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QI: Choose the correct answer: Only one choice (total marks 40)

- During a case of the common cold, which of the following is a sign you need to see a doctor urgently**
 - Dry cough.
 - Sore throat
 - Runny nose.
 - Shortness of breath
- Which statement below is TRUE regarding a 5-year-old's cognitive development based on Piaget's Theory?**
 - "The goal of this stage is to achieve the understanding of object permanence."
 - "This child now has the ability to think logically about events."
 - "This child's thinking is still egocentric and they can't understand the point of views of others."
 - "This child has the ability to create hypothetical arguments."
- You're developing a plan of care for a 3-year-old that includes play activities. What type of play does a child participate in at this age?**
 - Parallel
 - Cooperative
 - Associative
 - Solidary
- You're helping develop a meal plan for a 6-month-old. Which foods will you select to be part of the meal plan? Select all that apply:**
 - Fruit such as banana and apple
 - Grapes
 - Soup
 - Toast with honey
- Which of the following clinical assessment would most likely Be demonstrated in severe dehydration**
 - Pale skin turgor
 - Normal skin turgor
 - Marked oligurea
 - Normal blood pressure
- The condition in which the child lost fluids less than electrolyte is called**
 - Isotonic dehydration
 - Hypotonic dehydration
 - Hypertonic dehydration
 - Sever dehydration
- Preschool child`s height increases by 4–5 years of age as the follows:**
 - Double of birth length.
 - Tripling of birth length.
 - Quadrupling of birth length.
 - Stabilizing of birth length

8. The onset of puberty and continues through age 14 years is called:
- Early adolescence.
 - Middle adolescence.
 - Late adolescence.
 - None is correct
9. Clinical manifestations associated with a diagnosis of type 1 DM include all of the following except:
- Hypoglycemia
 - Hyponatremia
 - Ketonuria
 - Polyphagia
10. A nurse is preparing a plan of care for a client with DM who has hyperglycemia. The priority nursing diagnosis would be: High risk for
- High risk for deficient fluid volume
 - Deficient knowledge: disease process and treatment
 - Imbalanced nutrition: less than body requirements
 - Disabled family coping: compromised
11. When developing a plan of care for a male adolescent, the nurse considers the child's psychosocial needs. During adolescence, psychosocial development focuses on:
- Becoming industrious
 - Establishing an identity
 - Achieving intimacy
 - Developing initiative
12. A client with DM states, "I cannot eat big meals; I prefer to snack throughout the day." The nurse should carefully explain that the:
- Regulated food intake is basic to control
 - Salt and sugar restriction is the main concern
 - Small, frequent meals are better for digestion
 - Large meals can contribute to a weight problem
13. Which of the following symptoms do NOT present in hyperglycemia?
- Extreme thirst
 - Hunger
 - Blood glucose <60 mg/dL
 - Glycosuria
14. Encourage bed rest and warm saline gargles & paracetamol are essential advices for the children with:
- Common cold
 - Tonsillitis
 - Bronchitis
 - Otitis media
15. Bronchial asthma is a chronic inflammatory disorder of the airway characterized by:
- Attacks of wheezy breathlessness, sometimes on exertion, sometimes at rest, sometimes mild, sometimes severe
 - Otitis media and conjunctivitis dyspnea fever, Rhino rhea
 - Harsh cough starting dry and convert to productive cough
 - Apnea in very young infants

- 16. Which of the following is not the symptom of Thalassemia disease?**
- a) Slow growth and Weakness
 - b) Abdominal cramps
 - c) Dark Urine
 - d) Facial bone deformities
- 17. Which type of thalassemia disease is Cooley anaemia?**
- a) thalassemia
 - b) Beta- thalassemia
 - c) Alloimmunization
 - d) None of the above
- 18. What are the two major types of thalassemia?**
- a) Alpha & omega
 - b) Alpha and Beta
 - c) Beta and Theta
 - d) Beta and omega
- 19. Which part of the blood is affected in sickle cell disease?**
- a) White blood cell
 - b) Hemoglobin
 - c) Red blood cell membrane
 - d) Platelets
- 20. The shape of normal red blood cells is:**
- a) Spherical
 - b) Sickle shape
 - c) Crescent shape
 - d) Disc shape
- 21. Patients with sickle cell disease may be prone to severe infection because**
- a) Sickle cell disease damage the spleen
 - b) Sickle cell disease damage the brain
 - c) Sickle cell disease damage the heart
 - d) Sickle cell disease damage the kidney
- 22. Glomerulonephritis (nephritic syndrome) is a kidney disorder. This disorder affects the glomeruli (clusters of microscopic blood vessels with small pores through which blood is filtered). Glomerulonephritis is characterized by swelling (edema), high blood pressure, and which of the following?**
- a) Red blood cells in urine
 - b) An inability to urinate
 - c) An increased desire for salt
 - d) Extreme thirst
- 23. Acute glomerulonephritis most often occurs as a complication of which of the following?**
- a) back injury
 - b) Poor nutrition
 - c) A streptococcal infection
 - d) A viral infection
- 24. A 6 year old male is diagnosed with nephrotic syndrome. In your nursing care plan you will include which of the following as a nursing diagnosis for this patient?***
- a) Risk for infection
 - b) Deficient fluid volume
 - c) Constipation
 - d) Overflow urinary incontinence

25. Which patient below is NOT at risk for developing nephrotic syndrome?*

- a) An 8 year old male with diabetes mellitus.
- b) A 5 year old female diagnosed with minimal change disease.
- c) A 10 year old male with Lupus.
- d) A 7 year old male recently diagnosed with Goodpasture's Syndrome.

