



## Pediatric Nursing

3<sup>rd</sup> Year

Model answer of final exam January 2015

Date: 5-1-2015  
Total Marks: 80  
No. of pages: 11

Time: 3 hours  
Code: Nur306

### I- Choose the best answer:

(35 marks)

1- Erikson terms the psychosocial crisis faced by adolescent as:

- Identity versus role diffusion.
- Industry versus inferiority
- Trust versus mistrust
- Autonomy versus shame and doubt

2- A five years old child is able to do all the following except

- Explain the meaning of his picture to others
- Can dress himself without assistance
- Can copy a square
- Can balance on one foot for about 8 second

3- While assessing a newborn with cleft lip, the nurse would be alert that which of the following will most likely be compromised?

- Sucking ability
- Respiratory status
- Locomotion
- GI function

4- Which of the following signs and symptoms are characteristics of Otitis media?

- Crying & fussing.
- Loss of appetite and weight loss
- Moderately enlarged lymphnodes and Malaise
- Sore throat, difficulty swallowing

5- All the following disorders are usually associated with cough except:

- Inhaled foreign body
- Asthma

- c. pneumonia
- d. Epiglottis

**6- A 9-year old is admitted with suspected rheumatic fever. Which finding is suggested of subcutaneous nodules?**

- a. Irregular movements of the extremities and facial grimacing
- b. Painless swelling over the extensor surfaces of the joints
- c. **firm, non tender and range in size from 0.1cm in diameter.**
- d. Swelling, inflammation and effusion of the joints

**7-Which of the following should the nurse expect to note as a frequent complication for a child with congenital heart disease:-**

- a. **Susceptibility to respiratory infection**
- b. Bleeding tendencies
- c. Frequent vomiting and diarrhea
- d. Seizure disorder

**8- Clubbing of fingers and toes is a clinical sign of:**

- a. Patent Ductus Arteriosus
- b. Aortic Stenosis
- c. **Tetrology of Fallot**
- d. Scurvy

**9- The nurse explains to the parents of a 1-year-old child admitted to the hospital in a sickle cell crisis that the local tissue damage the child has on admission is caused by which of the following?**

- a. Autoimmune reaction complicated by hypoxia
- b. Lack of oxygen in the red blood cells
- c. **Obstruction to circulation**
- d. Elevated serum bilirubin concentration.

**10- Which of the following should the nurse do first after noting that a child with Hirschsprung disease has a fever and watery explosive diarrhea?**

- a. **Notify the physician immediately**
- b. Administer anti-diarrheal medications
- c. Monitor child ever 30 minutes
- d. Nothing, this is characteristic of Hirschsprung disease

**11- A pediatric nurse health educator provides a teaching session to the nursing staff regarding hemophilia. Which of the following information regarding this disorder would the nurse plan to include in the discussion?**

- a. Hemophilia is a Y linked hereditary disorder
- b. Males inherit hemophilia from their fathers
- c. Females inherit hemophilia from their mothers
- d. **Hemophilia A results from a deficiency of factor VIII**

**12- When assessing a child with a cleft palate, the nurse is aware that the child is at risk for more frequent episodes of otitis media due to which of the following?**

- a. Lowered resistance from malnutrition
- b. **Ineffective functioning of the Eustachian tubes**
- c. Plugging of the Eustachian tubes with foodparticles
- d. Associated congenital defects of the middle ear.

**13- A delinquent is one who**

- a. Does not behave in accordance with standards set by his society or community.
- b. His behavior is antisocial,
- c. Aggressive due to anxiety and frustrations.
- d. **All of the above**

**14- While assessing a child with pyloric stenosis, the nurse is likely to note which of the following?**

- a. Regurgitation
- b. Steatorrhea
- c. **Projectile vomiting**
- d. "Currant jelly" stools

**15- Which of the following would explain the rationale for protruding abdomen in 18-month-old?**

- a. Increased food intake owing to age
- b. Underdeveloped abdominal muscles
- c. **Bow legged posture**
- d. Linear growth curve.

- 16 -When caring for a child with croup, the nurse's priority of action should be to:
- Initiate measures to reduce fever
  - Assess respiratory status frequently**
  - Provide social support to reduce anxiety
  - Ensure delivery of I V fluids
- 17- One of the following habits is a one of the behavioral problem of a 4 years old child:
- Negativism
  - Temper tantrum
  - Thumb sucking
  - masturbation
- 18- Which of the following best describes parallel play between two toddlers?
- Sharing crayons to color separate pictures
  - Playing a board game with a nurse
  - Sitting near each other while playing with separate dolls**
  - Sharing their dolls with two different nurses
- 19- A clinic nurse provides information to the mother of a toddler regarding toilet training. Which statement by the mother indicates a need for further information regarding the toilet training?
- Bladder control usually is achieved before bowel control**
  - the child should not be forced to sit on the potty for long periods
  - the ability of the child to remove clothing is a sign of physical readiness
  - the child will not be ready to toilet train until the age of about 18 to 24 month
- 20- The nurse notes a swelling on the neonate's scalp that crosses the suture line. The nurse documents this condition as...
- Cephallic hematoma.
  - Caput succedaneum.**
  - Hemorrhage edema.
  - Perinatal caput.
- 21- In preparing a preschool-aged child for an injection, the most appropriate nursing intervention is to:
- Allow the child to administer an injection to a doll.**
  - Coordinate the child watching a peer receive an injection.
  - Have the parents explain the process to the child.
  - Suggest diversionary activities like singing.

