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| **المادة:تمريض الاطفالPediatric Nursing Theory**  | **العام الجامعي:2021-2022م**  |
| **الفرقة : الثالثة** | **الفصل الدراسي: الفصل الدراسى الثاني** |
| **الدرجة: 100درجة** | **التاريخ: 6 /6/2022م** |
| **استاذ المادة:أ.د/أمل خليل د.نبيلة حسن عبداللا** **د.هناء نصار** | **الزمن : 3 ساعات** |

***QI: Choose the correct answer: Only one choice (total marks 45)***

## 1- A patient with Rheumatic. Fever comes with dancing movement, how can you explain this movement:

## Myopathy

## Neuromuscular junction disease

## Sydenham's chorea

## Psychosis

## 2- A child develops carditis from rheumatic fever. The nurse knows that the areas of the heart affected by carditis are the:

## Coronary arteries.

## Heart muscle and the mitral valve.

## Aortic and pulmonic valves.

## Contractility of the ventricle.

**3- During a case of the common cold, which of the following is a sign you need to see a doctor urgently**

1. Dry cough.
2. Sore throat
3. Runny nose.
4. Shortness of breath

**4- Which statement below is TRUE regarding a 5-year-old’s cognitive development based on Piaget's Theory?**

1. "The goal of this stage is to achieve the understanding of object permanence."
2. "This child now has the ability to think logically about events."
3. "This child's thinking is still egocentric and they can't understand the point of views of others."
4. "This child has the ability to create hypothetical arguments.

**5- 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?**

1. Parallel
2. Cooperative
3. Associative
4. Solidary

## 6- A child is admitted to the hospital with suspected rheumatic fever. Which of the following observations is NOT confirming of the diagnosis

##  Reddened rash visible over the trunk and extremities

##  A history of sore throat that was self-limited in the past month

## A negative antistreptolysin O titer

## An unexplained fever

**7- Which of the following clinical assessment would most likely**

**Be demonstrated in severe dehydration**

1. Pale skin turgor
2. Normal skin turgor
3. Marked oligurea
4. Normal blood pressure

## 8- The condition in which the child lost fluids less than electrolyte is called

1. Isotonic dehydration
2. Hypotonic dehydration
3. Hypertonic dehydration
4. Severe dehydration

**9- Each of the following drugs is used to treat rheumatic fever in children EXCEPT:**

1. Acetaminophen
2. Antibiotics
3. Anti-inflammatory drugs
4. Corticosteroids

## 10- Preschool child`s height increases by 4–5 years of age as the follows:

1. Double of birth length.
2. Tripling of birth length.
3. Quadrupling of birth length.
4. Stabilizing of birth length

**11- Which of the following signs and symptoms are characteristics of minimal**

**change nephritic syndrome?**

1. Gross hematuria, proteinuria, and fever
2. Hypertension, edema, hematuria
3. Poor appetite, proteinuria, edema
4. Hypertension, edema, proteinuria

**12- All the following are true about acute watery diarrhea except:**

1. Begins suddenly.
2. Persists for 3-4 day.
3. Lasts more than 14 days.
4. Self-limited

**13- Which of these is a common cause of diarrhea?**

1. Contaminated food or water
2. Viral infection
3. Intolerance to milk
4. All of the above

#### 14- Besides watery stools, which of these symptoms also may happen during diarrhea?

1. Abdominal pain
2. Bloating
3. Nausea
4. All of the above

**15- A nurse prepares to administer a vitamin K injection to a newborn infant. The mother asks the nurse why her newborn infant needs the injection. The best response by the nurse would be:**

1. “Your infant needs vitamin K to develop immunity.”
2. “Vitamin K will protect your infant from having jaundice.”
3. “Newborn infants are deficient in vitamin K, and this injection prevents your infant from abnormal bleeding.
4. “Newborn infants have sterile bowels, and vitamin K promotes the growth of bacteria in the bowel.”

**16- When developing a plan of care for a male adolescent, the nurse considers the child’s psychosocial needs. During adolescence, psychosocial development focuses on:**

1. Becoming industrious
2. Establishing an identity
3. Achieving intimacy
4. Developing initiative

**17- A client with DM states, “I cannot eat big meals; I prefer to snack throughout the day.” The nurse should carefully explain that the:**

1. Regulated food intake is basic to control
2. Salt and sugar restriction is the main concern
3. Small, frequent meals are better for digestion
4. Large meals can contribute to a weight problem

