

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

**TECHNICAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF
GRADE-II OF MIZORAM HEALTH SERVICE (SPECIALIST SUB-CADRE)
UNDER HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE DEPARTMENT,
GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM. OCTOBER, 2022**

**PAPER - III (TECHNICAL)
PAEDIATRICS DEPARTMENT**

Time Allowed : 3 hours

Full Marks : 200

All questions carry equal marks of 2 each.

Attempt all questions.

1. All the following are characteristic features of fragile X chromosome of a 3-year-old male child EXCEPT
 - (a) intellectual disability
 - (b) autistic behaviour
 - (c) macro-orchidism
 - (d) hyperextensible finger joints
2. When an individual is at-risk genotype and not clinically express the condition; this phenomenon is called
 - (a) genetic anticipation
 - (b) uniparental diasomy
 - (c) non expressiveness
 - (d) non penetrance
3. The genetic testing in an asymptomatic child with positive family history of Huntington chorea is called
 - (a) predispositional testing
 - (b) predictive testing
 - (c) diagnostic testing
 - (d) pharmacogenic testing
4. Predispositional genetic testing is more useful in
 - (a) numerical chromosomal disorders
 - (b) multifactorial disorders
 - (c) single gene disorders
 - (d) structural chromosomal disorders
5. The MOST important screening tool for genetic disorders is
 - (a) genetic study
 - (b) family history
 - (c) karyotyping
 - (d) prenatal diagnosis
6. A worried mother of a 4-year-old boy describing attacks of inconsolable crying episodes of her child, taking long time, she stated also that he prefers to play alone. The MOST appropriate action is to
 - (a) Reassures her that this is a normal phenomenon of temper tantrum
 - (b) Seek more history regarding other skills and developmental domains
 - (c) Refer her to paediatric psychiatry
 - (d) Investigate social issues of the family

7. A mother to a well 2-year-old girl with thumb sucking behaviour, she is worried that the behaviour may continue or may cause dental problem. The BEST response is to
- (a) reassurance to mother
 - (b) leave the behaviour as the complications usually started after 5 years
 - (c) ignore thumb sucking and encouraging a substituted behaviour
 - (d) use of bitter ointments will resolve the problem early
8. All the following are characteristic features of separation anxiety disorder EXCEPT
- (a) not manifested below 3 years of age
 - (b) common up to 5% of children
 - (c) girls are more affected than boys
 - (d) not reported in children above 8 years of age
9. A concerned young parents asking about frequent lying behaviour experienced by their 3-year-old girl. The following advices are true EXCEPT
- (a) it is a method of playing with the language
 - (b) it is a part of their magical thinking
 - (c) it indicates a potential for future lying behaviour
 - (d) it is an approach to avoid unwanted confrontation with adults
10. A 10-years-old male with good school performance and normal behaviour. In the last 2 months he had changed his classroom. His teacher observed that he became introverted and his school performance reduced dramatically. He was always described by some of his new school mates as a “weak”. The MOST likely diagnosis is
- (a) school phobia
 - (b) anxiety disorder
 - (c) bullying
 - (d) hypothyroidism
11. Childhood psychosis may include all the following EXCEPT
- (a) delusions
 - (b) loss of reality testing
 - (c) disorganized speech
 - (d) catatonic behaviour
12. Adrenal production of androgen with development of underarm odour and faint genital hair (adrenarche) may occur as early as
- (a) 4 years
 - (b) 5 years
 - (c) 6 years
 - (d) 7 years
13. In males, the first visible sign of puberty is testicular enlargement, beginning as early as
- (a) 8.5 years
 - (b) 9.5 years
 - (c) 10.5 years
 - (d) 11.5 years
14. Menses typically begins 2.5 yr after the onset of puberty at an average age of
- (a) 9.5 years
 - (b) 10.5 years
 - (c) 11.5 years
 - (d) 12.5 years
15. In assessing the seriousness of adolescent drug abuse score, which of the following take +2 in the score?
- (a) female sex
 - (b) age >15 years
 - (c) positive family history of drug abuse
 - (d) use before driving

