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2nd Edition

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CHAPTER

4

Child Health Nursing

This chapter contains:

- Important key points to remember.
- Multiple choice questions.
- Answer key with explanation to all questions.

IMPORTANT KEY POINTS

- Diameters of fetal skull
  - Bitemporal diameter: 8 cm
  - Biparietal diameter: 9.5 cm
  - Suboccipitobregmatic: 9.5 cm
  - Submentobregmatic diameter: 9.5 cm
  - Occipitofrontal diameter: 11cm
  - Verticomental diameter: 13 cm.
- **Cryptorchidism:** It is the undesended testes
  - Treatment includes orchidoplexy, i.e. surgical mobilization of testes into the scrotum.
  - Complications of cryptorchidism includes atrophy of testes, sterility, strangulated hernia and malignancy.
- The pediatric larynx in comparison to an adult's: Funnel shaped, underdeveloped cricoid cartilage, located higher in the neck than in adults, highly compliant, making it susceptible to collapse from an airway obstruction, muscles supporting airway are less functional than those in an adult.
- Three major nursing **considerations** when providing oxygenation: Do not allow oxygen to blow directly on an infant's face, change linens and clothes frequently and monitor temperature for hypothermia.
- **Diabetes insipdus** occurs due to the deficiency of antidiuretic hormone (ADH), which is secreted by posterior pituitary. Polyuria and polydipsia are the main clinical manifestations.
- **Rule of thumb**
  - **Weight**
    - Neonate lose 5–10% of birth weight in 1st few days of life
    - Return of birth weight: 7–10 days, double birth weight: 4–5 months, triple birth weight: 1 year and quadruple by 2 years

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  - Daily gain is 20–30 gm/d for first 3–4 months, 15–20 gm/d for the rest of 1st year
  - Average weight: 3.5 at birth, 10 kg at 1 year, 20 kg at 5 year and 30 kg at 10 year.
- **Height**
- Average length: 20 inch at birth, 30 inch at 1 year, 3 feet at 3 year, 40 inch at 4 year
- **Head circumference**
- Average head circumference at birth 35 cm (13.5 inches), at 2 year 48 cm
- Head circumference increases 1 cm per month for first year (2cm per month for the first 3 months, then slower).

- **Nephrotic syndrome**
  - Characterized by edema, proteinuria, hypoalbuminemia and hypercholesteremia.
  - Patient should be given high protein diet.
- An oxygen hood is a small plastic hood that fits over the baby's head. It uses a minimum flow rate of 4–5 L/min to prevent CO_2 build-up.
- The purpose of **humidification** of oxygen therapy: It moistens oxygen being breathed to moisten the airways and promote loosening and mobilization of pulmonary secretions. It prevents drying and injury to the airways, and is warmed to prevent hypothermia in children.
- A pulse oximeter is placed on a child's finger, toe, nose, earlobe or forehead to measure SaO_2. It is taped in placed and covered from light to prevent **interference.** Results less than 91% require intervention. Results less than 86% are considered an emergency. Life-threatening levels start at less than 80%. The lower the SaO_2, the less accurate the value.
- The fetal heart is the first functioning organ and develops during the 3rd to 8th weeks of gestation, starting at about 21 days.
- The foramen ovale allows more than half the blood entering the right atrium to cross immediately into the left atrium, bypassing pulmonary circulation.
- **Atelectasis** is defined as the collapse or closure of the lung resulting in reduced or absent gas exchange either partially or wholly.
- **Sucking** is a primary need of infancy. It decreases anxiety and does not interfere with the gastric compression.
- **Emphysema** means abnormal distension of lung alveoli due to loss of elasticity.
- **Cleft lip** is generally replaced by z- shaped suture to reduce notching of the lip.
- In infant first sign of **dehydration** is the sunken fontanelle.
- At 1 year of age both the head and chest circumference are normal. After it, chest circumference is more than head circumference.
- **Blood volume** of neonate is about is about 90 ml/kg of the body weight.
- **Kangaroo mother care** is probably the most effective and safe method for providing warmth to new born. Skin to skin contact and exclusive breast feeding are the two main component of kangaroo mother care.
- **Play** especially solitary during infancy promotes physical development; mobiles strengthen eye movements, finger movement, etc.
- **Ventricular septal defect** is the abnormal opening in the septum between right and left ventricles.

