

## **TEST BANK**

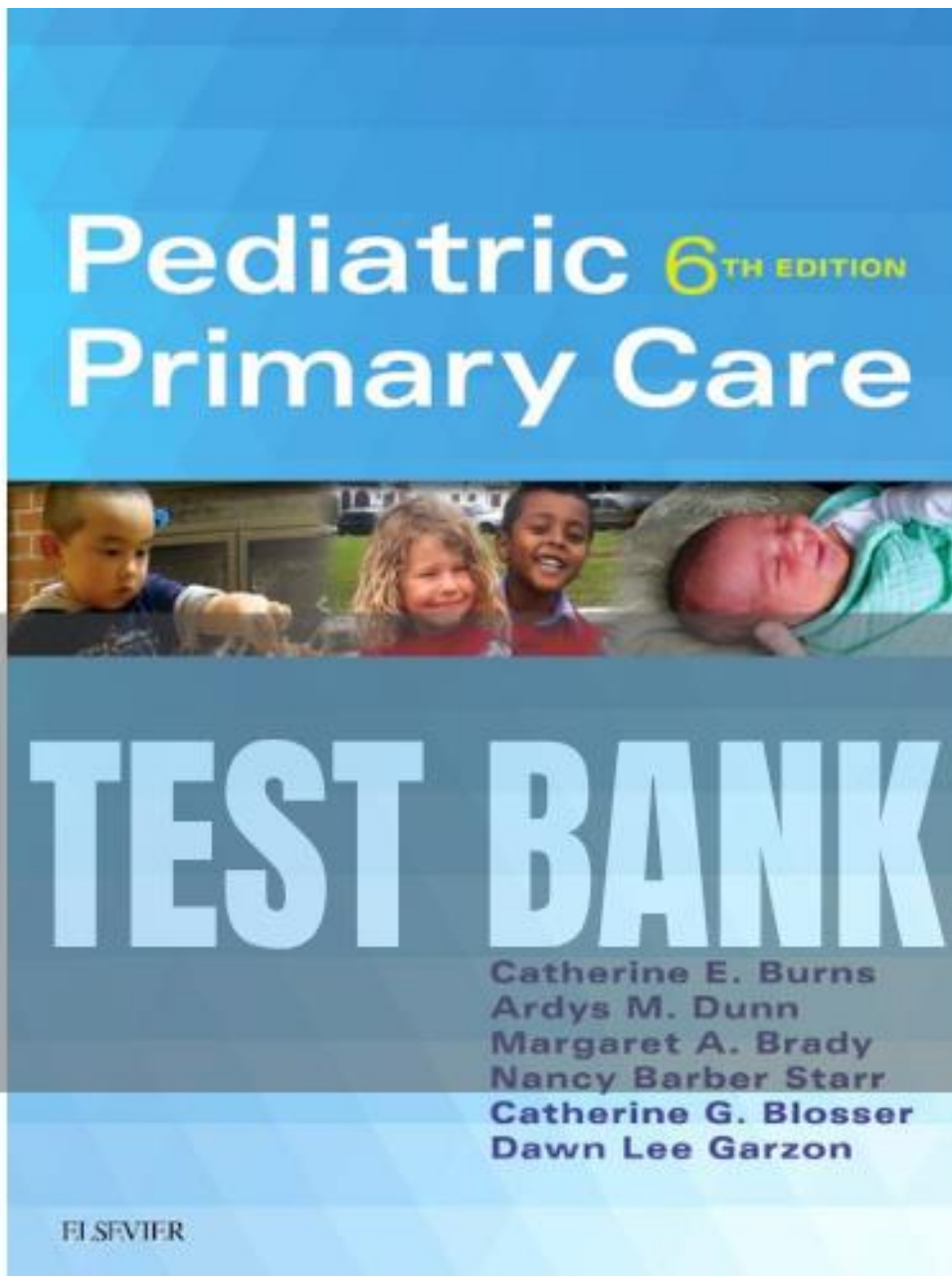
# **Pediatric Primary Care**

Catherine E. Burns, Ardys M. Dunn, Margaret A. Brady, Nancy Barber Starr,

Catherine G. Blosser, Dawn Lee Garzon

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6th Edition



# **Pediatric 6<sup>TH</sup> EDITION Primary Care**



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# Pediatric Primary Care, 6th Edition by Dawn Lee Test Bank

## Questions

1. A child who has attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) has difficulty stopping activities to begin other activities at school. The primary care pediatric nurse practitioner understands that this is due to difficulty with the self-regulation component of ID: 13348413834
  - A.  emotional control.
  - B.  flexibility. Correct
  - C.  inhibition.
  - D.  problem-solving.
  
