

MCQ

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.
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(A) Risk Factors for Myocardial Damage and Its Effects on the Prognosis of Children with Severe Pneumonia: A Cross-sectional Study

1. Which of the following is not a complication of severe pneumonia in children?
 - a. Myocardial damage
 - b. Hypoxaemia
 - c. Diabetic ketoacidosis
 - d. Acidosis
 - e. Phenylketonuria
2. Which of the following is not an influential factor in severe pneumonia in children?
 - a. Age
 - b. Gender
 - c. Duration
 - d. Severe stunting
 - e. Severe fever
3. Which of the following is not a factor influencing myocardial injury in children with severe pneumonia combined with myocardial injury?
 - a. Age
 - b. Gender
 - c. Hypoxaemia
 - d. Hypokalaemia
 - e. Hypoproteinaemia
4. Which of the following is not a measure of myocardial damage?
 - a. CRP
 - b. CK-MB
 - c. cTnI
 - d. NT-proBNP
 - e. LDH
5. Which of the following is not a diagnostic criterion for severe pneumonia in children?
 - a. Hypoxaemia
 - b. Dehydration
 - c. Respiratory distress
 - d. Hypokalaemia
 - e. Abnormal electrocardiogram

(B) Caustic Ingestion in the Paediatric Age: Single Centre Experience

1. Which of the following sentence is true for caustic ingestion?
 - a. Ingestion of acids usually causes deep penetration of tissue.
 - b. Alkaline agents cause liquefactive necrosis and saponification.
 - c. Alkaline agents resulting in more gastric than oesophageal injuries.
 - d. Acidic agents are usually colourless and relatively tasteless.
 - e. Alkaline agents are usually consumed in small volumes because of the pungent smell and a disagreeable taste compared with alkaline substances.
2. Which of the following endoscopic scoring is used to evaluate/grade esophageal damage after caustic ingestion?
 - a. Los Angeles classification /Los Angeles grading of esophagitis
 - b. Forrest classification
 - c. Zargar's classification
 - d. Savary and Miller grading
 - e. Mayo score

3. Which of the following diagnostic method is most sensitive for acute esophageal injury after caustic ingestion?
 - a. Barium esophagography
 - b. Colonoscopy
 - c. Esophageal manometry
 - d. Conventional 24-h pH meter
 - e. Upper gastrointestinal endoscopy
4. Which of the following factors are related to the extent of esophageal injury after caustic ingestion?
 - a. Amount of caustic agents
 - b. Concentration of caustic agents
 - c. Duration of tissue contact with caustic agents
 - d. pH of caustic agents
 - e. All of the above
5. Which of the following is late-developing complication of caustic ingestion?
 - a. Esophageal oedema
 - b. Ulcerations of esophagus
 - c. Vomiting
 - d. Esophageal stricture
 - e. Respiratory distress
3. Which of the following are part of the 5 aspects covered by the consensus meeting?
 - a. Reporting the research manpower
 - b. Reporting the method of the two rounds of the Delphi Survey
 - c. Putting forward the key points to be discussed
 - d. Thoroughly discussing on the diagnostic criteria
 - e. Voting on the outcomes
4. After the Delphi study, the outcome set of abdominal Henoch-Schonlein purpura consists of:
 - a. The degree of abdominal pain
 - b. Time to abdominal pain disappearance
 - c. Time to bloody stool disappearance
 - d. Safety, including the incidence of adverse reactions or complications
 - e. All of the above
5. One of the major limitations of this study is that:
 - a. The western doctors are under-represented
 - b. The traditional Chinese medicine practitioners are under-represented
 - c. The pharmacists are over-represented
 - d. The patients are under-represented
 - e. The statisticians are over-represented

(C) Research on Establishing a Core Outcome Set for Clinical Research of Traditional Chinese Medicine in Children with Abdominal Henoch-Schonlein Purpura

1. The clinical manifestations of Henoch-Schonlein purpura may varies, but which of the following is not part of them:
 - a. Diarrhoea
 - b. Abdominal pain
 - c. Gastrointestinal bleeding
 - d. Palpable purpuric rash
 - e. Arthralgia
2. Which one is not part of the common core outcome set adopted in this study?
 - a. Health problems
 - b. Target population
 - c. Intervention measures
 - d. Research type
 - e. Complications

(D) Effect of Nutritional Status on Vitamin K2 in Children with Picky Eating Habits: A Retrospective Study

1. In addition to serve as a key factor in coagulation, vitamin K2 (VK2) has the following clinical benefit as well, except:
 - a. Inhibitor of vascular calcification
 - b. Antioxidant
 - c. Antimicrobials
 - d. Improve the quality of bones
 - e. Improve insulin sensitivity
2. The definitions of picky eating used in this research settings including the followings, except:
 - a. Limited number of food items in the diet
 - b. Unwillingness to try new foods
 - c. Limited intake of vegetables and some other food groups
 - d. Pica, eating non-food items
 - e. Strong food preferences (likes/dislikes)

3. In this study, the rate of vitamin deficiency among picky eaters was in the order from highest to lowest for the 3 fat soluble vitamin, which one is correct?
 - a. Vit A, Vit D, Vit K
 - b. Vit A, Vit K, Vit D
 - c. Vit D, Vit A, Vit K
 - d. Vit K, Vit A, Vit D
 - e. Vit D, Vit D, Vit A

4. It was mentioned that the prevalence of VK2 deficiency was not commonly reported in the literature. It was mainly due to:
 - a. Ignorance
 - b. Unknown usefulness
 - c. Limitation of technology
 - d. Financial reason
 - e. Investigators' choice

5. Which of the following parenting style appears to increase the likelihood of picky eating?
 - a. Authoritative parenting
 - b. Neglected parenting
 - c. Liberal parenting
 - d. Obsessive parenting
 - e. Disciplinary parenting

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

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

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

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