

3. The primary risk factor for the development of cerebral palsy (CP) is:
 - a. Maternal chorioamnionitis
 - b. Premature birth
 - c. Birth asphyxia
 - d. Intraventricular hemorrhage
4. Urinary system distress (neurogenic bladder) in children with spina bifida (SB) is managed by:
 - a. DDAVP (1-deamino-8-D-arginine vasopressin)
 - b. Clean intermittent catheterization (CIC)
 - c. Continuous urinary catheterization
 - d. Mitrofanoff procedure
5. Which of these statements accurately describes Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD)? Select all that apply.
 - a. The absence of dystrophin leads to muscle fiber degeneration.
 - b. DMD is inherited as an X-linked recessive trait.
 - c. Cognitive and intellectual impairment are rare in children with DMD.
 - d. Affected children have a waddling gait and lordosis and fall frequently.
 - e. Ambulation usually becomes impossible by 12 years old, and affected children are confined to a wheelchair.
 - f. Affected children must be hospitalized when ambulation becomes impossible.

Correct Answers

1. c; 2. b; 3. b; 4. b; 5. a, b, d, e

References

- Adzick NS. Fetal surgery for spina bifida: past, present, future. *Semin Pediatr Surg*. 2013;22(1):10–17.
- Adzick NS, Thom EA, Spong CY, et al. A randomized trial of prenatal versus postnatal repair of myelomeningocele. *N*