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- **Ductus arteriosus** closes soon after birth.
- During fetal life, **liver** receives highest % of oxygen and nutrients from maternal circulation.
- Neonatal **hypothermia** occurs when the body temperature drops between 95°.
- Human the capacity of newborn **stomach** is 90 ml.
- **Milk** provides 67 calories per 100 ml.
- In infant **metabolic rate** is double than that of adult.
- **APGAR score:** The APGAR score was devised in 1952 by the eponymous Dr Virginia APGAR as a simple and repeatable method to quickly and summarily assess the health of newborn children immediately after birth. APGAR score assessment should be done at one and five minutes after birth.

Sl. No.	Score of 0	Score of 1	Score of 2	Component of Acronym
Skin color/ Complexion	Blue or pale all over	Blue at extremities body pink (*acrocyanosis*)	No *cyanosis* body and extremities pink	**A**ppearance
Pulse rate	Absent	< 100	≥ 100	**P**ulse
Reflex irritability	No response to stimulation	Grimace/feeble cry when stimulated	Cry or pull away when stimulated	**G**rimace
Muscle tone	None	Some *flexion*	Flexed arms and legs that resist extension	**A**ctivity
Breathing	Absent	Weak, irregular, gasping	Strong, lusty cry	**R**espiration

Total score: 10

- Score of 7–10 indicates a healthy newborn
- Score of 3–6 is considered moderately depressed
- Score of 0–2 is severely depressed.

- **Bilirubin** is the end product of the catabolism of heme.
- Neonatal sepsis is the single most important cause of **neonatal deaths.**
- Breast milk contains amino acid like **taurine and cystine** which is necessary for the neurotransmission and neuromodulators.
- Concentration of **lactose** in breast milk is 6/7g/dl.
- The most common sign of **shaken body syndrome** is apnea, i.e. without stridor sounds, resulting from CNS depression.
- Most common causes of **developmental delays** are mental retardation, autism, desocialized, hearing loss, expressive or receptive language disorder and selective mutism.
- **Enuresis:** Involuntary urinary incontinence by day and/or night in a child more than 5 years of age not due to neurological disorder or structural abnormality of urinary tract.
- **Encopresis**: Fecal incontinence in a child more than 4 years.
- **Breath holding spells:** Occurs in children between 6 months to 4 years of age; child is provoked usually by anger, starts to cry and then becomes silent.

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- **Growth** is an increase in physical size (height, length or weight). Growth peaks during infancy and adolescence.
- **Development** refers to increase in function. It occurs in cephalocaudal sequence.
- Ingredients of **ORS salts** are: Sodium chloride (2.6 gm), potassium chloride (1.5 gm), sodium citrate (2.9 gm) and dextrose (13.50 gm), i.e. total of 21 gm.
- **Green stick** fracture are the most common fractures in children.
- When performing **CPR** in an infant, the rescuer should compress the sternum about 1 to 1.25 cm using two fingers.
- **Syncope** in a deaf child should lead one to suspect prolongation of the QT wave on the electrocardiogram.
- Reflexes:
  - **Rooting reflex:** Touch the newborn's check near the corner of mouth; head turns near the stimulation.
  - **Sucking reflex:** Touch the lip of newborn with the nipple of breast; infant starts suckling movement.
  - **Swallowing reflex:** It occurs spontaneously after sucking and swallows without gagging, coughing and vomiting.
  - **Moro's reflex:** Support the infant's head and shoulders with one hand. Allow the neck to drop back to allow the anterior neck muscles to stretch. First abduction and extension of arms and legs then flexion and adduction of extremities.
  - **Palmar grasp:** Place a finger in infant's hand from the ulnar to the palmar surface; infant's fingers will flex around the finger.
  - **Tonic neck reflex:** Gently and quickly turns the head to one side as the newborn faces the left side, the left arm and leg extend outward while the right arm and leg flex.
  - **Startle reflex:** Is a response to sudden, startling stimuli, such as sudden noise or sharp movement.
  - **Babinski sign-plantar:** Start from the heel of the foot, gently stroke upward along the lateral aspect of the sole; newborn's toe hyper flexed while the big toe dorsiflexes.
  - **Doll's eye:** Turn the neonate's head slowly to right or left side; normally eyes do not move.
- **Rheumatic Fever:** Inflammatory autoimmune disease affecting heart, joints, subcutaneous tissue and blood vessels of CNS. Signs and symptoms include:
  - *Carditis:* Dyspnea, edema, systolic murmur, prolonged PR and QT intervals.
  - *Aschoff bodies:* Found in heart, joints, blood, etc
  - *Polyarthritis:* Swollen, red, warm and tender joints; inflammation of 2 or more joints.
  - Erythematous macular rash on trunk and extremities.