**18- When assessing an infant the nurse notes his eruption of milky teeth starts by:**

1. 8 to 9 months of age
2. 5 to 6 months of age.
3. 9 to 10 months of age
4. 10 to 12 months of age
	* + 1. **Encourage bed rest and warm saline gargles &paracetamol are essential advices for the children with:**
5. Common cold
6. Tonsillitis
7. Bronchitis
8. Otitis media
	* + 1. **Bronchial asthma is a chronic inflammatory disorder of the airway characterized by:**
	1. Attacks of wheezy breathlessness, sometimes on exertion, sometimes at rest, sometimes mild, sometimes severe
	2. Otitis media and conjunctivitis dyspnea fever , Rhino rhea
	3. Harsh cough starting dry and convert to productive cough
	4. Apnea in very young infants
		* 1. **Which of the following is not the symptom of Thalassemia disease?**
9. Slow growth and Weakness
10. Abdominal cramps
11. Dark Urine
12. Facial bone deformities
	* + 1. **Which part of the blood is affected in sickle cell disease?**
13. White blood cell
14. Hemoglobin
15. Red blood cell membrane
16. Platelets
	* + 1. **The shape of normal red blood cells is:**
17. Spherical
18. Sickle shape
19. Crescent shape
20. Disc shape
	* + 1. **Patients with sickle cell disease may be prone to severe infection because**
21. Sickle cell disease damage the spleen
22. Sickle cell disease damage the brain
23. Sickle cell disease damage the heart
24. Sickle cell disease damage the kidney
	* + 1. **Acute glomerulonephritis most often occurs as a complication of which of the** **following?**
25. back injury
26. Poor nutrition
27. A streptococcal infection
28. A viral infection
	* + 1. **Which of the following principles of development is being addressed when new parents are taught that infants are able to lift their heads before their trunks?**

a. Cephalocaudal

b. Proximodistal direction

c. Simple to the complex

d. General to the specific

* + - 1. **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?**
1. Hypoalbuminemia
2. Edema
3. Hyperlipidemia
4. Tea-colored urine
	* + 1. **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:**
5. Asthma
6. Bronchiolitis
7. Influenza
8. pertussis infection

**29- 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:**

1. acute ear infection
2. mastoiditis
3. chronic ear infection
4. not enough signs to classify this child

**30- When assessing an 18- month old the nurse notes a characteristics protruding abdomen. Which is the following would explain the rational for this finding?**

1. Increase food intake owing to age.
2. Undeveloped abdominal muscles.
3. Bowlegged posture.
4. Linear growth curve.

**31- When teaching umbilical cord care to a new mother, the nurse would include which information?**

1. Apply peroxide to the cord with each diaper change
2. Cover the cord with petroleum jelly after bathing
3. Keep the cord dry and open to air
4. Wash the cord with soap and water each day during a tub bath

## 32- A 12-month-old male is at his well-child checkup. The nurse weighs him, and his mother asks if his weight is normal for his age. The nurse’s best response is:

## “At 12 months his weight should be approximately three times his birth weight.”

## “Each child gains weight at his or her own pace.”

## “At 12months his weight should be approximately twice his birth weight.”

## “At 12 months a child should weigh about 10 lb more than his or her birth weight.”

##  33- When the nurse assesses the anterior fontanel for the neonate she tells the mother that it takes:

1. Quadrant shape
2. Diamond in shape
3. Triangle in shape
4. None is correct

## 34- Which of the following types of play would the nurse expect to see when assessing 10-month-old infant?

1. Parallel
2. Solitary
3. Associative
4. Cooperative
5. **According to trials on diabetes prevention, high-risk individuals can reduce their risk to develop diabetes by doing the following:**
6. Eating a very low carbohydrate diet
7. Consuming a diet high in monounsaturated fats
8. Losing 5-7% of body weight through a hypocaloric low fat diet and 30 minutes of daily activity
9. Initiating metformin 850 mg BID and practicing
10. **A nurse went to a patient’s room to do routine vital signs monitoring and found out that the patient’s bedtime snack was not eaten. This should alert the nurse to check and assess for:**
11. Elevated serum bicarbonate and decreased blood pH
12. Signs of hypoglycemia earlier than expected
13. Symptoms of hyperglycemia during the peak time of NPH insulin
14. Sugar in the urine
15. **Which of the following chronic complications is associated with diabetes?**
16. Dizziness, dyspnea on exertion, and coronary artery disease
17. Retinopathy, neuropathy, and coronary artery disease
18. Leg ulcers, cerebral ischemic events, and pulmonary infarcts
19. Fatigue, nausea, vomiting, muscle weakness, and cardiac arrhythmias
20. **Rotating injection sites when administering insulin prevents which of the following complications?**
	1. Insulin edema
	2. Insulin lipodystrophy
	3. Insulin resistance
	4. Systemic allergic reactions
21. **A social milestone that infants should acquire by ages 2 to3 months is:**
22. grasping at objects.
23. smiling.
24. stranger anxiety.
25. vocalizing “mama.”
26. **What Erikson psychosocial stage do toddlers try to master?**
27. Trust versus mistrust
28. Autonomy versus doubt and shame
29. Initiative versus guilt
30. Industry versus inferiority

**41- A mother of a 3-year-old tells a clinic nurse that the child is rebelling constantly and having temper tantrums. The nurse most appropriately tells the mother to:**

|  |
| --- |
| 1. Punish the child every time the child says “no”, to change the behavior
 |
| 1. Allow the behavior because this is normal at this age period
 |
| 1. Set limits on the child’s behavior
 |
| 1. None of the above.
 |

**42- The nurse would advise a parent when introducing solid foods to:**

1. begin with one tablespoon of food.
2. mix foods together.
3. eliminate a refused food from the diet.
4. introduce each new food 4 to 7 days apart.