16. Which of the following is TRUE regarding pubertal gynecomastia?
- (a) onset typically is between 7 and 9 years
 - (b) usually regresses within 6 months
 - (c) surgery may be indicated in severe or persistent cases
 - (d) medical therapies have been approved for use in adolescents
17. Evaluation for pubertal delay in female should be done if she lacks any pubertal signs by the age of
- (a) 12 years
 - (b) 13 years
 - (c) 14 years
 - (d) 15 years
18. A 9-month-old boy presented with recurrent attacks of diarrhoea, thrush, and failure to thrive shortly after birth. You suspect immune deficiency. The MOST common cause of this condition is
- (a) hyper-IgE syndrome
 - (b) defect in phagocytic cells
 - (c) deficiencies in T-cell function
 - (d) defect in antibody production
19. A 17-month-old girl presented with history of recurrent attacks of pneumonia since the age of 8 months. You suspect a predominant B-cell defect. The BEST simple initial screening test is
- (a) IgA measurement
 - (b) IgG measurement
 - (c) IgM measurement
 - (d) IgE measurement
20. A 4.5-year-old boy presented with history of recurrent attack of secretory otitis media and purulent nasal discharge, Haemophilus influenza revealed by culture of ear discharge, on physical examination there is no tonsillar tissue and no palpable lymph nodes. The MOST appropriate test to confirm the diagnosis is measurement of
- (a) flow cytometry
 - (b) IgA concentration
 - (c) isohemagglutinins titre
 - (d) IgG and IgM concentration
21. The most appropriate method to correct the immune deficiency in complete DiGeorge syndrome is
- (a) vaccination
 - (b) judicious use of antibiotics
 - (c) transplantation of thymic tissue
 - (d) transplantation of hematopoietic stem cells
22. In addition to infection and bleeding, the most common cause of death in Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome is
- (a) graft versus host disease
 - (b) protracted bloody diarrhoea
 - (c) EBV-associated malignancies
 - (d) development of autoimmune disease
23. In patient with Chédiak-Higashi syndrome, the only curative therapy is hematopoietic stem cell transplantation which correct all the following EXCEPT
- (a) neuropathy
 - (b) immunologic function
 - (c) hematopoietic function
 - (d) natural killer cell deficiency
24. The diagnosis of chronic granulomatous disease CGD is MOST often made by
- (a) DNA analysis
 - (b) flow cytometry
 - (c) neutrophil G6PD assay
 - (d) erythrocyte G6PD assay
25. All the following conditions can induce lymphopenia EXCEPT
- (a) sepsis
 - (b) typhoid
 - (c) brucellosis
 - (d) corticosteroid use

26. A 7-year-old boy develops acute onset of high spiking fevers, lymphadenopathy, hepatosplenomegaly, and purpura; he has been diagnosed with systemic Juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA) since early childhood treated with anti-inflammatory drugs. The BEST test that distinguishes MAS from a flare of the primary disease is
- (a) falling ESR
 - (b) hypofibrinogenemia
 - (c) hypertriglyceridemia
 - (d) evidence of hemophagocytosis in the bone marrow
27. The microorganism that is MOST likely causing chronic arthritis after UTI is
- (a) Escherichia coli
 - (b) Chlamydia trachomatis
 - (c) Proteus mirabilis
 - (d) Pseudomonas aeruginosa
28. All the following lab tests correlate with active disease of Systemic lupus erythematosus EXCEPT
- (a) positive anti-nuclear antibody titre
 - (b) positive anti-double-stranded DNA level
 - (c) low serum complement level
 - (d) high erythrocyte sedimentation rate
29. All the following are common cutaneous manifestations of JDM EXCEPT
- (a) heliotrope rash of the eyelids
 - (b) photosensitivity to ultraviolet light
 - (c) facial erythema sparing the nasolabial folds
 - (d) Gottron papules
30. Predictors of poor outcome across several studies of Kawasaki disease (KD) include all the following EXCEPT
- (a) old age
 - (b) male gender
 - (c) persistent fever
 - (d) poor response to IVIG
31. The LEAST gastrointestinal manifestation that may occur in children with HSP is
- (a) abdominal pain
 - (b) vomiting and diarrhoea
 - (c) paralytic ileus
 - (d) intussusception
32. The mainstay of therapy of Diphtheria is
- (a) antitoxin
 - (b) penicillins
 - (c) erythromycin
 - (d) clindamycin
33. Regarding epidemiology of Neisseria meningitidis, all the following are true EXCEPT
- (a) meningococci are transmitted during close contact via aerosol droplets or exposure to respiratory secretions
 - (b) meningococci survive for long periods in the environment
 - (c) smoking and respiratory viral infection are associated with increased rates of carriage and disease
 - (d) the highest rate of meningococcal disease occurs in infancy
34. Regarding disseminated gonococcal infection, the following statement is TRUE
- (a) hematogenous dissemination occurs in 10-30% of all gonococcal infections
 - (b) men account for the majority of cases
 - (c) skin lesions found in 75% of patients
 - (d) acute endocarditis is an uncommon but often fatal manifestation
35. Regarding diagnosis of typhoid fever, one of the following is TRUE
- (a) blood cultures are positive in 65-80% of the patients
 - (b) urine culture results become positive within the 1st wk.
 - (c) thrombocytosis may be a marker of severe illness
 - (d) diagnosis by WIDAL test alone is prone to error