**22- The parents of a 20-month-old toddler ask your advice concerning their son's "stubborn streak". He says "no" to their requests and seems to do the opposite of everything they ask. Your counseling should be based on the knowledge that children of this age are in the developmental stage of:**

- a. Oral gratification
- b. Autonomy versus shame and doubt**
- c. Preconceptual thinking
- d. Industry versus inferiority

**23- What is the most dangerous complication of rubella?**

- a. Arthralgia
- b. Pyrexia
- c. Purpura
- d. Congenital malformation**

**24- While performing a neuro developmental assessment on a 3-month-old infant, which of the following characteristics would be expected?**

- a. A strong Moro reflex**
- b. A strong tonic neck reflex
- c. Rolling from front to back
- d. Lifting of head and chest when prone

**25- Which of the following information, when voiced by the mother, would indicate to the nurse that she understands home care instructions following the administration of a diphtheria, tetanus, and peruses injection?**

- a. Measures to reduce fever**
- b. Need for dietary restrictions
- c. Reasons for subsequent rash
- d. Measures to control subsequent diarrhea

**26- When performing the physical assessment, the nurse explains to the mother that in a term neonate, sole creases are...**

- a. Absent near the heels.
- b. Evident under the heels only,
- c. Spread over the entire foot.**
- d. Evident only towards the transverse arch

27- When assessing the neonate's eyes, the nurse notes the following: absence of tears, corneas of unequal size, constriction of the pupils in response to bright light, and false squint on the pupils on ophthalmic examination. Which of these findings needs further assessment?

- a. The absence of tears.
- b. Corneas of unequal size.**
- c. Constriction of the pupils.
- d. False squint of the pupils.

28- The nurse measures the circumference of the neonate's heads and chest, and then explains to the mother that when the two measurements are compared, the head is normally about...

- a. The same size as the chest.
- b. 2 centimeter larger than the chest.**
- c. 2 centimeter smaller than the chest.
- d. 4 centimeter larger than chest.

29- A mother states that she thinks her 9-month old is 'developing slowly'. When evaluating the infant's development, the nurse would expect a normal 9-month old to be able to do all of the following except

- a. Creep and crawl.
- b. Begin to use imitative verbal expressions.
- c. Put an arm through a sleeve while being dressed.**
- d. Hold a bottle with good hand – mouth coordination.

30- In the protest phase of separation anxiety the child behaves as follows:

- a. the child show signs of interest in their surrounding
- b. Withdraws from others
- c. loud cry, scream and searches for parent with eyes**
- d. Depressed sad, lonely, isolated and apathetic

31- You are examining the ears of a preterm baby. Which of the following would be expected of a preterm baby?

- a. ear cartilages formed, pinna flexible
- b. ear cartilages formed, pinna rigid
- c. ear cartilages undeveloped, ear may fold easily**
- d. ear cartilages undeveloped, pinna rigid

- 32- A school aged client admitted to the hospital because of decreased urine output and periorbital edema is diagnosed with glomerulonephritis. Which of the following interventions would receive the highest priority**
- Assessing vital signs every four hours
  - Monitoring intake and output every 12 hours**
  - Obtaining daily weight measurements
  - Obtaining serum electrolyte levels daily
- 33- A child age 7 years was unable to receive the measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine at the recommended scheduled time. When would the nurse expect to administer MMR vaccine?**
- In a month from now
  - In a year from now
  - At age 10**
  - At age 13
- 34- Abdominal palpation should be avoided in child with wilm's tumor, because there is risk for**
- Sever pain
  - Perforation
  - Bleeding
  - Metastasis**
- 35- Which of the following signs and symptoms are characteristics of minimal change nephritic syndrome**
- Gross hematuria, proteinuria and fever
  - Hypertension, edema, hematuria
  - Poor appetite, proteinuria ,edema**
  - Hypertension, edema, proteinuria

**II-True and False:-**

**(15 marks)**

- The average weight gain for preschool children is 2 kg/ month T **F**
- Atropine is not used in the treatment of acute asthmatic **T** F
- Importance of play, the child expresses his feeling whether anger or love. **T** F
- Baby with tetanus neonaturum is irritable and restless due to toxic effect of CNS **T** F

