

Pediatrics NEET SS 2023 Recall answers and explanations

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Endocrinology

Subtopic: Growth Hormone Disorders

Question Number: Q.1

Question (Clinical Question):

Which condition is characterised by dysmorphic facies, short limbs, low baseline IGF levels, but a normal growth hormone stimulation test?

Options:

- A) Laron syndrome
- B) Achondroplasia
- C) Turner syndrome
- D) Noonan syndrome

Correct Answer:

- A) Laron syndrome

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Genetic Disorders

Subtopic: Down Syndrome – Etiology

Question Number: 2

Question (Non-clinical question):

Down syndrome is most commonly caused by which type of error in cell division?

Options:

- A) Meiotic nondisjunction
- B) Mitotic nondisjunction
- C) Mosaicism
- D) Gene deletion

Correct Answer:

- A) Meiotic nondisjunction

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Genetic Disorders

Subtopic: Down Syndrome – Translocation Carrier Risk

Question Number: 3

Question (Non-clinical question):

A mother carries a t(21;21) translocation. Which counselling point regarding the risk of Down syndrome in offspring is most accurate?

Options:

- A) General risk remains below 1%
- B) Recurrence risk is significantly increased
- C) Risk is reduced compared to the general population
- D) There is no need for genetic counselling

Correct Answer:

- B) Recurrence risk is significantly increased

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Genetic Disorders

Subtopic: Down Syndrome – Translocation Recurrence Risk

Question Number: 4

Question (Non-clinical question):

What is the recurrence risk of Down syndrome in a child if the parent carries a translocation (21;21)?

Options:

- A) 25% recurrence risk
- B) 50% recurrence risk
- C) 100% recurrence risk
- D) 10% recurrence risk

Correct Answer:

- C) 100% recurrence risk

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Pediatric Cardiology

Subtopic: Advanced Second-Degree AV Block – Management

Question Number: 5

Question (Clinical question):

A patient with **Down syndrome** presents with **bradyarrhythmia**, a heart rate of **46 bpm**, ECG showing **2:1 heart block**, history of **cardiac surgery**, and is on **eltroxin for hypothyroidism**. What is the most appropriate management?

Options:

- A) Titrate eltroxin
- B) Temporary pacemaker in ICU
- C) Permanent pacemaker
- D) Epinephrine or isoproterenol infusion

Correct Answer:

- C) Permanent pacemaker

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Metabolic Disorders

Subtopic: Lipid Metabolism Disorders

Question Number: 6

A 5-year-old child presents with steatorrhea, failure to thrive, ataxia, peripheral neuritis, and retinitis pigmentosa. Blood smear shows acanthocytosis, and serum studies reveal low cholesterol, triglycerides, and absent β -lipoproteins. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Abetalipoproteinemia
- B. Hartnup disease
- C. Refsum disease
- D. Friedreich ataxia

Correct Answer:

A. Abetalipoproteinemia

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Genetic Disorders

Subtopic: Inheritance Patterns

Question Number: 7

Type: Non-clinical

Question:

Which of the following conditions is usually inherited in an **autosomal dominant** pattern?

Options:

- A. Retinoblastoma
- B. Xeroderma pigmentosum
- C. Ataxia telangiectasia
- D. Phenylketonuria

Correct Answer:

A. Retinoblastoma

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Genetic Disorders

Subtopic: Inheritance Patterns

Question Number: 8

Type: Non-clinical

Question:

Which of the following is inherited in an **autosomal recessive** pattern?

Options:

- A. Ataxia telangiectasia
- B. Tuberous sclerosis
- C. Peutz-Jeghers syndrome
- D. Neurofibromatosis type 1

Correct Answer:

A. Ataxia telangiectasia

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Genetic Disorders

Subtopic: Chromosomal Patterns

Question Number: 9

Type: Non-clinical

Question:

Which of the following represents an **incorrect chromosomal pattern** for the associated condition?

