EXIT EXAM FOR NNF CLINICAL FELLOWSHIP FOR DOCTORS 2023

Theory paper II MCQ

1. In Metabolic bone disease of prematurity
   A. Low serum Phosphorus is an early lab abnormality
   B. Low serum calcium is the hallmark lab abnormality
   C. X-ray finding of osteopenia is necessary for diagnosis
   D. Vitamin D has an important role in MBD

2. Gestational diabetes is associated with following neonatal morbidities except
   A. Macrosomia
   B. Hypoglycemia
   C. High risk of congenital anomalies
   D. Preterm birth

3. Most accurate parameter for assessment of gestational age in fetal ultrasound in 1st trimester
   A. Crown rump length
   B. Head circumference
   C. Femur length
   D. Biparietal diameter

4. Prostaglandin E1 infusion may be initiated for suspected critical congenital heart disease in
   A. Both left and right sided obstructive heart lesions
   B. Right side obstructive heart lesions
   C. Left side obstructive heart lesions
   D. Neither

5. Neonatal hyperglycemia is defined as plasma blood glucose more than
   A. 70 mg/dL
   B. 125 mg/dL
   C. 150 mg/dL
   D. 200 mg/dL

6. Recommended humidity for ELBW babies in incubators on day 1 is
   A. 10-20%
   B. 30-40%
   C. 70-80%
   D. None

7. Threshold for hearing impairment in neonates is
A. 15 dB  
B. 35 dB  
C. 50 dB  
D. 90 dB

8. Following are the potential adverse outcomes with lipids in Parenteral nutrition, EXCEPT  
   A. Risk of infection  
   B. Risk of displacing bilirubin from albumin  
   C. Hypertriglyceridemia  
   D. Metabolic bone disease

9. Following are the physiological components of CRIES pain assessment tool EXCEPT  
   A. Crying  
   B. Respiratory Rate  
   C. Expression  
   D. Sleeplessness

10. Modified Finnegan tool is used to assess  
    A. Neonatal abstinence  
    B. Congenital Malformations  
    C. Birth Injury  
    D. Perinatal Asphyxia

11. Targeted Pre-ductal SpO₂ at 5 minutes of birth  
    A. 65-70%  
    B. 80-85%  
    C. 90-95%  
    D. 100 %

12. Most common anomaly in congenital rubella syndrome  
    A. Hydrocephalus  
    B. Ocular disease  
    C. AV canal defect  
    D. Duodenal atresia

13. Mechanism of action of Milrinone in PPHN  
    A. β1 stimulation  
    B. PDE3 inhibition  
    C. PDE5 inhibition  
    D. β2 stimulation

14. In term neonates glomerular filtration rate reaches adult level by
A. Birth  
B. 2 weeks  
C. 1 month  
D. 24 months

15. In High frequency ventilation, 1 Hz = ............breaths/ minute

A. 50  
B. 60  
C. 70  
D. 80

16. Regarding MRI for asphyxia following are true except?
   A. Ideally done at birth to decide prognosis  
   B. Basal ganglia involvement is associated with poor prognosis  
   C. MRI is more sensitive than ultrasound  
   D. DEHSI is a non-specific finding, may or may not be associated with poor prognosis

17. As per NRP 8th edition dose of intravenous epinephrine is ...

A. 0.002 mg/kg  
B. 0.02 ml/kg  
C. 0.02 mg/kg  
D. 0.2mg/kg

18. Poor prognostic signs in brachial plexus injury are the following except

A. Poor hand grasp  
B. Horner’s syndrome  
C. Poor recovery at 2-4 weeks  
D. Neuropraxia

19. Pick the odd one out

A. COIN  
B. SUPPORT  
C. BOOST  
D. HIPSTER

20. Which one is not a component in BIND score?
A. Mental state  
B. Muscle tone  
C. Cry  
D. Eye movement

21. In high frequency ventilation, which variable affects the oxygenation most?
   A. MAP  
   B. Amplitude  
   C. Type of high frequency ventilator  
   D. Frequency

22. Phototherapy can be optimized by following except:
   A. Withholding feeds to allow continuous phototherapy  
   B. Intensity > 30 microwatt / cm2 / nm  
   C. Phototherapy as close to baby as possible  
   D. Blue light LED phototherapy

23. Commonest abdominal mass in a neonate is
   A. Adrenal mass  
   B. Ovarian mass  
   C. Renal mass  
   D. Gastrointestinal masses

24. Most commonly injured bone during birth
   A. Clavicle  
   B. Humerus  
   C. Femur  
   D. Radius

25. Parvo virus in fetus – following complications are noted except
   A. Low hemoglobin in fetus  
   B. High reticulocyte count  
   C. Need for intrauterine transfusions in some  
   D. Myocarditis in some

