**جامعة بورسعيد**

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| **المادة:تمريض الاطفالPediatric Nursing** | **العام الجامعي:2023- 2022** |
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**كلية التمريض**

***QI: Choose the correct answer: Only one choice (total marks 50)***

1. **A 9-year old is admitted with suspected rheumatic fever. Which finding is suggested of arthritis?**
2. Irregular movements of the extremities and facial grimacing
3. Painless swelling over the extensor surfaces of the joints
4. Faint areas of red demarcation over the back and abdomen
5. Swelling, inflammation and pain of the joints
6. **A patient who is experiencing poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis has edema mainly in the face and around the eyes. As the nurse, you know to expect the edema to be more prominent during the?**
7. Evening
8. Afternoon
9. Morning
10. Bedtime
11. **Which of the following clinical assessment would most likely be**

**demonstrated in severe dehydration**

a) Pale skin turgor

b) Normal skin turgor

c) Marked oliguria

d) Normal blood pressure

1. **Which of the following should be avoided when weaning a child of 7 months?**
2. Meat-containing products
3. Breast milk
4. Formula milk
5. Wheat
6. **Which is the following manifestation would cause the nurse to suspect acute Glomerulonephritis?**
7. Nausea.
8. Severe diarrhea.
9. Anxiety.
10. Urine is brown" cola or tea”
11. **Parents bring their infant to the clinic, seeking treatment for vomiting and diarrhea that has lasted for 2 days. On assessment, the nurse in charge detects dry mucous membranes and lethargy. What other findings suggests a fluid volume deficit?**
12. A sunken fontanel
13. Decreased pulse rate
14. Increased blood pressure
15. Low urine specific gravity
16. **A mother tells the nurse that she is very worried because her 2-years old child does not finish his meals. What should the nurse advise the mother?**
17. Make the child seat with the family in the dining room until he finishes his meal
18. Provide quiet environment for the child before meals
19. Do not give snacks to the child before meals
20. Put the child on a chair and feed him
21. **You're helping develop a meal plan for a 8-month-old. Which foods will you select to be part of the meal plan? Select all that apply:**
22. Mashed potatoes
23. Grapes
24. Soup
25. Toast with honey

**9. The nurse is teaching a male client with chronic bronchitis about breathing exercises. Which of the following should the nurse include in the teaching?**

1. Make inhalation longer than exhalation.
2. Exhale through an open mouth.
3. Use diaphragmatic breathing.
4. Use chest breathing.
5. **Miriam, a college student with acute rhinitis sees the campus nurse because of excessive nasal drainage. The nurse asks the patient about the color of the drainage. In acute rhinitis, nasal drainage normally is:**
6. Yellow
7. Green
8. Clear
9. Gray
10. **Which sports are best for children with asthma?**
11. Baseball
12. Swimming
13. Sprinting
14. Football.
15. **Which of these is a good idea when a child with asthma is outside in cold weather?**
16. Wear a scarf to cover the nose and mouth
17. Wear extra clothing to stay warm
18. Check pollution levels in the area
19. Keep hands away from the nose and mouth
20. **An adolescent with chronic asthma, who has been hospitalized several times during the winter with severe asthmatic exacerbations, confides, "I wish I could stay here in the hospital because every time that I go home, I get sick again!" The pediatric nurse's best response is:**
21. I think that you should consider participating on a swim team to improve your pulmonary function."
22. Let's talk about preventing and managing your asthma on a daily basis at home."
23. Why don't I speak with your parents about what they are doing at home to help control your asthma
24. "Your insurance company does not pay for any additional days of hospitalization that are not medically necessary
25. **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?**

1. Risk for infection
2. Deficient fluid volume
3. Constipation
4. Overflow urinary incontinence
5. **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.**

1. Weight loss
2. Protein in the urine using an over-the-counter kit
3. Tea-colored urine
4. Swelling in the legs, hands, face, or abdomen
5. **A child who has received an immunization develops swelling at the injection site, tenderness, low-grade fever, and malaise. The pediatric nurse informs the child's parents that:**
6. They should delay future immunizations until seen by an allergist.
7. This is a mild reaction and teaches them how to manage it
8. This is a severe reaction and that they should bring the child to

the emergency room.

