

Catedra de chirurgie, ortopedie și anesteziologie pediatrică
Teste pentru examenul de stat anul VI

Informatii colectie:

1. Intrebarea nr. 1: I1 Capitol: Pediatric Surgery State Exam **Mod de punctare:** A1 **Grad de dificultate:** scazut **Punctajul:** 10 **Timp pe intrebare:** 0 sec **Autor:** Alexandru Jalba
CS. The most frequent congenital malformation of esophagus is:

- a) Esophageal duplication
- b) Esophageal stenosis
- c) Esophageal atresia
- d) Esophageal fistula
- e) Megaesophagus

2. Intrebarea nr. 2: I2 Capitol: Pediatric Surgery State Exam **Mod de punctare:** A1 **Grad de dificultate:** scazut **Punctajul:** 10 **Timp pe intrebare:** 0 sec **Autor:** Alexandru Jalba
CS. A newborn after delivery has hypersalivation. The first feeding attempt (after 2-3 swallows) causes cyanosis and coughing. Dyspnea and polypnea occurs. What is the suspected diagnosis?

- a) Esophageal fistula
- b) Esophageal stenosis
- c) Diaphragmatic hernia
- d) Esophageal duplication
- e) Esophageal atresia

3. Intrebarea nr. 3: I3 Capitol: Pediatric Surgery State Exam **Mod de punctare:** A1 **Grad de dificultate:** scazut **Punctajul:** 10 **Timp pe intrebare:** 0 sec **Autor:** Alexandru Jalba
CS. The following affirmations concerning esophageal atresia are right, excepting:

- a) Esophageal atresia is the most frequent and severe congenital malformation of the esophagus
- b) Esophageal atresia is a fatal disease, because of impossibility to feed the newborn
- c) There are communications between esophagus and trachea in some types of esophageal atresia.
- d) Drooling and excessive oral salivation are the dominant symptoms of esophageal atresia
- e) Vomiting with milk is the dominant symptom of esophageal atresia

4. Intrebarea nr. 4: I4 Capitol: Pediatric Surgery State Exam **Mod de punctare:** A1 **Grad de dificultate:** scazut **Punctajul:** 10 **Timp pe intrebare:** 0 sec **Autor:** Alexandru Jalba
CS. The recurrent pneumonia is more common in the following congenital malformation:

- a) Esophageal diverticulum
- b) Esophageal achalasia
- c) Traheo-esophageal fistula
- d) Congenital diaphragmatic hernia
- e) Hypertrophic pyloric stenosis

5. Intrebarea nr. 5: I5 Capitol: Pediatric Surgery State Exam **Mod de punctare:** A1 **Grad de dificultate:** scazut **Punctajul:** 10 **Timp pe intrebare:** 0 sec **Autor:** Alexandru Jalba
CS. A newborn 5 hours after birth presents progressive expiratory dyspnea, polypnea, cyanosis and coughing. On inspection the left hemithorax is bulged, with horizontal ribs and widened intercostal spaces. On percussion of the affected side tympanic resonance is present and on auscultation the vesicular respiration is absent. The abdomen is without any findings. What is the suspected

diagnosis?

- a) Spontaneous pneumothorax.
- b) Congenital diaphragmatic hernia
- c) Congenital bronchogenic cyst
- d) Azygous pulmonary lobe
- e) Congenital lobar emphysema

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