5. Stiffness of the neck, painful muscular contractions are signs of impetigo  
T **F**
6. Typhoid fever is an illness caused by infection with the streptococcal bacilli  
T **F**
7. In insulin dependent diabetes there is incomplete destruction of the insulin islet cells which usually produce insulin with normal biological activity.  
T **F**
8. Hypotonia considered one of the early manifestations of congenital hypothyroidism  
T **F.**
9. Social smile is the developmental task of infant. T **F.**
10. Masturbation is a central concern in early adolescence especially in boys  
**T** F
11. Substitutive milk is used when milk supply by breast is inadequate T **F**
12. Children who are suffered from hemophilia can be cured by treatment  
T **F**
13. Sickle-cell is an inherited disease, and cannot acquire by receiving blood transfusion  
T **F**
14. Cerebral palsy is defined as any non –progressive central motor deficit and can be prevented. **T** F
15. Vision is highly developed sense in newborn T **F**



**III- Match column (A) with column (B):****(10marks)**Matching the suitable answer in column B with column A:**Part I**

(A)Age	(B)Type of play
1- Infant	a. Competitive play
2- Toddler	b. Solitary play
3- Preschool age	c. Parallel play
4- School age	d. Associative play
5- Adolescence	e. Cooperative play

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>b</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>d</b>	<b>e</b>	<b>a</b>

**Part II**

<b>Column A</b>	<b>Column B</b>
1 - Natural active immunity	a. The neonate receives placental transfer of maternal antibodies.
2 - Natural passive immunity	b. Injected antibodies provide immunity without stimulating an immune response;
3 - Artificial active immunity	c. Ingested or injected medically substances to stimulate the immune response against specific, diseases
4 - Artificial passive immunity	d. The immune system makes antibodies after exposure to disease.
5- Live attenuated	e. pathogen is treated with chemicals or heat to reduce virulence (infectiousness )but not kill the organism

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>d</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>e</b>

**IV- Write the scientific term of the following: (10 marks)**

- 1)- **Antifibrinolytic proteins** are also known as local blood clotting agents. They help protect clots and hold them in place as a treatment for hemophilia.
- 2)- **Extra-pyramidal CP** is one of the clinical pictures of cerebral palsy which caused by bilirubin encephalopathy and is usually accompanied in that case by deafness. Basal ganglia are the most affected sites.
- 3) **Tempertantrum** child is usually an unhappy child, unable to control his feeling of jealousy, helpless, aggressive or anger
- 4) **Ventricular septal defect** is an abnormal communication between the right and left Ventricles
- 5) **thumb suckling** a sign of dissatisfaction with life and also may be a sign that the child feels unloved,
- 6) **Harson groves** bilateral depression at the sites where the diaphragm is attached to the ribs.
- 7) The cranial bones are soft make a cracking sound under pressure, this condition is called **craniotabes**
- 8) **Hirshsprungs'** is condition results in mechanical obstruction from inadequate motility in part of the intestine.
- 9) **Epiphysis enlargement** an enlargement of wrists and ankles as a clinical manifestation of rickets
- 10) **Desquamation (peeling)** it occurs during the first 2 to 4 weeks of life due to separation of the placenta and fetus will not take nutrition and it is more common in post-mature infant

**V- Complete the following sentences: (15 marks)**

**1- Enumerate four specific nursing measures for kwashiorkor**

The main line of treatment is correction of the protein deficiency through:

- Supply of protein in these cases should be as (4-6 gm/kg) of body weight it can be achieved by proper diet regimen-gastric feeding-parenteral therapy. As regard oral protein feeding, skimmed milk.
- As regards parenteral therapy we can use plasma, amino acids or whole blood transfusion (in case of anemia).

2-Fluid and electrolytes: Treatment of dehydration is essential.

3-The child may need more electrolyte solutions.

4-Daily intake of potassium 0.5 gm of potassium chloride daily is necessary to correct the hypocalcemia.

5-Antibiotics: if infection is found.

6- Treatment of parasitic infection.

7-Vitamins Vit., A,C,B complex should be given.

8-Treatment of anemia: folic acid, Iron as well as proteins.

**2- List four causes of difficulty to regulate body temperature in premature infant:**

- a. Large surface area relative to body size which permitting excessive heat loss.
- b. Lack of insulating subcutaneous fat.
- c. Poor muscular development.
- d. A quantitative defect in sweating mechanism.
- e. Immaturity of heat regulating center.

### 3- List two basic needs of newborn:

- 1- Maintaining a clear airway.
- 2- Achieving and maintaining adequate respiratory exchange.
- 3- Warmth.
- 4- Protection from infection.
- 5- Love and security (attachment).
- 6- Nutritional needs.

*Good luck*

**Pediatric Nursing Department**

**مع خالص تحياتنا بقسم تمريض الاطفال جامعه بنها**

استاذ مساعد تمريض الاطفال	ا.م.د/ فاتن شفيق
مدرس تمريض الاطفال	د/ مديحة حسن
مدرس تمريض الاطفال	د/باسمة ربيع
مدرس تمريض الاطفال	د/خديجة محمد
مدرس تمريض الاطفال	د/سماح مصطفى
مدرس تمريض الاطفال	د/ امل عبد العزيز