

1. The child has been ill with chronic gastritis. What chief complaints will be present in this patient?
 - a) Pain in the abdomen region
 - a) loss of appetites
 - b) general fatigue
 - c) diarrhea
 - d) melena
2. What does it mean "anamnesis morbi".....
 - a) History of life
 - b) Family history
 - c) History of present disease
 - d) Past disease
 - e) Chief complaints
3. What method of examination is useful for determining the rales in the lungs?
 - a) Palpation
 - b) Auscultation
 - c) Inspection
 - d) Percussion
 - e) All answers are correct
4. What data are included in allergological history?
 - a) Allergological diseases of the members of family
 - b) What diseases had the child
 - c) What allergological diseases are the parents suffering from?
 - d) Have the patient ever allergological reaction for any drug?
 - e) all the answers are correct
5. What method of examination is useful for determining the murmurs in the heart?
 - a) Palpation
 - b) Auscultation
 - c) Inspection
 - d) Percussion
 - e) All answers are correct
6. What does it means "anamnesis vitae"....
 - a) History of life
 - b) Family history
 - c) History of present disease
 - d) Past disease
 - e) Chief complaints
7. The child has been ill with acute pneumonia, what chief complaints will be present in this patient?
 - a) Cough
 - b) Loss of appetites'
 - c) Fever
 - d) Weakness
 - e) Headache
8. What data are including in obstetrical history?
 - a) Mother age during pregnancy
 - b) What diseases did have the mother during the pregnancy?
 - c) Characteristics of delivery
 - d) The state of the child at birth
 - e) All answers are correct
9. What history contains the information about the dynamics of the present of disease of the child?
 - a) Obstetrics history
 - b) Anamnnesis of vitae
 - c) Family history
 - d) Anamnesis of morbi
 - e) Past history
10. The child has been ill with diabetes mellitus. What chief complaints will be present in the patient?
 - a) Losing of weight
 - b) Increasing of diuresis
 - c) Increasing of appetites

- d) Thirsty
- e) All answers are correct

General examination of the healthy and sick child. Peculiarities and technique of history taking. Objective and clinical children investigation of the healthy and sick child. V-2

1. The child has been ill with chronic gastritis. What chief complaints will be present in this patient?
 - a) pain in abdomen region
 - b) loss of appetites
 - c) vomiting
 - d) general fatigue
 - e) nausea
2. What data are including in hereditary history?
 - a) The age of parents
 - b) The occupation of the parents
 - c) inherited diseases in family
 - d) gestational age of the patient
 - e) all answers are correct
3. What data are including in epidemiologic history?
 - a) The occupation of the patient
 - b) Diseases of the members of family
 - c) Contact with children who had infectious diseases during last 21 days
 - d) all answers are correct
4. The child has been ill with chronic hepatitis. What secondary complaints will be present in this patient?
 - a) pain in abdomen region
 - b) diarrhea
 - c) vomiting
 - d) general fatigue
 - e) nausea
5. What method of examination is useful for determining the rales in the lungs?
 - a) Palpation
 - b) Auscultation
 - c) Inspection
 - d) Percussion
 - e) all answers are correct
6. What parts is consists the anamnesis vitae?
 - a) Obstetric history
 - b) Family history
 - c) History of present disease
 - d) Nutritional anamnesis
 - e) allergological history
 - f) all answers are correct
7. what method of examination is useful determining the texture of the skin?
 - a) Palpation
 - b) Auscultation
 - c) Inspection
 - d) Percussion
 - e) All answers are correct
8. What history contains the information about past diseases of the child?
 - a) Obstetric history
 - b) History of life
 - c) family history
 - d) history of present disease
 - e) past history
9. What method of examination is useful for determining the color of the skin?
 - a) Palpation
 - b) Auscultation
 - c) Inspection
 - d) Percussion

