**Tests for individual practice**

**1. A pregnant mother wanted to know about the contraindications of breast feeding. She is diagnosed with active tuberculosis. Breast-feeding is contraindicated in all of the following maternal conditions except:**

a) Severe neuroses or psychoses

 b) AIDS

c) Mastitis\*

d) Active TB

e) Substance abuse

**2. Breast feeding is contraindicated in all of the following except:**

a) Herpetic lesions in mouth\*

b) Severe psychoses

c) HIV

d) Herpetic lesion in breasts

e) Active tuberculosis

**3. All of the following statements are true about breast feeding except:**

a) Erythroblastosis fetalis is a contraindication to breast feeding\*

b) Breast feeding should begin as soon as possible.

c) Mother who does not want or unable to nurse her infant should not have less sense of accomplishment or affection to her child.

 d) Presence of rubella virus in breast milk is not a contraindication of breast-feeding.

e) The low vitamin K content of breast milk may cause hemorrhagic disease of the newborn.

**4. A full-term, healthy newborn boy is delivered. Mother wanted to give breast feeding to the baby. When both of them are healthy, the time to start breast feeding in hours:**

a) 0 – 2\*

b) 2 – 3

 c) 3 – 4

d) 4 – 5

e) 5 – 6

**5. A 7-day-old boy appears in clinic for a routine checkup. He is receiving breast milk every 3-hour-interval. His birth weight was 4.0 kg. His present weight is 3.8 kg. The next step in management:**

 a) Continue breast feeding every 3 hours\*

b) Continue breast feeding every 2 hours

c) Give high calorie formula

d) Continue breast feeding every 1 hour

e) Discontinue breast feeding and start formula feeding every 2 hours

**6. A 10-year-old girl appears in a clinic for obesity. Her mother is concerned. The best way to confirm obesity:**

a) Weight

b) Height

c) Waist size

d) Body mass index\*

e) Arm circumference

**7. What is the definition of overweight?**

a) BMI > 25 kg/m2

b) BMI = 25 kg/m2

c) BMI 25-29.9 kg/m2\*

d) BMI 25-30 kg/m2

**8. Obese children are at risk of developing which of the following medical complications:**

a) Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease

b) Chronic obstructive airway disease

c) Type 2 diabetes

d) Orthopedic disorders

e) All of the above\*

**9. Pathological causes of obesity include all of the following exept:**

a) Excessive calories intake

b) Prader-Willi Syndrome

c) Hyperthyroidism\*

d) Cushing’s Syndrome

e) Hypothalamic Tumors

**10. Which of the following statements is false**

a) Overweight/obesity is defined as abnormal or excessive fat accumulation that presents a risk to health

b) In last decades’ overweight and obesity has more than doubled in children

c) Obesity is more often in females

e) Overweight/obesity is a result of negative caloric balance\*

d) Higher prevalence of obese children is observed in developed countries

**11. The following clinical findings can be used to make a formal diagnosis of malnutrition except:**

a) Insufficient food intake

b) Fluid accumulation

c) Loss of muscle mass

d) Presence of bone fractures\*

e) Decrease in grip strength

**12. Which of the following commonly result from malnutrition:**

a) Weight loss

b) Loss of muscle mass

c) Recurrent infections

d) Decreased height velocity

e) All of the above\*

**13. A toddler with edema, hepatomegaly, protruding abdomen, alternating bands of light and dark hair, dry skin, and lethargy has classic syndrome of:**

a) Kwashiorkor\*

b) Overweight

c) Collagen disease

d) Marasmus

e) Cystic Fibrosis

**14. True/False: Serum albumin is usually decreased in kwashiorkor, or severe malnutrition affecting the visceral protein compartment.**

a) True\*

b) False

**15. A 3-yaer-old boy lives in a small village and attends the local health care provider. His parents are farmers. On examination, he is very thin but hair and skin appears normal and there is no** **oedema**. His height is on the 5th percentile but his weight well below 3rd persentile (>40% below age and sex matched. Otherwise he is asymptomatic.

What is the most likely diagnosis?