**43- A treatment plan for child with sickle cell anemia will include**

1. IV fluids to adequately hydrate
2. Narcotic pain management when pain is severe
3. Transfusion of RBCs to correct anemia
4. All of these

**44- When the child become fatigue, paleness, painful crises** **(sever pain in large joint back, abdomen), swelling of the hands and feet (Dactylitis) it’s my be -------------**

1. Defect in cell enzyme: G6PD deficiency
2. Iron Deficiency Anemia
3. Sickle Cell Disease
4. Thalassemia

**45- Sickle Cell Disease is characterized by……….**

a. production of sickle hemoglobin Hb), chronic hemolytic anemia, and ischemic tissue injury

b. Absent or deficient synthesis of one or more of the normal globin chains.

c. Defect in cell enzyme: G6PD deficiency

d. lack of iron for synthesis of Hb

***QII* Read the following statements and put (T) true or (F) false (15 degree)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  N O | **Questions**  | **T** | **F** |
| 1 | Conductive hearing loss is the complication of otitis media. |  |  |
| 2 | Immunization can administer to infant during sever febrile illness |  |  |
| 3 | Viral pneumonia is more common pediatric problem than bacterial pneumonia.  |  |  |
| 4 |  Development refers to a progressive increase in skill and capacity of function can be measured through observation, (qualitative change). |  |  |
| 5 | hemosiderosis refers to excessive iron storage in tissues with tissue damage.  |  |  |
| 6 | Breastfed newborns should be given bottles of water or formula until the mother's milk comes in. |  |  |
| 7 | Thalassemia is most often treated with red blood cell transfusions. |  |  |
| 8 | Bronchiolitis is an inflammation of the lining of the bronchial tubes, the airways that connect the trachea to the lungs |  |  |
| 9 | Lobar pneumonia begins in the terminal bronchioles & involves the nearby lobules |  |  |
| 10 | Colostrum is very low in protein, fat-soluble vitamins, minerals, and immunoglobulin. |  |  |
| 11 | Sickle cell crisis is characterized by pain in several parts of the body  |  |  |
| 12 | The 20 baby teeth is completed at the first one year of life. |  |  |
| 13 | Posterior fontanel Closes at the age of 18 -24 months. |  |  |
| 14 | Preschool is the period extended from 3 years until 5 years and characterised by rapid growth. |  |  |
| 15 | One of the potential complications of frequent blood transfusions is iron overload  |  |  |

***QIII: Read the following situations and answer the questions (40 marks):***

**Problem No.1 (15 marks)**

 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)**

## Identify needs and problems of this stage? (4 mark)

##  needs

**Problem No.2 (10marks)**

Mrs. Nahed (25 years old, she had not any health problem) was arrived to the obstetric department with labor pains. The obstetrician admitted her to the delivery room and calls pediatrician and pediatric nurse to attend the delivery. You with the pediatrician received full term male baby and his weight was 3000

1. **Determine and define this stage for this baby. (2degrees)**
2. **Design Apgar score for this baby. (3degrees)**
3. **After delivery Nahed needs to be reassured about her baby explain baby`s** **physical growth to his mother. (2degrees)**
4. **Mention benefits of breast feeding for the baby. (3degrees)**

**Problem No.3 (15marks)**

 M.J. is a 10-year-old, girl presenting to pediatric clinic with complaints of fatigue, weakness, and shortness of breath with minimal activity. Her friends and family have told her she appears pale, and combined with her recent symptoms she has decided to get checked out. She also states that she has noticed her hair and fingernails becoming extremely thin and brittle (Koilonychia), causing even more concern. The patient first started noticing these symptoms a few months ago and they have been getting progressively worse. Upon initial assessment, her mucosal membranes and conjunctivae are pale, but describes an intermittent dry, soreness of her tongue and beefy & Chelosis.

**Answer the following questions**

* + - 1. **Determine the problem and define it? (2 mark)**
			2. Short notes about causes of this problem? (2 mark)
			3. **Explain nursing assessment of this problem? (3 mark)**
			4. - **Discuss nursing management of this problem? (5 mark)**
			5. **identify physical growth and needs of this stage? (3mark)**

**Best wishes**

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