Semiology of musculoskeletal system in children:

1. Name what represente the anterior fontanelle:
   a) Serosanguine bosa
   b) An ossified membranous area localized between the frontal and parietal bones
   c) A cephalohematoma
   d) A trauma of cranial bones
   e) An abnormality development of oasteomuscular system

2. Determine the normal temporary tooth eruption:
   a) The eruption of the superior incisors at 10 months
   b) The eruption of the inferior incisors at 8 weeks
   c) The eruption of the inferior middle incisors at 6-8 months
   d) The eruption of the incisors and canines at 5-7 months
   e) Tooth eruption at 4 months associated with fever

3. Specify what represent physiological hypertonus in the newborn:
   a) A specific position of the child in prone
   b) A manifestation of intracranial hypertension
   c) Hypertonus of flexor, which is maintained by 1-2 months
   d) Increasing blood pressure
   e) A trauma of the central nervous system, with the pathological hypertonus

4. Indicate what represent ,, Craniotabes " in children:
   a) Edema of the hair part of the head
   b) Osteomalacia of plate bones of head, especially the occipital bone
   c) Alopecia, localised in the occipital region
   d) Early ossification of cranial bones
   e) Deformation of occipital bone

5. Name the method for assessmend of degree of muscle tissue development in children:
   a) Inspection and palpation
   b) Electromyography
   c) Ultrasonography
   d) Determining body mass
   e) Biochemical blood analysis

6. Indicate what represent the seizures in children:
   a) Involuntary movements of the head
   b) Involuntary contraction, alternating with rapid relaxation of the muscles of the members, trunk, face
   c) Voluntary contraction of skeletal muscle
   d) Muscular dystonia
   e) Acute inflammatory muscle disease
7. Name the part of locomotor system with the most intensive growth after 8-9 years:
   a) Ligaments
   b) The muscles of superior members and chest
   c) Muscles of internal organs
   d) Muscles of the large blood vessels
   e) The muscles of the face and cervical region

8. Indicate the method for assessment of appearance of ossification nuclei in children:
   a) Biochemical examination of blood
   b) Inspection
   c) Radiography of the wrist
   d) Ultrasound of tubular bones
   e) Collection of family history

9. Name the characteristics of the development of muscles in healthy children of young age:
   a) The accelerated development of muscles
   b) The muscular system is underdeveloped, especially muscles of members
   c) The muscular system is underdeveloped
   d) Muscle dystonia
   e) Intensive development of striated muscle after 6 months

10. Specify what reflects the term "bone age" of the child:
    a) The degree of diaphysis ossification
    b) Assessment of nuclei ossification at the radiography of the wrist
    c) The degree of bone maturation in the newborn
    d) Assessment of permanent dentition
    e) Clinical assessment of skeletal development in children

11. Indicate which children is characteristic the presence of fontanelle occipital:
    a) All children born at term
    b) All premature infants or approximately 25% term infants
    c) Postmatur infants
    d) Children with rickets
    e) Children with hypervitaminosis "D"

12. The characteristics of the backbone of healthy newborns:
    a) Presence of lumbar lordosis
    b) Backbone is rectilinear
    c) Presence of cervical lordosis
    d) Backbone with lateral deviation
    e) Presence of thoracic kyphosis

13. Specify what represent rickety kyphosis:
    a) A voluntary incorrect position of the child
    b) A traumatic condition of the spine
    c) A deformation dorso-lumbar of the spine in children (hump), reducible in prone position
    d) A complication of spondyloarthritis
    e) A deformation caused by incorrect body position
1. Select the methods of assessment of muscle tone in infants:
   a) Palpation of the muscles during sleep
   b) Passive flexion and extension of members
   c) Assessment of the degree of motor activity
   d) Identification of active movements in ventral and dorsal position
   e) Dynamometry

2. Select methods for assessment of muscle strength in children:
   a) Viewing of the muscle relief
   b) Anthropometric measurements
   c) Taking the toy by force from hand of baby
   d) Dynamometry
   e) Electromyography

3. Indicate the pathologies of childhood, when observed seizures
   a) Organic lesions of brain (obstetrical trauma, intracranial hemorrhage, in severe infections with neurotoxicosis, meningitis, encephalitis)
   b) Intussusception
   c) Constitutional familial abnormalities
   d) Electrolyte and metabolic disorders (hypocalcemia, hypoglycemia, spasmophilia)
   e) Infections of the respiratory and digestive system

4. Name the cranial deformations in rickets:
   a) Cephalohematoma
   b) Microcephaly
   c) Craniostenosis
   d) Craniotabes
   e) Caput quadratum

5. Select the conditions in which we can find the retardation in the appearance of ossification nuclei in children:
   a) Acute infections
   b) Artificially fed infants
   c) Rickets
   d) Prematurity
   e) Skeletal congenital malformations

6. Select the conditions necessary for normal muscle development in children:
   a) The use of abundant carbohydrates in the diet
   b) Stimulating active movements
   c) Special methods for muscle stimulation by games
   d) Daily gymnastics
   e) Administration of stimulant drugs

7. Mention the peculiarities of skull development in healthy newborns:
   a) Ratio of facial skull and encephalic skull is 1: 1
   b) Cranial bones are incompletely ossified
   c) The presence of membranous nonossified areas (fontanelles and sutures)
   d) Facial skull is well developed
   e) Anterior fontanelle is present in all babies
8. Select the correct statements about the evolution of development of muscular system in children:
   a) Primary grow muscles of small visceral
   b) Disproportional development of the muscles
   c) Until 6 years, children not perform fine movements
   d) Muscles increase significant in volume after 8-9 years
   e) General muscle hypotonia is characteristic for infants

9. Select the consequences of hypokinesia in children:
   a) Increased morbidity
   b) Develop the obesity
   c) Insufficient development of muscular relief
   d) Pathology of internal organs
   e) Weight retardation

10. Select correct statements about muscle contractures in children:
    a) Edema of a muscle group
    b) General involuntary contraction of the muscles
    c) Isolated muscle contraction with induration and muscle bulging, often painful
    d) Isolated muscle contraction in trauma, hemophilia, chronic arthritis
    e) Motor system disorder

11. Mention the instrumental exploration for examination of the muscular system:
    a) Ultrasound examination
    b) Radiography
    c) Electromyography
    d) Cronaximetry
    e) Dynamometry

12. Select the category of newborn which is characteristic muscular hypotonia:
    a) Healthy, term infants
    b) Children with body weight at birth below 2,500 g
    c) Prematurity I-IV degree
    d) Dismaturity
    e) Pathologies of nervous system
Semiologia sistemului osteomuscular la copii:

*Compliment simplu*

1. B
2. C
3. C
4. B
5. A
6. B
7. B
8. C
9. B
10. B
11. B
12. B
13. C
Compliment multiplu:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>B, D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>C, D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>A, C, D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>D, E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>C, D, E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>B, C, D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>B, C, E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>B, C, D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>A, B, C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>C, D, E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>C, D, E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>B, C, D, E</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>