


Course No: DNUR 2315
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Using Calculator (No)

University of
Palestine

Final Exam
2014/2015
Total Grade:----/60

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Using Dictionary (No)

Part I MCQ: (Choose the most correct answer) (one mark for each)

- 1-The ABGAR score evaluation for a newborn baby done for the following items **except**
 - a. Heart rate and respiration
 - b. Baby weight
 - c. Muscles tone and reflexes
 - d. Skin color

- 2- The ABGAR sore evaluation for a newborn baby was range from (9 -10) point from (10) his condition considered
 - a. Baby is in good general condition
 - b. Baby need oxygen therapy
 - c. Baby needs admission to the nursery department for treatment
 - d. Baby is in bad general condition

- 3- The most causative organism for tonsillitis is
 - a. E.coli
 - b. Viral infection
 - c. Group A-Beta- hemolytic streptococcus
 - d. Salmonella

- 4- all of the following are signs and symptoms of tonsillitis **except**
 - a. Noisy breathing during sleep
 - b. fever
 - c. mouth breathing
 - d. chronic diarrhea

- 5- in baby with acute bronchiolitis we observe the following **except**
 - a. dry cough
 - b. bradypnea
 - c. sneezing
 - d. nasals discharges

- 6-complication of pneumonia may be
 - a. lung abscess
 - b. meningitis
 - c. Sinusitis and otitis media
 - d. All of the following answers are correct

- 7-the special test done for diagnosis of baby who have cystic fibrosis disease is:
 - a. Sweat test for chloride level
 - b. Stool culture and sensitivity
 - c. CBC and urine analysis
 - d. sputum culture and sensitivity

8- Which of the following considered the most common non cyanotic heart disease defect

- a. patent ductus arteriosus (PDA)
- b. Atrial septal defect (ASD)
- c. Aortic stenosis (AS)
- d. Ventricular septal defect (VSD)

9- Normal respiratory rate for newborn baby rang between

- a. 20 - 30 per minute
- b. 30 - 60 per minute
- c. 10 -20 per minute
- d. 90 - 100 per minute

10- when the baby have diarrhea stool characteristics will be

- a. Loose and fluid in consistency
- b. Greenish or yellow greenish color
- c. May contain mucous and pus cells
- d. All of the above

11- All of the following are signs and symptoms of dehydration except:

- a. Reduced skin turgor
- b. Weight loss
- c. Oliguria
- d. polyuria

12- Which of the following is not signs and symptoms of cerebral palsy :

- a. convulsions and seizures
- b. normal gait and posture when the child start walking
- c. mental retardation
- d. speech and language disorders

13- diagnosis of meningitis is done by doing:

- a. Cerebro spinal fluid "CSF" analysis
- b. CBC test
- c. Stool analysis
- d. Blood sugar

14- sickle cell anemia crisis occurs when there is:

- a. dehydration
- b. infection
- c. hypoxia
- d. All of the above

15- which of the following types of anemia causes by congenital defect of hemoglobin synthesis

- a. Iron deficiency anemia
- b. Pernicious anemia
- c. Hemolytic
- d. Thalassemia major "Gooly's anemia"

16- which of the following drugs given for thalassemic children as iron chelating agent to reduce the toxic effect of increase iron level in the blood

- a. lasix
- b. deferoxamine (desferal)
- c. hydrocortison
- d. diclofen sodium

17- hemophilia disease caused by

- a. lack of vitamin D in the diet
- b. lack of iron in the diet
- c. lack of enough calcium in the diet
- d. lack of blood clotting factor VIII (factor 8)

18- The main cause of respiratory distress syndrome is:

- a. Unknown
- b. Diabetes
- c. In adequate amount of surfactant
- d. Fetal stress

19- What is the main action of surfactant, when caring for a premature infant?

- a. it provides antibiotic protection
- b. it acts as a corticosteroid to reduce inflammation
- c. It reduces the surface tension in the alveoli
- d. it prevents the bronchi from collapsing

20- A newborn complaining of jelly like stool, this is a primary sign

- a) Hirschsprung's disease
- b) Intussusception
- c) Tracheoesophageal fistula
- d) Pyloric stenosis

21- Which of the following heart defects usually results in hypoxemia and cyanosis

- a. Coarctation of the aorta .
- b. Atrial septal defect .
- c. Patent ductus arteriosus .
- d. Transposition of the great vessels .

22- All the following are major signs of rheumatic fever except :

- a. Arthralgia
- b. Carditis
- c. Chorea
- d. Polyarthritis

23- The best prophylactic treatment for a baby to prevent further rheumatic attack:

- a. Prednisone.
- b. Aspirin.
- c. Benzathine Penicillin.
- d. All of the above.

