



جامعة بورسعيد  
كلية التمريض قسم تمريض الأطفال

المادة: تمريض حالات حرجة أطفال (Critical Pediatric Nursing) NUR302	العام الجامعي: ٢٠٢٠ – ٢٠٢١ م
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**Question (1): Choose the correct answer and write the letter only: (30 degrees)**

- Which of the following defects causes blood flow to be obstructed?
  - Aortic stenosis
  - Patent ductus arteriosus
  - Atrial septal defect
  - Transposition of the great arteries
- A new born presenting with extreme prematurity, critical illness, and needing surgical intervention should be treated at what NICU level?
  - Level I
  - Level II
  - Level III
  - Level IIII
- The most important independent predictor of survival in extreme prematurity is :
  - Birth weight.
  - Sex.
  - Gestation at birth.
  - Birth length
- starting dialysis when blood urea nitrogen is greater than:
  - 100 – 150 mg/dl
  - 150 – 200 mg/dl
  - 200 – 250 mg/dl
  - 250 – 300 mg/dl
- When explaining treatment protocol to parents of child with leukemia, what should the nurse stress?
  - Child should be included as age and maturity permits.
  - Parents should be told to continue with regular immunizations.
  - Parents should push the child to eat favorite foods when feeling nauseated.
  - b and c only.
- A neonate is in the neonatal intensive care nursery with a diagnosis of large-for gestational age. The baby was born at 38 weeks' gestation and weighed 3000 grams.
  - The diagnosis is inaccurate because the baby's weight is too high for of a diagnosis appropriate-for-gestational age.
  - The diagnosis is inaccurate because the baby's weight needs to be higher than 3500 grams.
  - The diagnosis is inaccurate because the baby's weight needs to be lower than 3500 grams.
  - The diagnosis is inaccurate because full-term babies are never large-for gestational age



- 7- A postpartum nurse is providing instructions to the mother of a newborn infant with hyperbilirubinemia who is being breastfed. The nurse provides which most appropriate instructions to the mother?
- Switch to bottle-feeding the baby for 2 weeks
  - Stop the breastfeedings and switch to bottle-feeding permanently
  - Feed the newborn infant less frequently
  - Continue to breast- feed every 2-4 hours
- 8- Chest electrodes in incubator should be changed every
- 3 days.
  - 4 days.
  - 5 days
  - 6 days
- 9- Which of the following statements is correct regarding exchange transfusion in jaundiced infants?
- Exchange transfusion has a mortality rate of 15 to 20 per 1000 infants
  - Exchange transfusion is a common procedure for jaundiced infants
  - Infants with signs of acute bilirubin encephalopathy or total serum bilirubin greater than the recommended threshold should receive exchange transfusion
  - The infant's blood is filtered, and recycled blood is returned to the body, eliminating excess bilirubin
- 10- Which of the following structural defects constitutes tetralogy of Fallot?
- Ventricular septal defect, overriding aorta, right ventricular hypertrophy, pulmonary stenosis.
  - Foramen ovale patency, ventricular septal defect, overriding aorta, right ventricular hypertrophy.
  - Aortic stenosis, ventricular septal defect, overriding aorta, left ventricular hypertrophy.
  - Pulmonary stenosis, ventricular septal defect, aortic hypertrophy, left ventricular hypertrophy.
- 11- Which of the following manifestation would the nurse focuses on for the neonatal subtle seizure
- May be focal or generalized
  - Sustained rigid posturing of the body
  - Signals severe ICH in preterm infants
  - Blinking, fixed stare (preterm).
- 12- Which is an incorrect statement with regards to neonatal sepsis?
- Adequate hydration with intravenous fluid and electrolytes.
  - penicillin is not required in this age group
  - Blood transfusion may be needed to correct anemia or shock
  - The recommended antibiotics are ampicillin, gentamycin and penicillin.
- 13- When a uncorrected cardiac defect allows blood to shunt from the (high pressure) left side of the heart to the (lower pressure) right side, which of the following can occur?
- Cyanosis
  - Congestive heart failure
  - Decreased pulmonary blood flow
  - Bounding pulses in upper extremities



**14- Renal diet should contain all the following except:**

- a. High phosphate, potassium, and protein
- b. Low sodium
- c. High calcium and vitamin D
- d. Various multivitamin formulas available for renal patients

**15- A chest radiograph will be ordered for which of the following purposes?**

- a. Display the bones of chest and vessels of the heart.
- b. Evaluate the vascular anatomy outside of the heart.
- c. Show a graph of the electrical activity of the heart.
- d. Determine heart size and pulmonary blood flow patterns.

