1) Which statements about the oral cavity of newborn and infant are not correct?
    a) The oral cavity is small
    b) Lip and cheek muscles are well developed
    c) Oral mucosa is relatively dry
    d) Hard palate is narrow
    e) The tongue is short, wide and thick

2) What is characteristic of the salivary glands in newborns?
    a) Salivary glands of the newborn are well developed at birth
    b) Submandibular and sublingual glands are well developed at birth
    c) Parotid gland is not developed at birth

3) For oral cavity of infants are characteristic the statements, except:
    a) The tongue is short, wide and thick
    b) The oral mucosa is well vascularised

4) For infants tongue are characteristic the statements, except:
    a) The tongue is short, wide and thick
    b) The tongue has well developed muscle layer and high strength

5) Gastric (hydrochloric) acid is secreted by:
    a) Parietal cells of the fundic glands
    b) Surface epithelium
    c) Principal cells of the fundic glands

6) For gastric secretion are correct the statements except?
    a) The gastric mucus is secreted in the most part by pyloric cells of the mucosa
    b) protective role of gastric mucus is determined by the ratio of glycoproteins and mucopolysaccharides
    c) The gastric mucus secretion is determined by the local excitation of the food
    d) The chemical structure of mucus depends on local excitation and action of cholinergic substances

7) Which of the statements about appetite in children is correct?
    a) Appetite and hunger are synonyms
    b) Capricious appetite and parorexia are synonyms
    c) Perverted appetite and parorexia (pica) are synonyms
    d) Early satiety is a form of anorexia
8) Which statements about laboratory examination of the esophagus in children are correct, except?
   a) Radiological examination of the esophagus in children do not differ technically from adults
   b) Radiological examination of the esophagus in children is more difficult than in adults
   c) Esophagoscopy and esophageal biopsy in children can only be performed with general anesthesia
   d) Esophagoscopy may be indicated with therapeutic purposes
   e) Esophagoscopy is indicated for diagnostic purposes

9) Regurgitation in children is:
   a) Oral expulsion of gastric contents in no significant quantities
   b) Pathological process, preceded by nausea
   c) Synonym of rumination
   d) Physiological process, rare in infants
   e) Oral expulsion of air from the stomach

10) The gastric digestion in newborn at term is established:
   a) 24 hours after birth
   b) slowly over the first months of life
   c) at the age of 5-7 years
   d) immediately after birth in newborns at term, if he is healthy and breastfed
   e) 3 days after birth

**Multiple complement:**

1) Which of skin lesions and its derivatives appears in chronic liver disease?
   a) palmar erythema
   b) nasal herpes
   c) white nails
   d) vascular stars
   e) acrocyanosis

2) Pepsinogen is secreted by:
   a) foundic principal cells
   b) foundic parietal cells
   c) exocrine cells of pyloric glands
   d) surface epithelium
   e) mucolytic cells of foundic glands

3) Which of those listed have inhibitory effect on gastric motor function?
   a) gastrine and motilin
   b) cholecystokinin and secretine
   c) parasympathetic nervous system
   d) sympathetic nervous system
   e) histamine

4) Which statements are characteristic of the newborn and infant duodenum?
   a) it is good fixed
   b) duodenum is localized higher, at the level of I lumbar vertebra
   c) duodenum is localized at the level of III- IV lumbar vertebra
   d) the duodenum is fixed incompletely
   e) duodenum is relatively more voluminous

5) What are the characteristics of stool in healthy breastfeed newborns and infants
a) it is golden-yellow color with acid smell  
b) it is dark-yellow colour, firm, foul-smelling and alkaline pH  
c) it is black, dark brown, gelatinous foul-smelling  
d) it is firm, solid, brown colour  
e) it is frequent, in the first months of life after every alimentation, with unstable consistence

6) In which of the conditions listed in children can occur taste changing?
   a) diphtheria  
b) respiratory diseases  
c) severe iron deficient anemia  
d) hepatic failure  
e) intestinal parasitoses

7) In which of the diseases mentioned can be seen gum inflammation?
   a) acute and subacute gingivitis  
b) chronic pyelonephritis  
c) acute leucemia  
d) hepatic cirrhosis  
e) intestinal infections