    Elevated C-reactive protein, CSR
- **Congenital torticollis** also known as wry neck is balling-up of sternocleidomastoid. Child will keep its head to the side. You may be able to feel a knot on that side of the neck. Treat with passive range of motion, moving head to opposite side. Some torticollis patients may have a hemivertebra in the neck associated with certain syndromes.
- **Breast hypertrophy** is due to heightened response of receptors to circulating hormones. It goes away as the baby gets older. There may even be discharge from the breast.

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- **TORCH:** Toxoplasmosis, other (syphilis, varicella), rubella, cytomegalovirus, herpes simplex virus.
- Majority of TORCH infections occur when mother is in the first or second trimester.
- **Toxoplasmosis** is transmitted by ingesting undercooked or raw infected meat. It is also found in cat feces,infection transmitted from handling used kitty litter. **Toxoplasmosis** can be mild in the adult, but the problem is when the baby catches it via the mother.
- **Human milk is** 1.2g/dL protein (7% calories), 4g/dL fat (54% calories), 6.8g/dL carbohydrates (40% calories).
- **Soy formula** is 1.5g/dL protein (9% calories), 3.8g/dL fat (50% calories), 6.9g/dL carbohydrates (41% calories).
- **Whole milk** is 3.3g/dL protein (20% calories), 3.7g/dL fat (50% calories), 4.9g/dL carbohydrates (30% calories)
- **No honey** is recommended in the first year of life due to risk of infantile botulism.
- **Botulism** presents as a descending paralysis (versus Guillain-Barre which is ascending)
- Calculation of pediatric dosage:
  - **Clark's rule**
    - **Childs Dose =** Adult Dose × (Weight ÷ 150)
    - Clark's Rule uses **Weight** in Lbs, *NEVER* in Kg.
  - **Young's rule**
    - **Child's Dose =** Adult Dose × (Age ÷ (Age + 12))
    - Young's Rule uses **age.**
- **Kawasaki disease (**Mucocutaneous lymph node syndrome) Acute inflammatory illness; principally involving cardiovascular system. Symptoms include high spiking fever for more than 5 days, strawberry tongue, red and dry lips. Treatment for Kawasaki disease includes IV gamma globulin along with aspirin is the standard treatment.
- **Sickle cell Anemia:** It is an autosomal disorder; substitution of amino acid valine for glutamic acid in the β- chain of hemoglobin. RBC assumes a crescent or sickle shape. Sickled RBCs are fragile and are rapidly destroyed in the circulation; they live for 6–20 days rather than 120 days normally.
- **β-Thalassemia Major:** An autosomal recessive disorder characterized by reduced production of one of the globin chain in the hemoglobin synthesis. Treatment includes iron chelating agents such as deferoxamine (Desferal) to reduce the toxic side effects of excess iron; increases iron excretion through urine and feces.
- **Celiac Disease** (gluten sensitive enteropathy): Disease of the small intestine characterized by a permanent inability to tolerate dietary gluten, protein component of wheat, barley, rye and oats. Results in accumulation of amino acid glutamine which is toxic to intestinal mucosa.
- **Hirschsprung's disease:** Also known as megacolon. Signs and symptoms includes no meconium passed in the first 48 hours of life, ribbon like or pellet stools and bile stained vomiting.
- **Tetralogy of Fallot:** Characterized by 4 defects:
  - Pulmonary infundibular stenosis
  - Overriding aorta
  - Ventricular septal defect
  - Right ventricular hypertrophy.

