐ C. Non accidental injury
- ☐ D. Osteogenesis imperfecta
- ☐ E. Accidental bruising

67. A mother brought her child 2 hours after paracetamol ingestion. When do you check the blood levels?

- ☒ A. After 2 hours
- ☐ B. After 1 hour
- ☐ C. After 4 hours
- ☐ D. After 8 hours
- ☐ E. After 30 minutes

68. A mother wants to know the risk of their second child developing cystic fibrosis.

- ☐ A. 1:2
- ☒ B. 1:4

- C. 1:8
- D. 1:16
- E. 0

69. A mother is concerned that her 18 months old son has a vocabulary of ten words but cannot form a sentence. What is the single most appropriate management?

- A. arrange for hearing tests
- ☒ B. Reassure
- C. Refer to ENT
- D. Refer for developmental assessment
- E. Broad spectrum antibiotics

70. A mother presents with her six months old son who is not vocalizing. She has also noticed that he does not respond to loud noises. His motor milestones are normal. What is the single most appropriate management?

- ☒ A. arrange for hearing tests
- B. Reassure
- C. Refer to ENT
- D. Refer for developmental assessment
- E. Broad spectrum antibiotics

71. A mother presents with her 12 months old daughter. The child has no meaningful words, is unable to sit unaided and cannot play with her toys. She does not laugh and has poor interaction with siblings. What is the single most appropriate management?

- A. arrange for hearing tests
- B. Reassure
- C. Refer to ENT
- ☒ D. Refer for developmental assessment
- E. Broad spectrum antibiotics

72. A mother presents with her 3 yr old son who has indistinct nasal speech. He snores at night and has restless sleep. He is tired by day. What is the single most appropriate management?

- A. arrange for hearing tests
- B. Reassure
- ☒ C. Refer to ENT
- D. Refer for developmental assessment
- E. Broad spectrum antibiotics

73. A four week old baby girl has been diagnosed as having breast-milk jaundice. She is otherwise well. What is the single most appropriate management?

- ☒ A. continue breast feeding
- B. exchange transfusion
- C. Phototherapy
- D. Stop breast feeding
- E. Increase fluid intake

74. A child 18 months old has episodes of sweet getting stuck up on the throat, has been cleared now, parents are worried and ask if it happens again what do we do?

- A. helmlich manoeuvre
- ☒ B. Back blows and chest compression with child on the lap
- C. Back blows and chest compression
- D. Laryngoscope
- E. Intubate

75. A child 2 yrs old who never had any immunizations because the parents are worried about the side effects. Now he presents with a wound. What is the most appropriate vaccination?

- A. tetanus immunoglobulin
- ☒ B. Tetanus vaccinations and immunoglobulin
- C. Tetanus toxin
- D. Tetanus vaccination
- E. Check status

76. A one yr old boy is brought to the A & E Department with a five-day history of diarrhoea and vomiting. For 24 hours he has been unable to tolerate any oral fluids. In the last hour he has become drowsy. His skin turgor is reduced and his skin is mottled. His eyes are sunken. His heart rate is 180 beats/minute and capillary refill is prolonged. What is the single most appropriate immediate treatment?

- ☒ A. Intravenous fluid bolus over 20 minutes
- B. IV fluids over 4 hours
- C. NGT
- D. Oral rehydration fluid
- E. IV fluid over 24 hours

77. A child is brought with a fracture femur, no evidence of trauma. What is the most appropriate diagnosis?

- A. Nutrition assessment
- B. Examination under anaesthesia
- C. Coagulation screen
- D. Inform police
- E. CT scan head

78. A bruise is noted on a child's hand, mother stopped the child from running. What is the most appropriate diagnosis?

- A. arrange for hearing tests
- B. Reassure
- C. Refer to ENT
- D. Refer for developmental assessment
- E. Broad spectrum antibiotics

79. A child of unemployed parents, exam reveals no improvement from last check up. What is the most appropriate diagnosis?

- A. arrange for hearing tests
- B. Reassure
- C. Refer to ENT
- D. Refer for developmental assessment
- E. Broad spectrum antibiotics

80. A child brought with bleeding p/v and her vagina is sore and shows excoriations. What is the most appropriate diagnosis?

- A. arrange for hearing tests
- B. Reassure
- C. Refer to ENT
- D. Refer for developmental assessment
- E. Broad spectrum antibiotics

81. An 18 yr old mother brings her one yr old child to the A & E. Child is drowsy and left pupil is dilated. What is the most appropriate diagnosis?

- A. arrange for hearing tests
- B. Reassure
- C. Refer to ENT
- D. Refer for developmental assessment
- E. Broad spectrum antibiotics

82. Parents bring their child with a skin rash according to them is glass test negative. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. arrange for hearing tests

- B. Reassure
- C. Refer to ENT
- D. Refer for developmental assessment
- E. Broad spectrum antibiotics

angitis

83. A mother brings her son with diarrhea and non blanching rash. What is the most appropriate diagnosis?

- A. meningitis
- ☒ B. HSP
- C. Measels
- D. Rubella
- E. Varicella

84. A mother brings her son who has suffered fever followed by a rash on third day. What is the most appropriate diagnosis?

- A. meningitis
- B. HSP
- C. Measels
- D. Rubella
- E. Varicella

85. A 10 yr old boy is admitted for a right inguinal hemiotomy. His blood pressure is normal but his pulse is irregular. What is the next appropriate next action?

- A. abdominal X-ray
- B. chest X-ray
- C. CT abdomen
- D. Full blood count
- E. Respiratory function test

ECG

86. An eight yr old girl with extensive eczema is admitted for abdominal surgery. She has had significant wheeze for the past yr and she has slight central cyanosis and moderate exertion. Her chest x-ray is normal. What is the next appropriate next action?

- A. abdominal X-ray
- B. chest X-ray
- C. CT abdomen
- D. Full blood count
- ☒ E. Respiratory function test

87. A 12 yr old boy is admitted for removal of a testicular swelling. On abdominal examination he has an epigastric mass, chest and

abdominal x-rays are unremarkable. What is the next appropriate next action?

- A. abdominal X-ray
- B. chest X-ray
- C. CT abdomen
- D. Full blood count
- E. Respiratory function test

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