**The morpho-functional peculiarities of nervous system. Principal syndromes in neuropediatrics.** ***Simple complement***

1. In which child's age the cognitive development is most intense:
   A. in the first year of life;
   B. in the second year of life;
   C. in preschool period;
   D. in puberty period;
   E. in the first 4 years of life.
2. Which infant's sense is most developed at birth:
   A. sight;
   B. hearing;
   C. tactile sensibility;
   D. thermic sensibility;
   E. taste.
3. Mention when are changing the topography, position, form, number, dimension of child's brain circumvolutions and giruses. When this process is manifesting most intense?
   A. in the second year of life;
   B. until 3 years age;
   C. after 5 years age;
   D. in the first year of life;
   E. until 5 years age.
4. Indicate at which age the myelinization of majority CNS structures in children is finished:
   A. at 1 year age;
   B. at 2 years age;
   C. at 4-5 years age;
   D. at 7-8 years age;
   E. at 12 years age.
5. Indicate when is finishing definitively the CNS structures myelinization:
   A. in preschool age;
   B. in little age;
   C. in school age;
   D. in adolescence;
   E. in the period of adult, at 30-40 years age.
6. Indicate what is characteristic for vascularization of brain in suckling infant:
   A. insufficient arterial flux;
   B. arterial flux better than in adult;
   C. adequate venous reflux;
   D. weakly developed capillary network;
   E. well developed capillary network.

7. What is the medium term of majority physiologic unconditionated reflexes disappearance in suckling infants:
   A. at the age of 2 months;
   B. at the age of 3 months;
   C. at the age of 4 months;
   D. at the age of 5 months;
   E. at the age of 6 months.
8. What is not using for the appreciation of child's motory development:
   A. appreciation of body position;
   B. appreciation of motility;
   C. appreciation of muscular tonus;
   D. appreciation of conditioned and unconditioned reflexes;
   E. test of behavior.
9. Indicate the age of training, preverbal stage manifestation in the language development in suckling infants:
   A. 2-4 months age;
   B. 1 month age;
   C. 5 months age;
   D. 7 months age;
   E. 9 months age.
10. Indicate the medium age of "sensorial" speech manifestation in suckling infants:
   A. 5 months age;
   B. 7 months age;
   C. 8 months age;
   D. 6 months age;
   E. 10 months age.
11. Indicate the term in nervous system ontogenesis, when from neuroepithelium the medullar leaflet and medullar tube are forming:
   A. in the 1 week of intrauterine development;
   B. in the 2-5 weeks of intrauterine development;
   C. in the 5-6 weeks of intrauterine development;
   D. in the 12 week of intrauterine development;
   E. in the 16-20 weeks of intrauterine development.
12. The 5 basic compartments of nervous system are forming at:
   A. 1 week of intrauterine development;
   B. 2-5 weeks of intrauterine development;
   C. 5-6 weeks of intrauterine development;
   D. 12 weeks of intrauterine development;
   E. 16-20 weeks of intrauterine development.

13. At which age the infant fixates the sight on fixed objects?
A. from birth;
B. from 10 day after birth;
C. from 1 month age;
D. from 2 months age;
E. from 3 months age.
14. At which age the infant follows with his sight the moving object?
A. at 10 days age;
B. at 1-2 months age;
C. at 1 month age;
D. at 2-3 months age;
E. at new-born age.
15. At which age in healthy children disappears the physiologic hypertonus in superior members?
A. at 20 days age;
B. at 1 month age;
C. at 1 week after birth;
D. at 2 months age;
E. at 3 months age.
16. Indicate the age, when in healthy children the physiologic hipertonus in inferior members disappears:
A. at 1 month age;
B. at 2 weeks after birth;
C. at 2 months age;
D. at 3 months age;
E. at 4 months age.
17. In which age is possible the turning of suckling baby from the back to belly and inverse?
A. from 3 months age;
B. from 2 months age;
C. from 4 months age;
D. from 5 months age;
E. from 6 months age.
18. When the healthy suckling infant can sit without support?
A. at 4 months age;
B. at 3 months age;
C. at 5 months age;
D. at 6 months age;
E. at 7 months age.

19. At which medium age the infant can stand up?
A. at 7-8 months age;
B. at 8-9 months age;
C. at 9-11 months age;
D. at 6-7 months age;
E. at 7 months age.
20. From which medium age the infant can walk without support?
A. from 8-9 months;
B. from 9 months;
C. from 10-12 months;
D. from 1,5 years;
E. from 2 years.