36. All the following are true regarding Measles EXCEPT
- (a) incubation period is 8-12 days
 - (b) the rash begins on the forehead, behind the ears, and on the upper neck
 - (c) the rash fades over about 3 days in the same progression as it evolved
 - (d) in more severe cases, generalized lymphadenopathy may be present
37. In patients with neonatal HSV infection who receive IV treatment for 2-3 weeks then suppressive treatment for 6 months, they should be monitored by
- (a) absolute neutrophil count ANC
 - (b) liver function tests
 - (c) renal function tests
 - (d) platelet count
38. Infectious mononucleosis is the best-known clinical syndrome caused by Epstein-Barr virus (EBV). It is characterized by
- (a) elevated liver enzymes
 - (b) massive splenic enlargement
 - (c) huge hepatomegaly
 - (d) occasional palatal petechiae
39. Hand-foot-mouth disease is MOST frequently caused by
- (a) coxsackievirus A6
 - (b) coxsackievirus A16
 - (c) enterovirus 71
 - (d) coxsackievirus B2
40. All the following criteria must be met for the consensus definition of cyclical vomiting syndrome EXCEPT
- (a) recurrent episodes of intense vomiting and nausea lasting 1 hr to 10 days and occurring at least 1 wk. apart
 - (b) vomiting during episodes occurs ≥ 4 times/hr for ≥ 1 hr
 - (c) return to baseline health between episodes
 - (d) usually attributed to another disorder
41. Contrast (usually barium) radiographic study of the oesophagus and upper gastrointestinal tract has poor sensitivity and specificity in the diagnosis of
- (a) achalasia
 - (b) oesophageal strictures
 - (c) GERD
 - (d) hiatal hernia
42. Confirmation of a Meckel diverticulum can be difficult. Of the following, the MOST sensitive study is
- (a) plain abdominal radiographs
 - (b) barium studies
 - (c) radionuclide technetium-99m scans
 - (d) abdominal ultrasound
43. A bezoar is an accumulation of exogenous matter in the stomach or intestine. Regarding bezoar, all the following are true EXCEPT
- (a) trichobezoars are composed of the patient's own hair
 - (b) lactobezoars can be attributed to the high casein or calcium content of some premature formulas.
 - (c) phytobezoars are composed of a combination of plant and animal material
 - (d) sunflower seed bezoars are reported to cause small bowel obstruction
44. In infants and very young toddlers, chronic diarrhoea can appear following infectious enteritis. The pathogenesis of the diarrhoea is not always clear and may be related to
- (a) food protein allergy
 - (b) bacterial overgrowth
 - (c) giardiasis
 - (d) *Strongyloides stercoralis*
45. In the blue diaper syndrome, symptoms can include all the following EXCEPT
- (a) vomiting
 - (b) diarrhea
 - (c) failure to thrive
 - (d) nephrocalcinosis