Options:

- A. Mayer-Rokitansky-Küster-Hauser (MRKH) syndrome – 46 XY
- B. Swyer syndrome – 46 XY
- C. Klinefelter syndrome – 47 XXY
- D. Turner syndrome – 45 XO

Correct Answer:

- A. Mayer-Rokitansky-Küster-Hauser (MRKH) syndrome – 46 XY

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Genetic Syndromes

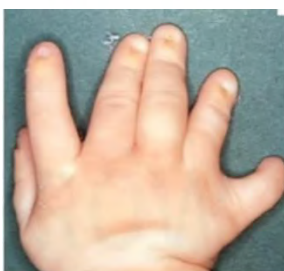
Subtopic: Holt-Oram Syndrome

Question Number: 10

Type: Clinical

Question:

A child presents with **short stature, atrial septal defect (ASD)**, and the following finding, as shown in the image. Which syndrome best fits this presentation?



Options:

- A. Ellis-van Creveld syndrome
- B. Holt-Oram syndrome
- C. Marfan syndrome
- D. Alport syndrome

Correct Answer:

- B. Holt-Oram syndrome

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Genetic and Developmental Disorders

Subtopic: Holoprosencephaly – Signaling Pathways

Question Number: 11

Type: Non-clinical

Question:

Holoprosencephaly is most commonly associated with abnormalities in which signalling pathway?

Options:

- A. Sonic hedgehog pathway
- B. Ras-MAPK pathway
- C. mTOR pathway
- D. Wnt/ β -catenin pathway

Correct Answer:

A. Sonic hedgehog pathway

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Inborn Errors of Metabolism

Subtopic: Copper Metabolism Disorders – Menkes Disease

Question Number: 12

Type: Clinical

Question:

An 8-month-old child presents with developmental delay, thin brown hair, and trichorrhexis nodosa on hair microscopy. The condition is most likely due to a deficiency of which element?

Options:

- A. Copper
- B. Zinc
- C. Iron
- D. Selenium

Correct Answer:

A. Copper

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Developmental Pediatrics

Subtopic: Motor and Fine Motor Milestones

Question Number: 13

Type: Clinical

Question:

A child can run, stack a tower of four blocks, and draw a horizontal line, but cannot make a circular stroke. What is the most likely age of the child?

Options:

- A. 24 months
- B. 30 months
- C. 18 months
- D. 15 months

Correct Answer:

A. 24 months

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Neuromuscular Disorders

Subtopic: Spinal Muscular Atrophy – Management

Question Number: 14

Type: Non-clinical

Question:

In the management of spinal muscular atrophy (SMA), nusinersen is administered by which route?

Options:

- A. Intravenous
- B. Oral
- C. Intramuscular
- D. Intrathecal

Correct Answer:

D. Intrathecal

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Immunization

Subtopic: Catch-up Vaccination

Question Number: 15

Type: Non-clinical

Question:

A 15-month-old child last received a vaccination at 6 weeks of age. According to catch-up vaccination guidelines, what should be given at evaluation?

Options:

- A. Only Hepatitis B and OPV
- B. BCG, OPV, Hepatitis B, and DPT
- C. Measles and Typhoid vaccines
- D. Td and Hepatitis B

Correct Answer:

B. BCG, OPV, Hepatitis B, and DPT

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Immunization

Subtopic: Newborn Vaccination

Question Number: 16

Type: Non-clinical

Question:

Which is the correct vaccination strategy for a 3-day-old infant who has not yet received any vaccines?

Options:

- A. Administer BCG, OPV, and Hepatitis B immediately
- B. Delay all vaccines until 6 weeks of age
- C. Start with only BCG and Hepatitis B
- D. Begin immunisation after 1 month of age

Correct Answer:

A. Administer BCG, OPV, and Hepatitis B immediately

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Neonatology

Subtopic: Drug exposure in utero

Question Number: 17

Type: Clinical

Question:

A newborn whose mother was on SSRIs during pregnancy presents with irritability, tremors, and feeding difficulties. What is this condition called?

Options:

- A. Neonatal adaptation syndrome
- B. Neonatal withdrawal syndrome
- C. Congenital serotonin toxicity
- D. Persistent pulmonary hypertension of the newborn

Correct Answer:

A. Neonatal adaptation syndrome

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Infectious Diseases

Subtopic: Q fever and Endocarditis

Question Number: 18

Type: Clinical

Question:

According to current recommendations, which is the most appropriate treatment for *Coxiella burnetii* endocarditis?