***Multiple complement***

1. Indicate the critical periods in central nervous system intrauterine development:
A. first week of gestation;
B. 3-4 weeks of gestation;
C. 10-18 weeks of gestation;
D. 10-12 weeks of gestation;
E. 20-28 weeks of gestation.
2. Enumerate the methods of cognitive development stimulation in infants:
A. curative gymnastics;
B. playing;
C. massage;
D. communication;
E. administration of nootropic preparations.
3. Indicate the critical periods in the child's psychic development:
A. new-born period;
B. first year of life;
C. age period from 2 to 4 years;
D. age period from 10 to 12 years;
E. age period from 12 to 15 years.
4. At which age the child keeps well the head, being in ventral decubitus?
A. from 10 days after birth;
B. from 1 month age;
C. from 1,5 months age;
D. from 2 months age;
E. from 3 months age.
5. Indicate the non-conditionated reflexes of trunk, present in new-born infants:
A. Galant reflex;
B. Perez reflex;

C. Babchin reflex;
D. Moro reflex;
E. support reflex.

6. From which medium age the child is able to form compound proposition:
   A. from 3-4 years age;
   B. from 4-5 years age;
   C. from 6 years age;
   D. from 7 years age;
   E. from 8 years age.
7. Select what is characteristic for motor development in the first and second month of child's life:
   A. prone on abdomen try to uplift and to maintain the head;
   B. keeps vertically the head a few minutes;
   C. keeps well the head in vertical position;
   D. keeps well the head being prone on abdomen;
   E. being supported by armpits he leans upon his legs.
8. Which are the characteristics of the sight analysator in new-born infant?
   A. has moderated luminophobia;
   B. distinguishes the light and darkness;
   C. receives the bright colors;
   D. blinks at evident light source, reacting with eye pupils narrowing;
   E. distinguishes the colors.
9. What is characteristic for the new-born thermoreception?
   A. hypothermic receptors are more than hyperthermic;
   B. hypohtermic receptors are less than hyperthermic;
   C. hygher sensibility to hpothermia than to hyperthermia;
   D. hygher sensibility to hyperthermia than to hypothermia;
   E. equivalent sensibility both to hypo- and to hyperthermia.
10. Select what from enumerated non-conditioned (primitive) reflexes disappear at 2 months age:
   A. sucking reflex;
   B. Babchin reflex;
   C. Moro reflex;
   D. support reflex;
   E. automat gait reflex.
11. Indicate the non-conditioned reflexes of superior members, present in new-born:
   A. Perez reflex;

B. Robinson reflex;
C. Babchin reflex;
D. Moro reflex;
E. elephant trunk reflex.

12. Indicate the non-conditioned reflexes of inferior members, present in new-born:
A. support reflex;
B. elephant trunk reflex;
C. automat gait reflex;
D. Robinson inferior catch reflex;
E. Babchin reflex.
13. What are the characteristics of infant's neurologic state in the new-born period?
A. presence of chaotic, involuntary movements in extremities;
B. fixes the sight on fixed objects;
C. gives a start and blinks at strong sounds;
D. presents physiologic hypotonia in members;
E. presents physiologic hypertonia in members.
14. Select what is characteristic for child's neuropsychical development in the first month of life:
A. for short time fixes the sight on bright color objects;
B. follows with the sight the moving toy;
C. try to keep his head, being prone on abdomen;
D. turns his head to sound source;
E. non-conditioned reflexes are present.
15. Enumerate the child's neuropsychical development stages:
A. child's motor development;
B. child's cognitive development;
C. child's socio-affective development;
D. child's sensorial development;
E. skull perimeter growing.
16. Indicate the components of social-affective behavior in 1-6 months old infants:
A. presents involuntary smiling in sleeping;
B. first voluntary smiling as a response at known faces and voices beginning from 2 months age;
C. laughs with all face at the end of 3-rd month of life;

D. imitates the mimics and head movements from 5 months age;
E. imitates complex movements.

17. Name the characteristics of infant's cerebellum:
A. it is well developed;
B. it is insufficiently developed;
C. it is relatively small in dimensions;
D. the hemispheres are small;
E. the giruses are superficial.

18. Indicate the anatomic peculiarities, characteristic for new-born baby's brain:
A. the circumvolutions and giruses are well expressed;
B. the frontal lobe is less than in adult;
C. the occipital lobe is more than in adult;
D. the dimensions of lateral ventricles are small;
E. the white substance is insufficiently differentiated from the one grey.

19. Enumerate the physiologic peculiarities of the new-born baby's brain:
A. the hemato-encephalic barrier permeability is reduced;
B. the cerebral tissue hydrophility is increased;
C. the processes of inhibition predominate on these of excitation;
D. the insufficient development of aural and visual analyzer is characteristic;
E. the functional predominance of thalamo-pallidar system on the strio-pallidar is characteristic.

