

NEONATOLOGY COURSE POST-TEST

CHAPTER ONE: FETAL ASSESSMENT

1. Amniotic fluid volume may be assessed objectively with ultrasound by measuring the maximum ——— pocket (MVP).
A venous B vertical C viscosity D volume

CHAPTER TWO: OBSTETRIC ANESTHESIA AND THE NEONATE

2. Approximately ——— of women who have learned the Lamaze method request medications or an anesthetic during labor.
A 50 – 70% B 5% C 20 – 27% D 90 – 90%

CHAPTER FOUR: INFANT TRANSPORT

3. Regarding transport after surfactant administration, most agree on ~ ——— minutes or after respiratory parameters are stabilized.
A 15 B 120 C 30 D 60

CHAPTER FIVE: GESTATIONAL AGE AND BIRTHWEIGHT CLASSIFICATION

4. Cardiac activity on ultrasound is detectable at ——— weeks by vaginal ultrasound.
A about 3 B about 11 C 5.5 - 6.5 D 1.5 - 2

CHAPTER SEVEN: TEMPERATURE REGULATION

5. Hyperthermia is defined as a temperature that is greater than the normal core temperature of ——— ° C.
A 42.5 B 37.5 C 32 D 48

CHAPTER EIGHT: RESPIRATORY MANAGEMENT

6. ——— end-expiratory pressure (PEEP) is the pressure maintained between breaths.
A Positive B Percutaneous C Peripheral D Post

CHAPTER NINE: FLUID AND ELECTROLYTES

7. Expected weight loss during the first 3 – 5 days of life is ——— of birthweight for term infants.
A about 20% B about 15% C 5 – 10% D about 2%

CHAPTER TEN: NUTRITIONAL MANAGEMENT

8. If feeding is initiated but not tolerated, a complete abdominal examination should be performed.
A True B False

CHAPTER ELEVEN: IMAGING STUDIES

9. For low umbilical artery catheterization (UAC) placement, the tip should be between:
A L3 and L4 B L1 and L2 C T10 and T12 D T7 and T9

CHAPTER TWELVE: MANAGEMENT OF THE EXTREMELY LOW . . .

10. It takes ——— minutes for oxyhemoglobin saturations to rise to 90% after delivery.
A about 2 B about 5 C 17 - 20 D 7 - 10

CHAPTER THIRTEEN: MANAGEMENT OF THE LATE PRETERM INFANT

11. Preeclampsia is the most common complication of pregnancy occurring in between ———% of pregnancies and is rising.
A 2 and 4 B 12 and 15 C 20 and 25 D 6 and 10

CHAPTER FIFTEEN: NEWBORN SCREENING

12. Up to ———% of patients with symptomatic biotinidase can be missed if screened with tandem mass spectrometry.
A 20 B 30 C 40 D 50

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN: BLOOD COMPONENT THERAPY

13. Gamma-irradiation of cellular blood components delivers a dose of ——— Gy and prevents subsequent WBC mitoses.
A 15 B 25 C 40 D 55

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN: EXTRACORPOREAL LIFE SUPPORT IN THE NEONATE

14. To provide varying oxygen concentrations for oxygenators, the gas ——— is used to dial in an appropriate O₂ concentration.
A processor B shaker C blender D mixer

CHAPTER TWENTY: COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATIVE MEDICAL . . .

15. One of the drawbacks of incubators is the approximate ——— - decibel noise level and minimal vestibular stimulation.
A 77 B 25 C 33 D 42

CHAPTER TWENTYONE: NEONATAL BIOETHICS

16. Bioethical issues should be examined from the perspectives of the patient and family, the physician, and society as a whole.

- A True B False

CHAPTER TWENTYTWO: ARTERIAL ACCESS: ARTERIAL PUNCTURE . . .

17. For a more superficial artery or in a premature or extremely low birthweight infant, puncture the skin at ——— with the bevel down.