- e) all answers are correct
- 10. What data are including in family history?
 - a) The occupation of the patients
 - b) Diseases of the members of family
 - c) What inflectional diseases had the child
 - d) What inflectional diseases did have the parents
 - e) All answers are correct
- 11. The first period of childhood is
 - a) Infancy period
 - b) Middle childhood
 - c) Later childhood
 - d) Prenatal period (intrauterine period)
 - e) Early childhood
- 12. What common diseases that appear in later childhood (puberty)
 - a) Pylorostenosis
 - b) Rickets
 - c) Acute children infections
 - d) Dysfunction of endocrine system
 - e) All answers are correct.
- 13. Toddler period lasts from....
 - a) From 1 mo up to 1 yr
 - b) From birth up to 1 yr
 - c) From 1 yr up to 3 yr
 - d) From 3 yr up to 6 yr
 - e) From 7 yr up to 6 yr
- 14. What characteristics are special about middle childhood period
 - a) The period of developing skill competencies
 - b) The period of biological and personality malnutrition
 - c) The period of social cooperation
 - d) Period of individual identity
 - e) Period of activity and discovery
- 15. What factors can have teratogenicity
 - a) Anticonvulsants
 - b) Rubella infection
 - c) Toxoplasmosis
 - d) Radiation
 - e) All answers are correct.
- 16. Named the period of childhood that lasts from 6 to 12 yr
 - a) Infancy period
 - b) Middle childhood
 - c) Later childhood
 - d) Prenatal period (intrauterine period)
 - e) Early childhood
- 17. The second period of childhood is
 - a. Infancy period
 - b. Middle childhood
 - c. Later childhood
 - d. Prenatal period (intrauterine period)
- 18. Early childhood divided into:
 - a. Prepubertal period
 - b. Pubertal period
 - c. Toddler period
 - d. Infancy
 - e. School Period
- 19. What period characterizes of child activity and discovery?
 - a. Prenatal period (intrauterine period)
 - b. Infancy period

- c. Early childhood
 - d. Middle childhood
 - e. Later childhood
20. Named the examples of embriopathy
- a. congenital hypotrophy
 - b. anencephalia_____
 - c. congenital pneumonia
 - d. pylorostenosis
 - e. all answers are correct.
21. The weight of average newborn is:
- a) 2700-4000 g;
 - b) 2700-3200 g;
 - c) 3000-3500 g.
 - d) 3200-3400 g;
 - c) 3200-4000 g;
22. What is the weight of a 3 months old baby if his weight at birth was 3200g?
- a) 5000g;
 - b) 4800g;
 - c) 2200g.
 - d) 5200g;
 - c) 5400g;
23. What is the weight and stature of a 3 years old child?
- a. 14 kg and 84 cm;
 - b. 16 kg and 92 cm;
 - c. 18 kg and 92 cm;
 - d. 16 kg and 90 cm;
 - e. 17 kg and 92 cm.
24. The girl's birth weight was 3100 g. Now, she is 2 months. Her weight is:
- a) 3800 g
 - b) 4000 g
 - c) no right answer.
 - d) 4450g
 - c) 4500 g
25. Physiological loss of weight in mature newborn is:
- a) 1-5%
 - b) 4-6%
 - c) 5-7%
 - d) 10-12%
 - e) 0-1%
26. Physical development is a complex of morphological and functional indexes which characterize:
- a) Length, weight, and form of a child's body.
 - b) Functions of separate organs and systems.
 - c) Processes of growth and biological ripening of a child.
 - d) All of the above.
 - e) None of the above.
27. Admissible interval of average indexes of physical development for the method of precise calculation makes:
- a) 3%.
 - b) 7%.
 - c) 10 %.
 - d) 15%.
 - e) 17%.
28. Average value of the monthly enlargement of child's body length during the first 4 months of life makes:
- a)1 cm.
 - b)2 cm.
 - c)3 cm.
 - d)4 cm.
 - e) 5 cm
29. Which of the variants of physical development evaluation is the correct one?
- a) Corresponding to a child's age.
 - b) Average.
 - c) Within the norm.
 - d)Not Corresponding to a child's age.
 - e) None of the above.

30. During the second six months of life the weight of a child enlarges by... per month:

- a) 700 gr.
- b) 300gr.
- c) 400 gr.
- d) 500gr
- e) 150gr.

