

# 2024–2025 Pediatrics Review Syllabus

# Behavioral Medicine & Substance Use Disorder: Page 98, Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)

#### *Text currently reads:*

#### Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)

- · Affects 1:36 children
  - Males ~ 4× more likely to be affected than females
     May be underdiagnosed in females
  - Increased incidence in Black and Hispanic children
  - Rate in siblings: 10-20%



- $\bullet$   $\,$   $\,$  50% of affected children have associated intellectual disability
- More common with certain genetic conditions
  - Tuberous sclerosis
  - Fragile X syndrome
  - Angelman syndrome
  - Rett syndrome
  - Noonan syndrome
  - Trisomy 2
  - Neurofibromatosis 1
  - CHARGE syndrome
  - DiGeorge syndrome
  - Untreated phenylketonuria

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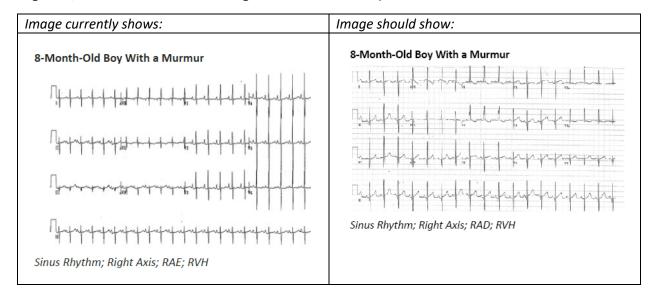


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## **Cardiology:**

# Page 121, The Pediatric Electrocardiogram > 8-Month-Old Boy with a Murmur



## **Metabolic Disorders:**

## Page 400, Audience Response Answers and Explanatory Information

Text currently reads:	Text should read:
AR 5 E. Scheduled oral cornstarch supplementation  Answer: E. Scheduled oral cornstarch supplementation  This is a classic presentation for a GSD; the lab values are consistent with the elevated lipids and lactate, as well as the enlarged liver  The problem is an inability to break down glycogen to glucose; so, provide the body with a slow-releasing form of glycogen via cornstarch  Fatty acids and protein supplementation will not address the need for glycogen; glucagon will force the body to release what glycogen it can, but then will get low glucose again  Repeat IV dextrose does not address the need for ability to live independently and may force the body to store more glycogen that it is not using	AR 5 E. Scheduled oral cornstarch supplementation  Answer: E. Scheduled oral cornstarch supplementation  This is a classic presentation for a GSD; the lab values are consistent with the elevated lipids and lactate, as well as the enlarged liver  The problem is an inability to break down glycogen to glucose; so, provide the body with a slow-releasing form of glucose via cornstarch  Fatty acids and protein supplementation will not address the need for glycogen; glucagon will force the body to release what glycogen it can, but then will get low glucose again  Repeat IV dextrose does not address the need for ability to live independently and may force the body to store more glycogen that it is not using