Options:

- A. Doxycycline and hydroxychloroquine
- B. Doxycycline alone
- C. Benzathine penicillin
- D. Ceftriaxone

Correct Answer:

A. Doxycycline and hydroxychloroquine

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Genetics

Subtopic: Prader-Willi Syndrome

Question Number: 19

Type: Clinical

Question:

A child presents with rapid-onset obesity and compulsive skin-picking behaviour. Which syndrome is most likely?

Options:

- A. Prader-Willi syndrome
- B. Angelman syndrome
- C. Williams syndrome
- D. Smith-Magenis syndrome

Correct Answer:

A. Prader-Willi syndrome

Subject: Pediatrics

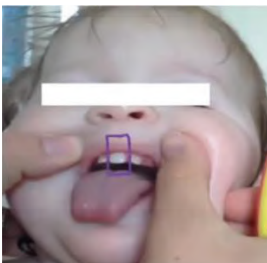
Topic: Endocrinology – Congenital Anomalies

Subtopic: Midline defects and Hormone Deficiency

Question Number: 20

Question Type: Clinical

In a child presenting with the following condition, which hormone deficiency is most likely to be associated?



- A. Thyroid hormone deficiency
- B. Growth hormone deficiency
- C. Cortisol deficiency
- D. Insulin deficiency

Correct Answer:

B. Growth hormone deficiency



709743567, 7097634567



<https://www.doctutorials.com/plans>

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Nutrition

Subtopic: Vitamin Deficiencies – Niacin

Question Number: 21

Type: Non-clinical

Casal's necklace is a classical dermatological finding due to the deficiency of which nutrient?



- A) Biotin
- B) Niacin
- C) Vitamin A
- D) Vitamin C

Correct Answer:

B) Niacin

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Nutrition and Metabolic Disorders

Subtopic: Zinc Deficiency – Acrodermatitis Enteropathica

Question Number: 22

Type: Clinical

Question:

Acrodermatitis enteropathica is associated with a defect in which gene leading to zinc deficiency?

Options:

- A) SLC39A4 gene
- B) ATP7A gene
- C) COL4A5 gene
- D) GATA1 gene

Correct Answer:

A) SLC39A4 gene

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Micronutrient Deficiencies

Subtopic: Selenium Deficiency

Question Number: 23

Type: Non-clinical

Question:

Selenium deficiency typically manifests as which of the following?

Options:

- A) Cardiomyopathy
- B) Peripheral neuropathy
- C) Alopecia
- D) Dermatitis

Correct Answer:

A) Cardiomyopathy

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Nutrition

Subtopic: Vitamin Toxicities – Fat-Soluble Vitamins

Question Number: 24

Type: Non-clinical

Question:

Which vitamin toxicity is associated with an increased bleeding risk in patients on anticoagulation therapy?

Options:

- A) Vitamin B12
- B) Vitamin E
- C) Vitamin C
- D) Vitamin D

Correct Answer:

B) Vitamin E

Topic: Adolescent Medicine

Subtopic: Refeeding Syndrome

Question Number: 25

Type: Non Clinical

Congestive heart failure-like features in refeeding syndrome are primarily due to the deficiency of which electrolyte/nutrient?

Options:

- A) Thiamine
- B) Phosphorus
- C) Magnesium
- D) Potassium

Correct Answer:

B) Phosphorus

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Hematology

Subtopic: Transient Abnormal Myelopoiesis (TAM) in Down Syndrome

Question Number: 26

Type: Clinical

Question:

You are explaining transient abnormal myelopoiesis (TAM) in a child with Down syndrome to the patient's relatives. Which statement is true?

Options:

- A) GATA1 mutation occurs in blasts of TAM
- B) <1% of neonates with Down syndrome have TAM
- C) All require intensive chemotherapy
- D) Those with TAM have less risk of developing leukaemia later

Correct Answer:

A) GATA1 mutation occurs in blasts of TAM

Subject: Neurology

Topic: Brain Death

Subtopic: Ancillary Tests for Brain Death

Question Number: 27

Question (Clinical question/Non-clinical question):

A 45-year-old patient with severe hypoxic brain injury is suspected to be brain dead. An electroencephalogram (EEG) is performed to support the diagnosis. According to standard guidelines, for how long must the EEG demonstrate **electrocerebral silence** to be considered supportive of brain death?