31. When does a child begin to hold a head?

- a. In 2 months
- b. In 3-4 months
- c. In 4-6 months
- d. In 5-7 months

32. When does a child begin to say "agu"?

- a. In 2 months
- b. In 3.5 months
- c. In 4 days
- d. In 5 months
- e. In 6-8 months

33. When does a child begin independently to sit?

- a. In 3,5 months
- b. In 5 months
- c. In 6-8 months
- d. In 7,5 months
- e. In 9-10 months

34. When must a child "babble"?

- a. In 4 days.
- b. In 5 days
- c. In 6 months
- d. In 10 months
- e. In 1 month

35. When does a child begin to walk?

- a. In 1-2.5 months
- b. In 2-6 months
- c. In 4 months
- d. In 11 days
- e. In 10-12 months

36. What linguistic supply of words of annual child?

- a. 8-10 words.
- b. 2-3 words.
- c. 20-30 words.
- d. 38-40 words.
- e. 48-50 words.

37. When does physiological hypertone of flexors of extremities disappear?

- a. In 1-2 months
- b. In 2-3 months
- c. In 3-4 months
- d. In 4-5 months
- e. In 5-6 months

38. What reflex does not belong to the group of oral segmental automations?

- a. Sucking.
- b. Searching.
- c. Lip.
- d. Palm-mouth.

- e. Grabbing.
39. What reflex does not belong to the group of spinal segmental automations?
- a. Reflex of Moro.
 - b. Reflex of Bauer.
 - c. Reflex of Robinson.
 - d. Reflex of Babkin.
 - e. Reflex of Peres.
40. When does reflex of Moro disappear?
- a. In 10 months
 - b. In 1 months
 - c. In 4 months
 - d. In 18 months
 - e. In 15 months
41. What are the skin lesions of the measles?
- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| A. Bluish maculae | D. Reddish maculae |
| Reddish patches | E. Nodules |
| B. Papules | |
42. What are the skin lesions of the ringworm?
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| A. Papules | D. Annular lesion |
| B. Reddish maculae | E. Patch |
| C. Nodules | |
43. What are the skin lesions of the herpes?
- A. Scales
 - B. Papules
 - C. Vesicles
 - D. Pustules
 - E. Wheals
44. What are the skin lesions of the impetigo?
- A. Scales
 - B. Ulcers
 - C. Reddish maculae
 - D. Crusts
 - E. Plaques
45. What is the cause of the plethora? Choose the most correct and complete answer:
- A. Vitamins and proteins deficiency
 - B. Increased numbers of erythrocytes as a compensatory response to chronic hypoxia
 - C. Decreased level of hemoglobin
 - D. Decreased numbers of erythrocytes as a compensatory response to chronic hypoxia
 - E. Increased level of hemoglobin
46. Warm upper extremities and cool lower ones are among the key signs of the:
- A. Cerebral palsy
 - B. Iron-deficiency anemia
 - C. Hydrocephalus
 - D. Fallot's tetrad
 - E. Coarctation of the aorta
47. What we can think about if we see concave curves of the nails or "spoon nails" in child?
- A. Congenital pathology
 - B. Fungoid infection
 - C. Iron-deficiency anemia
 - D. B₁₂- deficiency anemia
 - E. Bacterial infection
48. What are the skin lesions of the vitiligo?
- A. Brownish maculae
 - B. Nodules
 - C. Papules
 - D. Reddish maculae

- E. Patch
49. What are the skin lesions of the chickenpox?
- A. Pustules
 - B. Vesicles
 - C. Scales
 - D. Ulcers
 - E. Bullae
50. What are the skin lesions of the superficial scratches?
- A. Excoriations
 - B. Fissures
 - C. Scars
 - D. Burns
 - E. Petechiae
51. Rigid muscles characterize
- A meningitis
 - B mongolism
 - C hypothyreosis
 - D spasmophilia
 - E paralysis
52. Muscle strength is registered with
- A electromyography
 - B biochemical researches
 - C all answers that were mentioned are right
 - D dynamometer
 - E palpation
53. Muscle tonus is registered with
- A electromyography
 - B palpation
 - C all answers mentioned are right
 - D dynamometer
 - E biochemical researches
54. Chronaxymetry is method of:
- A determining of meningeal interval from electric stimulation till contraction of muscles
 - B registration of mechanic and electric excitement
 - C determining of muscle tonus
 - D determining of muscle strength
 - E tendon reflexes
55. Opisthotonus characterizes
- A meningitis
 - B encephalitis
 - C hydrocephalus
 - D tetanus
 - E central paralysis
56. With traction probe we can register
- A muscle strength
 - B conducting of muscle excitement
 - C muscle tonus
 - D muscle capacity to work
 - E reflexes
57. With return symptom we can diagnose, except:
- A muscle hypotony
 - B muscle strength
 - C muscle hypertony
 - D muscle normotony
 - E all answers are correct
58. Muscle hypertony can be characterized by such conditions, except:
- A "claw paw" is determined
 - B opisthotonus state
 - C atetose state of hands
 - D lying child has stretched extremities along the trunk