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QUESTIONS

1. **Following a diagnosis of cystic fibrosis in their infant child, the parents should be educated in all of the following *except*:**
   a. Genetic counseling
   b. Sign language
   c. Home chest percussions
   d. Dietary modifications

2. **A 15-year-old female is diagnosed with a newly-acquired infectious disease. Which of the following is not a mandatory reportable disease to the health department?**
   a. TB
   b. Varicella
   c. Syphilis
   d. Rabies

3. **Following an exposure to a TB-infected family member, a twelve-year-old male is screened for TB with a PPD (Mantoux) test. After administration of the test, when should he be brought back for reading of the result?**
   a. 24 to 36 hours
   b. 36 to 48 hours
   c. 48 to 72 hours
   d. 72 to 96 hours

4. **A 15-year-old female has been diagnosed with hyperthyroidism due to Graves's disease. Which of the following symptoms would NOT likely be present in this patient?**
   a. Bradycardia
   b. Insomnia
   c. Heat intolerance
   d. Weight loss

5. **Cystic fibrosis is an inherited disease that affects the respiratory and digestive systems. What is the genetic etiology of cystic fibrosis?**
   a. Autosomal dominant
   b. Autosomal recessive
   c. Y chromosome linked
   d. Spontaneous mutation

6. **An inborn error of metabolism that causes premature destruction of RBC?**
   a. G6PD
   b. Hemocystinuria
   c. Phenylketonuria
   d. Celiac Disease

7. **In infants with hydrocephalus, the early signs of ventricular shunt malfunction are:**
   a. A high-pitched cry, colic, and pupillary changes
   b. A tense fontanelle, vomiting, and irritability
   c. Anorexia, and changes in pulse and respiration
   d. Headaches, lethargy, and a loss of appetite

8. **A nurse should withhold a scheduled dose of digoxin when apical pulse of a 5-year-old child falls below:**
   a. 60 beats/min
   b. 70 beats/min
   c. 90 beats/min
   d. 100 beats/min

9. **What should the nurse do before administering a tube feeding to the infant?**
   a. Irrigate the tube with water
   b. Slowly instill 10 ml of formula
   c. Provide the infant with pacifier
   d. Place the infant in the tredelenburg position

10. **A child with eczema complains of itching. Which drug can be ordered by the doctor to relieve this symptom?**
    a. Furacin
    b. Wydase
    c. Ecotrin
    d. Benadryl

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11. Which of the following foods would the nurse encourage the mother to offer to her child with iron-deficiency anemia?
a. Rice cereal, whole milk, and yellow vegetables
b. Potato, peas, and chicken
c. Macaroni, cheese, and ham
d. Pudding, green vegetables, and rice

12. Sunken fontanelle is a sign of:
a. Dehydration
b. Hydrocephalus
c. Down's syndrome
d. Turners syndrome

13. Choanal atresia is an anomaly located in the:
a. Anal area
b. Nasopharaynx
c. Intestinal tract
d. Laryngopharynx

14. A new born has undergone a surgery for closure of meningomyelocele, what should be the priority nursing intervention?
a. Strict limitation of limb movement
b. Decrease of environmental stimuli
c. Measurement in head circumference daily
d. Observation of serious drainage from the nares

15. After receiving an immunization for diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis, a child develops swelling and tenderness at the injection site, a low-grade fever, and malaise. The pediatric nurse informs the child's parents that:
a. The reaction is severe enough that they should bring the child to an emergency department
b. They should delay future immunizations until the child is seen by an allergist
c. This is a mild reaction, and teaches them how to manage it
d. This is a mild reaction, and teaches them how to manage it

16. A one year old child presented to the OPD with the history of short stature, tiredness and constipation. Examination revealed a palpable goitre. Serum T4 was decreased and TSH levels were increased. Which is the most probable diagnosis?
a. Thyroid dysgenesis
b. Thyroid Dyshormonogenesis
c. TSH receptor blocking antibody
d. Central hypothyroidism

17. The protective effects of breast milk are known to be associated with:
a. IgM antibodies b. Lysozyme
c. Mast cells d. IgA antibodies