Options:

- A) 10 minutes
- B) 30 minutes
- C) 1 hour
- D) 6 hours

Correct Answer: B) 30 minutes

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Pediatric Emergency – Upper Airway Obstruction

Subtopic: Acute Epiglottitis

Question Number: 28

Question (Clinical question/Non-clinical question):

A 5-year-old child suddenly develops sore throat, high fever, drooling, and laboured breathing. The neck is hyperextended, and the child assumes a tripod position. Lateral neck X-ray shows the “thumb sign.” What is the most likely diagnosis?

Options:

- A) Laryngotracheobronchitis
- B) Acute epiglottitis
- C) Acute infectious laryngitis
- D) Spasmodic croup

Correct Answer: B) Acute epiglottitis

Subject: Pediatrics / Nephrology

Topic: Genetic Kidney Disorders

Subtopic: Alport Syndrome and MYH9-Related Disorders

Question Number: 29

Question (Clinical question/Non-clinical question):

A child presents with features of Alport's syndrome along with **macrothrombocytopenia**. Which gene is most likely mutated in this disorder?

Options:

- A) COL4A1 gene
- B) COL4A5 gene
- C) COL4A6 gene
- D) MYH9 gene

Correct Answer: D) MYH9 gene

Subject: Pediatrics / Ophthalmology

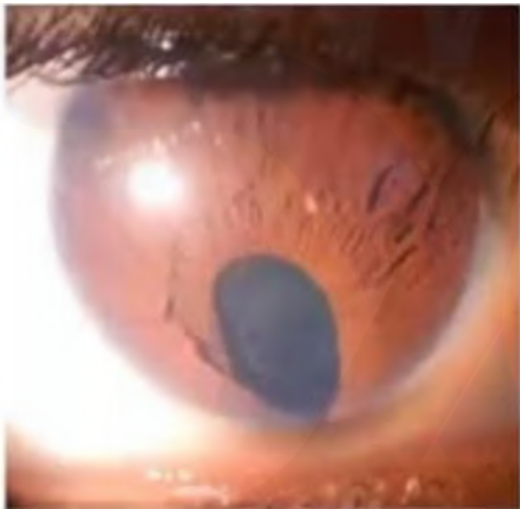
Topic: Congenital Eye Disorders

Subtopic: Coloboma

Question Number: 30

Question (Clinical question/Non-clinical question):

A child presents with the following eye abnormality (shown in the image). Which of the following statements is correct regarding this finding?



Options:

- A) Mostly located superiorly
- B) Does not involve the fundus and optic nerve
- C) Frequently transmitted as an autosomal dominant trait
- D) No need for further evaluation

Correct Answer: C) Frequently transmitted as an autosomal dominant trait

Subject: Pediatrics / Nephrology

Topic: Vasculitis in Children

Subtopic: Henoch–Schönlein Purpura (HSP)

Question Number: 31

(Clinical question):

A 4-year-old white girl presents with low-grade fever, intermittent crampy abdominal pain, vomiting, and swollen knees for 3 days. She also has a **petechial rash on the lower extremities**. Kidney biopsy is performed. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Options:

- A) Henoch–Schönlein Purpura
- B) Kawasaki Disease
- C) Acute Hemorrhagic Edema
- D) Meningococcemia

Correct Answer: A) Henoch–Schönlein Purpura

Subject: Pediatrics / Oncology

Topic: Metabolic Complications of Malignancy

Subtopic: Tumor Lysis Syndrome

Question Number: 32

Question (non-clinical question):

All of the following electrolyte and metabolic abnormalities are seen in **tumor lysis syndrome (TLS)**, except:

Options:

- A) Hyperkalemia
- B) Hypercalcemia
- C) Hyperuricemia
- D) Hyperphosphatemia

Correct Answer: B) Hypercalcemia

Subject: Pediatrics / Genetics

Topic: Neurocutaneous Disorders

Subtopic: Neurofibromatosis Type 1 (NF1)

Question Number: 33

Question (Clinical question/Non-clinical question):

What is the most frequent lesion associated with neurofibromatosis type 1?

