

Semiology of musculoskeletal system in children:

CS

1. Name what represents the anterior fontanelle:

- a) Serousanguine 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 osteomuscular 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 represents 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 represents "Craniotables" in children:

- a) Edema of the hair part of the head
- b) Osteomalacia of plate bones of head, especially the occipital bone
- c) Alopecia, localized in the occipital region
- d) Early ossification of cranial bones
- e) Deformation of occipital bone

5. Name the method for assessment 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 represents 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:
- Ligaments
 - The muscles of superior members and chest
 - Muscles of internal organs
 - Muscles of the large blood vessels
 - The muscles of the face and cervical region
8. Indicate the method for assessment of appearance of ossification nuclei in children:
- Biochemical examination of blood
 - Inspection
 - Radiography of the wrist
 - Ultrasound of tubular bones
 - Collection of family history
9. Name the characteristics of the development of muscles in healthy children of young age:
- The accelerated development of muscles
 - The muscular system is underdeveloped, especially muscles of members
 - The muscular system is underdeveloped
 - Muscle dystonia
 - Intensiv development of striated muscle after 6 months
10. Specify what reflect the term "bone age" of the child:
- The degree of diaphysis ossification
 - Assessment of nuclei ossification at the radiography of the wrist
 - The degree of bone maturation in the newborn
 - Assessment of permanent dentition
 - Clinical assessment of skeletal development in children
11. Indicate which children is characteristic the presence of fontanelle occipital:
- All children born at term
 - All premature infants or approximately 25% term infants
 - Postmatur infants
 - Children with rickets
 - Children with hypervitaminosis "D"
12. The characteristics of the backbone of healthy newborns:
- Presence of lumbar lordosis
 - Backbone is rectilinear
 - Presence of cervical lordosis
 - Backbone with lateral deviation
 - Presence of thoracic kyphosis
13. Specify what represent rickety kyphosis:
- A voluntary incorrect position of the child
 - A traumatic condition of the spine
 - A deformation dorso-lumbar of the spine in children (hump), reducible in prone position
 - A complication of spondyloarthritis
 - A deformation caused by incorrect body position

CM

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:

1. B, D
2. C, D
3. A, C, D
4. D, E
5. C, D, E
6. B, C, D
7. B, C, E
8. B, C, D
9. A, B, C
10. C, D, E
11. C, D, E
12. B, C, D, E