MOMETRIX
SMARTER PREP. BETTER RESULTS.

01	A	**B**	C	D	E	14	A	B	C	D	**E**	27	**A**	B	C	D	E
02	**A**	B	C	D	E	15	**A**	B	C	D	E	28	A	B	C	D	**E**
03	A	B	C	D	**E**	16	**A**	B	C	D	E	29	A	**B**	C	D	E
04	A	B	C	D	**E**	17	**A**	B	C	D	E	30	**A**	B	C	D	E
05	**A**	B	C	D	E	18	A	**B**	C	D	E	31	A	B	C	D	**E**
06	A	B	C	**D**	E	19	A	B	**C**	D	E	32	**A**	B	C	D	E
07	A	**B**	C	D	E	20	**A**	B	C	D	E	33	A	B	C	D	**E**
08	A	B	C	D	**E**	21	A	B	C	**D**	E	34	A	**B**	C	D	E
09	A	B	C	**D**	E	22	A	**B**	C	D	E	35	A	B	C	**D**	E
10	A	B	**C**	D	E	23	A	**B**	C	D	E	36	A	B	C	D	**E**
11	**A**	B	C	D	E	24	A	B	C	**D**	E	37	A	**B**	C	D	E
12	**A**	B	C	D	E	25	A	B	**C**	D	E	38	**A**	B	C	D	E
13	A	B	C	**D**	E	26	A	**B**	C	D	E	39	A	B	C	D	**E**

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

American Board Of Pediatrics (ABP)

CCHAB

Child Abuse Pediatrics (Certification)

EDITION	QUESTIONS	FORMAT
Demo	9	Limited Edition PDF

WEB www.mometrix.net

SUPPORT support@mometrix.net

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for American Board Of Pediatrics (ABP) `CCHAB`, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, `CCHAB`
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

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QUESTION 1 SINGLE CHOICE

A 4-month-old infant is brought to the emergency department with a spiral fracture of the right femur. The mother states that the infant rolled off the changing table. Which of the following features of the history is most concerning for non-accidental trauma?

A The infant was reportedly on the changing table at the time of the fall

B **A 4-month-old cannot yet roll from front to back independently**

C The femur is the most commonly fractured long bone in infants

D Spiral fractures always result from a twisting mechanism

ANSWER **B**

WHY Independent rolling from front to back typically develops between 4 and 6 months, and rolling from back to front typically develops between 6 and 9 months. A 4-month-old rolling off a changing table is developmentally implausible, raising concern for non-accidental trauma. While spiral fractures can occur from accidental twisting, the developmental inconsistency in the history is the key red flag.

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QUESTION 2 SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following burn patterns is most specific for non-accidental immersion injury in a toddler?

A Splash marks with an irregular border and varying burn depths

B **A symmetric, stocking-glove distribution with a sharp line of demarcation and sparing of flexural creases**

C A circular burn less than 1 cm in diameter on the palm

D An irregular burn sparing the perineum from a diaper change accident

ANSWER **B**

WHY Forced immersion burns produce a symmetric, sharply demarcated burn with uniform depth and characteristic sparing of flexural creases (where the skin is pressed against the cooler limb and protected from the hot liquid). Accidental splash burns typically have an irregular border with varying depth due to splashing and reflexive withdrawal.

QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

An 8-week-old infant is brought to the ED with seizures and a bulging anterior fontanelle. Fundoscopic examination reveals bilateral retinal hemorrhages extending to the periphery. Subdural hemorrhage is identified on neuroimaging. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

A Accidental fall from a couch

B Birth-related intracranial hemorrhage

C **Abusive head trauma (shaken baby syndrome)**

D Idiopathic intracranial hypertension

ANSWER C

WHY The triad of subdural hemorrhage, retinal hemorrhages (especially when extensive and multilayered extending to the periphery), and encephalopathy in an infant without a clear, witnessed major traumatic mechanism is highly characteristic of abusive head trauma. Accidental minor falls do not typically produce this constellation, and birth-related hemorrhage would have presented earlier.

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QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

A 6-year-old girl discloses vaginal bleeding and that her mother's boyfriend 'hurt her private parts.' On examination, there is a healed transection of the hymen at the posterior rim. Which of the following is the most appropriate next step in management?