46. The first choice for diagnosis of pancreatic pseudocysts is
- (a) transabdominal ultrasonography
 - (b) CT scanning
 - (c) magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography
 - (d) endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography
47. Aphthous-like lesions may be associated with the following conditions EXCEPT
- (a) Behcet disease
 - (b) gluten-sensitive enteropathy
 - (c) SWEET syndrome
 - (d) herpetic gingivostomatitis
48. Persistent cough may need to be sought beyond the lungs, because cough receptors also reside in the following regions EXCEPT
- (a) pharynx
 - (b) paranasal sinuses
 - (c) stomach
 - (d) nose
49. The MOST common congenital laryngeal anomaly that produces stridor is
- (a) vocal cord paralysis
 - (b) laryngomalacia
 - (c) congenital subglottic stenosis
 - (d) congenital laryngeal web
50. Regarding congenital lobar emphysema (CLE), the following are true EXCEPT
- (a) familial occurrence has been reported
 - (b) usually no cause of CLE can be identified
 - (c) usually become apparent in the neonatal period
 - (d) many cases are diagnosed by antenatal ultrasonography
51. Recurrent pneumonia is defined as
- (a) 2 or more episodes in a single year, with radiographic clearing between occurrences
 - (b) 2 or more episodes in a single year, without radiographic clearing between occurrences
 - (c) 3 or more episodes in a single year, with radiographic clearing between occurrences
 - (d) 3 or more episodes in a single year, without radiographic clearing between occurrences
52. All the following conditions are associated with false-positive sweat test results EXCEPT
- (a) anorexia nervosa
 - (b) hypothyroidism
 - (c) Klinefelter syndrome
 - (d) malnutrition
53. The following are causes of diffuse alveolar hemorrhage (DAH) syndromes with pulmonary capillaritis EXCEPT
- (a) Goodpasture syndrome
 - (b) Henoch-Schonlein purpura
 - (c) Wegener granulomatosis
 - (d) Heiner syndrome
54. The treatment of choice of idiopathic pulmonary hemosiderosis (IPH) is
- (a) transfusion of blood products
 - (b) systemic corticosteroids
 - (c) cyclophosphamide
 - (d) chloroquine
55. Of the following, the least likely cause of hemo-thorax in children is
- (a) intrathoracic neoplasms
 - (b) costal exostoses
 - (c) blood dyscrasias
 - (d) rupture of an aneurysm

56. Physical examination and an upright, posteroanterior radiograph with subsequent measurement of the angle of curvature (Cobb technique) remain the gold standard for assessment of scoliosis. Scoliosis is defined when curves
- (a) ≥ 10 degrees
 - (b) ≥ 15 degrees
 - (c) ≥ 20 degrees
 - (d) ≥ 25 degree
57. Pectus carinatum is characterized by all the following EXCEPT
- (a) accounting for 5-15% of congenital chest wall anomalies
 - (b) females are affected 4 times more often than males
 - (c) high familial occurrence
 - (d) common association of mild to moderate scoliosis
58. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy is a recognized association with
- (a) infant of diabetic mother
 - (b) Marfan syndrome
 - (c) William syndrome
 - (d) trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)
59. congenital heart disease causing cyanosis without respiratory distress include the following EXCEPT
- (a) tricuspid atresia
 - (b) aortic stenosis
 - (c) Ebstein anomaly
 - (d) pulmonary atresia
60. Of the following, the most common clinical sign of coarctation of the aorta in older children is
- (a) cardiac enlargement
 - (b) notching of the inferior border of the ribs
 - (c) a systolic ejection click or thrill in the suprasternal notch
 - (d) differential blood pressure: arms > legs
61. The most common cause of death from cardiac defects in the first month of life is
- (a) d-Transposition without associated lesions
 - (b) hypoplastic left heart syndrome
 - (c) pulmonary atresia
 - (d) truncus arteriosus
62. SVT in children differ from physiologic sinus tachycardia by all the following EXCEPT
- (a) persistent ventricular rate of >180 bpm
 - (b) fixed RR interval on ECG
 - (c) abnormal P-wave shape or axis or absent P waves
 - (d) evident change in heart rate with activity
63. The following factors are most strongly associated with the development of coronary artery disease in patients with Kawasaki disease EXCEPT
- (a) duration of fever of >16 days
 - (b) first-degree heart block
 - (c) cardiomegaly
 - (d) male gender
64. All the following are causes of chronic pulmonary venous hypertension EXCEPT
- (a) congenital mitral stenosis
 - (b) total anomalous pulmonary venous return with obstruction
 - (c) peripheral pulmonary stenosis
 - (d) left atrial myxomas
65. In utero heart failure, often with fetal pleural and pericardial effusions and generalized ascites (non-immune hydrops fetalis) may occur in
- (a) ventricular septal defect
 - (b) coarctation of aorta
 - (c) d-Transposition of great arteries
 - (d) Ebstein anomaly