- A 30 degrees B 35 degrees C 15 - 25 degrees D 5 - 10 degrees

CHAPTER TWENTYFOUR: ARTERIAL ACCESS: UMBILICAL ARTERY . . .

18. Blood cultures can be drawn from the UAC for up to ——— hours after insertion.

- A 10 B 24 C 15 D 6

CHAPTER TWENTYFIVE: BLADDER ASPIRATION . . .

19. Regarding bladder aspiration before the age of ——— years, the bladder is an abdominal organ and this makes the procedure easier.

- A 2 B 3 C 4 D 6

CHAPTER TWENTYSIX: BLADDER CATHETERIZATION

20. The longer a catheter is left in place, the greater is the infection risk.

- A True B False

CHAPTER TWENTYSEVEN: CHEST TUBE PLACEMENT

21. Regarding chest tube placement, the most common patient position is supine, with the arm at a ——— angle on the affected side.

- A 10-degree B 90-degree C 45-degree D 60-degree

CHAPTER TWENTYEIGHT: DEFIBRILLATION AND CARディオVERSION

22. Regarding charging the defibrillator, cardioversion uses lower energy. Charge the defibrillator to ——— J/ kg and synchronize.

- A 2.0 B 0.5 C 1.0 D 1.5

CHAPTER THIRTY: EXCHANGE TRANSFUSION

23. Single-volume exchange blood transfusion refers to 1 times the estimated blood volume at ~ ———% of infant's blood volume.

- A 90 B 85 C 75 D 60

CHAPTER THIRTYONE: PERIPHERAL IV EXTRAVASATION AND . . .

24. Infiltration refers to the inadvertent leakage of nonvesicant (——) fluid from the vein into the surrounding tissues.

- A deoxygenated B plasma C nonirritating D toxic

CHAPTER THIRTYTWO: GASTRIC AND TRANSPYLORIC INTUBATION

25. Regarding gastric or transpyloric intubation, inadvertent insertion in the trachea and distal airway occurs from ——— of cases.

- A 0.3% to 15% B 17% to 19% C 25% to 35% D 21% to 23%

CHAPTER THIRTYTHREE: HEELSTICK (CAPILLARY BLOOD SAMPLING)

26. To increase blood flow before a heelstick, a warming pad may be used - but its temperature should not exceed ———° F.

- A 110 B 115 C 104 D 99

CHAPTER THIRTYFOUR: LARYGEAL MASK AIRWAY

27. Commercially available masks are designed for infants > ——— g, but can be used in smaller infants (> 1500 g) if needed.

- A 3000 B 3500 C 2000 D 2500

CHAPTER THIRTYSIX: OSTOMY CARE

28. In ——— ostomy the intestine is incompletely divided with an opening at the antimesenteric side, leaving the mesenteric side intact.

- A end B gastro - C double-barrel D loop

CHAPTER THIRTYSEVEN: PARACENTESIS (ABDOMINAL)

29. ——— ascites is due to perforation of bile duct (more common), injury to the bile ducts, or a choledochal cyst.

- A Pancreatic B Hepatocellular C Biliary D Chylous

30. Hemoperitoneum (—— ascites) can be nontraumatic (hepatoblastoma) or secondary to birth trauma (among other things).

- A bloody B toxic C minimal D brown or black

CHAPTER THIRTYNINE: THERAPEUTIC HYPOTHERMIA

31. During therapeutic hypothermia, blood gas measurements must be corrected for body temperature during hypothermia.

- A True B False

CHAPTER FORTY: TRANSILLUMINATION

32. When implementing transillumination around the chest, normally there is a ——— - cm lucent area around the probe tip.
A 1 to 1.5 B 2 to 3 C 4.5 to 5 D 8 to 10

CHAPTER FORTYTWO: VENOUS ACCESS: PERCUTANEOUS CENTRAL . . .

33. Percutaneous central venous catheterization is also called peripherally ——— central catheter (PICC).
A inverted B inserted C infantile D infusion

CHAPTER FORTYTHREE: VENOUS ACCESS: PERIPHERAL INTRAVENOUS . . .