1. This is an appropriate reaction and they need not do anything.
2. **Select the option below that best describes how to assess the palmar grasp reflex:**
3. Stroke the cheek of the infant and assess if the head turns toward

the stimuli.

1. Stroke the sole of the foot starting at the heel to the outward part of

the foot and assess if the big toe bends back and the other toes spread out.

1. Hold the infant upright with the legs and feet touching a surface and

assess if the infant will move the legs in a stepping motion.

1. Stroke the inside of the infant's hand with an object and assess if

the hand closes around the object.

1. **A 12-month-old arrives to the health clinic for a well visit. You're assessing the infant's social developmental. Select below all the social development the child should be able to perform?**
2. Rides a tricycle
3. Draws a triangle
4. Follows simple commands like "wave bye-bye"
5. Says 2-3 word sentences
6. **You're assessing a 2-month-old infant. Which finding below is a normal development that should be reached by this infant at this age?**
7. The infant can sit up with support.
8. The infant holds a rattle.
9. The infant smiles at its parent.
10. The infant is afraid of strangers
11. **You're assessing the development of a 4-year-old. Which of the following are FINE motor skills a child should be able to perform at this age? Select-all-that-apply:**
12. Ride a tricycle
13. Use blunt tip scissors
14. Hop
15. Skip
16. **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?**
17. Parallel
18. Cooperative
19. Associative
20. Solidary
21. **When assessing an 18- month old the nurse notes a characteristics protruding abdomen. Which is the following would explain the rational for this finding?**
22. Increase food intake owing to age.
23. Undeveloped abdominal muscles.
24. Bowlegged posture.
25. Linear growth curve.
26. **Which of the following is an appropriate nursing intervention in the first stage of reactivity of neonates?**
27. Giving the initial bath
28. Administering eyedrops before the child has contact with the parents
29. Encouraging the mother to breastfeed
30. Minimizing contact with the parents until the child’s

temperature has stabilized

1. **Which stage of development is most unstable and challenging regarding**

**the development of personal identity?**

1. School age
2. Toddler
3. Adolescent
4. Preschool
5. **A mother brings son to the hospital for a routine check-up. You ask if the child is able to walk and the mother states he hasn't yet walked. At what age group should a child start walking and at what age group should you be worried if the child doesn't walk?**
6. 9 months, 12 months
7. 12 months, 18 months
8. 15 months, 18 months
9. 15 months, 2 years
10. **You're providing a free educational clinic to new moms about immunizations. You inform the attendees that the Measles, Mumps, and Rubella (MMR) vaccine is given at?**
11. 6 and 12 months
12. 12 months
13. 4 and 6 months
14. 2 and 9 months
15. **When should a child receive the first dose of the Hepatitis B vaccine?**
16. Birth
17. 2 months
18. 4 months
19. 6 months
20. **The infant is 6-months-old. According to Erickson's Stage of Development,**