66. Corticotropin-releasing hormone (CRH) and ACTH release are inhibited by
(a) arginine vasopressin (b) oxytocin
(c) angiotensin II (d) atrial natriuretic peptide
67. Neonates and young infants with central diabetes insipidus are often best treated with
(a) fluid therapy (b) vasopressin analogs
(c) thiazide diuretics (d) indomethacin
68. The MOST common brain lesion causing central precocious puberty is
(a) postencephalitic scar (b) tuberculous meningitis
(c) hypothalamic hamartoma (d) tuberous sclerosis
69. Thyroid peroxidase antibodies are absent in the following thyroiditis syndrome
(a) Hashimoto thyroiditis (b) painless sporadic thyroiditis
(c) painful subacute thyroiditis (d) acute suppurative thyroiditis
70. The MOST definitive test for adrenal insufficiency is measurement of
(a) blood sugar
(b) cortisol before and after administration of ACTH
(c) serum sodium
(d) arterial blood gases
71. Waardenburg syndrome is characterized by all the following EXCEPT
(a) lateral displacement of the inner canthi (b) median white forelock
(c) defective hearing (d) hyperpigmentation of the skin
72. Epibulbar dermoids are choristomas found in 75% of
(a) craniosynostosis (b) Alport syndrome
(c) Goldenhar syndrome (d) Cogan syndrome
73. The risk factors associated with retinopathy of prematurity (ROP) are not fully known, but prematurity and the associated retinal immaturity at birth represent the major factors. Contributory factors include all the following EXCEPT
(a) apnea (b) heart disease
(c) hypercarbia (d) polycythemia
74. All the following are causes of sudden sensorineural hearing loss EXCEPT
(a) autoimmune disease (b) Epstein Barr virus infection
(c) thromboembolic event (d) Rubella virus infection
75. A major physical examination point to differentiate externa otitis from mastoiditis and otitis media is
(a) visualization of tympanic membrane (b) pus discharge from ear canal
(c) pain on manipulation of the auricle (d) periauricular lymphadenopathy
76. All the following are common organisms in all variants of acute mastoiditis EXCEPT
(a) *S. Pneumoniae* (b) non-typable H. Influenza
(c) *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (d) *Klebsiella* spp.
77. Capillary malformations (CMs) are present at birth. The most effective treatment for CM is with the pulsed-dye laser. Therapy can begin
(a) in infancy (b) after 5 years
(c) after 10 years (d) during puberty

78. The most common agent implicated in the etiology of erythema multiforme (EM) is
- (a) Mycoplasma pneumonia
 - (b) Herpes simplex virus (HSV) labialis
 - (c) Herpes simplex virus HSV genitalis
 - (d) Streptococcus pneumonia
79. One of the most common causes of allergic contact dermatitis is
- (a) neomycin
 - (b) topical antihistamines
 - (c) topical anesthetics
 - (d) topical corticosteroids
80. All the following are features of acrodermatitis enteropathica EXCEPT
- (a) a rare autosomal recessive disorder
 - (b) caused by an inability to absorb sufficient zinc from the diet
 - (c) Initial signs and symptoms usually occur in the 2nd years of life
 - (d) the cutaneous eruption consists of vesiculobullous, eczematous, dry, scaly, skin lesions
81. The most common precipitating event for cardiac instability in infants and children is
- (a) electrolyte disturbances
 - (b) trauma
 - (c) respiratory insufficiency
 - (d) poisoning
82. The most common pre-arrest rhythms in young children is
- (a) bradyarrhythmia
 - (b) atrial flutter
 - (c) ventricular fibrillation
 - (d) supraventricular arrhythmia with WPW syndrome
83. All the following are an absolute indication for endotracheal intubation EXCEPT
- (a) inability to protect the airway against aspiration
 - (b) failing to maintain adequate oxygenation
 - (c) complete airway obstruction
 - (d) failing to control blood carbon dioxide levels
84. All the following are signs of increased intracranial pressure (ICP) and impending brain herniation EXCEPT
- (a) 4th cranial nerve palsy
 - (b) systemic hypertension
 - (c) bradycardia
 - (d) extensor posturing
85. Of the following, the mandatory test/study for all patients presenting for the first time with syncope is
- (a) ECG
 - (b) EEG
 - (c) echocardiography
 - (d) holter monitoring
86. In mechanical ventilation giving adequate PEEP can mainly reduce
- (a) volutrauma
 - (b) barotrauma
 - (c) oxytrauma
 - (d) pneumonia
87. In pediatrics advanced life support (PALS) curriculum, regarding the format of ABCDE, all the following are true EXCEPT
- (a) A refers to assessment of airways
 - (b) B refers to assessment of breathing
 - (c) C refers to assessment of circulation
 - (d) D refers to assessment of dehydration
88. MOST common specific learning disorder (SLD) of childhood is
- (a) attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)
 - (b) reading disorder (dyslexia)
 - (c) spelling disorder
 - (d) arithmetical skills disorders