34. The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends topical anesthetics applied ——— before peripheral intravenous catheterization.
A 10 minutes B 1.5 hours C 30 minutes D 1 hour

CHAPTER FORTYFOUR: VENOUS ACCESS: UMBILICAL VEIN . . .

35. Regarding umbilical vein catheterization, dual-lumen catheters are sometimes recommended in infants < ——— weeks and < 1000 g.
A 18 B 24 C 32 D 28

CHAPTER FORTYSEVEN: APNEA AND BRADYCARDIA (“A’S AND B’S”)

36. Shorter apnea < ——— seconds without hypoxemia or bradycardia is due to immaturity and is not clinically important.
A 17 B 12 C 10 D 15

CHAPTER FORTYEIGHT: ARRHYTHMIA

37. The heart rate in newborns varies from ——— – 190 beats/ minute.
A 70 B 80 C 120 D 150

CHAPTER FORTYNINE: BLOODY STOOL

38. Regarding bloody stool, hematochezia (——— or maroon colored stool) is usually an ominous sign.
A brown B dark yellow C bright red D black

CHAPTER FIFTY: COUNSELING PATIENTS BEFORE HIGH-RISK DELIVERY

39. Infants with chromosomal disorders and congenital infections experience early IUGR (——— growth restriction).
A interval B intrauterine C inhibiting D intra-septic

CHAPTER FIFTYONE: CYANOSIS

40. During a physical examination, an infant with cyanosis appears:
A orange B red C asymptomatic D blue

CHAPTER FIFTYTWO: DEATH OF AN INFANT

41. The mortality rate in the United States for newborns is ——— per 1000 live births.
A 3.25 B 2.89 C 5.88 D 4.56

CHAPTER FIFTYFOUR: GASTRIC ASPIRATE (RESIDUALS)

42. ——— is used to treat gastroesophageal reflux and decrease gastric residual volumes in infants.
A Gaviscon B Kenalog C Metoclopramide D Erythromycin

CHAPTER FIFTYFIVE: GASTROINTESTINAL BLEEDING FROM THE UPPER . . .

43. More than ———% of cases of true gastrointestinal bleeds have no clear diagnosis and usually resolve within several days.
A 60 B 70 C 30 D 50

CHAPTER FIFTYSIX: HEMATURIA

44. Hematuria is *fairly common* in newborns.
A True B False

CHAPTER FIFTYSEVEN: HYPERBILIRUBINEMIA, CONJUGATED

45. Episodes of sepsis can be associated with an increase of ———% in the bilirubin level.
A 20 B 10 C 5 D 30

CHAPTER FIFTYNINE: HYPERGLYCEMIA

46. ——— is the most significant risk factor for hyperglycemia at any gestational age.
A Low birthweight B Preexisting maternal disorders C Prematurity D Fluctuating glucose levels

CHAPTER SIXTY: HYPERKALEMIA

47. Normal potassium levels are generally between 3.5 and ——— mEq/ L.

- A 5.5 B 3.7 C 7.8 D 8.1

CHAPTER SIXTYONE: HYPERTENSION

48. Renal artery stenosis accounts for ———% of the cases of hypertension in infants.

- A 10 B 30 C 20 D over 1/2

CHAPTER SIXTYTHREE: HYPOKALEMIA

49. A serum potassium of < 2.5 mEq/ L is considered ——— hypokalemia.

- A moderate B normal – no sign of C severe D mild

CHAPTER SIXTYFOUR: HYPONATREMIA

50. With syndrome of ——— secretion of antidiuretic hormone (SIADH), urine output is decreased.

- A in utero B inappropriate C idiopathic D inverse

CHAPTER SIXTYFIVE: HYPOTENSION AND SHOCK

51. Normal urine output is ~ ——— mL/ kg/ h and is decreased in shock due to decreased renal perfusion.

- A 1 – 2 B 4 C 5 D 6 - 7

CHAPTER SIXTYSIX: IS THE INFANT READY FOR DISCHARGE?

