1. The pathophysiologic changes associated with disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) include all of the following EXCEPT:
   A. Positive fibrin split products in the serum.
   B. Reduced plasma levels of factors II, V, and VIII.
   C. Positive protamine precipitation test.
   D. Thrombocytosis.
   E. Hypofibrinogenemia.

2. All of the following laboratory tests are used to diagnose DIC EXCEPT:
   A. Partial thromboplastin time to evaluate the intrinsic coagulation system.
   B. Thrombin level.
   C. Prothrombin time to evaluate the extrinsic coagulation system.
   D. Platelet count.
   E. Fibrinogen concentration.

3. The goals of therapy of DIC include all of the following EXCEPT:
   A. Treatment of the underlying disease.
   B. Replacement of the coagulation factors.
   C. Treatment of hypotension.
   D. Anticoagulation with heparin.
   E. Antifibrinolytic therapy.

4. Which of the following statements concerning congenital giant pigmented nevi is TRUE?
   A. The frequency of malignant melanomas occurring in giant nevi is approximately 10%.
   B. A giant nevus is more likely to develop melanoma if it contains hairs.
   C. Since malignancy rarely develops in giant nevi until adolescence, removal of these lesions can be postponed.
   D. If a melanocytic nevus is larger than 1.0 cm in its greatest diameter, it can be assumed that it was present at birth.
   E. A black color and the presence of satellite nevi are associated with a higher incidence of malignancy.

5. Which of the following is a TRUE statement concerning café-au-lait spots?
   A. They are light colored melanocytic nevi and are potentially malignant.
   B. They are of no significance as they occur in otherwise normal children.
   C. The presence of six or more measuring 1.5 cm or greater strongly suggests a diagnosis of neurofibromatosis.
   D. They are a form of epidermal hamartoma.
   E. Lesions which are present at birth have a higher incidence of associated abnormalities.

6. Which of the following should be removed because of the possibility of malignant degeneration?
   A. Acquired melanocytic nevi.
   B. Larger irregular café-au-lait spots.
   C. Large congenital pigmented nevi.
   D. Epidermal nevi.
   E. Halo nevus.

7. A 16-month-old child is seen because of a fever of 41°C. The physical examination did not reveal a specific abnormality. Of the following, the most common cause would be:
   A. Bacterial meningitis.
   B. Urinary tract infection.
   C. Shielliosis.
   D. Bacteremia.
   E. Exanthem prodrome.

8. The technique of "optimal observation" is used to assess the child. This technique is:
   A. Evaluation without the parent present.
   B. Evaluation prior to giving antipyretics.
   C. Assessing the state of well-being.
   D. A combination of physical examination and laboratory tests.
   E. Scoring the magnitude of irritability.

9. The recommended initial laboratory screening tests indicated are:
   A. ESR and WBC.
   B. Blood culture and chest radiograph.
   C. ESR, WBC, and examination of cerebrospinal fluid.
   D. ESR and C-reactive protein.
   E. C-reactive protein and WBC.

10. If the child had otitis media, with the other risk factors of fever and laboratory abnormalities, then you should:
    A. Admit the child, perform a septic work-up, and start antibiotics.
    B. Do a blood culture and chest radiograph, begin antibiotics, and reevaluate as an outpatient in 24 hours.
    C. Perform a spinal fluid examination.
    D. Begin antibiotic therapy and see in five days.
    E. Give higher dose of antibiotics and see again the next day.

11. If this patient was 2 months of age your laboratory evaluation would include:
    A. ESR and WBC.
    B. ESR, WBC, and blood culture.
    C. ESR, WBC, blood culture, and chest radiograph.
    D. ESR, WBC, blood culture, chest radiograph, and spinal tap.
    E. ESR, WBC, blood and urine culture, chest radiograph, and spinal tap.

12. Children who are adopted may be subject to special emotional, learning, or behavioral problems. Which of the following statements is CORRECT?
    A. The environmental change improves school performance by raising the IQ.
    B. The lack of maternal bonding with the adoptive parent hampers an infant's development.
    C. Adoptive parents frequently have emotional problems because of their infertility and these will often produce emotional problems in the adoptee.
    D. Genetic influences unknown to the adoptive parents often cause learning problems.
    E. The age of the adoptee and the length and quality of foster care are important factors in successful adoption.

13. Adoptive parents should inform their child of the truth about being adopted:
    A. After the Oedipal triangle is over.
    B. Never, if at all possible, to avoid anxiety.
    C. Only if the young child should ask, otherwise they should wait until older.
    D. As soon as the child can understand a simple explanation and then repeat with increasing maturity.
    E. In adolescence so that the significance of "two sets of parents" will not create problems.

14. Frequently adolescents want to search for their "birth parents." You would counsel the family that:
    A. A place should be viewed as a poor adoptive relationship.
    B. A search should be discouraged.
    C. It should be considered a normal process.
    D. This is a "weapon" often used to manipulate the adoptive parents.
    E. Only genetic information can be legally revealed.

15. All of the following statements regarding children in foster care are correct EXCEPT:
    A. They have increased incidence of emotional and behavioral problems.
    B. Most placements occur because of problems in the children themselves.
    C. In many instances community neglect substitutes for parental neglect.
    D. Foster parents need special guidance in caring for these children.
    E. Their medical and dental care is often inadequate.