a) Kwashiorkor

b) Marasmus\*

c) Normal child

d) Rickets

e) Severe gastro-esophageal reflux

**16.** **What is the level of Vit D in children with XLH?**

a) Normal\*

b) Hight

c) Low

**17.** **What is the inheritance in XLH?**

a) X-linked dominant\*

b) X-linked recessive

c) Y-linked recessive

d) Y-linked dominat

**18.** **What is the level of phosphate in the blood in patients with XLH?**

a) Low\*

b) Normal

c) High

**19. In which disease dietary nutrition is the only treatment method:**

a) Celiac disease\*

b) Hypotrophy

c) Obstipation

d) UTI

**20. Gluten-free diet is applied in case of:**

a) Cow’s milk protein allergy

b) Lactose deficiency

c) Celiac disease\*

d) Phenylketonuria

**21. Which ONE IS NOT a complication of parenteral nutrition:**

a) Infection

b) Thrombophlebitis

c) Hepato-biliary damage

d) Hypotrophy\*

**22. Which diet are you going to use in a patient with a kidney disease:**

a) Diet №2

b) Diet №3

c) Diet №7\*

d) Diet №8

**23. Which diet are you going to use in a patient with Diabetes mellitus type I:**

a) Diet №1

b) Diet №9\*

c) Diet №6

d) Diet №8

**24. Which is the most suitable food for infants?**

a) Breast-milk\*

b) Infant formula

c) Cow`s milk

**25. Calculate the volume of single feeding of one 4-month-old inflant.**

a) 100ml

b) 140ml\*

c)120ml

**26. How many time per day have to eat one 2-month-old infant?**

a) 2-3 times

b) 6-7 times\*

c) 5-6 times

**27. Which food contains the most iron**

a) formula milk\*

b) cow`s milk

c) breast milk

**28. For which age group respiratory rate of 40-60 breaths/minute is normal?**

a) >10 years

b) 3 months to 2 years\*

c) newborn

d) 2 to 10 years

**29. Tachypnea is characteristic for which condition?**

a) fever

b) anxiety

c) shock

d) all of the above\*

**30. Which is characteristic for a lesion of the respiratory center?**

a) “normal” pCO2, ↓↓pO2

b) early decrease in pO2

c) early increase in pCO2\*

d) fair to poor response to supplemental oxygen

**31. The nurse is assessing a six-month-old child. Which developmental skills are normal and should be expected?**

a) Speaks in short sentences.

b) Sits alone.\*

c) Can feed self with a spoon.

d) Pulling up to a standing position.

**32. How much weight does the average infant gain during the first year?**

a) 1.5 – 2kg

b) 2.25- 3kg

c) 4 – 5 kg

d) 6 – 6.5kg\*

**33. At approximately what age do girls become taller than boys ?**

a) At approximately age 5

b) At approximately age 8

c) At approximately age 10

d) At approximately age 14-15\*

**34. Development is defined as the ?**

a) Period of time between the birth and adolescence

b) Period during which a child becomes an adult

c) Physical and psychological changes in an individual over a lifetime

d) Physical and psychological changes that occur from conception to adolescence\*

**35. What is the typical clinical finding in bronchiolitis?**

a) Bronchial breathing

b) Vesicular breating with crackles

c) Weak vesicular breathing with wheezing\*

d) Bronchial breathing with ronchi

**36. What is the typical cough you find in a patient with subchordal laryngitis?**

a) Wet cough

b) Dry cough

c) Barking cough\*

d) All of the above

**37. How do you treat the hypoxemy in a patient with beonchiolitis?**

a) Oxygen

b) Corticosteroids

c) β2 agonists

d) All of the above\*

**38. What is the proper dosage of Ceftriaxon for a child weighing 15 kg?**

a) 600 mg twice a day\*

b) 1000 mg twice a day

c) 600 mg trice a day

d) 1000 mg once a day

**39. What is the most common etiology of rhinitis in children?**

a) Haemophilus influenza

b) Rhinovirus\*

c) Streptococcus pyogenes

d) Staphylococcus aureus

**40. What is the first sign of rickets in children?**

a) Increased sweating\*

b) Craniotabes

c) Deformation of the thorax

d) Seizures

**41. What is the typical X-ray find in a case of foreign body in the bronchial tree?**

a) Bilateral infiltration

b) Left lung atelectasis

c) Left lung emphysema\*

d) No changes in the lung X-ray

**42. What is the proper dose of Gentamycin for a child with bodyweight of 27 kg?**

a)2x15 mg

b)2x75 mg

c)3x30 mg

d)2x30 mg\*

**43. Which isn’t a symptom of cystic fibrosis?**

a) Diarrhoea

b) Hypotrophy

c) Vomiting\*

d) Anaemia

**44. Destructive pneumonia is caused by:**

a) Streptococcus pyogenes

b) Staphylococcus aureus\*

c) Hemophylus influenza

d) All of the above

45. What is the proper dosage of Nurofen for a child with body weight 24 kg?

a) 2x100 mg

b) 3x200 mg\*

c) 2x200 mg

d) 3x100 mg

……………………………………………………………………..

Настройки на теста (назначават се от преподавателите)

Табл. Настройки на теста, описан по-горе

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Време за отваряне на теста | няма |
| Време за затваряне на теста | няма |
| Време за решаване на теста | напр. 30 мин. |
| Брой разрешени опити за теста | неограничено |
| Парола за достъп до теста\* | не |
| Да се показва ли грешните  | не |
| Да се показва ли верните  | да |