

## Paper One A Web Specimen Paper - Answer Key

Question Number	Answer Key	Answer and Description
<b>Extended Matching</b>		
1	B	Measles
	H	Scarlet fever
	A	Kawasaki disease
2	A	Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia
	F	Neuroblastoma
	J	Rickets
3	C	Electrocardiogram
	D	Electroencephalogram
	B	Cranial MRI scan
4	E	Expressed breast milk with fortifier
	E	Expressed breast milk with fortifier
	G	Full term formula milk
5	D	Intravenous aciclovir
	A	Demonstration and education in the use of emollients
	E	Intravenous antibiotics
6	A	Accidental head injury
	F	Insulin overdose
	D	Ingestion of aspirin
7	H	Subglottic stenosis
	E	Laryngotracheomalacia
	J	Viral croup
8	G	Rubella
	F	Listeria monocytogenes
	I	Toxoplasma gondii
9	I	Sickle cell disease
	A	Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia
	C	Haemophilia A
10	J	Toddler diarrhoea
	C	Cow's milk protein intolerance
	E	Cystic fibrosis
11	G	16 years
	I	18 years
	I	18 years
12	B	Autistic spectrum disorder
	F	Dyspraxia
	A	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder

### Multiple True/False

13	D E	systemic lupus erythematosus tuberous sclerosis
14	All negative	
15	C	is a feature of babies with untreated congenital hypothyroidism
16	A B E	fabricated illness by carers hypercalciuria sickle-cell disease

Multiple True/False		
17	A D	boys are more likely than girls to complete suicide in adolescence
		it can result in an improvement in family functioning
		A family history in a first degree relative
		Dislike of the prone position
18	A C E	Normal speech development
19	All negative	
20	C E	is associated with sternomastoid tumour
		occurs in babies who tend to lie on one side
21	C	is commonly associated with headaches
22	E	reassurance that the illness is self-limiting
		cruise along the furniture
23	B D	play peek-a boo
24	A	it is associated with autistic spectrum disorder
		It is a presenting feature of diabetes mellitus
25	D E	The urinary tract is expected to be structurally normal
		It is commoner boys than girls at the age of 1 month
		Progressive renal scarring is uncommon after the age of 8 years
26	A B D	Vesico ureteric reflux characteristically improves spontaneously
		Measles
27	B D	tuberculosis

Best of Five		
28	D	TGA
29	E	Putting babies to sleep on their backs
30	C	Cystic fibrosis
31	D	Start intravenous antibiotics
32	C	Crohn's disease
33	C	Missed insulin
34	E	Periorbital cellulitis
35	B	Child abuse
36	B	That he will have a short-term hearing loss
37	A	ABO incompatibility
38	E	Monospot test

Best of Five		
39	E	Treatment with oral prednisolone
40	C	Nebulised salbutamol 5 mg
41	C	She can have her MMR vaccine next month as normal
42	E	Theophylline
43	C	Prescribe simple analgesia and observe him
44	D	Mid-parental height
45	E	Slipped upper femoral epiphysis
46	D	Presence of pubic hair
47	E	Torsion of the testis
48	E	Ultrasound scan of chest
49	A	The anaesthetist will advise about antibiotic cover
50	E	Ventricular septal defect
51	B	Explore in more detail the parents' concerns
52	A	Assure parents that no immediate treatment is needed
53	E	Pneumococcal septicaemia
54	A	Behavioural management techniques
55	D	Reflex anoxic seizures
56	D	Referral for endoscopy
57	B	Erythema multiforme
58	C	Enlargement of the testes
59	D	Monitor serum bilirubin levels
60	A	Mother to express breast milk to feed the baby
61	A	Ask for a report from school
62	A	An identifiable cause for the rash is unlikely to be found
63	D	Measure serum T4 and TSH levels
64	B	CT Brain
65	B	Intramuscular adrenaline
66	D	Fragile X
67	C	His mother says he is always difficult to wake in the morning
68	B	Keep a diary of fluid intake
69	C	Daydreaming
70	C	Night terrors
71	D	Urine dipstick
72	B	Biliary atresia
73	B	He has retractile testes
74	C	Over-feeding
75	D	HS