89. All the following are red flags in the history of children with specific learning disorders (SLD) EXCEPT
- (a) parents concern about academic performance
 - (b) inconsistency in marks report from grade to grade
 - (c) struggling with homework activities
 - (d) positive vision or hearing test
90. The neurodevelopmental function (cognition) is dependent mainly on the development of the following functions EXCEPT
- (a) sensory and motor
 - (b) language
 - (c) visual-spatial
 - (d) cerebellar
91. The major chemical modulator of attention is
- (a) dopamine
 - (b) serotonin
 - (c) nor-epinephrine
 - (d) troponin
92. All the following are true associations between psychiatric illness in childhood and their treatment EXCEPT
- (a) attention deficit/hyperactivity (ADHD) and atomoxetine
 - (b) anxiety and antidepressant
 - (c) aggression and atypical antipsychotic
 - (d) psychosis and typical antipsychotic
93. Constipation can be seen in poisoning with
- (a) iron
 - (b) lead
 - (c) colchicine
 - (d) cholinergics
94. The majority of poisonings in children are from ingestion, although exposures can also occur via inhalational, dermal, and ocular routes. All the following are described methods of GI decontamination EXCEPT
- (a) whole-bowel irrigation
 - (b) induced emesis with ipecac
 - (c) single-dose activated charcoal
 - (d) multiple-dose activated charcoal
95. A 2.5 year-old- child brought to emergency room immediately upon finding the boy with open bottle of some drugs (used by his grandfather). The child has vomited once, fussy, and lethargic. Physical evaluation reveals a 13-kg child who has tachypnea and tachycardia. Laboratory results include a blood sugar=225mg/dl, pH=7.5, PCO₂=20 mEq/L, and HCO₃=20 mEq/L. The most likely offending drug is
- (a) iron
 - (b) atropine
 - (c) salicylate
 - (d) methylxanthine
96. Kayser-Fleischer (K-F) ring is a brown discoloration at the outer margin of the cornea; the following are true EXCEPT
- (a) might not be present in younger children
 - (b) requires a slit-lamp examination
 - (c) is permanent even after treatment
 - (d) is present in 95% of patients with neurologic symptoms
97. For patients with advanced liver disease, hepatic transplantation has a success rate >85%. If the operation is technically feasible, it will prolong life and might correct the metabolic error in diseases such as
- (a) tyrosinemia
 - (b) galactosemia
 - (c) hereditary fructose intolerance
 - (d) Zellweger syndrome

- 98.** Autoimmune hepatitis is a clinical diagnosis based on certain diagnostic criteria; no single test will make this diagnosis. Important positive features include the following EXCEPT
- (a) female gender
 - (b) primary elevation in alkaline phosphatase
 - (c) elevated α -globulin levels
 - (d) presence of autoantibodies
- 99.** The IgM response occurs earlier in the illness, generally peaking at 7-10 days after infection, and usually disappears within a few weeks, but for some infections it can persist for months such as
- (a) measles
 - (b) mumps
 - (c) rubella
 - (d) hepatitis A
- 100.** All the following are recognized skin infections or infestations in children in childcare EXCEPT
- (a) impetigo
 - (b) pediculosis
 - (c) erythrasma
 - (d) tinea corporis

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