26. Measure of hemolysis rate
   A. MCV  
   B. HbF  
   C. End tidal carbon monoxide measurement  
   D. All of the above
27. Following conditions are associated with large fontanelle in neonates EXCEPT
   A. Hypothyroidism
   B. IUGR
   C. Infant of diabetic mother
   D. Hypophosphatasia

28. Delayed cord clamping – following are true except
   A. Reduces anaemia in neonates
   B. Increases risk of polycythemia
   C. Do not do umbilical cord milking in extreme preterm
   D. Place baby at lower level than the mother, to maximize placental blood transfer

29. Breastfeeding is contraindicated in
   A. Neonatal galactosemia
   B. Maternal Hepatitis C infection
   C. Maternal CMV infection
   D. All of these

30. Following are the common cause of non immune hydrops fetalis
   A. Supraventricular tachycardia
   B. Parvo virus infection
   C. Twin to twin transfusion syndrome
   D. All of these

31. In New Ballard score which one is true
   A. Lids fused tightly score (-2)
   B. Score 50 corresponds to 40 weeks
   C. Best done after 1 week
   D. Accurate by ± 5 days

32. Recommended Vitamin K prophylaxis at birth
   A. Vitamin K1
   B. Vitamin K2
   C. Vitamin K3
   D. All of these

33. Following maternal drugs can cause Early Vitamin K deficiency of Neonates
   A. Propranolol
B. Thyroxine  
C. Phenytoin  
D. Metformin

34. Blood parameters differ in neonates (at birth) compared to adults in following except  
   A. Low Mean corpuscular volume (MCV)  
   B. high reticulocyte counts  
   C. high hemoglobin  
   D. high Hemoglobin F(HbF)

35. Teratoma in newborn – following are true except  
   A. Sacral area is common  
   B. Mostly malignant  
   C. High AFP  
   D. Can be detected on antenatal scans

36. Most common cause of nonhereditary sensorineural hearing loss is  
   A. COVID  
   B. Syphilis  
   C. CMV  
   D. HIV

37. Cause of normal anion gap metabolic acidosis  
   A. Renal tubular acidosis  
   B. IEM  
   C. Septic shock  
   D. Asphyxia

38. Sound level recommendation for NICU as per AAP —should not exceed  
   A. 25 dB  
   B. 45 dB  
   C. 85 dB  
   D. 105 dB

39. A child is admitted on 7th day of life, with severe respiratory distress, ashen gray pallor, shock and weak pulses. He was discharged healthy 2 days back. According to you, what could be the
most likely diagnosis?

A) Large VSD
B) Hypoplastic left heart syndrome
C) Large PDA
D) AV canal defects

40. Strategies for prevention of BPD include the following except

A) Diuretics
B) Mother’s own milk
C) Gentle ventilation
D) Caffeine

41. A male newborn presents at 1 week of life with lethargy, poor oral intake and shock. On examination, he is dehydrated and has hyperkalemia, hyponatremia, and hypoglycemia. The most possible diagnosis is:

A) SIADH
B) Gram negative sepsis
C) Congenital adrenal hyperplasia
D) Phenylketonuria

42. A normal NST is characterized by following except

A) Two accelerations of 15 beats per minute lasting for at least 15 seconds within 20 minute period.
B) Basal fetal heart rate between 110-160 bpm
C) 2-4 inter beat variability
D) No decelerations

43. Breast milk is deficient in:

A) Anti-PAF (platelet activating factor)
B) Vitamin K
C) HMO
D) Lactoferrin

44. Most common microbes causing neonatal sepsis in India are following except ______

A) E.Coli
B) Klebsiella
C) Group B streptococcus (GBS)
D) Staph aureus

45. Supraventricular tachycardia in neonates – following is true except

A) Heart rate > 220 beats per minute
B) Adenosine is the drug of choice
C) P waves are absent or abnormal
D) Verapamil is the drug of choice in emergency

46. Pre ductal and post ductal difference characteristically suggestive of PPHN
   A) Spo2 – 3 %
   B) Pao2 – 3 mmHg
   C) Pao2 – 10-20 mmHg
   D) None of the above

47. Spontaneous Intestinal perforation vs NEC – all are true except
   A) Better prognosis
   B) Localized disease
   C) Presents later
   D) May not need surgery

48. In the Papile grading of IVH grade III is
   A. IVH with ventricular dilatation
   B. IVH with parenchymal hemorrhage
   C. IVH without ventricular dilatation
   D. Post hemorrhagic hydrocephalus

49. Screening for congenital hypothyroidism – following are true EXCEPT
   A) Test between 3rd – 5th day of life
   B) TSH > 20 mIU / L warrant retesting
   C) Thyroxine tablets should ideally be given after a feed
   D) Preterm babies can have a delayed rise in TSH, so a repeat test must be performed on 2nd week of life.

50. Identify the abnormality depicted in the flow time scalar ventilator graphics.
   A) Accidental extubation
   B) Air trapping
   C) Pneumothorax
   D) Airway secretions