8) For which of the pathologies listed is characteristic regurgitation?
   a) chronic cholecystopathies  
b) esophageal diverticulum  
c) gastro-esophageal reflux  
d) bulbar paralysis  
e) chronic gastritis

9) Considerable increase of abdominal volume in children can be in:
   a) celiac disease  
b) reactive pancreatitis  
c) chronic persistent hepatitis  
d) intestinal paresis  
e) rickets

10) For which of the diseases in children is characteristic bulimia?
    a) intestinal parasitoses  
b) acute drugs intoxications  
c) chronic renal failure  
d) psychic disorders  
e) recovering period from serious illness

11) In which of pathologies in children can occur hematemesis?
    a) esophageal varices  
b) chronic gastritis  
c) hiatal hernia  
d) ulcer disease  
e) Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) syndrome

12) What are the signs of dehydration syndrome in children?
    a) pallor of skin  
b) the skin fold slowly returns to the normal  
c) sunken eyes  
d) tachycardia  
e) strong thirst, drink greedily

13) Which of the main anatomical features of the stomach predispose to regurgitation and
vomiting in the newborn and infant?
   a) small stomach bottom, placed lower than pyloric part
   b) muscle layer of the stomach is well developed
   c) Circular muscle layer of the pylorus is well developed
   d) cardiac sphincter is undeveloped
   e) stomach volume physiological is smaller

14) Mucin is secreted by:
   a) surface epithelium
   b) cardiac glands
   c) mucoid cells of fundic glands
   d) epithelial cells of gastric glands
   e) pyloric glands

15) Which statements about the anatomical and physiological characteristics of the newborn and infant stomach are correct?
   a) the gastric secretion is decreased
   b) the pyloric sphincter is well developed
   c) the cardiac sphincter is insufficiently developed
   d) the three muscular layers of stomach are well developed
   e) the submucosa is well fixed

16) Gastric acidity (pH) is:
   a) 4.7 in premature
   b) 3.5-4.0 until the age of 3 months
   c) 1.5-3.0 from 3 months to 1 year
   d) children older than 12 years
   e) 1.5-2.0 in newborn

17) What are the anatomical and physiological characteristic of the newborn large intestine?
   a) epiploic appendices are undeveloped
   b) The haustra of the colon are weakly differentiated
   c) Taenia coli are not developed
   d) large intestine length is about 1 m
   e) transverse colon in infants is located obliquely

18) Vermiform appendix in newborns is:
   a) is relatively long, the lumen greater than in adults
   b) is very mobile due to long mesentery
   c) can be located in any part of the abdomen, most commonly in the retrocecal region
   d) It has developed lymph follicles from the first day after birth
   e) It has a length of about 5 cm

19) Infant colic have the following characteristics:
   a) are more common in the weeks 3-12 of life
   b) they are due to increased peristalsis and "strength" of the intestine
   c) they are more common in infants with food allergy
   d) they are most commonly caused by intestinal helminths
   e) They may be associated with inflammatory processes of the abdominal cavity

20) Normal stool in infants up to 6 months fed artificially, has the following characteristics:
   a) it is 5-7 times in 24 hours
   b) it has fetid smell
   c) it has the consistency of pasty or is consistent
   d) consistency is unstable, from semiliquid to pasty
e) it has a tendency to constipation, stool frequency is an average of 1 time in 24 hours

21) What are the characteristics of the child stool in colitis?
   a) small amount of faeces
   b) semi-liquid consistency
   c) watery consistency, not digested stool
   d) the presence of mucus, blood in stool
   e) steatorrhea

22) What are the correct statements for steatorrhea?
   a) steatorrhea is characteristic for cystic fibrosis
   b) steatorrhea is characteristic for pancreatitis
   c) steatorrhea is observed in infants artificially fed
   d) steatorrhea is the clinical manifestation of lipid malabsorption
   e) steatorrhea can be physiologic

23) Vomiting in children is:
   a) forced oral expulsion of gastric contents
   b) associated contraction of the stomach muscles, diaphragm and abdominal wall with oral expulsion of gastric contents
   c) physiological process, preceded by nausea
   d) isolated stomach muscle contractions
   e) expulsion of air from the stomach with gastric contents in small volume

24) What drugs can change color of stool in children, with appearance of melena?
   a) iron containing drugs
   b) antacides
   c) activated charcoal
   d) bismuth containing drugs
   e) enzymes