52. An eye exam for retinopathy of prematurity is recommended for all infants ——— and selected infants with an unstable clinical course.

- A ≤ 30 weeks B ≤ 34 weeks C ≤ 36 weeks D ≤ 32 weeks

CHAPTER SIXTYSEVEN: NO STOOL IN 48 HOURS

53. Delayed meconium passage can be as high as ———% in very low birthweight (VLBW) infants.

- A 60 B 67 C 71 D 80

CHAPTER SIXTYEIGHT: NO URINE OUTPUT IN 24 HOURS

54. Oliguria is defined as urine output < ——— mL/ kg/ h for 24 hours.

- A 0.5 B 1.0 C 1.5 D 2.0

CHAPTER SEVENTY: PNEUMOTHORAX

55. Air in the mediastinal space that may be confused with a true pneumothorax.

- A True B False

CHAPTER SEVENTYONE: POLYCYTHEMIA

56. If the infant is dehydrated but does not have symptoms or signs of polycythemia, a trial of rehydration over ——— can be attempted.

- A 30 minutes B 6 – 8 hours C 2 – 3 hours D 60 minutes

CHAPTER SEVENTYTWO: POOR PERFUSION

57. Persistent cutis marmorata may be seen in Cornelia de Lange syndrome and in trisomy:

- A 18 and 21 B 15 and 17 C 13 and 15 D 25 and 27

CHAPTER SEVENTYTHREE: POSTDELIVERY ANTIBIOTICS

58. Studies have shown an increase in maternal intrapartum fever (——%) with the use of epidural analgesia.

- A 8 - 10 B 15 – 20 C 32 D 12

CHAPTER SEVENTYFOUR: PULMONARY HEMORRHAGE

59. The incidence of pulmonary hemorrhage varies from 0.8 to 12 per ——— live births.

- A 10000 B 100000 C 1000 D 100

CHAPTER SEVENTYFIVE: RASH AND DERMATOLOGIC PROBLEMS

60. ——— is a blue-black macular discoloration at the base of the spine and on the buttocks - but can occur elsewhere.

- A Nevus simplex B Pink macules C Mongolian spot D Subcutaneous fat necrosis

CHAPTER SEVENTYSIX: SEDATION AND ANALGESIA

61. ——— is the most commonly used opioid for sedation during mechanical ventilation.

- A Fentanyl B Remifentanyl C Ketamine D Morphine sulfate

CHAPTER SEVENTYEIGHT: TRAUMATIC DELIVERY

62. Ecchymosis refers to a > ——— cm bruise beneath the skin.

- A 1 B 2 C 3 D 4

CHAPTER SEVENTYNINE: VASOSPASMS AND THROMBOEMBOLISM

63. Neonatal cerebral sinovenous thrombosis (CSVT) is a rare multifactorial disease.

- A True B False

CHAPTER EIGHTY: ABO INCOMPATIBILITY

64. Isoimmune hemolytic anemia is most common with blood type A or B infants born to type ——— mothers.

- A A B B C AB D O

CHAPTER EIGHTYONE: AIR LEAK SYNDROMES

65. Pneumothorax typically resolves in:

- A 1 week B 2 weeks C 3 weeks D 1–2 days

CHAPTER EIGHTYTWO: ANEMIA

66. Cephalhematoma is found in up to ———% of births. It is associated with vacuum extraction and primiparity.

- A 0.4 B 2.5 C 4.3 D 5.8

CHAPTER EIGHTYFIVE: CALCIUM DISORDERS (HYPOCALCEMIA, . . .)

67. A generally accepted value for hypocalcemia is < ——— mmol/ L (< 8.0 mg/ dL) for a term infant.

- A 1.0 B 2.0 C 3.0 D 4.0

CHAPTER EIGHTYSIX: CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION

68. Women under age ——— and those at increased risk for chlamydial infection should have repeat testing in the third trimester.