Options:

- A) Optic nerve glioma
- B) Bilateral vestibular schwannomas
- C) Spinal tumours
- D) Intracranial meningioma

Correct Answer: A) Optic nerve glioma

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Hepatology

Subtopic: Syndromic Cholestasis – Alagille Syndrome

Question Number: 34

Type: Clinical

Question:

A 7-week-old infant under evaluation for cholestasis was found to have a triangular face, broad forehead, deep-set eyes, prominent ears, a straight nose with a bulbous tip, and a pointed chin. Echocardiography revealed peripheral pulmonary artery stenosis. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Options:

- A) Zellweger syndrome
- B) Alagille syndrome
- C) Neonatal hemochromatosis
- D) Aagenaes syndrome

Correct Answer:

B) Alagille syndrome

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: GIT

Subtopic: Jejunal and Ileal Atresia

Question Number: 35

Type: Clinical/Conceptual

Question:

Which type of jejunal atresia shows “apple-peel” appearance and receives its blood supply from the ileocolic artery?

Options:

- A) Type I
- B) Type IIIA
- C) Type IIIB
- D) Type IV

Correct Answer:

C) Type IIIB

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Hematology & Gastroenterology

Subtopic: Shwachman-Diamond Syndrome (SDS)

Question Number: 36

Type: Clinical

Question:

A 25-month-old girl was admitted due to pale, foul-smelling, bulky stools and short stature. At 3 months of age, she presented with convulsions and neutropenia. She has since experienced recurrent otitis media, pneumonias, angular stomatitis, and multiple dental caries. Laboratory studies showed: Hb 11.3 g/dl, monocytes 22.9%, basophils 0.3%, eosinophils 0%, platelets 152,000/ μ L. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Options:

- A) Cystic fibrosis
- B) Shwachman-Diamond syndrome
- C) Alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency
- D) Pearson syndrome

Correct Answer:

B) Shwachman-Diamond syndrome

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Central Nervous System Tumors

Subtopic: Craniopharyngioma

Question Number: 37

Question (Non-clinical):

Which of the following statements regarding craniopharyngioma (CP) is **incorrect**?

Options:

- A) Chemotherapy is the treatment of choice in CP
- B) Adamantinomatous CP subgroup is common in children
- C) Children with CP often present with endocrinologic abnormalities
- D) Distant metastasis is uncommon

Correct Answer:

A) Chemotherapy is the treatment of choice in CP

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Inborn Errors of Metabolism

Subtopic: Enzyme Replacement Therapy (ERT) – Antibody Response

Question Number: 38

Question (Clinical):

In enzyme replacement therapies (ERT), the patient's antibody response does **not** affect treatment efficacy in which disorder?

Options:

- A) Pompe disease
- B) PKU
- C) Fabry disease
- D) Gaucher disease

Correct Answer:

D) Gaucher disease

Subject: Pediatrics / Rheumatology

Topic: Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis (JIA)

Subtopic: Systemic JIA Complications

Question Number: 39

Question (Clinical question/Non-clinical question):

An 18-month-old with systemic JIA (in remission) now presents with high fever, lymphadenopathy, hepatosplenomegaly, purpura, encephalopathy, thrombocytopenia, hypofibrinogenemia, and low ESR. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Options:

- A) Flare of systemic disease
- B) Hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis (HLH)
- C) Autoimmune hepatitis
- D) Familial hypertriglyceridemia

Correct Answer: B) Hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis (HLH)

Subject: Medical Genetics

Topic: Chromosomal Abnormalities

Subtopic: Robertsonian Translocation and Recurrence Risk

Question Number: 040

Question (Non-clinical / factual):

What is the approximate recurrence risk of having a chromosomally abnormal child when a parent carries a Robertsonian translocation $t(14;21)$ and the translocation is transmitted maternally?

- A) 0%
- B) 1–2%
- C) 5–7%
- D) 25%

Correct Answer:

- C) 5–7%

Subject: Pediatrics / Infectious Diseases

Topic: Lemierre's Syndrome

Subtopic: Complications of Fusobacterium necrophorum Sepsis

Question Number: 41

Question (Clinical question):

Lemierre's syndrome, caused by *Fusobacterium necrophorum* sepsis, is most commonly associated with which complication?

