

Which one of the following statements about the benefits of oral rehydration therapy is FALSE:

- a) It is simple and cost-effective.
- b) It is easy to implement in primary care facilities as well as at home
- c) It corrects fluid and electrolyte inbalance caused by diarrhoea.
- d) When used routinely, it reduces the risk of diarrhoea.
- e) It does not treat the cause of the diarrhoea.

2. True (A) or false (B) - click on the correct answer:

Antidiarrhoeal drugs are usually indicated to stop diarrhoea in children

3. True (A) or false (B) - click on the correct answer:

Appropriate oral rehydration therapy reduces case fatality from diarrhoeal dehydration. As a result, diarrhoea has become a less important post-neonatal killer of young children.

4. Which of the following statements on the treatment of diarrhoeal disease is FALSE:

- a) Antibiotics may be indicated
- b) Anti-emetics can be used
- c) Antispasmodics may improve cramps
- d) Probiotics are curative
- e) Trace elements are often used.

5. True (A) or false (B) - click on the correct answer:

Small-bowel obstruction requiring an emergency laparotomy results in bowel necrosis.

6. Which of the following is FALSE? Useful findings for the diagnosis of intestinal obstruction include:

- a) Abdominal pain
- b) Abdominal distension
- c) Increased bowel sounds
- d) Absent bowel sounds
- e) Dilated bowel loops on X-ray.

7. True (A) or false (B) - click on the correct answer:

Small-bowel obstruction as a complication of ventriculoperitoneal shunts can be the result of intestinal volvulus.

8. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:

Bowel obstruction secondary to prolapse through the peritoneal opening in ventriculoperitoneal shunts is commonly reported.

9. Sexual development includes all but which one of the following:

- a) Increase in the size of the testes
- b) Increase in the length of the penis
- c) Darkening in colour of the scrotum
- d) Increase in height (the growth spurt)
- e) A variable age of onset.

10. True (A) or false (B) - click on the correct answer:

Tanner staging is the most reliable method of assessing sexual development.

11. True (A) or false (B) - click on the correct answer:

An increase in testicular volume may be the only sign of sexual development.

12. True (A) or false (B) - click on the correct answer:

There is a direct correlation between chronological age and sexual maturity.

13. True (A) or false (B) - click on the correct answer:

According to the World Health Organization, preventable diseases are the commonest cause of death in developed countries.

14. True (A) or false (B) - click on the correct answer:

Acute respiratory infections accounted for more than 20% of the total under-5 mortality in Bulawayo.

15. In the Bulawayo study, which of the following danger signs was NOT used for the assessment of sick children:

- a) Vomiting
- b) Fever
- c) Failure to drink or feed
- d) Convulsions.

16. True (A) or false (B) - click on the correct answer:

In the Bulawayo study, general commonly used drugs were in short supply in only a few heath facilities.

17. True (A) or false (B) - click on the correct answer:

In the Bulawayo study, the majority of nurses responsible for management of children were trained in the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI).

18. True (A) or false (B) - click on the correct answer:

The guidelines on IMCI require that assessments performed in any sick child should be specific to the complaint.

19. Which one of the following statements regarding ventricular septal defects (VSDs) is FALSE:

- a) They are a common congenital heart condition.
- b) They account for at least a fifth of congenital heart disease.
- c) Spontaneous closure is rare in medium muscular defects.
- d) Spontaneous closure is expected in small defects.
- e) Spontaneous closure depends on the type and size of defects.

20. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:

Doppler echocardiographic examinations are associated with a better chance of early diagnosis of VSD.

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