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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 past 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 10-year-old Erin Trombley, is of her playing soccer with friends. Erin lives in Shelby Twp, MI; her pediatrician is Thomas J. Schnur, MD.

ANSWER KEY

PIR QUIZ

1. Which one of the following clinical findings is not consistent with pneumonia in a 6-month-old infant?
   A. Auscultation reveals crackles over the infant’s left lower lung field.
   B. The infant is not coughing during examination, but according to the history, cough is present at night.
   C. The infant’s respiratory rate is 55 breaths/min.
   D. The infant is not grunting.
   E. The infant is not cyanotic.

2. Which one of the following laboratory tests is most useful in the evaluation of a 1-year-old child who is ill appearing and has fever, tachypnea, and severe cough?
   A. A blood culture.
   B. A chest radiograph.
   C. A complete blood count.
   D. Latex agglutination for bacterial antigens in the urine.
   E. Nasopharyngeal and sputum cultures.

3. Certain pathogens are more likely to cause pneumonia in specific age groups. Which one of the following associations is the least likely?
   A. Chlamydia pneumoniae and a 10-year-old child.
   B. Chlamydia trachomatis and a 10-year-old child.
   C. Mycoplasma pneumoniae and a 10-year-old child.
   D. Streptococcus pneumoniae and a 5-year-old child.
   E. Streptococcus agalactiae (group B Streptococcus) and an infant.

4. Which one of the following statements about the evaluation and management of parapneumonic effusions in children is correct?
   A. Empyema frequently develops in children who have pneumococcal pneumonia.
   B. Necrotizing pneumonia is the most common cause of empyema in young children.
   C. Repeated chest radiographs are the best method of detecting loculations.
   D. The presence of any amount of fluid should prompt a diagnostic thoracentesis.
   E. Varicella complicated by pneumonia and empyema is most likely due to Streptococcus pneumoniae.

5. Recurrent or persistent lung infections can be associated with each of the following except:
   A. Asthma.
   B. Foreign body.
   C. Cystic fibrosis.
   D. Mycoplasma pneumonia.
   E. Sequestration of the lung.

**ORGANIZATIONS**

National Federation of Parents and Friends of Lesbians and Gays (PFLAG)
1012 14th Street NW
Suite 700
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 638-4200
email: pflagnt@aol.com

Lambda Youth Network
PO Box 7911
Culver City, CA 90233
email: lambdayn@aol.com

National Coalition for Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Youth
PO Box 24589
San Jose, CA 95118-4589
(408) 269-6125
counseling@nclby.org

National Gay and Lesbian Task Force
1734 14th Street NW
Washington, DC 20009-4309
(202) 332-6483

Project 10

1735 14th Street NW
Washington, DC 20009-4309
(202) 332-6483

National AIDS Hotline
(800) 347-2437

Hetrick-Martin Institute for the Protection of Lesbian and Gay Youth
2 Astor Place
New York, NY 10003-6998
(212) 674-2400

**PIR QUIZ**

6. Gender-atypical play in early childhood:
   A. Is diagnostic of homosexuality.
   B. Is not uncommon in children who later identify themselves as homosexual.
   C. Is pathological.
   D. Should be discouraged.
   E. All of the above.

7. Adolescents who wonder if they may be gay or lesbian sometimes:
   A. Feel overwhelmed by depression.
   B. Get pregnant.
   C. Reject invitations for support from parents and professionals.
   D. Try to “correct” their sexual orientation through counseling or heterosexual activity.
   E. All of the above.

8. The pervasive social stigma associated with homosexuality results in:
   A. Clearer guidelines for parents regarding sex education.
   B. Clearer moral values.
   C. Fewer homosexuals.
   D. Isolations and diminished self-esteem.
   E. All of the above.

9. Pediatricians should:
   A. Avoid discussing sexuality with teenagers.
   B. Provide guidance about emerging sexuality to all teenagers.
   C. Refer all lesbian and gay adolescents for psychiatric counseling.
   D. Try to identify homosexual teenagers as early in adolescence as possible.
   E. All of the above.