E all answers are incorrect

59. Muscle atrophy can characterize

A all answers that were mentioned are right

B poliomyelitis

C reumatic arthritis

D progressive muscle dystrophy

E encephalitis

60. Muscle hypertony can characterize all diseases except

A CCP (central paralysis)

B consequence of neuroinfection

C progressive muscle dystrophy

D tetanus

E all of the above

61. The partial pressure of oxygen in the arterial blood is:

a. 90 mm of mercury

b. 100 mm of mercury

c. 160 mm of mercury

d. 70 mm of mercury

e. 40 mm of mercury

62. The partial pressure of carbonic acid gas in the breathed air is:

a. 40 mm of mercury

b. 20 mm of mercury

c. 50 mm of mercury

d. 0 mm of mercury

e. 90 mm of mercury

63. Children feel maximum need for oxygen the age of:

a. 1

b. 6

c. 2

d. pubertal period

e. period of gestation

64. The reduction of oxygen consumption index shows:

a. pronounced respiratory deficiency

b. breach of the capillary hemorrhage

c. existence of the blood shunting avoiding the alveolar space

d. worsening of the air quality

e. pronounced intoxication of the organism

65. What is the breathing frequency of a 5-year-old child?

a. 16-20

b. 35-40

c. 45-60

d. 60-70

e. 25

66. Point out what is not typical for children's nose cavity structure:

a. narrow nasal meatus

b. proper development of the submucosal's cavernous tissue

c. heightened vascularization of the mucous membrane

d. under-development of the horns

e. absence of the inferior nasal meatus

67. What cells produce surfactant?

a. alveolocytes of the II order

b. alveolocytes of the I order

c. macrophages

d. goblet cells

e. lymphocytes

68. Point out the 1-year-old child's need of oxygen for 1 kg of weight:
- 20 ml/min
 - 60 ml/min
 - 8 ml/min
 - 5 ml/min
 - 3 ml/min
69. What is the main function of the twinkling epithelium?
- removal of the small pieces
 - warming of the breathed air
 - improvement of the air conduction
 - mucus secretion
70. The upper part of the right lung projects at the thorax:
- lower the IV rib
 - higher the IV rib
 - higher the VI rib
 - higher the III rib
 - lower the II rib
71. Top border of absolute cardiac dullness at less than 2 years is situated:
- 2-nd intercostal space.
 - 3-d rib.
 - 4-th rib.
 - 5-th rib.
72. Cardiac apex of newborn is presented by:
- Both ventricles.
 - Right ventricle.
 - Left ventricle.
73. Cardiac apex at 3 years is situated:
- 2-nd intercostal space.
 - 3-d intercostal space.
 - 4-th intercostal space.
 - 5-th intercostal space.
74. Top border of absolute cardiac dullness at more than 7 years is situated:
- 2-nd rib.
 - 2-nd intercostal space.
 - 3-d intercostal space.
 - 4-th rib.
75. Right border of absolute cardiac dullness at more than 12 years is situated:
- Left border of the sternum.
 - Right parasternal line.
 - Internally to the right border of the sternum.
 - Right border of the sternum.
- 76 The reasons of appearance of organic murmurs are all except for
- innate heart defects
 - cardiovascular murmurs
 - acquired heart defects
 - narrowing of large vessels
- 77 The characteristics of functional murmurs is all except for:
- short
 - soft
 - connected with heart sounds
 - considerably change at the time of loads
 - of low frequency
- 78 For the displays of left ventricular heart insufficiency is typical everything except for:
- ung swelling
 - swelling of neck veins

- C ascites
- D swelling of lower extremities
- E vomit

79 Systolic murmur is auscultated at the time of all heart defects except for:

- A mitral incompetence
- B tricuspid valve insufficiency
- C defects of interventricular membrane
- D defects of interatrial membrane
- E stenosis of mitral valve

