### Self-Assessment Quiz

The questions in this self-assessment quiz are based on the articles in this issue of the journal. Each of the questions or statements is followed by five possible answers or completions. Select the ONE which best answers or completes each question and circle the corresponding letter. The correct answers will appear in the February issue.

As an organization accredited for continuing medical education, the American Academy of Pediatrics certifies that this continuing medical education activity, when used and completed as directed, meets the criteria for up to two hours of credit in Category I of the Physician’s Recognition Award of the American Medical Association.

To earn the two hours of PREP and Category I credit, you must be registered for PREP or subscribing to PEDIATRICS IN REVIEW. You have received a three-ring binder which contains a set of IBM computer cards and return envelopes. Mark the December card with your answers and return the card to the American Academy of Pediatrics by January 15, 1980. If your card is not postmarked prior to this date, no credit will be given.

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1. All of the following statements are true for recognized human teratogens EXCEPT:
   - A. There is usually a spectrum of effects, from normal to severely affected.
   - B. Usually 80% or more of individuals exposed to the teratogen in utero are affected.
   - C. Growth deficiency and mental deficiency are two of the most common features.
   - D. The more severe effects of a teratogen usually cause a pattern of multiple malformations.
   - E. The teratogenic effects on the developing fetus are usually unpredictable from the effects of the same agent on the child or adult.

2. All of the following could be the presenting clinical feature of a child with the fetal alcohol syndrome EXCEPT:
   - A. Choanal atresia.
   - B. Failure-to-thrive.
   - C. Intellectual deficiency.
   - D. Hyperactivity type of behavioral problems.
   - E. Cardiac defect, usually septal defects.

3. An infant who has been exposed to hydantsin in utero may present with all of the following features EXCEPT:
   - A. Growth deficiency, especially in early infancy.
   - B. Slow developmental progress.
   - C. Strabismus.
   - D. Alveolar ridge hyperplasia.
   - E. Cardiac defect.

4. A 2½-year-old child presents with respiratory distress. All of the following are characteristic of epiglottitis EXCEPT:
   - A. Sore throat, including dysphagia.
   - B. Resistance to neck motion in all directions.
   - C. Tachypnea.
   - D. Waxing and waning symptoms over the past 72 hours.
   - E. Temperature over 102°F (rectal).

5. The FIRST management of a patient with epiglottitis should be to:
   - A. Start IV antibiotics (ampicillin and/or chloramphenicol).
   - B. Obtain blood studies, including CBC, blood culture, and antigen test.
   - C. Initiate humidified oxygen.
   - D. Perform intubation or tracheotomy.
   - E. Perform a cautious inspection of epiglottis.

6. Which of the following management is LEAST indicated?
   - A. Start IV antibiotics (ampicillin and/or chloramphenicol).
   - B. Obtain blood studies, including CBC, blood culture, and antigen test.
   - C. Give sedation with chloralhydrate.
   - D. Increase the humidity in the tent.
   - E. Have the mother return to the room to comfort the child.

7. A 4-year-old boy with epiglottitis, who was intubated 36 hours earlier, suddenly becomes agitated. Your management should be to:
   - A. Give sedation with chloralhydrate.
   - B. Increase the humidity in the tent.
   - C. Have the mother return to the room to comfort the child.
   - D. Suction the endotracheal tube.
   - E. Obtain another lateral neck radiograph.

8. A 16-year-old girl is brought to the emergency room by her parents following attempted suicide by ingestion of pills of unknown type and quantity. She becomes comatose; respirations are ten per minute; she has miosis. The management should include all EXCEPT:
   - A. Obtain blood and urine specimens for drug levels.
   - B. Establish an open airway with an endotracheal tube.
   - C. Place an intravenous line.
   - D. Monitor heart and respiratory rates.
   - E. Obtain EEG.

9. A therapeutic trial would be indicated with:
   - A. Ipecac.
   - B. Propranolol.
   - C. Amphetamine.
   - D. Naloxone hydrochloride (Narcan).
   - E. Epinephrine.

10. Optimally she should be:
    - A. Admitted to the general inpatient adolescent unit.
    - B. Assigned to a female resident for follow-up care.
    - C. Given intensive psychiatric care on an inpatient psychiatric service.
    - D. Removed from the home situation (foster care or boarding school).
    - E. Referred to the psychiatric clinic as soon as possible.

11. Suicidal behavior by adolescents characteristically is:
    - A. Of high lethality.
    - B. Associated with a strong intent to die.
    - C. Related to problems with parents.
    - D. A sign of hopelessness.
    - E. An expression of peer anger.

12. A mother has given birth to a child with myelomeningocele, a child with anencephaly, and two normal children. The risk of the next child having a neural tube defect is approximately:
    - A. 90%.
    - B. 50%.
    - C. 10–25%.
    - D. 5–6%.
    - E. <2%.

13. In a mother at risk for a child with a neural tube defect, the optimal time during pregnancy to obtain an amniotic fluid alphafetoprotein determination is:
    - A. As early in pregnancy as amniocentesis can be performed.
    - B. 14–16 weeks.
    - C. 20–24 weeks.
    - D. As late in pregnancy as possible, within the limits of timing for legal abortion.
    - E. It must be done twice, to see if the level is rising or falling.

14. With intensive management of a severely affected child with myelomeningocele, the problem of LEAST long-term significance is:
    - A. Repair of the spinal lesion.
    - B. Hydrocephalus.
    - C. Urinary tract dysfunction.
    - D. Orthopedic abnormalities.
    - E. Psychosocial adjustments.

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**Answer Key for October Self-Assessment Quiz**