25) Central vomiting in children is:
   a) as a rule in the morning
   b) is associated with headache
   c) as a rule without nausea
   d) brings a feeling of relief
   e) don’t brings a feeling of relief

26) Which statements are correct about the newborn and infant rectum?
   a) newborn rectum is relatively long
   b) pararectal adipose tissue is not sufficiently developed
   c) rectum of newborn and infant is prone to prolapse
   d) pararectal adipose tissue is well developed
   e) rectal mucosa is highly vascularised

27) Which statements are correct about the anatomical and physiological characteristics of the small intestine in infants?
   a) infant intestine contains relatively high amounts of gases
   b) jejunum and ileum newborn have long mesentery which causes increased mobility
   c) intestinal wall layers are firmly attached one to another in infants
   d) topography of intestinal loops depends on the degree of filling of the colon, body posture, muscle tone
   e) small intestine is very mobile

28) What are the causes of physiological sialorrhea?
   a) physiological condition determined by establishing the function of salivary glands
b) dental eruption
c) open mouth
d) Nervous system disorders
e) stomatitis

29) What are the indications for gastrointestinal endoscopy in children?
   a) acute abdomen
   b) upper gastrointestinal bleeding
   c) assessment of the efficacy of anti-ulcer treatment
   d) suspicion of developmental abnormalities of the digestive tract
   e) gastroesophageal reflux disease

30) In which of the pathology can be observed dysphagia?
   a) iron deficient anemia
   b) developmental abnormalities of the esophagus
   c) tumors located in the pharynx, esophagus
   d) pharyngitis
   e) esophagitis

31) Which signs are characteristic for acute gastroenteritis in children?
   a) vomiting with consumed aliments
   b) hiccup
   c) abdominal pain
   d) diarrhea
   e) signs of dehydration

32) In which of pathologies in children can occur vomiting?
   a) acute diarrheic disease
   b) cerebral concussion
   c) cardiovascular malformations
   d) pylorospasm, pyloric stenosis
   e) food poisoning

33) Which statements are correct about digestive hormones?
   a) glucagon is synthesized by cells of fundic gland
   b) gastrin is produced by pyloric G cells
   c) somatostatin is produced by fundic and pyloric D cells
   d) histamine is produced by pyloric H cells
   e) hydrochloric acid is secreted by parietal cells of fundic glands

34) Which anatomical features are characteristic for small intestine in newborns?
   a) is longer than in adults
   b) is more mobile
   c) has the abundantly vascularized mucosa
   d) mucosal and muscular layers are poorly attached to each other
   e) consists of four segments

35) What are correct statements about the pancreas of young children?
   a) the pancreas is covered with a thin elastic capsule
   b) pancreatic ducts are large and have the same size
   c) inflammatory processes in the pancreas have mild evolution in children
   d) the incidence of pancreatic disease is rare in children
   e) anatomical peculiarities of pancreatic-duodenal area prone to pancreatitis reactive in children

36) What are the characteristics of the stool in pediatric enteritis?
   a) abundant foul-smelling faeces
b) liquid consistency (watery stool)
c) small quantities of faeces
d) undigerated, frequent stools
e) steatorrhea

37) Bulimia in children may develop in:
   a) diabetes mellitus
   b) psychic disorders
   c) side effect of corticosteroid therapy
   d) history of anorexia nervosa
   e) food allergy

The semeiology of digestive system in children:

Simple complement:

1. D  
2. B  
3. C  
4. B  
5. A  
6. D  
7. C  
8. A  
9. A  
10. D
Multiple complement:
1. A, D
2. A, C
3. B, D
4. B, D
5. A, E
6. A, C, D
7. A, C, E
8. B, C, D
9. A, D, E
10. A, D, E
11. A, D, E
13. A, C, D
14. A, B, C
15. A, B, C
16. A, B, D
17. A, B, C
18. A, B, C
19. A, B, C
20. B, C, E
21. A, B, D
22. A, B, D
23. A, B, C
24. A, C, D
25. A, B, C
27. A, B, C, E
28. A, B, C, D
29. B, C, D, E
30. B, C, D, E
31. A, C, D, E
32. A, B, D, E
33. A, B, C, E
34. A, B, C, D
35. A, B, C, E
36. A, B, D, E
37. A, B, C, D