- A 30 B 35 C 25 D 40

CHAPTER EIGHTYSEVEN: COAGULATION DISORDERS

69. Deficiency of factor ——— interferes with coagulation cascade.

- A VII or X B X C VIII or IX D IV or XII

CHAPTER EIGHTYNINE: CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE

70. ——— is the most common congenital heart abnormality with equal sex distribution.

- A Ventricular septal defect B Atrial septal defect C Endocardial cushion defect D Ostium primum – type ASD

CHAPTER NINETY: CYTOMEGALOVIRUS

71. The gold standard for the diagnosis of congenital CMV is urine or saliva culture obtained before ——— weeks of age.

- A 2 B 3 C 4 D 5

CHAPTER NINETYONE: DISORDERS OF SEX DEVELOPMENT

72. ———, after an International Conference on Intersex, a “Consensus Statement on the Management of Intersex Disorders” was published.

- A In 2006 B In 2008 C In 2002 D In 2005

CHAPTER NINETYTWO: ENTEROVIRUSES AND PARECHOVIRUSES

73. HPeV——— (previously echovirus 22) exhibits rare GI symptoms but can have respiratory tract and GI infections with otitis media.

- A 4 B 3 C 2 D 1

CHAPTER NINETYFOUR: GONORRHEA

74. In ———, the reported rate of gonorrhea in the United States was ~ 1 per 1000.

- A 2011 B 2012 C 2010 D 2013

CHAPTER NINETYFIVE: HEPATITIS

75. In the clinical presentation of hepatitis A, most infants (> ———%) are asymptomatic, with mild abnormalities of liver function.

- A 55 B 60 C 70 D 80

CHAPTER NINETYSIX: HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUSES

76. ——— accounts for ~ 30% of neonatal HSV infection.

- A SEM disease B CNS disease C Disseminated disease D Keratoconjunctivitis

CHAPTER NINETYSEVEN: HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS

77. The Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS estimated that 33.3 million people worldwide were infected with HIV-1 at the end of:

- A 2008 B 2009 C 2010 D 2011

CHAPTER NINETYEIGHT: HYDROCEPHALUS AND VENTRICULOMEGALY

78. In newborn physical examination, head growth of ——— cm/ wk is a sign of progressive ventricular dilation.

- A 0.5 B 1 C 1.5 D 2

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED: HYPERBILIRUBINEMIA, INDIRECT . . .

79. It is shown that ——— of jaundice appearing between days 4 and 7 of life of exclusively breast-fed infants is related to BM intake.

- A almost 50% B almost 40% C almost 30% D almost 20%

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED ONE: INBORN ERRORS OF METABOLISM . . .

80. ——— urine disease (MSUD) involves an accumulation of branched-chain amino acids (leucine, isoleucine, and valine).

- A Maple syrup B Metabolic synthesis C Molecular synthesis D Meconium systemic

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED TWO: INFANT OF A DIABETIC MOTHER

81. Transient tachypnea of the newborn may or may not require oxygen therapy and usually responds by ——— hours of age.

- A 96 B 120 C 72 D 144

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED THREE: INFANT OF SUBSTANCE-ABUSING . . .

82. Regarding ——— - addicted mothers, signs and symptoms of withdrawal occur in 60 – 90% of exposed infants.

- A opiate B alcohol C cocaine D barbiturate

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED FOUR: INTRACRANIAL HEMORRHAGE

83. Regarding subdural hemorrhage, ——— is best for detailing posterior fossa lesions and accumulations of blood or effusion.

- A CT B MRI C Ultrasound D Nuclear medicine

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED SIX: LYME DISEASE

84. Lyme disease was first reported in 1977, following an unusual cluster of adults and children with oligoarticular arthritis in Lyme, :

- A Connecticut B Rhode Island C New Hampshire D Maine

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED SEVEN: MAGNESIUM DISORDERS . . .

