

Test Bank

Chapter 2: Developmental, Congenital, and Childhood Diseases and Disorders

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Congenital diseases are
 - a. always fatal.
 - b. always genetic.
 - c. always nongenetic.
 - d. none of the above.

ANS: D

2. Attempts to halt premature labor include
 - a. having the mother on complete bedrest.
 - b. using drug therapy to slow or halt contractions.
 - c. giving the mother a short course of steroids to aid fetal lung maturation.
 - d. all of the above.

ANS: D

3. The collapse of a seemingly healthy young athlete during a strenuous sporting event or other period of stressful exercise is known as
 - a. patent ductus arteriosus.
 - b. hypertropic cardiomyography.
 - c. respiratory distress syndrome.
 - d. none of the above.

ANS: B

4. Down's syndrome, a genetic syndrome, is the result of the child having _____ pairs of chromosomes:
 - a. 45
 - b. 46
 - c. 47
 - d. 48

ANS: C

5. The most commoncrippler of children is
 - a. spina bifida.
 - b. muscular dystrophy.
 - c. down syndrome.
 - d. cerebral palsy.

ANS: D

6. All females of child-bearing age capable of becoming pregnant are encouraged to take the recommended amount of
- calcium.
 - vitamin D.
 - folic acid .
 - iron.

ANS: C

7. Duchenne muscular dystrophy
- is usually the result of trauma.
 - is progressive and causes crippling and immobility.
 - affects males and females equally.
 - is none of the above.

ANS: B

8. Hyaline membrane disease refers to
- bronchomalacia.
 - infant respiratory distress syndrome.
 - retinopathy of prematurity.
 - necrotizing enterocolitis.

ANS: B

9. The symptoms and signs of anemia include
- pallor, weakness, fatigability, and listlessness.
 - an abnormal reduction of red blood cells.
 - tachycardia, jaundice, and mental sluggishness.
 - all of the above.

ANS: D

10. Childhood immunizations are important because
- they are needed to obtain a passport.
 - they help prevent colds.
 - they prevent epidemics of serious contagious diseases.
 - all of the above are true.

ANS: C

11. Some warning signs of lead poisoning include
- loss of appetite and vomiting.
 - irritability and ataxic gait.
 - both of the above.

d. none of the above.

ANS: C

12. Which of the following statement(s) is(are) true about asthma?
- The bronchial tubes are hyperactive and hypersensitive.
 - Severe attacks require hospitalization.
 - It is a leading cause of absenteeism in school children.
 - All of the above are true.

ANS: D

13. Cerebral palsy is
- a result of damage to the central nervous system (CNS).
 - a condition that can be cured with treatment.
 - a condition that primarily affects intelligence.
 - all of the above.

ANS: A

14. Down syndrome is
- a congenital form of mild-to-severe mental retardation.
 - associated with distinctive physical abnormalities and heart defects.
 - caused by a chromosomal abnormality.
 - all of the above.

ANS: D

15. The most common cyanotic congenital heart defect that is actually a combination of four defects is called
- ventricular septal defect.
 - patent ductus arteriosus.
 - tetralogy of Fallot.
 - none of the above.

ANS: C

16. The diagnostic investigation of a congenital heart defect may include
- physical examination and patient history.
 - radiographic studies of the chest and blood tests.
 - heart catheterization and electrocardiogram.
 - all of the above.

ANS: D

17. Congenital hip dysplasia
- causes cleft lip.

- b. is a nontraumatic deformity of the foot.
- c. is more common in male infants.
- d. is an abnormal development of the hip joint.

ANS: D

18. The birth defect in which there is a hole in the middle of the roof of the mouth is
- a. cleft palate.
 - b. cri-du-chat syndrome.
 - c. Robinow's syndrome.
 - d. meningocele.

ANS: A

19. Cryptorchidism is
- a. a congenital malignant tumor.
 - b. also known as phimosis.
 - c. the failure of the testicle(s) to descend into the scrotum.
 - d. none of the above.

ANS: C

20. Symptoms of Wilms's tumor may include
- a. nasal regurgitation during feeding.
 - b. hematuria, pain, and hypertension.
 - c. a shortening of the femur.
 - d. projectile vomiting, loss of weight, and skin rash.

ANS: B

21. The disease that involves impairment of intestinal motility, which causes obstruction of the distal colon, is called
- a. Hirschsprung's disease.
 - b. pyloric stenosis.
 - c. cryptorchidism.
 - d. phimosis.

ANS: A

22. Cystic fibrosis (CF), a chronic dysfunction of the exocrine glands, primarily attacks the
- a. nervous system.
 - b. lungs and digestive system.
 - c. blood vessels.
 - d. immune system.

ANS: B

23. The primary treatment of phenylketonuria includes
- oxygen therapy.
 - high-sodium chloride diet.
 - a protein-restricted diet.
 - surgical intervention.

ANS: C

24. The production of copious thick and sticky mucus that accumulates and blocks glandular ducts is characteristic of
- Wilms's tumor.
 - phenylketonuria (PKU).
 - pyloric stenosis.
 - cystic fibrosis (CF).