**16- Soft, bland diets, and saltwater rinses are used to relieve the pain of which of the following?**

- a. Toothaches
- b. Malignant tumors
- c. Mucosal ulcerations
- d. Hemorrhagic cystitis

**17- The care needs of families of children with leukemia include the following:**

- a. Stabilization of child's weight during chemotherapy
- b. Referral for family counseling
- c. A maintenance of activity within the child's tolerance
- d. All of the above

**18- Necrotizing enterocolitis (NEC) is**

- a. A serious disease of the intestine common in premature babies.
- b. A serious disease of the intestine common in mature babies.
- c. A serious disease of the duodenum common in premature babies.
- d. A serious disease of the duodenum common in mature babies.

**19- A 32 week newborn baby with RR-86/min, grunting present with no nasal flaring, abdomen behind in movement than the chest, minimum intercostals retraction, and no xiphisternal retraction. What is the Silverman scoring:**

- a. 1
- b. 4
- c. 3
- d. 6

**20- Surgery for patent ductus arteriosus (PDA) prevents which of the following complications?**

- a. Cyanosis
- b. Left-to-right shunt of blood
- c. Decreased workload on left side of heart
- d. Pulmonary vascular congestion

**21- All the following food containing high potassium except**

- a. Orange
- b. Melon
- c. Apple
- d. Spinach

**22- The most common manifestation of late-onset neonatal sepsis is**

- a. Meningitis
- b. Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation
- c. Pneumonia
- d. Focal infections of bone and joints



**23- The most common organism causing early neonatal sepsis**

- a. Staphylococcus aureus
- b. Coli
- c. Hemophilus influenza
- d. Kiebsiella

**24- Clonic seizures is:-**

- a. Stereotypic and repetitive biphasic movements (a fast contraction and a slower relaxation phase)
- b. Stereotypic and repetitive biphasic movements (slower contraction and a fast relaxation phase)
- c. Stereotypic and none repetitive biphasic movements (a fast contraction and a slower relaxation phase)
- d. Stereotypic and repetitive biphasic movements (a fast contraction and a fast relaxation phase)

**25- Stimulates closure of the ducts arteriosus in an infants through administration of:**

- a. Prostaglandin
- b. Inhibitor of prostaglandin
- c. Thyroid hormone
- d. Progesterone

**26- Starting peritoneal dialysis for all the following except:**

- a. Saves vascular access
- b. Preferred for children
- c. Modality choice is a lifestyle issue
- d. Life threatening hyperkalemia

**27- differentiate between infection and leukemia when increasing WBCs through:**

- a. Cbc
- b. Peripheral blood smear
- c. Cytogenic examination
- d. Leukocyte alkaline phosphate enzyme

**28- Jitteriness differs from clonic seizures in this aspect**

- a. Infant is alert, with abnormal eye movements
- b. Flexion phase faster than extension phase
- c. Extension phase faster than flexion phase
- d. Infant is alert, with normal eye movements

**29- A baby was just born to a mother who had positive vaginal cultures for group B streptococcus. The mother was admitted to the labor room 2 hours before the birth.**

**For which of the following should the nursery nurse closely observe this baby?**

- a. Hypothermia
- b. Hyperthermia
- c. Hypoglycemia
- d. Hyperglycemia

**30- Differentiate between acute and chronic leukemia in which**

- a. Immature WBC less than 20% in acute, more than 20% in case of chronic.
- b. Immature WBC more than 20% in acute, less than 20% in case of chronic.
- c. Immature RBC more than 20% in acute, less than 20% in case of chronic.
- d. Immature RBC more than 20% in acute, less than 20% in case of chronic.



**Q II: Give short account about; (10 degrees)**

1. Treatment of tet spell [3 Marks]
2. clinical manifestation of leukemia according to pathological effect on organs and diagnostic tests [4 Marks]
3. Nursing guidelines about prevention of renal failure [3 Marks]

**Q III: Read the following situation and answer the questions. (10 marks)**

Male newborn, one of twin, 29 weeks gestation (1.700 Kg), presented with respiratory distress after 2 hours from the delivery. There was maternal diabetes during this pregnancy, and neonatal death of previous pregnancy. The family was low socioeconomic state. The doctor diagnosed the baby as Respiratory Distress Syndrome (RDS). He developed jaundice after 2 days of admission. Total serum bilirubin= 10 mg/dl, direct bilirubin = 0.3mg/dl. Hg=16gm/dl

- 1- Discuss nursing assessment for this case? [2 Marks]
- 2- Design nursing care plan for this case ? [3 Marks]
- 3- identify characteristics of prematurity ? [2 Marks]
- 4- Apply infection control in NICU? [3 Marks]

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*Best wishes*