85. Hypomagnesemia generally has good outcome if diagnosed promptly and treated adequately.

- A True B False

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED EIGHT: MECONIUM ASPIRATION

86. A third of infants with meconium aspiration develop persistent pulmonary ——— of newborn (PPHN).

- A hemorrhage B hepatitis C hypertension D hypertrophy

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED NINE: MENINGITIS

87. Approximately ———% of all infants with positive CSF cultures for bacteria have negative blood cultures.

- A 10 – 15 B 90 – 99 C 60 - 75 D 15 - 50

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED TEN: METHICILLIN-RESISTANT STAPH . . .

88. Maternal anogenital colonization with MRSA ranges from ———, with little risk for early-onset disease in the newborn.

- A 12% to 14% B 22% to 26% C 32% to 42.7% D 0.5% to 10.4%

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED TWELVE: MYASTHENIA GRAVIS (TRANSIENT . . .

89. In ———% of patients with TNMG, symptoms are mild, requiring only small, frequent oral feeding and close observation.

- A 40 B 30 C 20 D 10

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED THIRTEEN: NECROTIZING ENTEROCOLITIS

90. With necrotizing enterocolitis, blood cultures are positive in only ———% of cases.

- A 5 - 10 B 20 – 30 C about 40 D 60

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED FOURTEEN: NEURAL TUBE DEFECTS

91. The British Medical Research ——— (MRC) demonstrated that high-dose folate (4 mg/ d) reduced the recurrence risk of NTDs by 72%.

- A Committee B Council C Cohort D Convention

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED FIFTEEN: ORTHOPEDIC AND . . .

92. Scoliosis is a lateral deviation of the spine that is > ——— degrees and typically includes the rotation and sagittal deformity.

- A 10 B 15 C 20 D 25

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED SEVENTEEN: PARVOVIRUS B19 INFECTION

93. ——— red blood cell (PRBC) transfusion may be indicated for the symptomatic anemic newborn patient with a parvovirus B19 infection.

- A Platelet B Parvo C Packed D Percutaneous

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED EIGHTEEN: PATENT DUCTUS ARTERIOSUS

94. ——— - dimensional echocardiography combined with Doppler ultrasonography is the most sensitive means of diagnosing a PDA.
A One B Two C Three D Four

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED NINETEEN: PERINATAL ASPHYXIA

95. Perinatal asphyxia is a condition of impaired blood gas exchange that, if persistent, leads to progressive hypoxemia and hypercapnia.
A True B False

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED TWENTY: PERSISTENT PULMONARY . . .

96. In the fetus, PVR (pulmonary vascular ———) is high, and only 5 – 10% of the combined cardiac output flows into the lungs.
A recoil B retention C rejection D resistance

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED TWENTYTWO: POLYCYTHEMIA AND . . .

97. Polycythemia of the newborn is defined as a central venous hematocrit > ———%.
A 20 B 35 C 90 D 65

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED TWENTYTHREE: RENAL FAILURE, ACUTE . . .

98. The term acute renal failure (ARF) has now been replaced with the term acute kidney ——— (AKI).
A incidence B injury C interference D inhibition

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED TWENTYFOUR: RESPIRATORY DISTRESS . . .

99. The typical radiographic finding of RDS is a uniform reticulogranular pattern, referred to as a ——— - glass appearance.
A ground B broken C shattered D powdered

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED TWENTYFIVE: RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS

100. RSV is associated with up to ——— pediatric hospitalizations each year in the United States.
A 12,000 B 1,200 C 120,000 D 120

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED TWENTYSIX: RETINOPATHY OF PREMATURITY

101. ROP represents ~ ———% of blindness in preschool children in the United States.
A 5 B 10 C 15 D 20

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED TWENTYSEVEN: RH INCOMPATIBILITY

102. The Rh incompatibility risk for the firstborn infant is at minimum (< ———%) unless sensitization has occurred previously.
A 1 B 2 C 3 D 4

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED TWENTYNINE: SEIZURES

103. A seizure occurs when there is excessive depolarization, resulting in excessive synchronous electrical discharge.
A True B False

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED THIRTY: SEPSIS

104. Computer-assisted automated blood culture systems identify up to ———% of all microorganisms by 48 hours of incubation.
A 59 - 63 B 94 - 96 C 78 - 84 D 67 - 71

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED THIRTYONE: SPONTANEOUS INTESTINAL . . .