- A. Phlebitis of the internal jugular vein
- B. Cardiac tamponade
- C. Splenic rupture
- D. Pancreatitis

Correct Answer: A. Phlebitis of the internal jugular vein

Subject: Pediatrics / Endocrinology

Topic: Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia (CAH)

Subtopic: Classic Salt-Wasting Form

Question Number: 42

Question (Clinical question):

A neonate presents with ambiguous genitalia, hyponatremia, and hyperkalemia. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Options:

- A. Congenital adrenal hyperplasia
- B. Turner syndrome
- C. Klinefelter syndrome
- D. Prader-Willi syndrome

Correct Answer: A. Congenital adrenal hyperplasia

Subject: Pediatrics / Neurology

Topic: Neurocutaneous Syndromes

Subtopic: Tuberous Sclerosis Complex (TSC)

Question Number: 43

Question (Clinical question):

A 3-year-old child with developmental delay and seizures has a MRI showing subcortical tubers. What is the most likely underlying condition?

Options:

- A. Tuberous sclerosis
- B. Neurofibromatosis type 1
- C. Sturge-Weber syndrome
- D. Von Hippel-Lindau disease

Correct Answer: A. Tuberous sclerosis

Subject: Pediatrics / Pulmonology

Topic: Cystic Fibrosis (CF) Diagnosis

Subtopic: Next Steps After Positive Sweat Chloride Test

Question Number: 44

Question (Clinical question):

A 6-month-old infant presents with failure to thrive, steatorrhea, and a positive sweat chloride test. What is the next step in management?

Options:

- A. Genetic testing for CFTR mutations
- B. Trial of gluten-free diet
- C. Initiation of thyroxine therapy
- D. Bone marrow transplantation

Correct Answer: A. Genetic testing for CFTR mutations

Subject: Pediatrics / Nephrology

Topic: Glomerulonephritis

Subtopic: Acute Nephritic Syndrome in Children

Question Number: 45

Question (Clinical question):

A 10-year-old boy presents with hematuria, hypertension, and periorbital edema following an upper respiratory infection. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Options:

- A. Post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis
- B. IgA nephropathy
- C. Minimal change disease
- D. Alport syndrome

Correct Answer: A. Post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis

Subject: Pediatrics / Cardiology

Topic: Congenital Heart Disease

Subtopic: Cyanotic Heart Defects

Question Number: 46

Question (Clinical question):

A 2-year-old child with a heart murmur is found to have a cyanotic congenital heart defect on echocardiography. What is the most common cyanotic lesion?

Options:

- A. Tetralogy of Fallot
- B. Atrial septal defect
- C. Ventricular septal defect
- D. Patent ductus arteriosus

Correct Answer: A. Tetralogy of Fallot

Subject: Pediatrics / Gastroenterology

Topic: Acute Abdominal Emergencies in Infants

Subtopic: Intussusception

Question Number: 47

Question (Clinical question):

A 6-month-old child presents with sudden onset abdominal pain, a sausage-shaped mass in the right upper quadrant, and currant jelly stools. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Options:

- A. Intussusception
- B. Appendicitis
- C. Volvulus
- D. Meckel's diverticulum

Correct Answer: A. Intussusception

Subject: Pediatrics / Gastroenterology

Topic: Intestinal Absorption of Nutrients

Subtopic: Fructose Absorption Mechanism

Question Number: 48

Question (Non-clinical question):

What is the primary mechanism of fructose absorption in the intestine?

Options:

- A. Facilitated diffusion
- B. Active transport
- C. Simple diffusion
- D. Pinocytosis

Correct Answer: A. Facilitated diffusion

Subject: Pediatrics / Neurology

Topic: Nutritional Deficiencies and CNS Manifestations

Subtopic: Thiamine (Vitamin B1) Deficiency – Wernicke Encephalopathy in Infants

Question Number: 49

Question (Clinical question):

A 5-month-old malnourished child presents with vomiting, altered consciousness, and MRI showing T2 hyperintensity in the mammillary bodies, basal ganglia, and periaqueductal region. What is the most likely deficiency?

