

## **Childhood Stages – Description and Meaning**

### ***One Item***

**1.** Identify the duration of intrauterine stage of child growth:

- a) 160 days
- b) 200 days
- c) 240 days
- d) 280 days
- e) 340 days

**2.** Select the duration of embryonic period of child growth:

- a) 0-2 weeks
- b) 0-6 weeks
- c) 0-12 weeks
- d) 12-22 weeks
- e) 12-28 weeks

**3.** Specify the duration of foetal period of child growth:

- a) 0-12 weeks
- b) 12-24 weeks
- c) 12-32 weeks
- d) 22-40 weeks
- e) 12-40 weeks

**4.** The first childhood is the period aged between:

- a) 0-28 days
- b) 0-12 months
- c) birth – 3 years
- d) 1-6 years
- e) 1-12 years

**5.** The second childhood covers the period between:

- a) 1-3 years
- b) 3-7 years
- c) 3 -12 years
- d) 3-18 years
- e) 6-12 years

**6.** The third childhood includes the period:

- a) 1-6 years
- b) 1-3 years
- c) 3-6 years
- d) 7-15 years
- e) 12-18 years

**7.** Select the intrauterine development stage when rapid organogenesis and morphogenesis occur

- a) 0-14 days
- b) 2-12 weeks
- c) foetal stage

**d) 1<sup>st</sup> trimester**

**e) 3<sup>rd</sup> trimester**

**8) Select the childhood stage with high risk of infection generalization:**

**a) infancy**

**b) neonatal**

**c) ante-preschool**

**d) preschool**

**e) puberty**

**9) Identify the child age period characterised by physiological weight loss:**

**a) infancy**

**b) neonatal**

**c) preschool**

**d) ante-preschool**

**e) elementary school**

**10) The consequences of teratogenic factors impact during the first 2-8 weeks of intrauterine foetal development are:**

**a) blastopathy**

**b) premature birth**

**c) embryopathy**

**d) fetopathy**

**e) intrauterine infections**

**11) Specify the gestation period (in weeks) for the full-term newborn:**

**a) 31**

**b) 27**

**c) 38**

**d) 36**

**e) 28**

**12) Specify the gestation period (in weeks) for the premature newborn:**

**a) 40**

**b) 37**

**c) 39**

**d) 41**

**e) 42**

**13) The neonatal period extends through:**

**a) 7 days**

**b) 15 days**

**c) 20 days**

**d) 22 days**

**e) 28 days**

**14) The colour of cerebrospinal liquid in newborns is:**

**a) clear**

**b) xanthochromic**

**c) brown**

**d) yellow**

**e) pink**

15) Specify the heart rate (per minute) of a healthy newborn:

- a) 120-160
- b) 100-105
- c) 90-95
- d) 80-85
- e) 110-115

16) The average haemoglobin level (in g/l) in peripheral blood of a healthy newborn is:

- a) 180-220
- b) 100-91
- c) 90-85
- d) 80-71
- e) 70-60

17) The following is NOT characteristic for premature newborn babies:

- a) Gestation age up to 37 weeks
- b) Body weight at birth is up to 2500g
- c) Chest circumference at birth is less than 32 cm
- d) Waist circumference is less than 47 cm
- e) Head circumference is less than 36 cm

18) The average respiratory rate (per minute) in healthy newborns is:

- a) 110-120
- b) 90-100
- c) 70-80
- d) 40-60
- e) 20-30

19) The following is not a feature of the neonatal stage:

- a) rapid height and weight increase
- b) exclusive milk feeding
- c) total dependence on family
- d) subcortical nervous activity
- e) progressive development of own immunity

20) The following is not a feature of the infant:

- a) appearance of secondary sex characteristics
- b) rapid height and weight increase
- c) big nutrition needs
- d) rapid neuropsychological development
- e) eruption of primary teeth

### ***Multiple Items***

1) Indicate the childhood stages characterised by passive immunity prevalence:

- a) neonatal
- b) infancy
- c) preschool
- d) elementary school
- e) puberty

2) Indicate the peculiarities of infancy:

- a) rapid height and weight increase
- b) gradual development of socio-affective manifestations and memory
- c) slow height and weight increase
- d) transitory states (physiological jaundice, genital crisis, physiological weight loss)
- e) eruption of primary teeth

