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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 all of the correct answers to each of the questions and circle the corresponding letters. The answers appear on the inside front cover of this 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 two hours of credit in Category I of the Physician's Recognition Award of the American Medical Association and two hours of PREP credit.

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We invite you to write specific comments about the relevance of each of the articles and any other comments you wish to make about the Journal on the back of each card.

1. Hospital admission is recommended for burn patients with:
   A. Burn greater than 10%.
   B. Burn of the feet.
   C. Electrical burn of the mouth.
   D. Electrical burn of the hand.
   E. Possible child abuse.

2. A 9-year-old girl has a deep second and third degree 30% burn involving her chest and abdomen. Initial management should include:
   A. Nasogastric tube.
   B. Foley catheter.
   C. Central venous catheter.
   D. Intravenous colloid solution.
   E. Tetanus toxoid.

3. Office management of small partial thickness burns includes:
   A. Application of ice.
   B. Washing with a solution of betadine in water.
   C. Silver sulfadiazine (Silvadene).
   D. Use of analgesics during washing.
   E. Oral penicillin.

4. A 10-year-old, 40-kg boy with a 25% third degree burn requires approximately how many calories per day?
   A. 1,900.
   B. 2,200.
   C. 2,500.
   D. 2,800.
   E. 3,100.

5. Fire-related inhalation injury may result in:
   A. Bronchorrhea.
   B. Hypoxemia.
   C. Bronchial spasm.
   D. Pulmonary edema.
   E. Bronchopneumonia.

6. According to Barr's classification, which of the following causes of abdominal pain would be considered to be dysfunctional, as opposed to organic or psychogenic?
   A. Depression.
   B. Lactose intolerance.
   C. School phobia.
   D. Inflammatory bowel disease.
   E. Mittelschmerz.

7. You suspect a 14-year-old girl is having recurring abdominal pains of a nonspecific dysfunctional type. Which of the following signs/symptoms would be consistent with this diagnosis?
   A. Vomiting.
   B. Dysuria.
   C. Headache.
   D. Pallor.
   E. Weight loss.

8. A 16-year-old boy complains of recurrent abdominal pains. His physical examination is negative except for tenderness over his colon. Which of the following would be consistent with this diagnosis of irritable bowel syndrome?
   A. Relief of pain after a bowel movement.
   B. Looser stools at the onset of the pain.
   C. Alternating diarrhea and constipation.
   D. Rectal passage of bloody mucus.
   E. A feeling of incomplete evacuation after a bowel movement.

9. Secondary, as opposed to primary, dysmenorrhea should be suspected with which of the following?
   A. Fever.
   B. Intrauterine device.
   C. Pain persisting for two days.
   D. Normal pelvic examination.
   E. Unilateral pain.

10. A 16-year-old tenth grade boy is brought to you by his parents because of failing grades and misbehavior at school. The history reveals that he hasn't done well academically for a couple of years and has been truant on several occasions. Which one of the following is the least likely underlying cause of his school failure?
    A. Limited general intelligence.
    B. Occult physical impairment.
    C. One or more specific learning disabilities.
    D. Attention deficit disorder.
    E. Emotional disorder.

11. The most frequently cited cause of truancy is which one of the following?
    A. Personal choice.
    B. Parental ignorance of the law.
    C. Perceived descrimination by the teacher.
    D. Difficulty with school work.
    E. Unpopularity.

12. According to Sahler, which of the following can be thought of as school avoidance phenomena?
    A. Bored gifted student.
    B. Substance abuse.
    C. School phobia.
    D. Truancy.
    E. Underachievement syndrome.

Department of Corrections

Rectal Bleeding