2. The primary care pediatric nurse practitioner cares for a preschool-age child who was exposed to drugs prenatally. The child bites other children and has tantrums when asked to stop but is able to state later why this behavior is wrong. This child most likely has a disorder of ID: 13348413832
  - A.  executive function. Correct
  - B.  information processing.
  - C.  sensory processing.
  - D.  social cognition.
  
3. The primary care pediatric nurse practitioner uses the Neurodevelopmental Learning Framework to assess cognition and learning in an adolescent. When evaluating social cognition, the nurse practitioner will ask the adolescent ID: 13348413842
  - A.  about friends and activities at school. Correct
  - B.  if balancing sports and homework is difficult.
  - C.  to interpret material from a pie chart.
  - D.  to restate the content of something just read.
  
4. The primary care pediatric nurse practitioner is evaluating a school-age child who has been diagnosed with ADHD. Which plan will the nurse practitioner recommend asking the child's school about to help with academic performance? ID: 13348413838
  - A.  504 Correct
  - B.  FAPE
  - C.  IDEA
  - D.  IEP
  
5. The parent of a child diagnosed with ADHD tells the primary care pediatric ID: 13348413844

nurse practitioner that the child gets overwhelmed by homework assignments, doesn't seem to know which ones to do first, and then doesn't do any assignments. The nurse practitioner tells the parent that this represents impairment in which executive function? A.

- A. Activation **Correct**
- B.  Effort
- C.  Emotion
- D.  Focus

6. The primary care pediatric nurse practitioner is considering medication options for a school-age child recently diagnosed with ADHD who has a primarily hyperactive presentation. Which medication will the nurse practitioner select initially? ID: 13348413826

- A.  Low-dose stimulant
- B.  Moderate-dose stimulant **Correct**
- C.  Low-dose non-stimulant
- D.  Moderate-dose non-stimulant

7. The parent of a 4-year-old child reports that the child gets upset when the hall light is left on at night and won't leave the house unless both shoes are tied equally tight. The primary care pediatric nurse practitioner recognizes that this child likely has which type of sensory processing disorder? ID: 13348413824

- A.  Dyspraxia
- B.  Over-responder **Correct**
- C.  Sensory seeker
- D.  Under-responder

8. The parent of a preschool-age child who is diagnosed with a sensory processing disorder (SPD) asks the primary care pediatric nurse practitioner how to help the child manage the symptoms. What will the nurse practitioner recommend? ID: 13348413828

- A.  Establishing a reward system for acceptable behaviors
- B.  Introducing the child to a variety of new experiences
- C.  Maintaining predictable routines as much as possible **Correct**
- D.  Providing frequent contact, such as hugs and cuddling

9. The primary care pediatric nurse practitioner is performing an examination on a 5-year-old child who exhibits ritualistic behaviors, avoids contact with other children, and has limited speech. The parent reports having had concerns more than 2 years ago about autism, but was told that it was too early to diagnose. What will the nurse practitioner do first? ID: 13348413846

- A.  Administer an M-CHAT screen to screen the child for communication and

socialization delays.

- B.  Ask the parent to describe the child's earlier behaviors from infancy through preschool. **Correct**
- C.  Reassure the parent that if symptoms weren't present earlier, the likelihood of autism is low.
- D.  Refer the child to a pediatric behavioral specialist to develop a plan of treatment and management.

10. The primary care pediatric nurse practitioner is examining a 3-year-old child who speaks loudly, in a monotone, does not make eye contact, and prefers to sit on the exam room floor moving a toy truck back and forth in a repetitive manner. Which disorder does the nurse practitioner suspect? ID: 13348413830

- A.  Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder
- B.  Autism spectrum disorder **Correct**
- C.  Executive function disorder
- D.  Sensory processing disorder

11. The primary care pediatric nurse practitioner is selecting a medication for a 12-year-old child who is newly diagnosed with ADHD. The child is overweight, has a history of an atrial septal defect at birth, and reports mild shortness of breath during exercise. What will the nurse practitioner prescribe? ID: 13348413836

- A.  A low-dose stimulant medication
- B.  A non-stimulant medication
- C.  Behavioral therapy only
- D.  Cardiovascular pre-screening **Correct**

12. The primary care pediatric nurse practitioner is conducting a follow-up examination on a child who has recently begun taking a low-dose stimulant medication to treat ADHD. The child's school performance and home behaviors have improved. The child's parent reports noticing a few tics, such a twitching of the eyelids, but the child is unaware of them and isn't bothered by them. What will the nurse practitioner recommend? ID: 13348413840

- A.  Adding an alpha-agonist medication
- B.  Changing to a non-stimulant medication
- C.  Continuing the medication as prescribed **Correct**
- D.  Stopping the medication immediately