ANS: D

25. Klinefelter's syndrome and Turner's syndrome are examples of
- inherited chromosomal diseases.
 - genetic, chromosomal diseases which are not inherited.
 - chromosomal diseases that affect females only.
 - inherited diseases of no significant consequence.

ANS: B

26. Which of the following statements is (are) true about erythroblastosis fetalis?
- Antibodies in the mother's blood destroy the red blood cells of the fetus.
 - It is characterized in the fetus by anemia, jaundice, and enlargement of the liver and spleen.
 - Both a and b are true.
 - None of the above are true.

ANS: C

27. Sudden infant death syndrome is
- most likely to occur in a sick infant.
 - not known to have any risk factors.
 - the number-one cause of death of infants between age 1 month and 12 months.
 - predictable and preventable.

ANS: C

28. Which of the following statements is true about lead poisoning?
- The child suffering from acute lead intoxication presents a medical emergency.
 - It is hard to detect, since lead is normally present in the blood.
 - It is a silent disease, because there are no warning signs or chronic symptoms.
 - None of the above are true.

ANS: A

29. A systemic disease with superficial cutaneous lesions that begin as red macules that progress to papules then to vesicles that form crusts is
- rubeola.
 - rubella.
 - chickenpox.
 - diphtheria .

ANS: C

30. Pregnant women should be isolated from individuals infected with _____ to prevent perinatal infection.
- rubeola
 - rubella
 - chickenpox
 - diphtheria

ANS: B

31. Prompt and complete treatment of acute tonsillitis caused by A Beta-hemolytic streptococci is necessary to prevent
- rheumatic fever.
 - rheumatic heart disease.
 - kidney complications.
 - all of the above.

ANS: D

32. Serious side effects of uncontrolled diarrhea in the infant or child include
- intestinal obstruction and rhonchi.
 - dehydration and electrolyte imbalance.
 - diaper rash and Reye's syndrome.
 - all of the above.

ANS: B

33. Which of the following statements is (are) true about leukemia?
- It is the most common childhood malignancy.
 - It is a primary malignant disease of bone marrow.
 - The diagnosis is confirmed by microscopic examination of the bone marrow.
 - All of the above are true.

ANS: D

34. Causes of prematurity include
- incompetent cervix, bicornate uterus, and premature rupture of membranes.
 - maternal physical conditions including infection and hypertension.
 - multiple gestation.
 - all of the above.

ANS: D

35. Conditions often resulting from premature birth include
- necrotizing enterocolitis (NEC), infantile respiratory distress syndrome (IRDS), and retinopathy of prematurity.
 - Spina bifida, hydrocephalus, anacephaly.
 - muscular dystrophy, cystic fibrosis, and Down's syndrome.
 - all of the above.

ANS: A

36. Conjoined twins may be joined
- head to head (cranial).
 - posteriorly at the sacrum and coccyx.
 - chest to chest.
 - at all of the above points.

ANS: D

37. The most common childhood malignancy is
- Wilms's tumor.
 - leukemia.
 - anemia.
 - none of the above.

ANS: B

38. Causes of infantile colic may be
- sensitivity to cow's milk.
 - sensitivity to iron.
 - excessive swallowing of air during feeding process.
 - all of the above.

ANS: D

TRUE/FALSE

39. Genetic disorders and syndromes are the result of an abnormal gene taking up residence on one of the 22 pairs of nonsex chromosomes.

ANS: T

40. The lungs of the neonate lack the surfactant needed to allow the alveoli to expand.

ANS: T

41. A congenital spinal defect in which no herniation of spinal cord or meninges exists is called a myelomeningocele.

ANS: F

42. In hydrocephalus a large amount of cerebrospinal fluid accumulates in the skull, causing increased intracranial pressure.

ANS: T

43. PKU is an inborn error in metabolism of amino acids causing brain damage and mental retardation when not corrected.

ANS: T

44. Because anemia is a symptom of various diseases, it is important to determine the cause of the anemia.

ANS: T

45. Reye's syndrome has been linked with the use of aspirin to treat chickenpox and influenza.

ANS: T

46. Rh factor incompatibility occurs when the mother through prior pregnancy has become sensitized to the Rh factor of the fetal red blood cells.

ANS: T

47. Leukemia is characterized by an abnormal decrease in the number of immature white blood cells.

ANS: F

48. The infant born with fetal alcohol syndrome may experience alcohol withdrawal shortly after birth.

ANS: T

49. Closure of patent ductus arteriosus may be achieved by medication or by surgical closure of the ductus.

ANS: T

50. Tetanus is an acute, potentially deadly, systemic infection characterized by painful involuntary contraction of skeletal muscles.

ANS: T

51. Necrotizing enterocolitis is an acute inflammatory process resulting from ischemic necrosis of the lining of the bronchial tubes.

ANS: F

52. Epiglottitis typically strikes children between ages 3 and 7 years.

ANS: T

53. Asthma is a leading cause of chronic illness and school absenteeism in children.

ANS: T