80 Diastolic murmur is auscultated at the time of all heart defects except for:

- A stenosis of bicuspid valve
- B stenosis of tricuspid valve
- C insufficiency of aorta valves
- D insufficiency of pulmonary artery valves
- E mitral valve incompetence

81. Age dynamics of amplitude interdependency R and S waves are the following, except:

- A. amplitude R increases in I and decreases in III standard leads
- B. amplitude S decreases in I and increases in III standard leads
- C. amplitude R decreases in V1-V2 chest leads
- D. amplitude S increases in V1 and V2
- E. amplitude R increases in V4 and V6
- F. all mentioned is right
- G. all mentioned is wrong

82. ECG criterions of biventricular hypertrophy are the following:

- A. Electric cardiac axis (ECG) deviation to the left
- B. R prevails in V5 V6
- C. T is tall in V5 V6
- D. Q increasing in V5 V6
- E. all mentioned is right
- F. all mentioned is wrong

83. Segment S-T(R-T) is a part of ECG:

- A. from the beginning of QRS complex till the beginning of T
- B. from the end of QRS complex till the beginning of T
- C. from the beginning of QRS complex till the end of T
- D. from the end of P till the end of T

84. The newborn baby's α is at an angle of:

- A. $+125^\circ$ (variations from $+80^\circ$ till $+250^\circ$)
- B. $+30^\circ$ (variations from $+30^\circ$ till $+70^\circ$)
- C. 0° (variations from 0° till $+30^\circ$)
- D. -125° (variations from -30° till -90°)

85. ECG criterions of right ventricular hypertrophy are the following, except:

- A. in II, III, aVL, V1 V2 P is positive, tall
- B. in II, III, aVL, V1 V2 Pw is tall, exceeds maximal normal measures
- C. ECG is deviated to the left more than at an angle of (-30)
- D. P duration is in normal measures

86. Block of right branch of His' bundle :

- A. ECG deviation to the right
- B. widening of QRS from 0,11 – 0,12 sec and more than that
- C. decrease of surface deviation time $V_1 - 0,05-0,06$ sec
- D. S w spreading and deformation in I, aVL, $V_5 - V_6$
- E. all mentioned is right
- F. all mentioned is wrong

87. Atrial extrasystolie is the following, except for:

- A. premature excitation and P w appearance
- B. QRS complex deformation, widening
- C. negative, neither deformed P w
- D. compensatory pause presence

- E. P w may cover T w
88. Extrasystolie is:
- A. lessening of cardiac constrictions quantity
 - B. cardiac constrictions speeding up
 - C. premature, untimely excitation
 - D. attack (seizure)-like disturbances of cardiac rhythm
 - E. normal heart rhythm
89. ECG criterions of atrial fibrillation:
- A. atrial waves rate is more than 300 per minute.
 - B. QRS complex is not deformed
 - C. F waves are registered instead of P waves
 - D. ventricular rhythm can be regular and irregular
 - E. all mentioned is right
 - F. all mentioned is wrong
90. ECG prerequisites of arrhythmias are the following, except :
- A. constriction disturbance
 - B. automatism disturbance
 - C. excitation disturbance
 - D. conductivity disturbance
 - E. impulse formation disturbance
- 91. What is the normal respiratory rate in a healthy newborn during the first days of life?**
- A. 10–20 breaths/min
 - B. 20–30 breaths/min
 - C. 30–60 breaths/min
 - D. 70–90 breaths/min
- 92. Which physiological feature is typical of an infant's cardiovascular system?**
- A. Resting heart rate of 50–60 beats/min
 - B. Higher heart rate compared with adults
 - C. Physiological bradycardia
 - D. Complete absence of respiratory sinus arrhythmia
- 93. Which fontanelle is normally present on the anterior aspect of the infant's skull?**
- A. Mastoid fontanelle
 - B. Sphenoidal fontanelle
 - C. Anterior fontanelle
 - D. Occipital fontanelle
- 94. Which primitive reflex is normally present in a healthy newborn?**
- A. Babinski reflex
 - B. Moro reflex
 - C. Patellar clonus
 - D. Kernig sign
- 95. The Moro reflex is normally elicited by:**
- A. Stroking the lateral border of the foot
 - B. Turning the infant's head to one side
 - C. A sudden stimulus causing a sensation of falling
 - D. Pressing on the palm
- 96. Which finding is most characteristic of physiological jaundice of a newborn?**
- A. Appearance during the first 6 hours of life
 - B. Onset after the first 24 hours of life
 - C. Persistent jaundice for several months in all cases
 - D. Severe anemia in every newborn