105. A spontaneous intestinal perforation (SIP) is a single intestinal perforation typically involving the antimesenteric border of the:
A distal ileum B proximal jejunum C distal duodenum D proximal ileum

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED THIRTYTWO: SURGICAL DISEASES OF THE . . .

106. ——— are the most common benign, solid hepatic tumors in children.
A Choroid plexus tumors B Germ cell tumors C Hemangioendotheliomas D Craniopharyngiomas

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED THIRTYTHREE: SURGICAL DISEASES OF THE . . .

107. Significant congenital anomalies occur in ———% of infants with omphalocele.
A 20 B 30 C 40 D 50

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED THIRTYFIVE: SURGICAL DISEASES OF THE . . .

108. Choanal atresia is a congenital blockage of the:
A vocal fold B laryngopharynx C posterior nares D trachea

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED THIRTYSIX: SURGICAL DISEASES OF THE . . .

109. A mesoblastic nephroma is embryonic solid ——— tissue that is not usually malignant.
A renal B hepatic C splenic D pancreatic

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED THIRTYSEVEN: SURGICAL DISEASES OF THE . . .

110. If testicles are nonpalpable at ——— months of age, referral to a pediatric urologist is needed.

- A 2 B 3 C 4 D 5

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED THIRTYEIGHT: SYPHILIS

111. ———% of fetuses with congenital syphilis (CS) are stillborn.

- A 15 – 20 B 25 C 30 – 40 D 70

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED THIRTYNINE: THROMBOCYTOPENIA AND . . .

112. ——— is the most frequent cause of thrombocytopenia in preterm neonates in the first 72 hours of life.

- A Antiplatelet antibodies B Drug use C Preeclampsia D Chronic intrauterine hypoxia

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED FORTYONE: TORCH INFECTIONS

113. TORCH (toxoplasmosis, other infections, ——— virus, CMV, HSV) denotes a chronic nonbacterial perinatal infection.

- A rubella B reactive C retrolental D rheumatic

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED FORTYTWO: TOXOPLASMOSIS

114. Toxoplasmosis is caused by *Toxoplasma* ———, an intracellular parasitic protozoan capable of causing intrauterine infection.

- A gondii B cryptosporidium C plasmodium D leishmania

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED FORTYTHREE: TRANSIENT TACHYPNEA OF . . .

115. Some infants have prolonged tachypnea of the newborn (PTTN) - lasting > ——— hours.

- A 8 B 72 C 16 D 48

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED FORTYFOUR: TUBERCULOSIS

116. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that there were ——— million incident and 14 million prevalent cases of TB in 2009.

- A 3.5 B 7.8 C 9.4 D 12.5

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED FORTYFIVE: UREAPLASMA INFECTION

117. *Ureaplasmas* are the *second* most common organisms that can be isolated from inflamed placentas.

- A True B False

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED FORTYSIX: URINARY TRACT INFECTION

118. Leukocyte esterase is the most sensitive (83%) finding on a urinalysis and has a specificity of ———%.

- A 34 B 48 C 61 D 78

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED FORTYSEVEN: VARICELLA-ZOSTER INFECTIONS

119. Fetal varicella syndrome (FVS) is also recognized in the literature as ——— varicella syndrome (CVS).

- A contracted B contagious C cerebrospinal D congenital

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED FORTYNINE: EFFECTS OF DRUGS AND . . .

120. In U.S. FDA fetal risk for drugs and substances, ——— shows that use in pregnant women clearly outweighs any possible benefit.

- A category X B category A C category D D category B

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1		25		49		73		97	
2		26		50		74		98	
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