

1. A 12-yr-old asthmatic boy has developed an asthma exacerbation in the past few days. Asthma symptoms have continued to progress despite frequent albuterol use at home. He comes to the emergency department with chest tightness, dyspnea, and wheezing, and in moderate respiratory distress. In this setting, management should include all of the following except:

- a) Close monitoring
- b) Supplemental oxygen
- c) Inhaled albuterol
- d) Theophylline
- e) Systemic glucocorticoids

2. Complications of intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIG) therapy include all of the following except:

- a) Anaphylaxis
- b) Fluid overload
- c) Transmission of HIV
- d) Aseptic meningitis
- e) Systemic reactions

3. A 1-yr-old child is found to have a normal WBC count but no circulating B cells, small tonsils, and no palpable lymph nodes. Serum concentrations of IgG, IgA, IgM, and IgE are below the 95% lower limits for age. The most likely diagnosis is:

- a) Ataxia-telangiectasia
- b) X-linked lymphoproliferative syndrome
- c) DiGeorge syndrome
- d) Common variable immunodeficiency
- e) X-linked agammaglobulinemia

4. A 1-mo-old infant develops bloody diarrhea associated with fever. The most likely agent causing this illness is:

- a) Nontyphoidal Salmonella
- b) Shigella
- c) Campylobacter
- d) Yersinia
- e) Rotavirus

5. A 20-mo-old child develops hemolytic anemia, anuria, azotemia, and thrombocytopenia after a bout of febrile bloody diarrhea. The most likely etiologic agent of this illness is:

- a) Campylobacter jejuni
- b) Salmonella typhi
- c) Enterohemorrhagic Escherichia coli
- d) Aeromonas
- e) Non-typhi Salmonella

6. A 1-mo-old female infant is presented with a chief complaint of poor feeding and lethargy. Parents report that the child was well until 3 days earlier, when poor feeding began. Pulse rate is 280 beats/min, respiratory rate is 50/min, and blood pressure is 80/50 mm Hg. Physical examination shows a gallop rhythm and an enlarged liver palpable 2-3 cm below the right costal margin. The most appropriate diagnostic test for this patient would be:

- a) Chest radiograph
- b) CBC
- c) ECG
- d) ABG analysis
- e) Blood culture

7. A newborn is found to have congenital heart block. Which of the following is the most likely etiology?

- a) Group B streptococcal infection
- b) Neonatal echovirus infection
- c) Gestational diabetes
- d) Maternal lupus
- e) Gray baby syndrome

8. Presenting manifestations of pheochromocytoma may include:

- a) Sustained hypertension
- b) Abdominal pain
- c) Polyuria and polydipsia
- d) Weight loss
- e) All of the above

Answer Key:

1. D
2. D
3. E
4. A
5. C
6. C
7. D
8. E