18. All of the following therapies may be required in a 1 hour old infant with severe birth asphyxia except:
a. Glucose
b. Dexamethasone
c. Calcium gluconate
d. Normal saline

19. Blood specimen for neonatal thyroid screening is obtained on:
a. Cord blood
b. 24 hours after birth
c. 48 hours after birth
d. 72 hours after birth

20. The appropriate approach to a neonate presenting with vaginal bleeding on day 4 or life is:
a. Administration of vitamin K
b. Investigation for bleeding disorder
c. No specific therapy
d. Administration of 10 ml/kg of fresh frozen plasma over 4 hours

21. In a child, non-functioning kidney is best diagnosed by:
a. Ultrasonography
b. IVU
c. DTPA renogram
d. Creatinine clearance

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22. One of the intestinal enzymes that is generally deficient in children following an attack of severe infectious enteritis is:
a. Lactase
b. Trypsin
c. Lipase
d. Amylase

23. The most common leukocytoclastic vasculitis affecting children is:
a. Takayasu disease
b. Mucocutaneous lymph node syndrome (Kawasaki disease)
c. Henoch–Schönlein purpura
d. Polyarteritis nodosa

24. Diagnosis of beta-thalassemia is established by:
a. NESTROFT Test
b. HbA1c estimation
c. Hb electrophoresis
d. Target cells in peripheral smear

25. The process underlying differences in expression of a gene according to which parent has transmitted is called?
a. Anticipation
b. Mosaicism
c. Nonpenetrance
d. Genomic imprinting

26. Blalock and Taussig shunt is done between:
a. Aorta to pulmonary artery
b. Aorta to pulmonary vein
c. Subclavian artery to pulmonary vein
d. Subclavian vein to artery

27. The following features are true for tetralogy of Fallot, except:
a. Ventricular septal defect
b. Right ventricular hypertrophy
c. Atrial septal defect
d. Pulmonary stenosis

28. The earliest indicator of response after starting iron in a 6-year-old girl with iron deficiency is:
a. Increased reticulocyte count
b. Increased hemoglobin
c. Increased ferritin
d. Increased serum iron

29. Which of the following malformation in a newborn is specific for maternal insulin dependent diabetes mellitus?
a. Transposition of great arteries
b. Caudal regression
c. Holoprosencephaly
d. Meningmyelocele

30. Which of the following hemoglobin (Hb) estimation will be diagnostically helpful in a case of beta thalassemia trait?
a. HbF
b. HbA1c
c. HbA2
d. HbH

31. All of the following are the complications in the newborn of a diabetic mother *except*:
a. Hyperbilirubinemia
b. Hyperglycemia
c. Hypocalcemia
d. Hypomagnesemia

32. Which organ is the primary site of hematopoiesis in the fetus before mid pregnancy?
a. Bone
b. Liver
c. Spleen
d. Lung

33. The important fatty acid present in breast milk which is important for growth is:
a. Docosahexaenoic acid
b. Palmitic acid
c. Linoleic acid
d. Linolenic acid

34. Single gene defect causing multiple unrelated problems:
a. Pleiotropism
b. Pseudodominance

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c. Penetrance
d. Anticipation

35. All the following can occur in a neonate for heat production *except*:
a. Shivering
b. Breakdown of brown fat with adrenaline secretion
c. Universal flexion like a fetus
d. Cutaneous vasoconstriction

36. Best indicator for nutritional status for a child is:
a. Mid arm circumference
b. Head circumference
c. Rate of increase of height and weight
d. Chest circumference

37. A 3-year-old boy with normal developmental milestones with delayed speech and difficulty in communication and concentration. He is not making friends. Most probable diagnosis is:
a. Autism
b. ADHD
c. Mental retardation
d. Specific learning disability

38. Persistence of Moro's reflex is abnormal beyond the age of:
a. 3rd month
b. 4th month
c. 5th month
d. 6th month

39. When teaching the mother of an infant who has undergone surgical repair of a cleft lip how to care for the suture line, the nurse demonstrates how to remove formula and drainage. Which of the following solutions would the nurse use?
a. Mouthwash
b. Povidone iodine (betadine) solution
c. A mild antiseptic solution
d. Half-strength hydrogen peroxide