## Questions

1. The primary care pediatric nurse practitioner uses a shared decision-making (SDM) model when working with families of children with chronic health conditions. When using this model, the nurse practitioner can expect ID: 13348425786
- A.  considerably more time in each encounter.
  - B.  improved patient health outcomes. Correct
  - C.  less PNP involvement in health care decisions.
  - D.  lower provider and higher patient satisfaction.
2. The primary care pediatric nurse practitioner diagnoses a 5-year-old child with asthma and prescribes an oral steroid and a short-acting beta-adrenergic medication via a metered-dose inhaler to manage acute symptoms. Along with education about the prescribed medications, what information is important to give the child's family at this visit? ID: 13348425782
- A.  An asthma action plan
  - B.  Effects and side effects of current medications Correct
  - C.  Information about spirometry testing
  - D.  Instructions for medications at school
3. The parent of a child with complex health care needs tells the primary care pediatric nurse practitioner that the child has had difficulty breathing the past two nights but can't articulate specific symptoms. The child has normal oxygen saturations and a normal respiratory rate with clear breath sounds. What will the nurse practitioner do? ID: 13348425764
- A.  Admit the child to the hospital for close observation and monitoring of respiratory status.
  - B.  Encourage the parent to call when concerned and schedule a follow-up appointment the next day. Correct
  - C.  Perform a complete blood count, blood cultures, and a chest radiograph to evaluate symptoms.
  - D.  Reassure the parent that the child has a normal exam and is most likely not ill.
4. Which characteristic is the key criterion that identifies a child has having special needs? ID: 13348425780
- A.  Cognitive function
  - B.  Emotional health
  - C.  Health service requirements Correct
  - D.  Medical diagnosis

5. The primary care pediatric nurse practitioner is performing a well baby examination on a 2-week-old infant who was recently discharged home from the neonatal intensive care unit. The mother reports that the infant was born at 26 weeks' gestation and states she was told that her baby will probably have developmental delays. What is the most important aspect of long-term management for this infant? ID: 13348425774
- A.  Careful monitoring of attainment of developmental milestones **Correct**
  - B.  Familiarizing the parent with laws that mandate educational support
  - C.  Providing genetic counseling to the infant's parents
  - D.  Referral to social services for assistance with resources
6. The primary care pediatric nurse practitioner is preparing to perform a well child examination on a 5-year-old child who has multiple developmental and cognitive delays. The child's mother is angry and tells the nurse practitioner that her friends' children are all preparing for kindergarten. The nurse practitioner will ID: 13348425790
- A.  allow the mother to express her feelings, understanding that she is experiencing grief. **Correct**
  - B.  reassure the mother that special educational opportunities are available for her child.
  - C.  suggest that the mother find a support group with other children with special needs.
  - D.  tell her that most schools provide services for children with special health care needs.
7. The parent of a toddler who has special health care needs is resistant to a suggestion that her child needs a gastrostomy tube for nutrition. The toddler has fallen from the 10th percentile to the 5th percentile in the past few months and resists taking in appropriate amounts of food by mouth even with assistance from occupational therapy. What will the primary care pediatric nurse practitioner do? ID: 13348425766
- A.  Inform the mother that, since other options have failed, the gastrostomy tube is the only option.
  - B.  Refer the child to a dietician to teach the mother the importance of adequate nutrition.
  - C.  Set weight gain and food intake goals with the mother and schedule regular visits to monitor weight. **Correct**
  - D.  Suggest that the gastrostomy tube may be tried temporarily and removed once the child gains weight.
8. What is the most important role of the primary care pediatric nurse practitioner who provides care for a child with special health care needs who sees several specialists and receives community and school-based services? ID: 13348425792
- A.  Assessing the parent's ability to perform home care tasks
  - B.  Coordinating services to ensure continuity of care **Correct**
  - C.  Monitoring the family's adherence to the health care plan

D.  Ordering medications and other prescribed treatments

9. A toddler swallowed a coin several days prior. The child's parent has not found the coin in the child's stool. Which imaging test will the primary care pediatric nurse practitioner employ to evaluate this ingestion? ID: 13348425776

- A.  Abdominal ultrasound
- B.  Computed tomography
- C.  Conventional radiograph **Correct**
- D.  Magnetic resonance imaging

10. The primary care pediatric nurse practitioner is assessing an ill 2-month-old infant who is febrile and refusing most fluids. The preliminary blood work indicates a viral infection and shows that the infant is hydrated. The infant is alert. The infant's parents are attentive and live close by. What will the nurse practitioner do? ID: 13348425772

- A.  Administer a parenteral antibiotic and antipyretic and send the infant home.
- B.  Admit the infant to an inpatient hospital unit for overnight monitoring.
- C.  Give the parents sick care instructions and follow up in the clinic in the morning. **Correct**
- D.  Send the infant to the urgent care center for intravenous fluids.

