



المادة: Critical Pediatric Nursing (NUR 302)	العام الجامعي: ٢٠٢٠ - ٢٠٢١ م
الفرقة : الثالثة	الفصل الدراسي: الثاني
الدرجة: 50 درجة	التاريخ: ٢١ - ٦ - ٢٠٢١
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QI: Choose the correct answer: Only one choice (٢٠ marks) write the letter only:

- When palpating the brachial, radial, and femoral pulses of a neonate, the nurse notes absent of femoral pulse. This difference suggests:**
 - Patent ducts arteriosus
 - Coarctation of the aorta
 - Diminished cardiac output
 - Left to right shunting in the heart.
- All of the following are true about renal failure except:-**
 - Provide diet low in protein ,sodium ,and potassium
 - Shave abdomen in peritoneal dialysis
 - Instruct about the need for medical evaluation & tissue culture of sore throats
 - Wash the site of shunt with sterile water
- Which of the following disease in children needs bone marrow transplantation**
 - Renal failure
 - Congenital heart disease
 - Leukemia
 - Congestive heart failure
- A 32 week newborn baby with RR-86/min, grunting present, movement than the moderate intercostal retraction, and xiphoid retraction. What is the Downes' scoring:**
 - 4
 - 5
 - 6
 - 7
- A nurse on the newborn nursery floor is caring for a neonate. On assessment the infant is exhibiting signs of cyanosis, tachypnea, nasal flaring, and grunting. Respiratory distress syndrome is diagnosed, and the physician prescribes surfactant replacement therapy. The nurse would prepare to administer this therapy by:**
 - Subcutaneous injection
 - Intravenous injection
 - Instillation of the preparation into the lungs through an endotracheal tube
 - Intramuscular injection
- Congenital heart defect that causes cyanosis in children is:**
 - Atrial septal defect
 - Coarctation of the aorta
 - Ventricular septal defect
 - Trasposition of the great vessels



7. 1-month-old term infant has persistent jaundice. His stools were green 2 weeks ago and now are pale in color. Physical examination findings are unremarkable, except for a liver that is palpable 2 cm below the costal margin. The infant's total bilirubin is 6.1 mg/dL and direct bilirubin is 4.2 mg/dL. The most likely causes is:
- Biliary atresia
 - Hypothyroidism
 - Congenital infection
 - Wilson disease
8. When caring for a 3 year old with Tetralogy of Fallot, he nurse expects to see fatigue and poor activity tolerance. This is caused by:
- Poor muscle tone
 - Inadequate oxygenation of tissues.
 - Restricted blood flow leaving the heart
 - Inadequate intake of food.
9. 4 year- old child with leukemia is admitted to the health care facility because of pneumonia. the most likely cause of his current condition is:
- Anemia
 - thrombocytopenia
 - Leucopenia
 - Eosinoph
10. A neonate is in the neonatal intensive care unit. The baby is 28 weeks' gestation and weighs 1000 grams. Which of the following is correct in relation to this baby's growth?
- Weight is appropriate-for-gestational age.
 - Weight is below average for gestational age.
 - Baby experienced intrauterine growth restriction.
 - Weight is large average for gestational age.
11. A nurse is called to the birthing room to assist with the assessment of anew born who was born at 32 weeks of gestation. The newborn's birth weight is 1,100 g. His Apgar scores are 3 at 1 min and 7 at 5 min. He is experiencing nasal flaring, grunting, and intercostal retractions. Which of the following are characteristics that the nurse may see at this birth?
- Lanugo
 - Long hair
 - Long nails
 - Plump face
12. Which of the following the nurse identify as the initial priority for the a child with acute lymphocytic leukemia ?
- Avoid restraints in abdomen or chest
 - Observe cyanosis, dyspnea, orthopnea
 - Position and humidified O2
 - Instituting infection control precautions



13. A nurse is caring for an infant who has a high bilirubin level and is receiving phototherapy. Which of the following findings in the newborn is the highest priority?
- A. Closed fontanel
 - B. bulging fontanel
 - C. Sunken fontanel
 - D. Opening fontanel
14. A nurse is caring for an infant who is preterm and has respiratory distress syndrome. Which of the following assessment findings will assist the nurse in evaluating the efficacy of synthetic surfactant?
- A. Oxygen saturation
 - B. Body temperature
 - C. Bilirubin levels
 - D. Heart rate
15. Which of the following statements is correct regarding exchange transfusion in jaundiced infants?
- A. Exchange transfusion has a mortality rate of 15 to 20 per 1000 infants
 - B. Exchange transfusion is a common procedure for jaundiced infants
 - C. Infants with signs of acute bilirubin encephalopathy or total serum bilirubin greater than the recommended threshold should receive exchange transfusion
 - D. The infant's blood is filtered, and recycled blood is returned to the body, eliminating excess bilirubin
16. The risk of extravasation may be observed in child with Leukemia during administration of
- A. Chemotherapy
 - B. External radiation therapy
 - C. Oral chemotherapy
 - D. None of the above
17. The most important bed side test during initial resuscitation of an ill infant are o2 saturation measurement and acutely
- A. Serum calcium
 - B. Blood glucose
 - C. Blood gases
 - D. Blood urea
18. The method of caring for premature babies using skin-to-skin contact with the parent to provide contact
- A. holding your baby's hand
 - B. kangaroo care
 - C. Non-nutritive sucking
 - D. Nesting and Positioning



19. Acute lymphoblastic leukemia:

- A. Often has a relatively good prognosis.
- B. Never occurs in children.
- C. Is classified according to morphologic appearance.
- D. Is only diagnosed when abnormal marrow elements are replaced with normal cells.

20. Stimulates closure of the ducts arteriosus in an infants through administration of:

- A. Prostaglandin
- B. Inhibitor of prostaglandin
- C. Thyroid hormone
- D. Thyroxin

QII: read the following situation (1) and answer the questions (15 marks):

Raghda is a ten years old girl on dialysis since 4 years ago, in addition to suffering from renal failure she begin to complain from visible swelling of the legs, ankles, eyelids, face, abnormally fast breathing, Shortness of breath ‘labored breathing’. After making necessary tests, it was found that there was left ventricular hypertrophy and the doctor ordered to be given digoxin.

Answer the following questions:

1. Mention nursing role before and during dialysis? (5 marks)
2. List Nursing guidelines for Prevention of RF? (3 marks)
3. As a nurse educator mention all about digoxin when give health teaching for mother of this child (Indication , preparation forms, special considerations, side effects, and toxicity? (7 marks)



QIII: Situation (2) (15 marks)

The newborn was born at a gestational age of 29 weeks . He weighed 1275 g .He delivered via normal spontaneous vaginal delivery to a 25 year old with early preeclampsia, Intrapartum fever more than 38oC, urinary tract infection and thrombocytopenia (platelet count 80,000). Rupture of membranes occurred 11 hours prior to delivery with clear fluid. A newborn boy was admitted to the neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) because this baby at risk for developing neonatal sepsis

Answer the following questions

1. Classify the baby according to gestational age and size in this situation?
(2marks)
2. Determine type of sepsis and bacteria responsible for occur for this type ?
(2marks)
3. What NICU level needed to treat this case? (1marks)
4. Discuss nursing assessment for evaluating sepsis? (5marks)
5. Design nursing care plan for this case? (5marks)

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Best wishes