40. Which of the following nursing diagnosis would the nurse identify as a priority for the infant with tracheoesophageal fistula (TEF)?
a. Impaired parenting related to newborn's illness
b. Risk of injury related to increased potential for aspiration
c. Ineffective nutrition: less than body requirements, related to poor sucking ability
d. Ineffective breathing pattern related to a weak diaphragm

41. What should the nurse do before administering a tube feeding to the infant?
a. Irrigate the tube with water
b. Slowly instill 10 ml of formula
c. Provide the infant with pacifier
d. Place the infant in the tredelenburg position

42. Bottle-fed babies are more prone than breastfed babies to:
a. Cough and cold
b. Diarrhea
c. Impetigo
d. TB

43. What is the most serious complication of meningitis in young children?
a. Epilepsy
b. Blindness
c. Peripheral circulatory collapse
d. Communicating hydrocephalus

44. Which type of hernia involves an impaired blood supply:
a. Hiatal
b. Incarcerated
c. Omphalocele
d. Strangulated

45. The adolescent's inability to develop a sense of who he is and what he can become results in a sense of which of the following?
a. Shame
b. Guilt
c. Inferiority
d. Role diffusion

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46. By the end of which of the following would the nurse most commonly expect a child's birth weight to triple?
a. 4 months
b. 7 months
c. 9 months
d. 12 months

47. Which of the following assessment findings would lead the nurse to suspect Down syndrome in an infant?
a. Small tongue
b. Transverse palmar crease
c. Large nose
d. Restricted joint movement

48. Signs of cold stress that the nurse must be alert when caring for a newborn is:
a. Hypothermia
b. Decreased activity level
c. Shaking
d. Increased respiratory rate

49. During the fetoplacental circulation, the shunt between two atria is called:
a. Ductus venosus
b. Foramen magnum
c. Ductus arteriosus
d. Foramen ovale

50. Failure of the foramen ovale to close will cause what congenital heart disease?
a. Total anomalous pulmonary artery
b. Atrial septal defect
c. Transposition of great arteries
d. Pulmonary stenosis

51. An inborn error of metabolism that causes premature destruction of RBC?
a. G6PD
b. Hemocystinuria
c. Phenylketonuria
d. Celiac disease

52. A milk formula that you can suggest for a child with galactosemia:
a. Lofenalac
b. Lactum
c. Neutramigen
d. Sustagen

53. Failure to pass meconium within the first 24 hours after birth may indicate:
a. Abdominal wall defect
b. Celiac disease
c. Hirschsprung disease
d. Intussusceptions

54. During an annual visit, a 5-year-old boy is noted to have a heart murmur. The murmur is soft systolic, grade II in intensity, best heard along the left lower sternal border, and does not radiate. Which of the following is the most appropriate next step in management?
a. Obtain a chest X-ray
b. Obtain a hematocrit
c. Perform an electrocardiogram
d. Reassure the parents that the child is healthy

55. A 7-year-old girl is brought to the clinic for a routine school physical examination. Height and weight are at the 75th percentile. The mother is concerned about the appearance of pubic hair in her daughter. Which of the following best describes this patient condition?
a. Congenital adrenal hyperplasia
b. Exogenous androgen effect
c. Normal puberty
d. Premature adrenarche

56. When an infant is vomiting uncontrollably, it is important for the nurse to assess which complication?
a. Acidosis
b. Alkalosis
c. Hypokalemia
d. Hyperkalemia

57. The nurse is administering IV fluids to a dehydrated infant. Which intervention is necessary?
a. Ensuring the sterility of equipment
b. Calculating total intake

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c. Continuing the prescribed rate of flow
d. Maintaining the fluid at body temperature

58. A 5-month-old infant is brought to the pediatric clinic for a routine monthly examination. The nurse should seek immediate medical attention if the infant:
a. Has tachycardia
b. Exhibits mild hypotonia
c. Appears to have strabismus
d. Cannot sit without support