Options:

- A. Thiamine
- B. Vitamin B12
- C. Vitamin D
- D. Niacin

Correct Answer: A. Thiamine

Subject: Pediatrics / Neurology

Topic: Anticonvulsant-Induced Liver Injury

Subtopic: Management of Drug-Induced Hepatotoxicity

Question Number: 50

Question (Clinical question):

A child on long-term anticonvulsant therapy develops elevated liver enzymes and jaundice. What is the recommended treatment to mitigate liver injury?

Options:

- A. L-carnitine
- B. N-acetylcysteine
- C. Ursodeoxycholic acid
- D. Vitamin E

Correct Answer: A. L-carnitine

Subject: Pediatrics / Hematology

Topic: Iron Deficiency Anemia

Subtopic: Diagnostic Markers

Question Number: 51

Question (Non-clinical question):

Which of the following is the most accurate marker for diagnosing iron deficiency anemia?

Options:

- A. Serum ferritin
- B. Total iron-binding capacity
- C. Bone marrow staining
- D. Transferrin saturation

Correct Answer: C. Bone marrow staining

Subject: Pediatrics / Hepatology

Topic: Wilson Disease

Subtopic: Clinical Presentation in Young Children

Question Number: 52

Question (Clinical question):

An 18-month-old child presents with jaundice, hemolytic anemia, and hypertonic posturing. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Options:

- A. Tyrosinemia
- B. Galactosemia
- C. Hereditary spherocytosis
- D. Wilson disease

Correct Answer: D. Wilson disease

Subject: Pediatrics / Hematology

Topic: Vitamin K Deficiency Bleeding (VKDB) in Newborns

Subtopic: Dosing of Water-Soluble Vitamin K (Menaquinone)

Question Number: 53

Question (Clinical question):

A newborn with vitamin K deficiency bleeding disorder is prescribed menaquinone. What is the appropriate dose for water-soluble vitamin K?

Options:

- A. 0.5 mg to 1 mg daily for 3 days
- B. 2.5 mg to 5 mg alternate day
- C. 10 mg daily
- D. 1 mg weekly

Correct Answer: A. 0.5 mg to 1 mg daily for 3 days

Subject: Pediatrics / Neonatology

Topic: Infants of Diabetic Mothers (IDM) Complications

Subtopic: Renal Vein Thrombosis (RVT) Management

Question Number: 54

Question (Clinical question):

A newborn of a mother with insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (IDM) presents with seizures and renal vein thrombosis (RVT). What is the next step in management?

Options:

- A. Anticoagulation therapy
- B. Insulin adjustment
- C. Exchange transfusion
- D. Diuretic therapy

Correct Answer: A. Anticoagulation therapy

Subject: Pediatrics / Gynecology

Topic: Ovarian Tumors in Adolescents

Subtopic: Tumor Markers and Diagnosis

Question Number: 55

Question (Clinical question):

An adolescent girl presents with a pelvic mass, normal AFP and hCG levels, and a raised CA-125.
What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Ovarian teratoma
- B. Endodermal sinus tumor
- C. Dysgerminoma
- D. Epithelial ovarian carcinoma

Correct Answer: D. Epithelial ovarian carcinoma

Subject: Pediatrics / Oncology

Topic: Retinoblastoma

Subtopic: Secondary Malignancies

Question Number: 56

Question (Non-clinical question):

What is the most common secondary malignancy associated with retinoblastoma?

Options:

- A. Osteosarcoma
- B. Leukemia
- C. Soft tissue sarcoma
- D. Melanoma

Correct Answer: A. Osteosarcoma

Subject: Pediatrics / Hepatology

Topic: Hepatitis B Serology

Subtopic: Markers of Active Replication

Question Number: 57

Question (Non-clinical question):

A patient with chronic hepatitis B infection shows evidence of active viral replication. Which marker is most indicative of this?

