Test yourself in pathogenesis of preschool wheeze

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Choose only one answer:

1. RVs are frequently associated with wheeze at age
   a. 2-6 months
   b. 12 months
   c. 24 months
   d. Beyond 5 years

2. Mark the incorrect statement:
   a. Colonization of the airways was associated with development of asthma by the age of 5 years
   b. Human Metapneumovirus may cause bronchiolitis and recurrent wheeze in young children
   c. Non-atopic children may wheeze when they have respiratory tract infections and outgrow symptoms by 6 years of age.
   d. Children with multiple trigger wheeze do not have any symptoms between episodes

3. The following viruses are common causes of acute bronchiolitis except:
   a. Respiratory syncytial virus
   b. Herpes virus
   c. Parainfluenza virus
   d. Influenza virus
   e. Adenovirus

4. Infants are virtually obligatory nose breathers till the age of:
   a. 2 months
   b. 6 months
   c. 9 months
   d. 18 months
   e. 36 months

5. Which statement is true about the upper airway of infants?
   a. The airway caliber is considerably larger than in older children
   b. The infant larynx is situated much lower than that of adults
   c. The epiglottis is narrow and floppy and located closer to the palate
   d. The pharynx and supraglottic tissues are more rigid than in adults

6. The airways in girls differ than boys in:
   a. Higher ratio of large to small airways
   b. Enhanced surfactant production
   c. Increased patency of the small airways
   d. None of the above
   e. All of the above

7. One of the following statements is incorrect:
   a. Alveolar macrophages directly suppress pulmonary T cell proliferation
   b. Impaired secretion clearance predisposes to lower airway infection in young children
   c. Significant reductions in expiratory flows and volumes were observed in young children with physician confirmed wheeze
   d. Airway remodeling starts only beyond 12 years of age
   e. There is no good quality evidence that vitamin D supplementation leads to improved asthma control or fewer exacerbations

(Answers on page 25)