59. A child with leukemia is being discharged after beginning chemotherapy. Which of the following instructions will the nurse include when teaching the parents of this child?
a. Provide a diet low in protein and high carbohydrates
b. Avoid fresh vegetables that are not cooked or peeled
c. Notify the doctor if the child's temperature exceeds 101 °F (39 °C)
d. Increase the use of humidifiers throughout the house

60. A client with hemophilia has a very swollen knee after falling from bicycle riding. Which of the following is the first nursing action?
a. Initiate an IV site to begin administration of cryoprecipitate
b. Type and cross-match for possible transfusion
c. Monitor the client's vital signs for the first 5 minutes
d. Apply ice pack and compression dressings to the knee

61. In the following which vaccine is not included in the national immunization schedule?
a. BCG
b. Measles
c. Typhoid
d. OPV

62. Which of the following is known as the 'medical discovery of 20th Century'?
a. Zidovudine
b. Small Pox Vaccine
c. ORS
d. Penicillin

63. Universal immunization programme was started in:
a. 1947
b. 1978
c. 1985
d. 1992

64. A high school has experienced a series of incidents of sexual harassment in the hallways. One of the health education teachers assigns students to create posters in class encouraging positive peer pressure to prevent this behavior. In this way the teacher is contributing to the school's:
a. Healthy environment
b. Health service
c. Family and community involvement
d. Counseling services

65. 'Guthrie Test' is done in neonates for mass screening of:
a. Neonatal hypothyroidism
b. Phenylketonuria
c. Hemoglobinopathies
d. Congenital dislocation of hip.

66. Village health guide measures the state of malnutrition in an under 2 child by using:
a. Midarm circumference
b. Weight for age
c. Skin fold thickness
d. Height for age

67. Which is not given at the time of birth?
a. OPV
b. BCG
c. Hepatitis B
d. Hib

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68. A 6-year-male boy having no immunization:
a. OPV + BCG + Measles + DPT
b. OPV + BCG + Measles + DT
c. OPV + BCG + TT
d. BCG + TT

69. A 3-year-old child has not received primary immunization. Which of the following is the best vaccination advice to such a child?
a. BCG, DPT-1, OPV-1, and DPT-2, OPV-2 after 4 weeks
b. BCG, DT-2, OPV-1, measles, vitamin A
c. BCG, DPT-1, OPV-1, measles, vitamin A
d. DT-1, DT-2 and booster dose after 1 year

70. In a single visit, a 9-month-old unimmunized child can be given the following vaccination:
a. Only BCG
b. BCG, DPT-1, OPV-1
c. DPT-1, OPV-1, measles
d. BCG, DPT-1, OPV-1, Measles

71. While assessing a newborn with cleft lip, the nurse would be alert that which of the following will most likely be compromised?
a. Sucking ability
b. Respiratory status
c. Locomotion
d. GI function

72. When providing postoperative care for the child with a cleft palate, the nurse should position the child in which of the following positions?
a. Supine
b. Prone
c. In an infant seat
d. On the side

73. Which of the following nursing diagnoses would be inappropriate for the infant with gastroesophageal reflux (GER)?
a. Fluid volume deficit
b. Risk for aspiration
c. Altered nutrition: less than body requirements
d. Altered oral mucous membranes

74. Which of the following parameters would the nurse monitor to evaluate the effectiveness of thickened feedings for an infant with gastroesophageal reflux (GER)?
a. Vomiting
b. Stools
c. Uterine
d. Weight

75. An adolescent with a history of surgical repair for undescended testes comes to the clinic for a sport physical. Anticipatory guidance for the parents and adolescent would focus on which of the following as most important?
a. The adolescent sterility
b. The adolescent future plans
c. Technique for monthly testicular self-examinations
d. Need for a lot of psychosocial support

76. Corticosteroids are contraindicated in:
a. Cataract
b. Blepharitis
c. Trachoma
d. Leukokoria

77. What is the major nursing responsibility when administering sulfonamide preparation?
a. Weigh the child daily
b. Give milk with medication
c. Monitor child's temperature
d. Administer the drug at prescribed times

78. Eisenmenger syndrome is characterized by all *except*:
a. Return of left ventricle and right ventricle to normal size
b. Pulmonary veins not distended

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