

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

# Pediatrics

# Mini-OSCE

# Archive

# Group 3

Exam date : 4/Nov/25

## **Station 1**

**Overweight child with short stature:**

**Questions:**

**1. What is the most likely diagnosis?**

➤ *Prader-Willi syndrome*

**2. What is the treatment for his short stature?**

➤ *Growth hormone (GH) therapy*



## **Station 2**

**X-ray of a neonate showing intestinal changes.**

**Questions:**

**1. What is the diagnosis?**

➤ *Necrotizing enterocolitis (NEC)*

**2. What is the main finding seen on the X-ray?**

➤ *Pneumatosis intestinalis*



### **Station 3**

***Infant with history of vomiting for 2 months.***



#### **Questions:**

- 1. What is the position shown in the image?***
  - *Opisthotonic position*
- 2. What is the most likely diagnosis?***
  - *GERD (Sandifer's syndrome)*

### **Station 4**

***Child with dark, hyperpigmented patches over the neck***

#### **Questions:**

- 1. Based on the image, what are the important investigations you would order for this patient?***
  - *Fasting blood glucose*
  - *HbA1c*
  - *Fasting lipid profile*
  - *2hr plasma glucose during the OGTT*
- 2. What are the main lines of treatment? (2 points)***
  - *Lifestyle modification (diet, weight loss, exercise)*
  - *Metformin*



## Station 5

**Photos of a child showing wrist deformities, chest abnormalities and excess hair on the back.**

\*الصور وصيغة السؤال مش نفس الامتحان بس هاد اقرب شي



### Questions:

**1. Give two differential diagnoses for this presentation :**

- Nutritional rickets (Vitamin D deficiency)
- Hypophosphatemic rickets
- Cystic fibrosis

**2. What would you expect for parathyroid hormone (PTH) levels in these patients?**

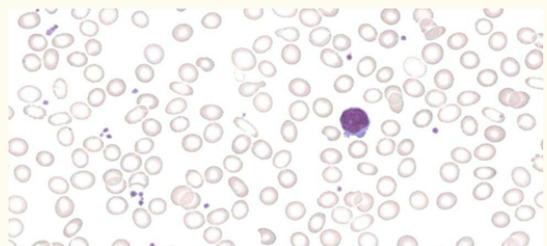
- Elevated

**3. What would you expect for alkaline phosphatase (ALP) levels?**

- Elevated

## Station 6

**Peripheral blood smear showing Showing this picture:**



### Questions:

**1. Give two differential diagnoses for this presentation. (2 points)**

- Iron deficiency anemia
- Thalassemia

## **Station 7**

**A child presenting with bleeding in the leg.**



**Questions:**

**1. What is the most likely diagnosis?**

➤ *Hemophilia*

**2. If the patient develops an inhibitor to the replacement therapy, what treatment would you give?**

➤ *Bypassing agents, e.g., recombinant activated factor VII (rFVIIa) or activated prothrombin complex concentrate (aPCC)*

