Sinusitis – Wald

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COVER

“Sara Handing a Toy to the Baby” was painted by Mary Cassatt (1845 – 1925). Cassatt, an American artist, was the daughter of a wealthy Philadelphia businessman. She went to Paris to study and never returned. Most of her paintings are of mothers and children, although she herself never married. This lovely painting shows an older sibling handing a toy to her younger brother. We all know that sibling relations are never this serene at all times, but we can always encourage the sharing and love so beautifully shown here. (This painting is reproduced with the permission of the Hill-Stead Museum, Farmington, CT.)

ANSWER KEY

### PIR Quiz

1. Of a number of observations that may be used to identify children who are obese, the best is:
   - A. Body mass index greater than the 50th percentile
   - B. Triceps skinfold thickness greater than the 50th percentile
   - C. Triceps skinfold thickness greater than the 85th percentile
   - D. Waist-hip circumference ratio
   - E. Weight greater than 80% of expected weight for height

2. Which one of the following correlates with an increased prevalence of obesity in children?
   - A. Increased availability of low-calorie foods
   - B. Increased parental activity patterns
   - C. Large family size
   - D. Reduced time spent watching television
   - E. Urban residence

3. Which one of the following statements about obese children compared with nonobese children is true?
   - A. The basal metabolic rate is lower for obese adolescents than for nonobese adolescents.
   - B. Both groups of children under-report dietary intakes.
   - C. A higher carbohydrate intake predisposes to obesity.
   - D. Obese children expend reduced amounts of energy.
   - E. Obese children generally have large excesses of energy intake over expenditure.

4. Which one of the following is a consequence of obesity in children as compared with nonobese children?
   - A. Obese children are, on average, the same height.
   - B. Obese children tend to have retarded bone age.
   - C. Obese girls tend to have later menarche.
   - D. Obesity in adolescence predisposes to adult obesity.
   - E. Obesity does not seriously affect body image.

5. Principles important to the management of a child who is obese include which one of the following?
   - A. An immediate goal should be complete changes in dietary habits.
   - B. Delaying treatment until the family is ready to comply is important.
   - C. Families generally are not supportive and should be excluded from initial management.
   - D. Ideal weight should be achieved within 6 months if possible.
   - E. Increased energy expenditure is more easily achieved than reduced calorie intake.
6. Of the following, the most important factor in the pathophysiology of acute sinusitis in children is:
A. Bony abnormalities in the ethmoid sinuses.
B. Change in normal flora of the paranasal sinuses to aerobic predominance.
C. Motility of the cilia in the nasal and paranasal structures.
D. Patency of the sinus openings.
E. Viscosity of the serous fluid of sinus secretions.

7. Among the following, the set of findings most suggestive of acute sinusitis is:
A. Clear nasal discharge, coated tongue, and otalgia on day 2.
B. Daytime cough, purulent nasal discharge, and halitosis on day 10.
C. Fever, mucoid nasal discharge, conjunctivitis, and myalgia on day 8.
D. Purulent, malodorous discharge from one or both ears on day 6.
E. Unilateral tender cervical adenopathy with torticollis on day 4.

8. A true statement regarding diagnostic studies in acute uncomplicated sinusitis is:
A. Isolation of microorganisms from maxillary sinus aspirates improves antibiotic selection, thus shortening the course of the disease.
B. Most children between 1 and 10 years of age have abnormal findings on sinus radiography regardless of symptoms.
C. Persistent inflammation revealed by computed tomography is indicative of infection.
D. Plain sinus radiography is sufficiently accurate to obviate the need for computed tomography.
E. Transillumination is of diagnostic value beginning at 3 years of age.

9. Among the following, the organism most likely to cause acute/subacute sinusitis in children is:
A. Group A streptococci.
B. Haemophilus influenzae type b.
C. Moraxella catarrhalis.
D. Staphylococcus aureus.
E. Streptococcus pneumoniae.

10. Among the following, the organism most likely to cause chronic sinusitis in children is:
A. Group A streptococci.
B. Haemophilus influenzae.
C. Moraxella catarrhalis.
D. Staphylococcus aureus.
E. Streptococcus pneumoniae.
PIR QUIZ

11. Upper GI endoscopy is most likely to yield a definitive diagnosis in patients whose presenting complaint or symptom is:
   A. Acute abdominal pain.
   B. Chronic abdominal pain.
   C. Hematemesis.
   D. Vomiting.

12. An upper GI radiologic examination has not identified a source of bleeding in a child who has hematemesis. Of the following possible causes of bleeding, which is most likely to depend on GI endoscopy for its demonstration?
   A. Duodenal ulcer.
   B. Esophageal varices.
   C. Gastric ulcer.
   D. Gastritis.

13. Which of the following conditions is most likely to present a normal picture on upper GI endoscopy, with a biopsy essential to diagnosis?
   A. Giardiasis.
   B. Hemorrhagic gastritis.
   C. Henoch-Schönlein purpura.
   D. Peptic ulcer.

14. In a patient who is having rectal bleeding, endoscopic observation that the terminal ileum is involved will exclude a diagnosis of:
   A. Crohn disease.
   B. Lymphonodular hyperplasia.
   C. Tuberculous enteritis.
   D. Ulcerative colitis.

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