20. Enumerate the correct statements about neuropsychic development of children until 6 years age:
A. after 1 month age the diminishing of non-conditioned reflexes has place;
B. starting with the first year of life the appearance and consolidation of conditioned reflexes has place;
C. the motor activity goes through gradual development and completion;
D. the establishment and completion of muscular and verbal function has place;
E. the nervous system development is more slow, than in older, school age children.

21. Select what is characteristic for the infant's neuropsychic development in 3 months age:
A. fixes with sight the object from any position;
B. distinguishes the owns from strangers;
C. manifests the movements of „refreshment complex";
D. keeps vertically the head;
E. discovers eventually the toy, suspended in front part.

22. Select what is characteristic for infant's neuropsychical development in 6 months age:

A. pronounces the syllables „ba", „ma" (begins to prattle);
B. he is rolling from belly to back;
C. he stands without support;
D. he eats good with the spoon, taking the food with lips;
E. he catches the toy from any position.

23. Select what is characteristic for the infant's neuropsychical development in 1 year age:
A. he walks alone;
B. he takes the cup and drinks alone;
C. he eats himself with spoon liquid dishes (soup, for ex.);
D. he has a vocabulary by 8-10 words;
E. he carries out the elementary requirements of adult.

24. Enumerate the peculiarities of healthy new-born neuropsychic state:
A. he sleeps in medium 20 from 24 hours;
B. he presents semiflexion with physiologic hypertonus in members;
C. he presents chaotic, non-coordinated movements in members;
D. the presence of non-conditioned (inborn, archaic) reflexes is characteristic;
E. he presents the hypotonia of flexors.

25. Enumerate the factors, which stimulate the child's neuropsychical development:
A. communication with the infant from birth;
B. choice of toys conformable to age;
C. dynamic games;
D. precocious familiarization with literature, music, picture;
E. distinguished (special) alimentation.

26. Enumerate the factors, which disfavor ( impede) the child's neuropsychical development:
A. deficit of communication with family and surrounding persons;
B. compromised socialization;
C. pedagogic neglect;
D. severe pathologies of central nervous system;
E. child's hospitalization during 7-10 days.

27. Indicate the basic conditions, necessary for adequate child's neuropsychical development:
A. morpho-functional development corresponding to central nervous system age
B. intense motor activity;
C. average, in which the child is growing;
D. playing activities with the child;
E. communication.

28. Choose the manifestations of child's neuropsychical development retardation:
A. delaying of motor habits forming;

B. verbal retardation;
C. delaying of cognitive development;
D. delaying of child's social adaptation;
E. persistence of new-born baby's non-conditioned reflexes after 1 month age.

29. Enumerate the characteristics of child's neuropsychical development in 2 years age:
A. steps, crossing the obstacle, changing the step;
B. understands short tales about the events known by him;
C. he can to dress partially with the help of adult;
D. he has a vocabulary by 200-300 words;
E. the speech in complex phrases is present.

30. Indicate the characteristics of coma in children:
A. profound and long-time disturbance of consciousness;
B. reducing in diverse degrees of voluntary motility, reflectivity and sensibility;
C. disorder by different intensities of vegetative functions;
D. disorder in general of vital functions (circulation, respiration, thermoregulation);
E. reducing by diverse degrees of CNS sensitivity to internal stimuli.

31. The most frequent causes of coma in children are:
A. infections of central nervous system;
B. neurologic diseases;
C. hepatic diseases and intoxications;
D. severe dehydration;
E. metabolic diseases.

32. Name the meningeal signs of meningeal syndrome in children:
A. occipital rigidity;
B. Brudzinschi, Kernig, Lesaj signs;
C. fever;
D. modifications in cerebro-spinal fluid;
E. cerebro-spinal fluid with physiologic aspect.

33. Enumerate the signs of intracranial hypertension in suckling babies:
A. bulging of anterior fontanelle;
B. dehiscence of sutures in suckling baby;
C. increasing of cranial perimeter;
D. asynclitism of sutures;
E. modifications in cerebro-spinal fluid.

34. Enumerate the principal causes of intracranial hypertension in children:

A. congenital malformations;
B. cranial and intracranial tumors;
C. cranio-cerebral traumatisms;
D. intoxications (with carbon dioxide, arsenic, led);
E. cerebral parasitoses (hidatic cyst, cysticercosis).

35. Indicate the symptoms of intracranial hypertension in children:
A. headache;
B. nausea;
C. vomits by explosive type, vomits in jet;
D. psychic disorders;
E. disorders of sight.

## The morpho-functional peculiarities of nervous system. Principal syndromes in neuropediatrics.

***Simple complement***

1. E
2. B
3. D
4. C
5. E
6. B
7. D
8. E
9. A
10. B
11. A
12. C
13. C
14. D
15. E
16. E
17. C
18. D
19. C
20. C

***Multiple complement***

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