Options:

- A. HBeAg
- B. Anti-HBc IgM
- C. Anti-HBs
- D. HBsAg

Correct Answer: A. HBeAg

Subject: Pediatrics / Hepatology

Topic: Hepatitis B Serology Interpretation

Subtopic: Chronic Infection Markers

Question Number: 58

Question (Clinical question):

A patient with chronic hepatitis B infection has the following markers: Anti-HBs+, Anti-HBc IgG+, and PCR+. What is the clinical interpretation?

- A. Resolved infection
- B. Chronic active infection
- C. Acute infection
- D. Vaccinated state

Correct Answer: B. Chronic active infection

Subject: Pediatrics / Infectious Diseases

Topic: Immunization in Immunocompromised Children

Subtopic: MMR Vaccination Timing in Children with ALL on Chemotherapy

Question Number: 59

Question (Clinical question):

A child with acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) is on chemotherapy. When is the appropriate time to administer the MMR vaccine?

Options:

- A. 6 months after completing chemotherapy
- B. During the maintenance phase
- C. Immediately after induction
- D. 3 months after the last dose

Correct Answer: D. 3 months after the last dose

Subject: Pediatrics / Hematology-Oncology

Topic: Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML) Prognosis

Subtopic: Genetic Markers and Risk Stratification

Question Number: 60

Which genetic marker is not associated with a good prognosis in acute myeloid leukemia (AML)?

Options:

- A. inv(16)
- B. t(9;22)
- C. t(15;17)
- D. t(8;21)

Correct Answer: B. t(9;22)

Subject: Oncology

Topic: Chemotherapy Complications

Subtopic: Secondary Leukemia

Question Number: 61

Question (Non-clinical/factual):

Which drug is most commonly associated with the development of secondary leukemia?

Options:

- A. Etoposide
- B. Cyclophosphamide
- C. Methotrexate
- D. Vincristine

Correct Answer: A. Etoposide

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Cardiomyopathies

Subtopic: Hypertrophic Obstructive Cardiomyopathy (HOCM) – Acute Management

Question Number: 62

A 15-year-old athlete with hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy (HOCM) presents with syncope during exertion. What is the first-line treatment?

Options:

- A. Metoprolol
- B. Amiodarone
- C. Digoxin
- D. Verapamil

Correct Answer: A. Metoprolol

Subject: Pediatrics / Hepatology

Topic: Neonatal Hemochromatosis (NH)

Subtopic: Management of Liver Failure in NH

Question Number: 63

Question (Clinical question):

A newborn with neonatal hemochromatosis presents with liver failure and coagulopathy. What is the most effective treatment?

Options:

- A. Maternal IVIG
- B. Chelation therapy
- C. Liver transplantation
- D. Antioxidant therapy

Correct Answer: A. Maternal IVIG

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Hematology

Subtopic: Warm Autoimmune Hemolytic Anemia (wAIHA) – Management

Question Number: 64

Question (Clinical):

An adolescent female with a mother positive for SLE presents with blood group A+, direct antiglobulin test (DAT) positive, C3 positive, and Hb 4.5 g/dL. What is the best treatment?

Options:

- A) Steroids
- B) Intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIG)
- C) Erythropoietin
- D) Blood transfusion

Correct Answer:

- A) Steroids

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Neonatal Autoimmune Disorders

Subtopic: Neonatal Lupus – Evaluation and Management

Question Number: 65

Question (Clinical):

A neonate is suspected of having neonatal lupus. What is the next step in management?

Options:

- A) Evaluate cardiovascular system
- B) Perform liver function tests
- C) Initiate immunosuppressive therapy
- D) Order a bone marrow biopsy

Correct Answer:

- A) Evaluate cardiovascular system

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Genetic Syndromes

Subtopic: Williams Syndrome – Cardiac Manifestations

Question Number: 66

Question (Clinical):

A 5-year-old child with Williams syndrome presents with a systolic ejection murmur. What is the most likely cardiac abnormality?

Options:

- A) Supravalvular aortic stenosis
- B) Ventricular septal defect
- C) Coarctation of aorta
- D) Atrial septal defect

Correct Answer:

- A) Supravalvular aortic stenosis

For more PYQs - Sign up on the DocTutorials App Now!

Website:

<https://www.doctutorials.com/plans>

Play store: <https://zcu.io/3jPK>

App Store: <https://apple.co/2Zmm9jr>