A Obtain a forensic evidence collection kit (rape kit) before the child bathes or changes clothes

B **Perform a routine screening test for sexually transmitted infections and a urine pregnancy test**

C Discharge the child home with the mother after a safety plan is documented

D Schedule a follow-up examination in 1 month to allow injuries to heal

ANSWER B

WHY A healed hymenal transection is diagnostic of prior penetrating genital trauma and indicates abuse. The forensic evidence kit is most useful within 72 hours of an acute assault and is not indicated for a remote healed injury. STI screening and pregnancy testing are appropriate evaluations in suspected child sexual abuse. The child must NOT be discharged to a household with the alleged perpetrator pending safety assessment.

QUESTION 5 SINGLE CHOICE

A 14-month-old child presents with failure to thrive. Weight is less than the 2nd percentile and has crossed two major percentile lines downward. The physical examination is otherwise unremarkable, and there are no signs of chronic disease. Which of the following is the most likely form of neglect?

A Physical neglect

B Emotional neglect

C **Nutritional neglect**

D Medical neglect

ANSWER C

WHY Nutritional neglect is the most common cause of underweight failure to thrive in toddlers without an underlying medical illness. It reflects inadequate caloric provision or feeding practices by the caregiver. While classifications can overlap, when the dominant finding is inadequate nutrition without another explanatory diagnosis, nutritional neglect is the best answer.

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QUESTION 6 SINGLE CHOICE

A 10-month-old presents with a buckle (torus) fracture of the distal radius after reportedly falling from a bed at home. The father witnessed the fall. Which of the following considerations most strongly supports that this injury is consistent with the reported history?

A Buckle fractures are highly specific for inflicted injury

B **A 10-month-old can independently stand and pivot, increasing the likelihood of an accidental fall**

C Buckle fractures always require significant force inconsistent with a fall from a bed

D Distal radius fractures are uncommon in accidental falls under age 1

ANSWER B

WHY A buckle (torus) fracture of the distal radius is a common, low-energy accidental injury, especially in children who are beginning to pull to stand and cruise. A 10-month-old's developmental mobility is consistent with a fall from a low surface such as a bed. Such fractures are not specific for abuse and the witnessed history is plausible given developmental stage.

QUESTION 7 SINGLE CHOICE

A 5-year-old presents with multiple bruises in various stages of healing. The pediatrician suspects physical abuse. After ensuring the child's immediate safety, which of the following is the physician's primary mandated reporting action?

A Confront the parents with the suspicion of abuse before reporting

B **Notify Child Protective Services (CPS) and law enforcement as required**

C Wait for confirmatory skeletal survey results before making a report

D Ask the child's teacher to investigate before any report is filed

ANSWER B

WHY Healthcare providers are mandated reporters and must report suspected child abuse to Child Protective Services (and law enforcement when required) promptly, without waiting for confirmatory tests. Confrontation before reporting can compromise the child's safety and is not required. The physician does not need to be certain of abuse, only to have a reasonable suspicion.

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QUESTION 8 SINGLE CHOICE

When documenting suspected physical abuse, which of the following elements is most important for accurate forensic documentation of skin findings?

A Use of subjective terms such as 'looks like' to describe bruises

B Photographs taken at a distance without a color reference

C **Measurements, body diagrams, and color photographs with a measuring scale and color reference**

D Descriptions using only the words of the caregiver

ANSWER C

WHY Forensic documentation of suspected abuse requires objective measurements, accurate body diagrams, and high-quality photographs that include a measuring scale (e.g., a ruler) and a color reference card. Subjective descriptors, paraphrased caregiver language, and poorly standardized photographs are inadequate for medical-legal purposes.

QUESTION 9 MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following findings on anogenital examination are highly specific for acute sexual abuse in a prepubertal child? (Choose two.)

A **An acute laceration or bruise of the hymen**

B A notch or cleft in the posterior hymen that extends to the base of the hymenal membrane

C Perianal erythema in a child who wears tight clothing

D **Acute laceration of the posterior fourchette extending to the hymen**

ANSWER **A · D**

WHY Acute hymenal lacerations/bruising and acute lacerations extending through the posterior fourchette to the hymen are highly specific for penetrating trauma. Periurethral bands, notches confined to the rim, and perianal erythema from non-abuse causes (e.g., hygiene, irritants) are not specific. A complete transection of the posterior hymen (extending to the base) is a chronic diagnostic finding, not an acute-only finding.

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