

Fever and hyperthermic syndrom in children

CS

1. Specify where is localised thermoregulatory center:
 - A. Hypothalamus
 - B. Eye
 - C. Spinal marrow
 - D. Cerebellum
 - E. Pituitary

2. Select mechanism in fever:
 - a. Hypodynamia
 - b. Artificial food infant
 - c. Disbalance between thermogenesis and thermolysis
 - d. Physical activity
 - e. Sleep

3. Specify the mechanism of thermolysis which not performed
 - a. Evaporation
 - b. Vasoconstriction
 - c. Irradiation
 - d. Convection
 - e. Conduction

4. Name which of the following is not pyrogenic - exogenous substance:
 - a. Cytokines pyrogenic
 - b. Bacterial endotoxins
 - c. Viruses
 - d. Drugs
 - e. Toxic

5. Select the pyrogenic-endogenous substance:
 - a. Drugs
 - b. Bacteria
 - c. Bacterial endotoxins
 - d. Pyrogenic cytokines
 - e. Antigen-antibody reaction

6. Select which of these substances increase threshold hypothalamic control center in fever in children:

- a. Bacterial endotoxins
- b. Some drugs
- c. Macrophages
- d. Leukotrienes
- e. Prostaglandins E

7. Specify which of these substances do not produce pyrogenic endogenous

- a. Macrophages
- b. Monocytes
- c. Prostaglandins E
- d. Malignant cells.
- e. Destruction of tissue

8. Select the first line drug of fever in children:

- a. Acetylsalicylic acid
- b. Diclofenac
- c. Paracetamol
- d. Pipolfen
- e. Analgin

9. The treatment of an infant with fever over 38C will not include:

- a. Uncovering of teguments (undressing)
- b. Wiping of skin with sponge soaked in warm water
- c. Acetaminophen
- d. Ibuprofen
- e. Acetylsalicylic acid

10. Which statement is not correct in the treatment of fever in children:

- a. Acetaminophen
- b. Parenteral administration of acetaminophen
- c. Alternative drug is ibuprofen
- d. Treatment of etiology of fever
- e. Use non-pharmacological methods of treatment (physical)

11. For febrile seizures in infant is not characteristic:

- a. Appear only on fever background
- b. Have short, duration less than 15 minutes
- c. Are generalized tonico-clonic
- d. Appear between 6 months - 5 years
- e. Presence of neurological anomalies during intercritical periods

12. Specify which is not characteristic for simple febrile seizures in children:

- a. Are generalized tonico-clonic
- b. The crisis is short, less than 15 min.
- c. The crisis is unilateral
- d. Postcritical normal neurological status
- e. Appear in context of fever

13. For complex febrile seizures is not characteristic:

- a. Appear without febrile context
- b. Duration over 15 min
- c. Are repeating
- d. Risk of neurological sequelae.
- e. Can be generalized and unilateral

14. Select the first line drug in the treatment of acute febrile seizures in children:

- a. Diazepam
- b. Glucose
- c. Prednisolone
- d. Peridoxin
- e. Dimedrol

15. Specify the preferential path of administration of Diazepam in infant's seizures at pre-hospital stage:

- a. Intravenous
- b. Intrarectal
- c. Intramuscular
- d. Through nasogastric sound.
- e. Percutaneous

CM.

1. Thermogenesis is performed by:

- a. Activation of metabolic processes
- b. Convection
- c. Evaporation
- d. Increasing muscle tone
- e. Decreasing muscle tone

2. Thermolysis is performed by:

- a. Radiation
- b. Convection
- c. Conduction
- d. Evaporation
- e. Vasoconstriction

3. Name the physiological mechanisms in thermolysis in children.

- a. Increasing muscle activity
- b. Shivering
- c. Peripheral vasodilatation
- d. Sweating
- e. Convection

4. Specify the mechanisms for thermogenesis in children:

- a. Shivering
- b. Increasing metabolic processes
- c. Excessive sweating
- d. Peripheral vasoconstriction
- e. Increasing muscle activity

5. Select pyrogenic-exogenous substances in children:

- a. Interleukin
- b. Bacterial endotoxins
- c. Leukotrienes
- d. Drugs
- e. Hormonal substances

6. Name the first laboratory examination in fever in children:

- a. C-reactive protein
- b. Immunonological state appreciation
- c. Radiography of the chest
- d. General analysis of urine
- e. Cystography

7. Select antipyretic drugs in children with fever:

- a. Diazepam
- b. Paracetamol
- c. Acetylaminosalicylic acid
- d. Diclofenac
- e. Ibuprofen

8. Name the general methods of medical assistance in children with fever:

- a. Adequate liquid
- b. Lotions with hot water
- c. Lotions with alcohol or acetic acid
- d. Ventilation and environmental humidity
- e. To attend the colectivities

9. Specify where are located the centers of thermoregulation in children:

- a. Cerebellum
- b. Body colossus
- c. Anterior hypothalamus
- d. Brainstem
- e. Posterior hypothalamus

10. Select from which levels the thermoregulatory centers receive information:

- a. Skin
- b. Muscles
- c. Hair, nails
- d. Ciliary epithelium
- e. Internal environment

11. Note the endocrine glands which involved in the thermogenesis in children:

- A. Pancreas
- B. Thyroid
- C. Pituitary
- D. Adrenal glands
- E. Liver

12. Select correct statements about hyperthermia in children:

- a. Presence of balance between thermogenesis - thermolysis.
- b. It is destabilized the balance between thermogenesis-thermolysis
- c. The accumulation of exogenous heat
- d. The accumulation of endogenous heat.
- e. It is not present in children

13. Bacteriological examination is necessary in fever in children:

- a. Acute viral infections
- b. Abdominal pain with diarrhea
- c. Teething
- d. Acute otitis
- e. Pain in the lumbar region

14. Complex febrile seizures in children have following symptoms:

- a. Duration over 15 minutes
- b. Can generate convulsive status
- c. Are not repeating in series in the same day
- d. Often are unilateral.
- e. Appear without febrile context

15. Simple febrile seizures in children have following characteristics:

- a. Negative neurological anamnesis
- b. Appear in context of fever
- c. Primary generalized
- d. Duration over 15 minutes
- e. Are repeating in the same day

16. Physiological warm losses are producing through:

- a. Irradiation
- b. Thermogenesis
- c. Convection
- d. Evaporation
- e. Conduction

17. Nictimerale variations in body temperature in children are caused by:

- a. Temperature of surrounding medium
- b. Physical activity
- c. Endocrine system activity
- d. Color of skin
- e. Gastrointestinal transit

18. Name the causes of febrile syndrome in children:

- a. Congenital luxation of hip
- b. Viral infections
- c. Bacterial infections
- d. Metabolic fever
- e. Hypocalcemia

19. Name the most frequent causes of febrile syndrome in infants:

- a. Otitis
- b. Pneumonia
- c. Urinary tract infection
- d. Rickets
- e. Iron deficient anemia

20. Specify the drugs utilize in the treatment in status epilepticus in children:

- a. Dexamethasone
- b. Magnesium sulfate
- c. Diazepam
- d. Phenobarbital
- e. Phenytoin

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