



FMGE June '26

RECALL SESSION

A Mega Recall Session By
India's Top Educators

Pediatrics



Q. A 4 month old infant presents with acute watery diarrhea and mild dehydration. along with oral rehydration therapy, oral zinc supplementation is initiated. which of the following is the standard recommended daily dose of elemental zinc for this infant?

- A) 6mg
- a. 7mg
- b. 10mg
- c. 20mg

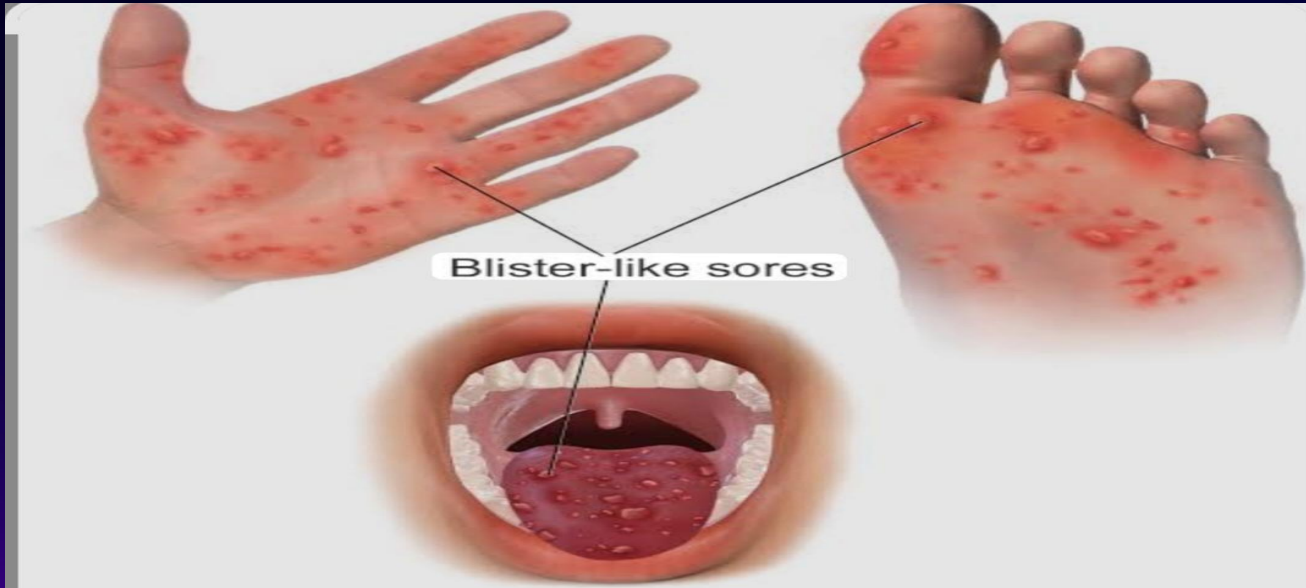
Pediatrics



Q. Which of the following viral pathogens is the most common cause of typical, self limiting hand foot mouth disease globally?

- a. Coxsackie virus A16
- b. Enterovirus A71
- c. Coxsackie virus B 24
- d. Echovirus

Q. A 3 yr old child presents with a 2 day history of low grade fever, painful oral ulcers, and refusal to eat .examination reveals multiple superficial ulcerations and distinctive peripheral skin lesions as shown in the image below is noted. what is the most likely diagnosis?



- a. Herpetic gingivostomatitis
- b. Erythema multiforme
- c. Hand foot and Mouth disease
- d. Varicella



Q. In a dehydrated child which of the following fluids use is recommended?

- a) Normal saline
- b) ringer lactate
- c) NS in 5% Dextrose
- d) ORS and continue breastfeeding



Q. A 2 months old infant presents with persistent inconsolable cry lasting for 3hrs. symptoms begun shortly after routine immunisations. Which of the following vaccine components is most frequently associated with this adverse effect?

- A) Hepatitis B
- B) Inactivated polio
- C) pertussis
- D) Hemophilus influenza type B

Pediatrics



Q. A 14 year old presents to orthopedic OPD with history of severe neglect for CTEV. Examination revealed uncorrected CTEV with secondary bony changes and severe degenerative anomalies. Which of the following is most appropriate definitive management for this child?

- A) Triple arthrodesis
- B) Ponseti casting Technique
- C) posteromedial soft tissue release
- D) JESS Fixation application



Q. A term newborn male has not passed meconium within 48hrs of birth, On examination abdomen is distended and digital rectal examination yields a gush of retained stool and flatus. What is the gold standard investigation to confirm the diagnosis?

