

## **PEDIATRIC SHOCK**

1. Which is the MOST common cause of shock in children?
  - A. Hypovolemia.
  - B. Sepsis.
  - C. Congenital heart diseases.
  - D. C-spine injury with neurogenic shock.
  
2. Which is the recommended initial fluid bolus during the resuscitation of a child with hypovolemic shock?
  - A. 0.45% Saline, 20 ml/kg.
  - B. 0.9% Saline, 20 ml/kg.
  - C. 0.9% Saline, 40 ml/kg.
  - D. 0.33% Glucose Saline, 20 ml/kg.
  
3. Which of the following signs is LEAST sensitive in the detection of early shock state?
  - A. Tachycardia.
  - B. Tachypnea.
  - C. Hypotension.
  - D. Increased capillary refill time.
  
4. Which is the recommended location of intraosseous needle insertion for a children when peripheral intravenous line cannot be established?
  - A. Distal femur away from growth plate.
  - B. Proximal tibia.
  - C. Iliac crest.
  - D. Distal humerus.
  
5. Which of the followings are not necessarily found in patients with profound shock?
  - A. Tachycardia.
  - B. Conscious disturbance.
  - C. Lactic acidosis.
  - D. Oliguria.