1. All of the following are risk factors for serious neonatal bacterial infections EXCEPT
   a. Maternal fever >37.5°C axillary during labor
   b. Foul smelling amniotic fluid
   c. Rupture of membranes >10 hours prior to delivery
   d. Low birth weight

2. All neonates with danger signs should receive antibiotics. True or false?
   a. True
   b. False

3. When evaluating airway and breathing for neonates, all of the following are positive (emergency) signs EXCEPT
   a. Cough
   b. Retractions
   c. Grunting
   d. Rapid breathing

4. A 1 week old infant has multiple pustules over her abdomen. The skin around several of the lesions is erythematous and warm. What antibiotics should she receive?
   a. Ampicillin and gentamicin
   b. Cloxacillin and gentamicin
   c. Cefotaxime
   d. Gentamicin

5. A 4 day old baby is brought to the clinic for poor feeding and lethargy. He is pale, breathing quietly without retractions or grunting. His extremities are cool, capillary refill is 4 secs, and his pulses are weak. Which of the following interventions are correct?
   a. Give oxygen and IV antibiotics.
   b. Begin bag mask ventilation.
   c. Start an IV and give 20mL/kg of D5 1/4 normal saline.
   d. Give oxygen, start an IV, give 20mL/kg of normal saline, and give antibiotics.

For the next three questions, consider the following case. A 1 ½ week old infant has been poorly responsive for 6 hours. While waiting to be seen in clinic, he develops jerking of all four extremities. He has occasional, gasping respirations and his color is gray.

6. What should you do first?
   a. Start an IV.
   b. Perform a lumbar puncture to make sure that he doesn’t have meningitis.
   c. Support his breathing with bag mask ventilation.
   d. Send him to the inpatient unit.

7. The jerking movements have persisted for 10 minutes. You have started an IV and note that the bedside glucose is 15 mg/dL. What should you do now?
   a. Give D10W, 2mL/kg IV.
   b. Intubate the infant and continue positive pressure ventilation.
c. Place an NG tube and feed the baby.

d. Send blood to the lab to confirm the low bedside glucose value.

8. The jerking movements continue, despite your interventions. What should you do next?
   a. Place the baby in skin to skin contact with his mother.
   b. Give phenobarbital 20mg/kg IV.
   c. Give him a bolus of 20mL/kg of normal saline.
   d. Give vitamin K.