3) Indicate the reasons why the baby's age of 3-6 months is included into the critical childhood periods:

- a) the transitory immunodeficiency is still present
- b) transplacental immunity transferred through maternal antibodies catabolism decreases
- c) general adaptation to the extra-uterine life is triggered
- d) the first leukocytic formula cross takes place
- e) there is an intense myelination of nervous system structures and conditioned reflexes are formed

4) Choose the features of puberty:

- a) accelerated weight growth
- b) slowed weight growth
- c) thymic and lymph mass involution
- d) high immunoglobulin synthesis
- e) increasing tissue sensitiveness to hormones

5) Indicate the risks for intrauterine foetal development during the first trimester:

- a) teratogenic action of drugs
- b) chromosome mutations and aberrations
- c) congenital malformations
- d) intrauterine growth restriction
- e) impaired surfactant synthesis

6) Enumerate key features of the last trimester of pregnancy:

- a) accelerated weight growth
- b) maximum transplacental transfer of immunoglobulins from mother to foetus
- c) tissues and organs formation
- d) maximum surfactant synthesis
- e) intense tissue differentiation

7) Specify the prenatal (intrauterine) child development stages:

- a) zygote stage
- b) early foetal stage
- c) embryonic stage
- d) late fetal stage
- e) preconception stage

8) Indicate the postnatal child development stages:

- a) preverbal
- b) neonatal
- c) infancy
- d) ante-preschool
- e) primary school

**9) Enumerate the components of newborn adaptation to extra-uterine life process:**

- a) involvement of pulmonary respiration function
- b) initiation of the small blood circulation
- c) enrichment of the pulmonary and cerebral blood flow
- d) decrease of energetic metabolism
- e) onset of enteral feeding

**10) Select the features of ante-preschool development stage:**

- a) growth speed slowing down
- b) completion of primary teeth
- c) intense development of lymphoid tissue in nasopharynx
- d) developed motor skills
- e) behavioural differences between girls and boys

**11) Specify the features of preschool development stage:**

- a) transition from primary to permanent teeth
- b) intense intellectual development
- c) behavioural differences between girls and boys
- d) growth (in particular, the limbs) intensification
- e) obvious morphological, sex-based differences

**12) State the peculiarities of neonatal stage:**

- a) transitory states (physiological jaundice, physiological weight loss, genital crisis etc.)
- b) slow height and weight increase
- c) fast height and weight increase
- d) disorder of skin and mucosa barrier function
- e) weak development of cerebral cortex and prevalence of subcortical structures

**13) Select the peculiarities of preschool stage:**

- a) a slower growth pace compared to other stages
- b) accelerated growth pace
- c) eruption of permanent teeth
- d) complex development of the CNS (thinking, speech and locomotion) and independence boost
- e) pathology dominated by contagious diseases and chronic conditions

**14) Enumerate the features specific to puberty:**

- a) transitory depression of anti-infectious defence
- b) cessation of height growth
- c) appearance of secondary sex characteristics
- d) intense intellectual development
- e) psychic and vegetative lability

**15) From the following, select the childhood stages:**

- a) kindergarten
- b) neonatal
- c) infancy
- d) toddlers
- e) school age

**16) Enumerate the consequences of noxious factors impact on the foetus during pregnancy:**

- a) embryopathy
- b) amnion pathology
- c) chorion pathology
- d) placentopathy
- e) fetopathy

**17) Specify the stages of first childhood:**

- a) neonatal
- b) infancy
- c) toddlers
- d) school age
- e) adolescence

**18) Select prenatal risk factors for foetus growth:**

- a) mother's age 20-35 years
- b) smoking
- c) alcohol
- d) diabetes
- e) stress

**19) Point out the features of early neonatal period:**

- a) "physiological crises"
- b) low mortality
- c) regression of pregnancy-induced changes
- d) intoxication is the main pathology
- e) generalized aspect of infections

**20) Select the features of the neonatal period:**

- a) slow height and weight increase
- b) exclusive milk feeding
- c) eruption of primary teeth
- d) subcortical nervous activity
- e) high mortality

## **Childhood Stages – Description and Meaning**

### ***One Item***

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

*Multiple Items*

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