مش متأكدہ من الجواب

## **Station 8**

**Showing this picture:**



**Questions:**

**1. What is the name of the rash?/most likely diagnosis?**

➤ *Palpable purpura/Henoch-Schönlein Purpura*

**2. Give two possible complications.**

➤ *Renal involvement (IgA nephropathy)*

➤ *Intussusception / gastrointestinal complications*

## **Station 9**

**Showing this picture:**

**Questions:**

**1. What is the name of this imaging technique?**

➤ *Voiding cystourethrogram (VCUG)*

**2. What is the most likely diagnosis shown?**

➤ *Vesicoureteral reflux (VUR)*



## **Station 10**

**Showing this picture:**

**Chest X-ray of an infant.**

**Questions:**

**1. What is the most likely diagnosis?**

➤ *Transposition of the Great Arteries (TGA)*

**2. What is the main treatment for this condition?**

➤ *Prostaglandin (Alprostadi)*



## **Station 11**

**Showing this picture:**

**Patient with tonsillar ulcers, pharyngitis, and splenomegaly.**



**Questions:**

**1. What is the most likely diagnosis?**

➤ *Infectious Mononucleosis*

**2. What would you expect to see on the peripheral blood smear?**

➤ *Atypical (reactive) lymphocytes*

## **Station 12**

**Showing this picture:**

**Patient presenting with widespread urticaria and angioedema.**



**Questions:**

**1. What is the initial treatment you would give?**

*epinephrine IM and supportive care*

**2. If the patient presents later with recurrent idiopathic episodes, what is the likely diagnosis?**

➤ *Chronic idiopathic urticaria / Type I hypersensitivity reaction*

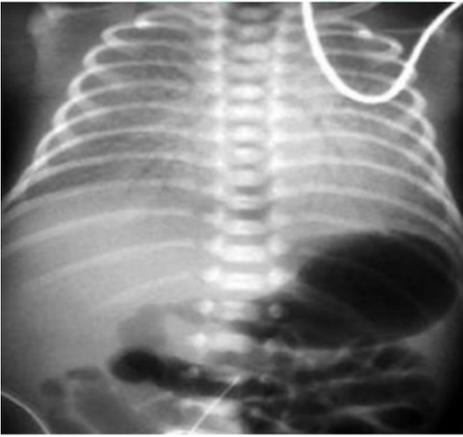
مش متأكدہ من الجواب

## **Station 13**

**Showing these pictures:**

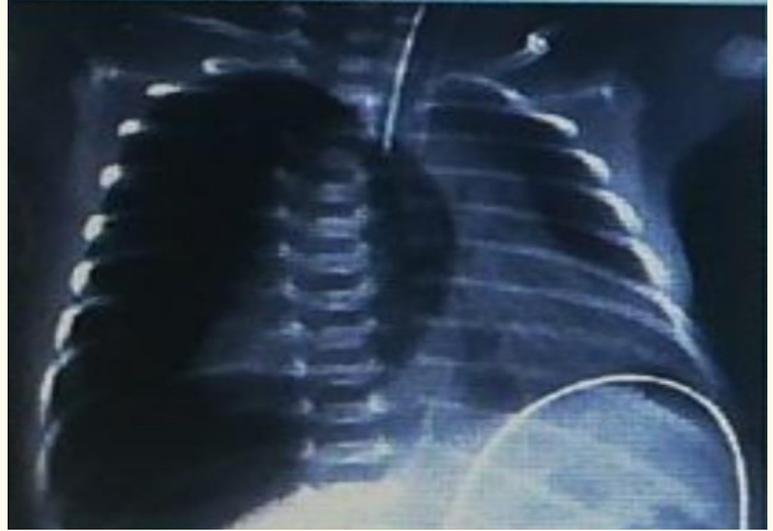
**Questions:**

**1. What does X-ray 1 show?**



**➤ Respiratory Distress Syndrome (RDS)**

**2. What does X-ray 2 show?**



**➤ Pneumothorax**

**3. What does X-ray 3 show?**



**➤ Diaphragmatic hernia**

## **Station 14**

**Showing this picture:**

**A child holding a cup with both hands.**



**Questions:**

**1. What is the developmental age of this child?**

➤ *12 months*

**2. What three vaccines are recommended at this age?**

➤ *MMR (Measles, Mumps, Rubella)*

➤ *PCV (Booster)*

➤ *Hepatitis A*

## **Station 15**

**Showing this picture:**

**A child standing on one leg.**



**Questions (Yes / No based on the picture):**

**1. Can the child go to the bathroom alone?**

➤ *Yes*

**2. Can the child identify 4 colors?**

➤ *No*

**3. Can the child say approximately 20 words?**

➤ *Yes*

## **OSCE Stations :**

### **Oral OSCE Station:**

***The case was Bronchiolitis — a video of an 8-month-old infant presenting with wheezing and signs of respiratory distress.***

### **History Station:**

***The case was Neonatal Jaundice.***

***Done by: Abrar***

***لا تنسونا من صالح دعائكم*** 🙏