

You have managed a child with gastroschisis using a spring loaded silo. The reduction and subsequent skin closure occurred six weeks ago. Repeated attempts to introduce enteral feeding have failed, recurrent vomiting is the predominant symptom.

Which of the following findings would prompt you to consider laparotomy?

- A. Delayed and infrequent passage of meconium
- B. Emerging cholestatic picture associated with TPN
- C. Gastro-oesophageal reflux on barium swallow
- D. Microcolon on contrast enema
- E. The presence of bile in the vomitus

A 14 year old boy was involved in a RTA. He has undergone preliminary resuscitation, he is intubated and ventilated. Good venous access has been established and he has received a 20 ml per kilogram bolus of crystalloid. Despite this he has no palpable pulse and it is noted that his neck veins are distended. He has extensive bruising over his anterior chest wall.

What would your next action be?

- A. Give another 20 ml per kilogram crystalloid of IV fluid
- B. Order a CT scan
- C. Order a portable chest X-ray
- D. Perform needle pericardiocentesis
- E. Request an echocardiogram

A three year old girl presents with a sero-sanguinous discharge from her vagina and perineal itching. She has no other symptoms.

Which one of the following steps would you next recommend?

- A. Application of anti-fungal creams
- B. Consider referral to child protection service
- C. Examination under anaesthesia
- D. Provision of Oestrogen creams
- E. Systemic antibiotic therapy

An eight year old girl is referred with longstanding day time incontinence. There is no history of urinary infection.

Which one of the following would be the most appropriate initial assessment?

- A. Completion of frequency and voiding
- B. Intravenous urogram (IVU)
- C. Kidney and bladder ultrasound
- D. Plain X-ray of the spine
- E. Psychological consultation

A 13 year old boy presents with weight loss, anaemia, and diarrhoea and gastrointestinal endoscopy demonstrates patchy inflammation and ulceration in the terminal ileum, colon and duodenum.

Histology of the duodenal biopsies is most likely to show which of the following options?

- A. Cellular inclusions
- B. Crypt abscesses
- C. Epithelial dysplasia
- D. Gastric metaplasia
- E. Granulomatous inflammation