

Course No: DNRS 2314
Course Title: Peds Nursing
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No. of Questions: (3)
Time: 60 minutes
Using Calculator (No)

**University of
Palestine**



2nd. M.T. Exam
2nd. Semester
2017/2018

Instructor: Khawla+Mohammed+Yousef
Student No.: _____
Student Name: _____
College Name: _____
Dep. / Specialist: _____
Using Dictionary (No)

Total Grade:-----/15

PEDIATRIC NURSING 2nd. MID-TERM EXAMINATION

<u>I- MCQ</u>	<u>II- T & F</u>
01. a b c d	1. T F
02. a b c d	2. T F
03. a b c d	3. T F
04. a b c d	4. T F
05. a b c d	5. T F
06. a b c d	6. T F
07. a b c d	7. T F
08. a b c d	8. T F
09. a b c d	9. T F
10. a b c d	10. T F
11. a b c d	
12. a b c d	
13. a b c d	
14. a b c d	
15. a b c d	

Question (1): Choose the most correct answer

(one mark for each)

1- Inability of the heart to pump an adequate amount of blood to the systemic circulation to meet the demands of the body is called...

- a. aortic stenosis
- b. ASD
- c. CHF
- d. VSD

2- Hypertension in the upper extremities with absent or weak femoral pulses is seen in:

- a. Patent ductus arteriosus
- b. Atrial septal defect
- c. Coaractation of aorta
- d. Transposition of great arteries

3- Ventricular septal defect is abnormal opening between:

- a. Right atrium and left atrium
- b. Right atrium and right ventricle
- c. Right ventricle and left ventricle
- d. Left atrium and left ventricle

4- In congenital heart disease cyanosis begins when shunt occurs from:

- a. Left ventricle to right ventricle
- b. Right ventricle to left ventricle
- c. Left atrium to right atrium
- d. Right atrium to right ventricle

5- You should not give digoxin to the patient if his pulse is less than:

- a. 60 b/m
- b. 70 b/m
- c. 80 b/m
- d. 90 b/m

6- Which is the most common valvular abnormality with rheumatic fever?

- a. Pulmonary stenosis
- b. Mitral stenosis
- c. Aortic insufficiency
- d. Tricuspid insufficiency

7- Tinnitus –nausea-vomiting and headache are signs of:

- a. Digoxin toxicity
- b. Diclofen toxicity
- c. Aspirin toxicity
- d. Erythromycin toxicity

8- A 2-year-old is to be admitted to the pediatric unit. He is diagnosed with febrile seizures. In preparing for his admission, which of the following is the most important nursing action?

- a. Order a stat admission CBC.
- b. Place a urine collection bag and specimen cup at the bedside.
- c. Place a cooling mattress on his bed.
- d. Pad the side rails of his bed.

9- A newborn has a meningomyelocele; the nurse should place him in which position:

- a. Semi-Fowler's
- b. Supine
- c. Prone
- d. None of the above is correct

10- All are types of spina bifida except:

- a. Spina bifida occulta
- b. Meningocarcinoma
- c. Meningocele
- d. Myelomeningocele

11- What clinical manifestations would suggest hydrocephalus in a neonate ?

- a. Bulging fontanel, dilated scalp veins
- b. Closed fontanel, high-pitched cry
- c. Constant low-pitched cry, restlessness
- d. Depressed fontanel, decreased blood pressure

12- Dermal sinus, hairy tuft or dimple in lumbosacral region is often seen in:

- a. Meningocele
- b. Spina bifida occulta
- c. Myelomeningocele
- d. None of the above

13- All the following nursing measures are suitable for child with convulsions except?

- a. Keeping patent air way
- b. Place child on his side
- c. Restraining child's extremities
- d. Recording the events of convulsion

14- Brudzinski's sign is a manifestation for:

- a. Spina bifida
- b. Hydrocephalus
- c. Cerebral palsy
- d. Meningitis

15- A 1-year-old child is admitted to the pediatric unit with the diagnosis of bacterial meningitis. Which room should the nurse assign to this child?

- a. A room with a 2-year-old who had surgery for a hernia repair
- b. A room with a 1-year-old child who has pneumonia
- c. A room with a 2-year-old child who has cerebral palsy
- d. A private room with no roommates

Question (2): Put (T) in front of right answer and (F) in front of the wrong one.
(one mark for each)

1. () Hydrocephalus is characterized by an increased volume of cerebrospinal fluid.
2. () Tense and elevated anterior fontanel is not a sign of hydrocephalus.
3. () Maternal periconceptional use of folic acid supplementation reduces by 50% or more the incidence of neural tube defects in pregnancies at risk.
4. () Ventricular septal defect (VSD) is the most common cause of congenital heart disease(CHD).
5. () The ductus arteriosus is a normal connection between aorta and jugular vein during fetal life.
6. () ASD is an abnormal connection between left atrium and left ventricle.
7. () Tetralogy of fallot is the most common complex type of congenital heart disease.
8. () When cardiac output cannot meet the metabolic demand of body congestive heart failure(CHF) occurs.
9. () The exact cause of congenital heart diseases is unknown.
10. () The diagnosis of acute rheumatic fever requires evidence of a positive culture for streptococcus.

Question (3): Answer the following questions: (5 marks each)

1- Numerate the most common diagnostic evaluations in a case of congenital heart disease?

2- What are the clinical manifestations of acute rheumatic fever?

3- In a case of bacterial meningitis, what are your nursing interventions to prevent the transmission of infection?

4- Explain your preoperative nursing interventions to protect the skin integrity of a neonate with spina bifida?

*End of Questions
Good Luck*