97. Which type of feeding is considered optimal for a healthy term newborn during the first months of life?

- A. Exclusive breastfeeding
- B. Cow's milk feeding
- C. Fruit juice feeding
- D. Solid food feeding from birth

98. Which nutrient is particularly important for preventing neural tube defects during pregnancy?

- A. Vitamin C
- B. Vitamin D
- C. Folic acid
- D. Vitamin K

99. Which anthropometric parameter is routinely measured to assess physical development in infants?

- A. Chest circumference
- B. Waist circumference only
- C. Hip circumference only
- D. Arm span only

100. Why is percussion of the lungs in young children different from that in adults?

- A. Children's lungs contain no air
- B. The chest wall is thinner and the lung tissue is relatively more resonant
- C. Children have no pleural space
- D. Percussion is contraindicated in children

101. Which breath sound is normally heard over most peripheral lung fields in a healthy child?

- A. Vesicular breathing
- B. Bronchial breathing
- C. Amphoric breathing
- D. Cavernous breathing

102. Which feature is typical of the respiratory system in infants?

- A. Predominantly abdominal breathing
- B. Very slow respiratory rate
- C. Complete absence of nasal breathing
- D. Predominantly thoracic breathing

103. What is a normal finding when examining the abdomen of a healthy infant?

- A. Severe generalized tenderness
- B. A soft and non-tender abdomen
- C. Permanent muscle rigidity
- D. Positive rebound tenderness

104. Which symptom is particularly important when assessing feeding in an infant?

- A. Ability to chew solid food at birth
- B. Difficulty sucking or swallowing
- C. Preference for salty foods
- D. Ability to use a spoon independently

105. Which characteristic of stool is generally normal in a breastfed infant?

- A. Hard, dry pellets
- B. Green-black tarry stool throughout infancy
- C. Soft, yellowish stool
- D. Completely white stool

106. What is the first stool passed by a healthy newborn called?

- A. Colostrum
- B. Meconium
- C. Chyme
- D. Vernix

107. Which developmental milestone is generally expected by approximately 12 months of age?

- A. Walking with support or independently
- B. Writing complete sentences
- C. Riding a bicycle independently
- D. Reading simple words

108. Which finding may indicate delayed motor development in an infant?

- A. Social smiling at approximately 2 months
- B. Persistent inability to sit independently at an age when this skill is expected
- C. Turning toward sounds
- D. Reaching for objects

109. Which method is commonly used to assess hydration status in an infant?

- A. Assessment of skin turgor
- B. Measurement of visual acuity only
- C. Assessment of dental caries
- D. Measurement of head circumference only

110. Which sign is most suggestive of dehydration in an infant?

- A. Moist mucous membranes
- B. Normal urine output
- C. Sunken eyes and reduced urine output
- D. Increased skin elasticity

111. Which lymph nodes are normally palpable in some healthy children?

- A. Small, soft, mobile cervical lymph nodes
- B. Hard, fixed supraclavicular nodes
- C. Large, painful generalized nodes in every child
- D. Necrotic inguinal nodes

112. What is the most appropriate first step when assessing a child's general condition?

- A. Immediately perform invasive testing
- B. Observe the child's appearance, behavior, activity, and interaction
- C. Perform an electrocardiogram in every child
- D. Measure serum electrolytes before examination

113. Which feature is typical of the skin of a healthy newborn?

- A. It is relatively thin and delicate
- B. It is identical to adult skin in thickness
- C. It always has generalized cyanosis
- D. It is normally covered with petechiae

114. Which factor should be considered when evaluating a child's physical development?

- A. Only body weight
- B. Only height
- C. Growth dynamics and comparison with appropriate age- and sex-related standards
- D. Hair color

115. Which finding is most characteristic of respiratory distress in an infant?

- A. Bradycardia
- B. Nasal flaring and chest retractions

- C. Increased appetite
- D. Decreased muscle tone

116. Which type of cough is classically associated with laryngotracheitis (croup)?

- A. Productive cough with purulent sputum
- B. Barking cough
- C. Paroxysmal cough with vomiting only
- D. Silent cough