11. A toddler is prescribed a liquid oral medication. The parent tells the primary care pediatric nurse practitioner that the child refuses to take medications and usually spits them out. What will the nurse practitioner do? ID: 13348425784

- A.  Demonstrate oral medication administration with the toddler in the office. **Correct**
- B.  Instruct the parent to hide the medication in a favorite food or beverage.
- C.  Order the medication to be given via another route if possible.
- D.  Tell the parent to offer the child a reward each time the medication is taken.

12. The primary care pediatric nurse practitioner orders a pulmonology consult for a child who has severe asthma. The nurse practitioner writes "child with asthma refractory to conventional treatments needs suggestions for alternative treatments." The nurse practitioner expects the pulmonologist to ID: 13348425788

- A.  confirm the medical diagnosis for the child's parents.
- B.  make recommendations for disease management. **Correct**
- C.  stress the importance of adherence to the medication regimen.
- D.  take over management of this child's chronic illness.

13. The primary care pediatric nurse practitioner cares for several families with chronically ill children who text status updates about their children to a mobile device that has an encryption- protection platform installed. If the nurse practitioner misplaces the mobile device, it is important to K. L. ID:
- I.
- A.  disconnect the user from the system to avoid a data breach. Correct
  - B.  notify the families that their messages may be read by others.
  - C.  obtain a new device as soon as possible to resume communication.
  - D.  upload the messages from another remote device.
14. The parent of an 18-month-old child calls the clinic to report that the child has a rectal temperature of 100.4°F (38°C). The child is playing normally, taking fluids well, and has a slightly reduced appetite. What will the primary care pediatric nurse practitioner recommend? J. ID:
- G.
- A.  Administering an antipyretic medication
  - B.  Bringing the child to the clinic for evaluation
  - C.  Offering extra fluids and calling if symptoms change
  - D.  Ordering outpatient lab work such as a CBC D.
15. The parent of a preschool-age child calls the clinic to report that the child has clear, watery drainage from both eyes, mild erythema of the conjunctiva, and no fever or other symptoms. What will the primary care pediatric nurse practitioner recommend? H. ID:
- E.
- A.  Allow the child to go to preschool. Correct
  - B.  Bring the child to the clinic for a culture.
  - C.  Keep the child home for 2 days.
  - D.  Use antibiotic eyedrops for 3 days..
16. A parent brings a 4-month-old infant to the clinic who has had a low-grade fever for 24 hours. The primary care nurse practitioner notes that the infant has a weak cry, slightly dry oral mucosa, mottled skin, and a respiratory rate of 65 breaths per minute and sleeps unless stimulated by the examiner,. What will the nurse practitioner do? F. ID:
- A.  Administer oral fluids in the clinic.
  - B.  Admit the infant to the hospital. Correct
  - C.  Order outpatient laboratory tests.
  - D.  Send the infant home with close follow-up.

## Questions

1. A pharmaceutical company has developed a new drug that was tested only on adults. The FDA has declared this drug to have potential benefits for ill children. According to the Pediatric Research Equity Act (PREA), what may the pharmaceutical company be required to do? ID: 13348428705
- A.  Conduct pediatric drug studies to determine whether the drug is safe and effective in children. **Correct**
  - B.  Provide labeling stating that the safety and efficacy of the drug is not established for children.
  - C.  Receive a patent extension for conducting pediatric studies to determine use in children.
  - D.  Survey existing data about the drug to determine potential use in the pediatric population.
2. The primary care pediatric nurse practitioner prescribes a new medication for a child who develops a previously unknown adverse reaction. To report this, the nurse practitioner will ID: 13348428709
- A.  access the BPCA website.
  - B.  call the PREA hotline.
  - C.  log onto the FDA Medwatch website. **Correct**
  - D.  use the AAP online PediaLink program.
3. The primary care pediatric nurse practitioner is considering use of a relatively new drug for a 15-month-old child. The drug is metabolized by the liver, so the nurse practitioner will consult a pharmacologist to discuss giving the drug: ID: 13348428701
- A.  less often or at a lower dose. **Correct**
  - B.  more often or at a higher dose.
  - C.  via a parenteral route.
  - D.  via the oral route.
4. The primary care pediatric nurse practitioner is considering using a drug for an "off-label" use in a child. The nurse practitioner has used the drug in a similar situation previously, has consulted a pharmacology resource and the FDA website, and has determined that there are no significant contraindications and warnings for this child. What else must the nurse practitioner do when prescribing this drug? ID: 13348428707
- A.  Discuss recommendations with the parents and document their consent. **Correct**
  - B.  Document anecdotal reports of previous use of the drug by other providers.