Pediatrics in Review

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COVER

Each of our 1996 issues of Pediatrics in Review will feature a work of art submitted to our cover art contest this year. We received more than 200 entries and have chosen 12 to appear on our covers—four from each of three age groups: 5 to 7 years, 8 to 10 years, and 11 to 15 years. The entrants were asked to submit a drawing of what they like to do best. Most entries will be displayed by the American Academy of Pediatrics at various sites. This month’s work, by 9½-year-old Alexander Alemar, is of him swimming. Alexander lives in Las Vegas, NV; his pediatrician is Kim M. LaMotte, MD.

ANSWER KEY


PIR Quiz-CME Credit

A short quiz can be found at the end of each article in Pediatrics in Review. Use the Quiz Card (bound into the January issue) to record your answers. Each question has a SINGLE BEST ANSWER. The answers to the questions appear on the inside front cover of each issue. The American Academy of Pediatrics designates the Pediatrics Review and Education Program (PREP) for 56 credit hours in Category 1 continuing medical education (CME) credits are awarded for each completed issue for a total of 36 CME credits.

To obtain credit, record your answers on the Pediatrics in Review Quiz Card and send it to the American Academy of Pediatrics, PREP Office, PO Box 927, Elk Grove Village, IL 60009-0927. To receive CME credit on the 1996 annual credit transcript, Quiz Cards must be received by February 28, 1997. Quiz Cards received after this deadline will be recorded in the year they are received. Quiz Cards from the 1996 volume of Pediatrics in Review will be accepted through December 31, 1998. A special note to PREP group subscribers: you will receive the PIR Quiz Card and the Self-Assessment Credit Reply Sheet under separate cover.

The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education to sponsor continuing medical education for physicians. The American Academy of Pediatrics designates the Pediatrics Review and Education Program (PREP) for 56 credit hours in Category 1 of the Physician’s Recognition Award of the American Medical Association.

PREP meets the criteria for 56 hours of credit toward the AAP PREP Education Award.

PREP has been reviewed and is acceptable for 56 prescribed hours by the American Academy of Family Physicians. (Term of approval: beginning date January 1996. Enduring materials are approved for 1 year with option to request renewal.) For specific information, please consult the AAP Office of Continuing Medical Education.

PREP has been reviewed and is acceptable for 32 AOA Category 2-B CME hours by the American Osteopathic Association. For specific information, please consult the AOA Department of Education.

PREP has been approved for 56 AAP contact hours. An individual requesting contact hours should submit proof of participation and verification of PREP accreditation to the NAPNAP National Office.

In addition, the Canadian Paediatric Society has approved PREP as one method of continuing education for physicians who have received their education in Canada. For specific information, please consult the CPS directly.

PREP EDUCATION AWARD: The AAP PREP Education Award recognizes Academy Fellows and Candidate Fellows who earn a minimum of 150 AAP-approved CME credits over 3 consecutive years. The Award will be mailed automatically in July 1997 to all individuals who qualify.

To qualify for the PREP Education Award, a Fellow or Candidate Fellow must:

- Earn a minimum of 75 credit hours through participation in PREP or PREP: The Course, and
- Earn the remaining credit hours (75 hours) through other Academy-sponsored or -approved CME activities. This may include: AAP Spring Session or Annual Meeting; AAP CME courses; ACQIP; Pediatric UPDATE Audiocassette Tape Program; or other AAP-approved courses.
REFERENCES


PIR QUIZ

6. Of the following conditions, the one that can be treated most appropriately primarily by lifestyle therapy is:
   A. Acute otitis media.
   B. Crohn disease.
   C. Pulmonary hypertension.
   D. Systemic hypertension.
   E. Urolithiasis.

7. Of the following conditions, the one that can be treated most effectively with biomedical therapy is:
   A. Acne.
   B. Autoimmune thyroiditis.
   C. Depression.
   D. Primary enuresis.
   E. Reinitis pigmentosa.

8. Of the following conditions, the one that can be treated most effectively with bienergetic therapy is:
   A. Acne.
   B. Conduct disorder.
   C. Inflammatory bowel disease.
   D. Migraine headache.
   E. Schizophrenia.

9. Of the following conditions, the one that can be treated most effectively with biochemical therapy alone is:
   A. Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder.
   B. Chronic recurrent abdominal pain.
   C. Intussusception.
   D. Streptococcal tonsillopharyngitis.
   E. Tension headache.
language therapists, neuropsychologists, education specialists, and occupational therapists. This multidisciplinary approach will help prevent the secondary conditions that cause so much acute distress and associated morbidity. Early diagnosis and intervention can have a momentous effect on some of the most significant aspects of a child’s life.

**SUGGESTED READING**


Osterrieth PA. Le test de copie d’une figure complexe. *Arch de Psychologie*. 1944;30: 206–356


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**PIR QUIZ**

10. As currently defined, learning disabilities comprise difficulties in reading, writing, or arithmetic that occur in children who have:
   A. Otherwise normal intelligence.
   B. Residual effects of central nervous system trauma.
   C. Residual effects of fetal alcohol syndrome.
   D. Residual effects of head poisoning.

11. As currently defined, learning disorders comprise each of the following except:
   A. Elective mutism.
   B. Specific mathematical disability.
   C. Specific reading disability.
   D. Posttraumatic learning disability.

12. In the evaluation of a child suspected of having a learning disability, the most helpful examination among the following is:
   A. Electroencephalography.
   B. History.
   C. Metabolic studies.
   D. Magnetic resonance imaging.
   E. Physical examination.

13. Which of the following disorders is least likely to be comorbid with a learning disability?
   A. Anxiety disorder.
   B. Bipolar disorder.
   C. Depression.
   D. Psychosis.
   E. Substance abuse.

14. For which of the following is there least evidence of specific location of function in the brain?
   A. Executive function.
   B. Long-term memory.
   C. Phonologic processing.
   D. Social cognition.

15. Academically, the grade level at which the transition from learning to read to reading to learn takes place is:
   A. Kindergarten.
   B. First grade.
   C. Second grade.
   D. Fourth grade.
   E. Sixth grade.