117. Which percussion sound is normally heard over a healthy lung?

- A. Dullness
- B. Flatness
- C. Resonant sound
- D. Tympanic sound

118. Which auscultatory finding is most characteristic of bronchial obstruction in a child?

- A. Wheezing
- B. Pericardial friction rub
- C. Pleural friction rub
- D. Gallop rhythm

119. What is the normal color of the mucous membranes in a healthy child?

- A. Pale blue
- B. Bright yellow
- C. Pink
- D. Dark brown

120. Which symptom is particularly characteristic of increased intracranial pressure in an infant?

- A. Bulging fontanelle
- B. Increased appetite
- C. Bradycardia after feeding only
- D. Excessive salivation

121. Which sign is commonly associated with meningeal irritation?

- A. Kernig sign
- B. Ortolani sign
- C. Babinski reflex
- D. Moro reflex

122. Projectile vomiting in an infant is classically associated with:

- A. Hypertrophic pyloric stenosis
- B. Acute tonsillitis
- C. Bronchitis
- D. Cystitis

123. Which stool characteristic may suggest an obstructive disorder of the biliary tract?

- A. Black tarry stool
- B. Clay-colored stool
- C. Bright green stool after breastfeeding
- D. Normal brown stool

124. Which finding may indicate hepatomegaly in a child?

- A. Liver edge palpable below the right costal margin beyond the expected age-related limit
- B. Enlarged left pupil
- C. Decreased respiratory rate
- D. Increased muscle tone

125. Which symptom is most characteristic of urinary tract infection in an older child?

- A. Dysuria
- B. Photophobia
- C. Hemoptysis
- D. Hoarseness

126. What does oliguria mean?

- A. Excessive urine production
- B. Painful urination
- C. Reduced urine output
- D. Blood in the urine

127. Which finding is characteristic of nephrotic syndrome?

- A. Generalized edema and proteinuria
- B. Hemoptysis and cyanosis
- C. Severe jaundice and ascites only
- D. Persistent dry cough

128. Which urine finding is most suggestive of glomerular renal disease?

- A. Hematuria
- B. Glucosuria only
- C. Ketonuria only
- D. Colorless urine

129. Which clinical sign is commonly associated with dehydration in an infant?

- A. Increased skin turgor
- B. Sunken fontanelle
- C. Excessive salivation
- D. Increased urine output

130. Which finding is typical of iron-deficiency anemia?

- A. Pallor
- B. Generalized cyanosis
- C. Severe jaundice in every case
- D. Facial edema

131. Which laboratory finding is most characteristic of iron-deficiency anemia?

- A. Microcytic hypochromic erythrocytes
- B. Macrocytic erythrocytes
- C. Increased platelet destruction in all cases
- D. Increased hemoglobin concentration

132. Which lymph node characteristic is more suspicious for pathological lymphadenopathy?

- A. Small and mobile
- B. Soft and painless
- C. Hard and fixed
- D. Slightly palpable cervical nodes

133. Which finding may indicate chronic hypoxia in a child with congenital heart disease?

- A. Clubbing of the fingers
- B. Increased skin turgor
- C. Hyperactive bowel sounds
- D. Increased urine output

134. Which feature is characteristic of atopic dermatitis?

- A. Pruritic eczematous lesions
- B. Painless vesicles limited to the oral cavity
- C. Generalized petechiae only

D. Deep ulcers as the initial lesion

135. What is the most appropriate position for examining a young child who is anxious but clinically stable?

- A. The child should always be forcibly restrained
- B. The child may be examined in the parent's arms when possible
- C. The child must always lie completely flat
- D. Examination should be performed only after sedation

136. Which component of the pediatric history is particularly important when assessing a newborn?

- A. Birth history, including gestational age and delivery
- B. History of school performance
- C. History of occupational exposure
- D. History of menopause

137. Which finding is most suggestive of pathological pallor rather than normal skin variation?

- A. Pale conjunctivae and oral mucosa
- B. Slightly pale skin after exposure to cold
- C. Normal pink mucosa
- D. Temporary facial pallor during crying

138. What is the main purpose of comparing a child's current growth measurements with previous measurements?

- A. To determine eye color
- B. To assess growth dynamics over time
- C. To diagnose all infections
- D. To determine the child's blood group