26. You're collecting a urine sample on a patient who is experiencing proteinuria due to nephrotic syndrome. As the nurse, you know the urine will appear:*

- a) Tea-colored
- b) Orange and frothy
- c) Dark and foamy
- d) Straw-colored

27. The mother of a child, who was recently diagnosed with nephrotic syndrome, asks how she can identify early signs that her child is experiencing a relapse with the condition. You would tell her to monitor the child for the following: Select-all-that-apply:

- a) Weight loss
- b) Protein in the urine using an over-the-counter kit --
- c) Tea-colored urine
- d) Swelling in the legs, hands, face, or abdomen

28. You're providing education to a group of nursing students about nephrotic syndrome. A student describes the signs and symptoms of this condition. Which signs and symptoms verbalized by the student require you to re-educate the student about this topic? Select-all-that-apply:*

- a) Slight proteinuria
- b) Hypoalbuminemia
- c) Edema
- d) Hyperlipidemia
- e) Tea-colored urine

29. You're providing care to a 6 year old male patient who is receiving treatment for nephrotic syndrome. Which assessment finding below requires you to notify the physician immediately?

- a) Frothy, dark urine
- b) Redden area on the patient's left leg that is swollen and warm
- c) Elevated lipid level on morning labs
- d) Urine test results that shows proteinuria

30. As the nurse, you know that it is important to implement a low sodium diet for a patient with nephrotic syndrome. However, it is important to implement what other type of diet due to another complication associated with this syndrome?

- a) Low-phosphate
- b) Low-fat
- c) High-carbohydrate
- d) Low-potassium

31. Which of the following characteristics is used to define a nephritic syndrome?

- a) Polyuria and hypotension
- b) Protein in the urine (under 3.5 grams per day)
- c) Red Blood Cell casts in urine with a decreased BUN and creatinine
- d) Fatty casts in urine

32. Rheumatic fever is inflammation of the joints, heart, skin, and nervous system that occurs in children as a complication of untreated streptococcal infection of the throat. While most people with rheumatic fever recover, which part of the body may be permanently damaged in a small percentage of people?

- a) Digestive tract
- b) Ears
- c) Heart
- d) lung .

33. Which of the following is usually the first symptom of rheumatic fever?

- a) Chest pain or palpatations
- b) Jerky, uncontrollable movements
- c) Joint pain and fever
- d) Rash

34.. Each of the following drugs is used to treat rheumatic fever in children EXCEPT:

- a) Acetaminophen
- b) Antibiotics
- c) Anti-inflammatory drugs
- d) Corticosteroids

35. Rheumatic fever is caused by

- a) group B streptococcus
- b) group A streptococcus**
- c) Staphylococcus aureus
- d) Staphylococcus pyogenes

36. The commonest valvular abnormality in rheumatic heart disease is

- a) mitral regurgitation
- b) mitral stenosis
- c) aortic regurgitation
- d) aortic stenosis

37. In rheumatic fever, the duration from streptococcal infection to the onset of symptoms is

- a) 1-7 days
- b) 2-3 days
- c) 2-3 weeks
- d) 2-3 months

38. The following are the clinical presentations in Major Jones criteria

- a) Carditis**
- b) Arthralgia
- c) Fever
- d) Erythema marginatum

39. The following clinical presentations are present in Minor Jones criteria

- a) Fever**
- b) Subcutaneous nodules
- c) Elevated CRP**
- d) Polyarthrititis

40. Correct statement(s) for this photo includes



- a) erythema multiforme
 - b) erythema marginatum
 - c) Minor Jones criteria
 - d) Skin infection
41. The most important laboratory test for the diagnosis of rheumatic fever is
- a) Full blood count (FBC)
 - b) **Anti streptolysin O titre (ASOT)**
 - c) Blood electrolytes
 - d) Blood culture
42. Pancreatic islets consist of specialized cells that produce insulin, glucagon, and somatostatin. Which of the following cells produce insulin?
- a) Alpha cells
 - b) Beta cells
 - c) Gamma cell
 - d) Delta cells
43. Which of these fluids is best to drink to prevent dehydration when child have diarrhea?
- a) Water
 - b) Broth
 - c) Fruit juice
 - d) A and B
44. A one year old boy is brought to the Emergency Department with a 3 day history of wheeze, fever and cough. The most likely diagnosis is:
- a) Asthma
 - b) Bronchiolitis
 - c) Influenza
 - d) pertussis infection
45. If a child has had ear pain and pus draining from the ear for 10 days, and no tender swelling behind the ear, you will classify this child as having:
- a) **acute ear infection**
 - b) mastoiditis
 - c) chronic ear infection
 - d) not enough signs to classify this child
46. When assessing an 18- month old the nurse notes a characteristics protruding abdomen. Which is the following would explain the rational for this finding?
- a) Increase food intake owing to age.
 - b) Undeveloped abdominal muscles.
 - c) Bowlegged posture.
 - d) Linear growth curve.

