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COVER

"The Knitting Lesson" (ca 1860) by Jean Francois Millet (1814–1875).
Renowned for his peasant paintings, Millet in this painting illustrates the cycles of life and the passing on of skills from one generation to another. One of the major tasks of pediatricians is to teach parents and children skills to promote health. May we do it as gently and lovingly as this mother teaches her daughter knitting. (From the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts.)

ANSWER KEY

In this volume we have brought together all twelve issues of the thirteenth year of publication of Pediatrics in Review. This includes three Guides for Record Review, published by the American Board of Pediatrics, which served as supplements to the journal. These Guides include Seizures, Asthma, and Otitis Media. The articles and abstracts were developed to help readers achieve educational objectives set for the continuing education program of the American Academy of Pediatrics. We believe that they also contain material of use to a wider readership than members of the Academy who subscribed to the Pediatrics Review and Education Program (PREP), such as residents, family physicians, nurses, and other clinicians. We hope that you find them useful.

Robert J. Haggerty, MD
Editor
PIR QUIZ

1. In the development of amblyopia, the **least** important etiologic factor among the following is:
   A. Failure of the brain to receive simultaneous clear images from each eye.
   B. Infantile esotropia.
   C. Unilateral astigmatism (anisometropia).
   D. Traumatic cataract.
   E. Neural suppression of visual stimuli from one eye.

2. The "cover-uncover" test is the prime initial diagnostic approach for all of the following except:
   A. Esotropia.
   B. Hyperopia.
   C. Esophoria.
   D. Exotropia.

3. Among the following, the best prognosis for prevention of amblyopia is:
   A. Unilateral astigmatism treated by 10 to 12 years of age.
   B. Infantile esotropia treated by 6 months of age.
   C. Congenital unilateral cataract treated by 4 months of age.
   D. Accommodative esotropia treated by 10 to 12 years of age.

4. A major characteristic distinguishing pseudostrabismus from true strabismus is:
   A. Symmetrical corneal light reflex in the center of both pupils.
   B. Positive findings on the "cover-uncover" test with lateral movement of the covered eye.
   C. Unusually prominent inner canthi of eyes.
   D. High frequency of refractive errors.
   E. Negative family history.

5. Among the following, the most commonly identified etiology of cataracts in the pediatric age group is:
   A. Trauma.
   B. Intrauterine rubella infection.
   C. Autosomal dominant ocular disease.
   D. Autosomal recessive metabolic disease.
   E. Chromosomal abnormalities.

6. Presenting signs and symptoms of retinoblastoma include all of the following except:
   A. Leukokoria.
   B. Strabismus.
   C. Anterior chamber cells.
   D. Painful red eye.
   E. Bilateral primary tumors in one quarter of patients.
   F. Proposis.


**SUGGESTED READING**


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**PIR QUIZ**

7. Each of the following features of crying in infants is normal except:
   A. A 2-month-old baby may cry for 3 hours each day for no apparent reason.
   B. Most babies have “fussy” crying periods during which they do not respond to soothing.
   C. Prompt response to crying in a young infant will “spoil” the baby and encourage further crying behavior.
   D. Crying often may be the infant’s response to being tired or needing to discharge excessive energy.
   E. Parental stress or fatigue may be related to increased frequency of crying.

8. Which one of the following is a characteristic of normal sleep patterns in infants?
   A. Full-term infants will regularly awaken 2 to 4 times per night.
   B. Breast-fed infants generally sleep through the night earlier than formula-fed infants.
   C. Infants who sleep in their parents’ room will sleep for longer periods than infants who sleep in their own rooms.
   D. When an older infant awakens and cries, a prompt response and soothing conversation will soon result in the baby sleeping for longer periods.
   E. Bedtime struggles indicate that the child is not yet ready for sleep.

9. Each of the following statements about colic is true except:
   A. Colic occurs in approximately 10% of babies.
   B. Colic occurs at a later time after birth in premature babies than in full-term infants.
   C. Colic appears to have a common etiology for most infants.
   D. Colic may be exacerbated by an inappropriate parental response to it.
   E. Suggestions that parents are extremely frustrated or resentful of their baby with colic should be viewed with concern.

10. The management of colic should include all of the following, except:
    A. A thorough history and physical examination.
    B. A detailed discussion of colic with the parents.
    C. A patterned response by the parents to crying episodes.
    D. An anticholinergic medication.
    E. Avoidance of frequent formula changes.

11. Important considerations in the management of sleep problems of children include all of the following, except:
    A. Prescription of a sedative.
    B. Family environment.
    C. Detailed sleep history.
    D. Physical examination.
    E. A management plan.