24- Inability of the heart to pump an adequate amount of blood to the systemic circulation to meet the demands of the body needs is called:

- a. aortic stenosis (AS)
- b. Atrial septal defect (ASD)
- c. Congestive heart failure (CHF)
- d. Ventricular septal defect (VSD)

25- when you give digoxin medication to the patient having heart failure you should check:

- a. Pulse rate
- b. Respiration rate
- c. blood pressure
- d. hemoglobin

26- The other name of celiac disease is:

- a. Cystic fibrosis.
- b. Gluten enteropathy.
- c. Goolye's anemia
- d. all of them.

27- Treatment of intussusception usually starts in the first 24 hours by:

- a) Hydrostatic barium enema
- b) Resection and anastomosis
- c) Surgery
- d) All of these

28- Diet of child having celiac disease should be low in:

- a) Fat
- b) carbohydrate
- c) fruits
- d) vitamins

29- To diagnose the condition of Hirschsprung's disease the doctor should do:

- a) Rectal biopsy
- b) Stool analysis
- c) Small intestine biopsy
- d) Sweat test

30- The ultimate goal for the nursing intervention to child who has acute gastroenteritis to prevent dehydration is:

- a. Maintain hydration, electrolyte balance
- b. Take complete assessment from family
- c. Take vital signs
- d. Give antibiotics

31- In bacterial meningitis all the following may be observed after CSF analysis results except:

- a. high cells count (WBC)
- b. high sugar
- c. high protein
- d. turbidity

32- Management of bacterial meningitis may include all the following except:

- a. Isolation in private room
- b. Oral antibiotics
- c. Quiet environment without noise
- d. Monitoring convulsions

33- Kerning's sign is manifestation of, and help in diagnosis of:

- a. Wiliam's tumor .
- b. Acute Rheumatic Fever.
- c. Encephalitis
- d. Meningitis

34- Which of the following health teachings regarding sickle cell crisis should be included by the nurse?

- a. it results from altered metabolism and dehydration
- b. tissue hypoxia and vascular occlusion cause the primary problems
- c. increased bilirubin levels will cause hypertension
- d. there are decreased clotting factors with an increase in white blood cells

35- The therapeutic management of children with B-thalassemia major consists primarily of which of the following ?

- a. Oxygen therapy .
- b. Adequate hydration
- c. Supplemental iron .
- d. Frequent blood transfusions

Part II: Put True or False (one mark for each)

1. (.....) Hirschsprung's disease diagnosed by taking biopsy from stomach
2. (.....) Tonsillitis is caused by bacterial or virus organism
3. (.....) Food containing wheat is permitted in the diet for a child having celiac disease
4. (.....) Respiratory distress syndrome (RDS) is observed soon immediately after birth
5. (.....) In cyanotic heart diseases baby have cyanosis after 6 months of age
6. (.....) Physiologic jaundice start to appear after 3 or 4 days after birth and disappear after one month
7. (.....) The exact cause of congenital heart diseases is unknown
8. (.....) Febrile convulsion or seizures occurs when child temperature elevated more than 39°c. degree
9. (.....) The cerebro spinal fluid (CSF) of baby having meningitis is clear like water
10. (.....) The first stool the newborn passed called meconium

Part III: put the number of appropriate item in front of the right statement (10 marks)

No.	Item	No.	Statement
1-	Respiratory distress syndrome (RDS)		is a nonprogressive disorder of posture and movement. It is a result of a fixed lesion or anomaly of the brain
2-	chorea		Disease affecting exocrine glands causing abnormal viscosity of secretion of lungs and GI system
3-	Anemia		rapid movement of fecal matter through the intestine, resulting in an excessive loss of water and electrolytes and producing more frequent loose, unformed, or watery stools
4-	Croup		Known as hyaline membrane disease of premature baby
5-	Pernicious anemia		is a malformation of the spine in which the posterior portion of the laminae of the vertebrae fails to close.
6-	Intussusceptions		Purposeless , involuntary rapid movement occurs in rheumatic fever
7-	Cystic fibrosis		Condition in which the concentration of hemoglobin or the number of red blood cells are reduced below normal
8-	Diarrhea		Due to Vitamin B 12 deficiency in the diet
9-	Spina bifida		the invagination or telescoping of a portion of the intestine into an adjacent, more distal section of the intestine
10-	Cerebral palsy		A condition results due to infection of trachea, larynx and epiglottis

Part IV: Answer "4 question only" the following questions: (marks each)

- 1- What is your nursing interventions for a child having acute bronchiolitis write main 5 important points?
- 2- Mention types of pneumonia?
- 3- What are the clinical manifestation of acute rheumatic fever?
- 4- Explain the clinical picture and treatment of bacterial meningitis ?
- 5- Mention signs and symptoms of leukemia in children?
- 6- What are the clinical manifestation of baby having celiac disease?
- 7- in congenital heart diseases mention either cyanotic or non cyanotic defects?

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**End of Questions
Good Luck**

Dr. Yousif M. Awad