

MCQs

Instruction:

1. Please use pencil to shade the box for the best and correct answer (only one answer for each question).
2. Send back the answer sheet (see loose leaf page) to the Hong Kong College of Paediatricians. One point will be awarded to each article if ≥ 3 of the 5 answers are correct. The total score of the 4 articles will be 4 CME points.

(A) Clinical Analysis of 220 Infants Less Than 12 Months Old with Measles

1. Which of the following is not a manifestation of measles?
 - a. Fever
 - b. Koplik's spot
 - c. Pigment
 - d. Diarrhoea
 - e. Haematuria
2. What is the most common complication of measles?
 - a. Pneumonia
 - b. Fever seizure
 - c. Diarrhoea
 - d. Laryngitis
 - e. Liver dysfunction
3. When does the measles outbreaks mostly occur?
 - a. January to March
 - b. April to June
 - c. July to September
 - d. October to December
 - e. Whole year
4. Which age of infants suffer the highest morbidity of measles?
 - a. <3 months
 - b. 3~6months
 - c. 6~8months
 - d. 8~12months
 - e. None of the above
5. When is the first dose of measles vaccine performed in mainland of China?
 - a. At 8 months
 - b. At 12 months
 - c. At 18 months
 - d. At 3 years
 - e. At 2 years

(B) Comparison of Conversion Reasons in Paediatric Laparoscopic Surgery to Adult Literature

1. Which of the following is not an advantage of laparoscopic surgery?
 - a. Less postoperative pain
 - b. Shorter hospital stay
 - c. Quicker return to daily activities
 - d. Cheaper devices
 - e. Better cosmesis
2. Which one of the following is a common surgical challenge for infants and children?
 - a. Diabetes Mellitus
 - b. Hypertension
 - c. Chronic Lung Diseases
 - d. Vascular Diseases
 - e. Hypothermia
3. Which one of the following is not a risk factor for conversion in laparoscopic appendectomy?
 - a. Comorbidities
 - b. Dense adhesions
 - c. Long appendix vermiformis
 - d. Technical difficulties
 - e. Difficulties in identifying organs
4. Which one of the following is not a common conversion reason for laparoscopic Nissen fundoplication?
 - a. Hepatomegaly
 - b. Oesophagitis
 - c. Inadequate visualisation
 - d. Redo surgery
 - e. Gastrointestinal duplication cysts
5. Which one of the following is the correct strategy of conversion?
 - a. One should convert if only there is excessive bleeding
 - b. Conversion should not be an option in any situation
 - c. One should not hesitate to convert in any condition which seems to make laparoscopy difficult
 - d. Conversion should be thought if only it is not expensive
 - e. Conversion reasons are same in all kind of operations

(C) Developmentally-induced Hypothyroidism Alters mRNA Expression of Cerebral Angiotensin II Type 1 and Type 2 Receptors of Offspring in a Mouse Model

1. What is the functional component of brain renin-angiotensin system?
 - a. Angiotensinogen
 - b. Peptidases
 - c. Angiotensin
 - d. Specific receptors
 - e. All of the above
2. Which kind of biological effect is ascribed to the activation of AT2?
 - a. Vasoconstriction
 - b. Cellular growth
 - c. Proliferation
 - d. Apoptosis
 - e. None of the above
3. Where does the renin-angiotensin system exist?
 - a. The circulatory system
 - b. Heart
 - c. Kidney
 - d. Brain
 - e. All of the above
4. The brain renin-angiotensin system is involved in?
 - a. Blood pressure control
 - b. Drinking behaviour
 - c. Sodium intake
 - d. Cognitive performance
 - e. All of the above
5. In the brain, which type of cell is the principal cellular source of brain angiotensin II?
 - a. Neuron
 - b. Oligodendrocyte
 - c. Astrocyte
 - d. Microglia
 - e. Ependymal cell

(D) Update on *Helicobacter pylori* Infection in Children

1. In children, which of the following situations is the testing of *Helicobacter pylori* indicated?
 - a. Abdominal pain
 - b. Constipation
 - c. Peptic ulcer disease
 - d. Weight loss
 - e. Chronic diarrhoea
2. According to a study in Bolivia, how high was the re-infection rate at 1 year after successful eradication of *Helicobacter pylori* infection in young children?
 - a. 1%
 - b. 3%
 - c. 7%
 - d. 10%
 - e. 20%
3. Which of the following is NOT the risk of eradication treatment of *Helicobacter pylori* infection in children?
 - a. Iron deficiency anaemia
 - b. Abdominal cramp
 - c. Diarrhoea
 - d. Undesirable alteration of the gut microbiome
 - e. Treatment failure
4. According to a population-based study, what was the prevalence of *Helicobacter pylori* infection in Hong Kong Chinese children?
 - a. 1%
 - b. 5%
 - c. 8%
 - d. 13%
 - e. 40%
5. Which of the following antibiotics is NOT recommended by both ESPGHAN/NASPGHAN and ACG Guidelines for the treatment of *Helicobacter pylori* infection?
 - a. Amoxicillin
 - b. Vancomycin
 - c. Clarithromycin
 - d. Metronidazole
 - e. Levofloxacin

Answers of July issue 2018

(A) 1. c; 2. b; 3. d; 4. e; 5. c

(B) 1. d; 2. e; 3. c; 4. a; 5. c

(C) 1. e; 2. b; 3. d; 4. a; 5. b

(D) 1. c; 2. b; 3. e; 4. c; 5. a