**this patient is in what stage?**

1. Autonomy vs. Shame & Doubt
2. Trust vs. Mistrust
3. Initiative vs. Guilt
4. Identity vs. Role Confusion
5. **During an assessment of a 8-month-old infant, you note on the infant's gum line two teeth that have erupted. These are the only teeth present in the infant's mouth. These teeth are known as the?**
6. Lower central incisors
7. Upper central incisors
8. Lateral incisors
9. Canine
10. **A 14 month old boy is hospitalized with dehydration. He is unconsolable, screaming, and rejecting your physical contact. What best describes the infants response to you?**
11. Separation anxiety-
12. Fear of injury
13. Nervousness
14. Loss of Control
15. **Which of the following serum measurements are not used for diagnosis of diabetes mellitus**
    1. Fasting blood glucose
    2. Postprandial blood glucose
    3. Insulin
    4. Glycated Hemoglobin HbA1c
16. **Which of the following laboratory measurement best indicate the blood glucose control over a period of weeks?**
    1. Measurement of blood glucose
    2. Measurement of HbA1C
    3. Measurement of urinary ketone bodies
    4. Measurement of insulin
17. **Which cells produce insulin in the pancreas?**
18. Alpha Cells
19. Beta Cells
20. Hepatocytes
21. Lipocytes
22. **Rotation sites for insulin injection should be separated from one another by 2.5 cm (1 inch) and should be used only every:**
23. Third day
24. Every other day
25. 1-2 weeks
26. 2-4 weeks
27. **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:**
28. Elevated serum bicarbonate and decreased blood pH
29. Signs of hypoglycemia earlier than expected
30. Symptoms of hyperglycemia during the peak time of NPH insulin
31. Sugar in the urine
32. **Which of the following chronic complications is associated with diabetes?**
    1. Dizziness, dyspnea on exertion, and coronary artery disease
    2. Retinopathy, neuropathy, and coronary artery disease
    3. Leg ulcers, cerebral ischemic events, and pulmonary infarcts
    4. Fatigue, nausea, vomiting, muscle weakness, and cardiac arrhythmias
33. **Glomerulonephritis is characterized by swelling (edema), high blood pressure, and which of the following?**
34. Red blood cells in urine
35. An inability to urinate
36. An increased desire for salt
37. Extreme thirst
38. **In acute Glomerulonephritis the most common cause of infection is:**
    1. Syphilis
    2. Measles
    3. Steptococcus
    4. Toxoplasmosis
39. **On discharge a patient diagnosed with acute glomerulonephritis should be taught about the following topics:**
    1. Fluid and sodium restriction.
    2. Daily weights and blood pressures.
    3. Antibiotic dosage and regimen.
    4. Uremic symptoms such as nausea, vomiting, or anorexia
40. You're providing education to a patient about how to take their prescribed iron supplement. Which statement by the patient requires you to re-educate the patient on how to take this supplement?\*
    * 1. "I will take this medication on an empty stomach."
      2. "I will avoid taking this medication with orange juice."
      3. "I will wait and take my calcium supplements 2 hours after I take my iron supplement."
      4. "This medication can cause constipation. So, I will drink plenty of fluids and take a stool softer as needed."
41. **Parents ask the nurse whether it is common for their school-age child to spend a lot of time with peers. The nurse should respond, explaining that the role of the peer group in the life of school-age children provides:**
42. Time to establish a one-on-one relationship with the opposite sex.
43. Opportunity to become defiant.
44. Time to remain dependent on their parents for a longer time.
45. Security as they gain independence from their parents.
46. **Which type of hemoglobin is present in a patient who has sickle cell trait?**
47. Hemoglobin AA
48. Hemoglobin AS
49. Hemoglobin SS
50. Hemoglobin AC
51. **Which of the following is not the symptom of Thalassemia disease?**
52. Slow growth and Weakness
53. Abdominal cramps
54. Dark Urine
55. Facial bone deformities
56. **Which type of thalassemia disease is Cooley anaemia?**
57. Thalassemia
58. Beta- thalassemia
59. Alloimmunization
60. None of the above
61. **What are the two major types of thalassemia?**
62. Alpha & omega
63. Alpha and Beta
64. Beta and Theta
65. Beta and omega
66. **How much weight is lost after birth by a normal infant?**
67. A normal infant should not lose any weight.
68. Up to 5% of the birth weight
69. Up to 10% of the birth weight
70. Up to 25% of the birth weight
71. **Which part of the blood is affected in sickle cell disease?**
72. White blood cell
73. Hemoglobin
74. Red blood cell membrane
75. Platelets
76. **Which type of milk contains the most antibodies?**
    1. Colostrum
    2. Foremilk
    3. Hindmilk
    4. Formula
77. **The shape of normal red blood cells is:**
78. Spherical
79. Sickle shape
80. Crescent shape
81. Disc shape
82. **The Apgar score at 1 minute should be determined:**
83. In all newborn infants
84. Only when there have been signs of fetal distress
85. Only if the infant does not breathe well after birth
86. Only if the infant needs mask ventilation

