# Self-Evaluation Quiz

The questions in this self-evaluation 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.

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We invite your specific comments about the relevance of each of the articles and any other comments you wish to make about the journal. You may enclose your comments with your quiz reply cards, or send them directly to: PEDIATRICS IN REVIEW, American Academy of Pediatrics, 141 Northwest Point Blvd, PO Box 927, Elk Grove Village, IL 60009-0927.

### 1. Mental retardation refers to a measurable deficit in which one of a child’s capacities?
- A. Perceptual
- B. Cognitive
- C. Emotional
- D. Sensory
- E. Motor

### 2. Which one of the following is least likely to be a true statement?
- A. Signs of mild mental retardation are often present before 4 years of age.
- B. “Enriched environments” are more likely to improve social skills than intellectual functioning.
- C. Perinatal risk factors are seldom implicated in the etiology of mental retardation not associated with cerebral palsy.
- D. The single most important known environmental causative agent for mental retardation is maternal prenatal alcohol ingestion.
- E. Intelligence tests for infants are accurate discriminators of future abilities in normal children.

### 3. Which one of the following causes of a large head is least likely to be associated with mental retardation?
- A. Hydrocephalus
- B. Hydrencephaly
- C. Cerebral gigantism
- D. Megalencephaly
- E. Subdural effusion

### 4. Which one of the following is least likely to be a true statement pertaining to the physical examination of a sexually abused child?
- A. Proper preparation of the child for genital examination will take more time than the examination itself.
- B. The patient should generally decide whether or not her mother will be present during the examination.
- C. Use terms such as “honey” and tell the child how pretty she is, to put her at ease during the examination.
- D. A complete physical examination should precede the genital examination.
- E. During the examination, respect the child’s privacy as much as is practically possible.

### 5. Which one of the following is least likely to be a true statement regarding the genitai examination of a possibly abused prepubertal girl?
- A. During the examination talk to the child about what you are doing.
- B. She should not be physically restrained during the examination.
- C. Usually a speculum examination is not indicated.
- D. A bimanual rectal-abdominal examination is not routinely indicated.
- E. A specimen for gonorrheal culture should be obtained from the endocervix.

### 6. Which one of the following is a true statement pertaining to the genital examination of a sexually abused adolescent?
- A. It is not necessary that the patient herself consent to the examination.
- B. A detailed explanation of a pelvic examination should be given to the patient before starting the examination.
- C. For initial examinations, an “infant speculum” should be used.
- D. Erect a barrier of sheets between yourself and the patient.
- E. The speculum examination should precede insertion of a finger into the vagina.
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For further information, contact: CME, Department of Education, American Academy of Pediatrics, PO Box 927, Elk Grove Village, IL 60009-0927. (800) 433-9016. In Illinois (800) 421-0589.