OII Read the following statements and put (T) true or false. (F) For each following question (20 degree)

NO	Questions	T	F
1	Vomiting is the forceful ejection of a large portion of the stomach's contents through the mouth.	√	
2	(Isonatremic):' it is the most common type (75%). Water loss is equal to sodium loss	√	
3	Viral pneumonia is more common pediatric problem than bacterial pneumonia.	√	
4	Growth Refers to a progressive increase in skill and capacity of function can be measured through observation, (qualitative change).		√
5	Weaning must be started at 8 month.		√
6	Poly arthritis is an inflammatory process that involves all layers of the heart 40-80% of patients		√
7	Preschool is the period extended from 6 years until 12 years and Characterised by gradual growth.		√
8	Breastfed newborns should be given bottles of water or formula until the mother's milk comes in.		√
9	Bronchiolitis is an inflammation of the lining of the bronchial tubes, the airways that connect the trachea to the lungs		√
10	Middle adolescence includes the age 15 and 16 years.	√	
11	Preschool child Shows signs of jealousy of siblings.	√	
12	The newborn baby at the end of 2 nd month holds his head erect in mid-position		√
13	ORS is not safe for older children.		√
14	Lobar pneumonia begins in the terminal bronchioles & involves the nearby lobules		√
15	Colostrum is very low in protein, fat-soluble vitamins, minerals, and immunoglobulin.		√
16	Thalassemia is most often treated with red blood cell transfusions.	√	
17	People with sickle cell trait suffer from sever manifestation of the disease		√
18	Sickle cell crisis is characterized by pain in several parts of the body	√	
19	sickle- shaped red blood cells pass easily through small blood vessels		√
20	Insulin injections in the stomach area work the fastest.	√	

QIII: Match the sentences in column (A) with suitable sentences in column(B):
(10 marks)

Answer	Column (A)	Column (B)
B	Anterior fontanel	a. Is the science and art of giving nursing care to children from birth through adolescent.
D	Lanugo	b. Closes at the age of 18 -24 months.
A	Pediatric nursing	c. Prevents and treats dehydration.
J	CHOREA	d. Is the fine hair that covers newborn shoulder, back, and upper arm.
H	Proximodistal	e. The major criteria of rheumatic fever
C	Oral Rehydration Therapy	f. Black coloration on the lower back, buttocks, anterior trunk and rarely on fingers and feet.
I	Toddler stage	g. Finger or nipple inserted 2 inches into mouth.
F	Mongolian spots	h. Growth and development progress from the body midline toward the periphery
G	Suckling reflex	i. Is between 1 to 3 years of age. During this period, growth slows considerably
E	Polyarthritis.	j. Is sudden aimless irregular muscles movement of the extremities
O	Bronchial Asthma	k. Help in determining the resuscitation needs. Scoring at 1,3 and 5 minutes of age.
N	Bronchitis	l. Teeth are lost and permanent erupt
L	Deciduous teeth	m. Inflammation of the digestive tract, particularly the stomach and intestines
M	Gastroenteritis	n. It is a mild self-limiting disease that requires only symptomatic treatment
K	Apgar Score	o. A chronic inflammatory disorder of the airway (trachea, bronchi, & bronchioles)

OIV: Read the following situations and answer the questions (30 marks):

Problem (1)

Maher had 11 months, admitted to university hospital, he suffering from rapid and shallow respiration, retraction, and rhonchi with nasal flaring. Adel transfers to the intensive care unit; the doctor prescribed the treatment and ordered with some investigation. The pediatric nurse giving the nursing management to the problem of the child.

Answer the following questions

1. Determine the problem and define it? (2 mark)
2. Explain nursing assessment of this problem? (4 mark)
3. Discuss nursing management? (5 mark)
4. Identify needs and problems of infant stage? (4 mark)

Problem (2)

9yr old child who was referred from general pediatric ward with provisional diagnosis of aplastic anemia, when investigating further it was apparent that the child was previously investigated for hemolytic attack 3 months ago when parents noticed pallor occasional change in the color of urine, which respond to initial supportive measured then started to have pancytopenia. The child showed mild neurological signs since yesterday.

Answer the following questions

1. Define of thalassemia? (2 mark)
2. List signs and symptoms of thalassemia? (3 mark)
3. Discuss nursing management of thalassemia? (5 mark)
4. Identify physical growth and needs of this stage ? (5 mark)

Best wishes