***QII* Read the following statements and put (T) true or false. (F) For each following question (10 degree)**

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| N O | **Questions** | **T** | **F** |
| 1 | Patients with persistent proteinuria should not receive of any protein daily. |  | **√** |
| 2 | (Isonatremic):' it is the most common type (75%). Water loss is equal to sodium loss | **√** |  |
| 3 | Growth Refers to a progressive increase in skill and capacity of function can be measured through observation, (qualitative change). |  | **√** |
| 4 | Poly arthritis is an inflammatory process that involves all layers of the heart 40-80% of patients |  | **√** |
| 5 | Pre school is the period extended from 6 years until 12 years and characterised by gradual growth. |  | **√** |
| 6 | Surgery might be considered if the tonsils were so large that they are causing breathing problems at night | **√** |  |
| 7 | Immunization can administer to infant during sever febrile illness |  | **√** |
| 8 | The rate of growth and development in infant stage characterized by being slow. |  | **√** |
| 9 | The newborn baby at the end of 2nd month holds his head erect in mid- position |  | **√** |
| 10 | .Exclusive breast feeding continuous until 6 month | **√** |  |
| 11 | Head circumference of newborn larger than chest circumferences | **√** |  |
| 12 | Toddler is very social and develops sense of autonomy versus Sham and doubt. | **√** |  |
| 13 | Nephrotic Syndrome occurs at all ages but is most prevalent 2 to 8 years | **√** |  |
| 14 | Insulin lowers the blood glucose by promoting the transport of glucose into the cells. | **√** |  |
| 15 | Functions of the Kidney: Regulation of acid-base balance and excrete acid in urine | **√** |  |
| 16 | Rest: is not essential during the acute phase of GN and until urine is relatively free from blood cells. |  | **√** |
| 17 | The least common type of anemia is iron-deficiency anemia. |  | **√** |
| 18 | lack of adequate supply of dietary iron; it is mostly prevailed from 6-24 M of age |  | **√** |
| 19 | When more than two intramuscular vaccines are given to an infant at one visit, the gluteal |  | **√** |
| 20 | Middle adolescence includes the age 15 and 16 years, characterized by growth in emotional autonomy and increasing attachment from family | **√** |  |

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

## **Problem (1)**

Mohammed had 10 month, admitted to El Nasr hospital and complaining of an increased in the fluidity, volume and number of stools  lasts about four days. After appropriate assessment. He admitted to the pediatric unit for appropriate investigations and nursing care.

1. Determine the Mohammed`s problems and define it (2 degree)
2. Explain typesof this disease (3degree)
3. Explain the nursing management for this disease. (4degree)
4. Identify how to use Oral rehydration therapy (ORT). (3degree)
5. List the needs and problems of Mohammed`s stage. (3degree)

**Problem (2)**

Maher had 3 years, admitted to university hospital, he suffering from rapid and shallow respiration, retraction, and rhonchi with nasal flaring. Maher transfers to the intensive care unit; the doctor prescribed the treatment and ordered with some investigation for pneumonia. The pediatric nurse is giving the nursing management to Maher.

**Answer the following questions:**

## (1) Define pneumonia. (2 degree )

## (2) Identify types of pneumonia (2 degree )

## (2) Explain the nursing assessment of this problem. (4 degree )

## (4) State the main task and motor development of Maher. (4 degree )

**Problem (3)**

13yr 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? (3 mark)
      2. List signs and symptoms of thalassemia? (3 mark)
      3. Discuss nursing management of thalassemia related to care of child in blood transfusion? (4 mark)
      4. Identify physical growth and needs of this stage? (3mark)

**Best wishes**

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