- A) Rectal biopsy showing presence of ganglion cells
- B) Barium enema showing narrow distal segment
- C) Rectal biopsy showing absence of ganglion cells
- D) Anorectal manometry showing absent rectoanal inhibitory reflex



Q. Under the National iron plus initiative(NIPI) GUIDELINES For control and prevention of iron deficiency anemia in india, What is the recommended weekly dosage of iron and folic acid supplements for an adolescent child aged between 11 to 19 years?

- A) 30 mg elemental iron and 250 mcg folic acid
- B) 45 mg elemental iron and 400 mcg folic acid
- C) 60 mg elemental iron and 400 mcg folic acid
- D) 100 mg elemental iron and 500 mcg folic acid

Pediatrics



Q. A 12kg toddler is admitted to pediatric ward and requires maintenance intravenous fluid therapy. Using standard holliday segar method calculate the total fluid volume requirement for this child over a 24hour period?

- A) 1000ml
- B) 1100ml
- C) 1200ml
- D) 1400ml



Q. An 8 month old infant presents with prolonged, recurrent febrile seizures that often progress to status epilepticus. Over time child exhibits developmental delay and generalised epilepsy. Genetic analysis reveals de novo mutation in SCN1A gene. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Dravet syndrome
- B) Lennox-Gastaut syndrome
- C) West syndrome
- D) Benign febrile seizures



Q. A 6 month old infant presents with recurrent respiratory tract infections, persistent wheezing and failure to thrive. Lab tests reveal hyperviscous secretions obstructing the exocrine glands. this pathology arises from a dysfunction in a transmembrane regulator channel that alters electrolyte transport. which ion channel defect is primarily responsible?

- A) Sodium channel
- B) Potassium channel
- C) Chloride channel
- D) Calcium channel



Q. A 2 year old boy presents with significant developmental delay unable to sit independently and spastic increased tone in his limbs. A clinical video assessment highlights uncoordinated, involuntary movement of his hands when attempting task. Which of the following condition is most persistent with this presentation?

- A) Duchenne muscular dystrophy
- B) Cerebral palsy
- C) Spinal muscular atrophy type 1
- D) Down syndrome



Q. A clinical assessment video reveals a 7 year old girl standing in a red dress who exhibits continuous, involuntary, slow, writhing movements that predominantly involve her hands and fingers back and forth. What is the most appropriate semi logical term for this type of movement disorder?

- A) Athetosis
- B) Hemiballismus
- C) Chorea
- D) Myoclonus



Q. A newborn presents with severe respiratory distress, scaphoid abdomen and decreased breath sounds on left side of chest. chest Xray and Ct scan reveals bowel loops herniating into thoracic cavity with rightward mediastinal shift pointing to bochdalek hernia. Apex of left lung is poorly visualised. What is the most definitive primary pulmonary complication associated with this condition?

- A) Hypoplasia of left lung
- B) congenital lobar emphysema of the right lung
- C) pulmonary sequestration of the left lung
- D) Hypoplasia of right lung



Q. A 4 year old child is brought to the outpatient clinic for a routine growth evaluation. On plotting the serial height and weight measurements on standard WHO growth charts, all tracked data points consistently fall and track parallel just above the 50th percentile. What is the most likely interpretation of this chart?

- A) Familial short stature
- B) Constitutional delay of growth
- C) Normal growth
- D) Idiopathic short stature



Q. During a community health survey evaluating severe acute malnutrition among toddlers, a 14 month old child undergoes anthropometric screening. Assessment with shakir tape reveals MUAC of 11.5cm. What is the correct nutritional diagnostic classification for this child?

- A) Moderate acute malnutrition
- B) Severe acute malnutrition
- C) Normal nutritional status
- D) Severe Chronic malnutrition



Q. A 15 month old child presenting with severe acute malnutrition is evaluated for acute watery diarrhea. On assessment the infant is irritable, has sunken eyes, and is drinking water eagerly and thirstily when offered. According to IMCI criteria, how should this child's dehydration status be classified?

- A) No dehydration
- B) Some dehydration
- C) Severe dehydration
- D) Shock



Q. A 3 year old child with severe acute malnutrition is admitted to the nutritional rehabilitation center. 48 hours after starting nutritional resuscitation with a high carbohydrate formula, child develops generalised muscle weakness, cardiac arrhythmias and altered sensorium. Which of the following electrolyte abnormalities is the primary and most common hallmark of this condition?

- A) HYperkalemia
- B) Hypocalcemia
- C) Hypophosphatemia
- D) Hypernatremia



Thank you