RESEARCH TEST QUESTIONS

Pediatric Emergency Department Recidivism: Demographic Characteristics and Diagnostic Predictors (pp. 131-8)

1. Results of this study revealed that a risk factor significantly associated with return visits to the emergency department is
   A. gender.
   B. time of ED visits.
   C. principle diagnosis.
   D. insurance coverage.

2. Which of the following suggestions to reduce the number of return ED visits was recommended by Kelly, Chirimside, and Curry (1993)?
   A. Increased number of community health clinics
   B. Better patient education at the time of discharge
   C. Greater use of case managers in the emergency department
   D. Follow-up telephone calls with patients within 48 hours of discharge

3. According to this study, the chief reason for a 48-hour return visit to the emergency department was
   A. exacerbation of symptoms.
   B. insistence by a family member.
   C. referral by a primary care provider.
   D. lack of availability of primary care provider.

4. Patients who were more than twice as likely to return to the emergency department within three months belonged to which age group?
   A. Less than 1 year
   B. 1 to 4 years
   C. 5 to 12 years
   D. More than 13 years

5. Which of the following diagnoses were associated with the greatest incidence of return ED visits?
   A. Injury and poisoning
   B. Respiratory system diseases
   C. Digestive and infectious diseases
   D. Nervous system and sense organ diseases

6. Which of these patients is most likely to have the highest rate of recidivism?
   A. A 9-month-old with otitis media who is Hispanic
   B. A 15-month-old with a head injury who is Native American
   C. A 6-year-old with asthma who is Caucasian
   D. A 13-year-old with streptococcal sore throat who is Asian

CLINICAL TEST QUESTIONS

Button Battery Ingestions in Children (pp. 189-90)

1. A clinical finding associated with button battery ingestion is
   A. nausea.
   B. drooling.
   C. confusion.
   D. hemoptysis.

2. Which of the following complications can occur if a button battery lodges in the esophagus?
   A. Atresia
   B. Perforation
   C. Cardiac arrhythmia
   D. Airway obstruction

3. Which of the following statements about button battery ingestion is accurate?
   A. Endoscopic removal is necessary for button batteries that are located in the stomach.
   B. Radiography should be avoided in a patient with suspected button battery ingestion.
   C. The patient should not be allowed to eat or drink if button battery ingestion is suspected.
   D. The major cause of death from button battery ingestion is due to heavy metal poisoning.

A 47-year-old Woman With Unexplained Hemorrhage and Change in Mental Status (pp. 165-7)

4. Typical signs of thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP) include all of the following except
   A. fever.
   B. sinus bradycardia.
   C. renal insufficiency.
   D. neurological deficit.