

Ball/Bindler/Cowen, *Principles of Pediatric Nursing: Caring for Children* 5th Edition Test Bank

Chapter 10

Question 1

Type: MCSA

The community-health nurse visits the child-care center. Which finding indicates the need for staff education?

1. A group of 2-year-olds are eating a snack of Cheerios.
2. Several 4-year-olds are outside playing on a slide.
3. An 18-month-old is pushing a toy truck.
4. A 2-month-old is sleeping in a crib on his stomach.

Correct Answer: 4

Rationale 1: To decrease the incidence of SIDS, infants should be placed on their backs to sleep. All of the other examples are developmentally appropriate activities for the specified age group.

Rationale 2: To decrease the incidence of SIDS, infants should be placed on their backs to sleep. All of the other examples are developmentally appropriate activities for the specified age group.

Rationale 3: To decrease the incidence of SIDS, infants should be placed on their backs to sleep. All of the other examples are developmentally appropriate activities for the specified age group.

Rationale 4: To decrease the incidence of SIDS, infants should be placed on their backs to sleep. All of the other examples are developmentally appropriate activities for the specified age group.

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Analyzing

Client Need: Safe Effective Care Environment

Client Need Sub:

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment

Learning Outcome: LO 02. Contrast the roles of nurses in each community health-care setting.

Question 2

Type: MCSA

A 16-year-old client has a long leg cast secondary to a fractured femur. To effectively facilitate the adolescent's return to school, the school nurse should

1. Meet with teachers and administrators at the school to make sure entrances and classrooms are wheelchair accessible.

2. Develop an individualized health plan (IHP) that focuses on long-term needs of the adolescent.
3. Prior to the student's return to school, meet with all of the other students to emphasize the special needs of the injured teen.
4. Meet with parents of the injured student to encourage homebound schooling until a short leg cast is applied.

Correct Answer: 1

Rationale 1: An adolescent with a long leg cast secondary to a fractured femur will be dependent on a wheelchair for mobility. It is essential that the environment be wheelchair accessible prior to the adolescent's return to school. While an IHP might be developed, short-term needs would be the focus. It is not necessary to meet all of the students to discuss the adolescent's needs. There is no reason to encourage the adolescent to stay at home for schooling if he is ready to return.

Rationale 2: An adolescent with a long leg cast secondary to a fractured femur will be dependent on a wheelchair for mobility. It is essential that the environment be wheelchair accessible prior to the adolescent's return to school. While an IHP might be developed, short-term needs would be the focus. It is not necessary to meet all of the students to discuss the adolescent's needs. There is no reason to encourage the adolescent to stay at home for schooling if he is ready to return.

Rationale 3: An adolescent with a long leg cast secondary to a fractured femur will be dependent on a wheelchair for mobility. It is essential that the environment be wheelchair accessible prior to the adolescent's return to school. While an IHP might be developed, short-term needs would be the focus. It is not necessary to meet all of the students to discuss the adolescent's needs. There is no reason to encourage the adolescent to stay at home for schooling if he is ready to return.

Rationale 4: An adolescent with a long leg cast secondary to a fractured femur will be dependent on a wheelchair for mobility. It is essential that the environment be wheelchair accessible prior to the adolescent's return to school. While an IHP might be developed, short-term needs would be the focus. It is not necessary to meet all of the students to discuss the adolescent's needs. There is no reason to encourage the adolescent to stay at home for schooling if he is ready to return.

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need: Physiological Integrity

Client Need Sub:

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Planning

Learning Outcome: LO 03. Develop a nursing care plan for a child in the school setting who has short-term mobility limitations.

Question 3

Type: MCSA

The community-health nurse is planning an education session for recently hired teachers at a child-care center. It is most important that the nurse teach the staff

1. The schedule for immunizations.

2. Principles of infection control.
3. How to interpret health-care records.
4. How to take a temperature.

Correct Answer: 2

Rationale 1: While all of the information is nice to know, it is most essential that teachers know principles of infection control to decrease the spread of germs that can cause disease in young children.

Rationale 2: While all of the information is nice to know, it is most essential that teachers know principles of infection control to decrease the spread of germs that can cause disease in young children.

Rationale 3: While all of the information is nice to know, it is most essential that teachers know principles of infection control to decrease the spread of germs that can cause disease in young children.

Rationale 4: While all of the information is nice to know, it is most essential that teachers know principles of infection control to decrease the spread of germs that can cause disease in young children.

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Client Need Sub:

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Planning

Learning Outcome: LO 02. Contrast the roles of nurses in each community health-care setting.

Question 4

Type: MCSA

Prior to returning to school, an Individualized Health Plan (IHP) will be developed for the child

1. Who has recently developed a penicillin allergy.
2. Newly diagnosed with insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus.
3. Who has been treated for head lice.
4. Who has missed two weeks of school due to mononucleosis.

Correct Answer: 2

Rationale 1: An IHP that ensures appropriate management of the child's health-care needs must be developed for a child newly diagnosed with a chronic illness such as diabetes. A child who is allergic to penicillin will not receive this medication any longer and therefore should not encounter any problems related to it at school. A child who has been treated for head lice can return to school and does not need an IHP. While a child who has missed two weeks of school will need to make arrangements for makeup work, an IHP is not needed.

Rationale 2: An IHP that ensures appropriate management of the child's health-care needs must be developed for a child newly diagnosed with a chronic illness such as diabetes. A child who is allergic to penicillin will not receive this medication any longer and therefore should not encounter any problems related to it at school. A child who has been treated for head lice can return to school and does not need an IHP. While a child who has missed two weeks of school will need to make arrangements for makeup work, an IHP is not needed.

Rationale 3: An IHP that ensures appropriate management of the child's health-care needs must be developed for a child newly diagnosed with a chronic illness such as diabetes. A child who is allergic to penicillin will not receive this medication any longer and therefore should not encounter any problems related to it at school. A child who has been treated for head lice can return to school and does not need an IHP. While a child who has missed two weeks of school will need to make arrangements for makeup work, an IHP is not needed.

Rationale 4: An IHP that ensures appropriate management of the child's health-care needs must be developed for a child newly diagnosed with a chronic illness such as diabetes. A child who is allergic to penicillin will not receive this medication any longer and therefore should not encounter any problems related to it at school. A child who has been treated for head lice can return to school and does not need an IHP. While a child who has missed two weeks of school will need to make arrangements for makeup work, an IHP is not needed.

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Analyzing

Client Need: Safe Effective Care Environment

Client Need Sub:

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Planning

Learning Outcome: LO 01. Identify the community health-care settings where children receive health-care services.

Question 5

Type: MCSA

The school nurse is preparing a plan of care specific to several children in the school who have asthma. The initial action on the plan of care should be:

1. Call 911 to request emergency medical assistance.
2. Call the child's parents to come and pick up the child.
3. Have the child use her metered-dose inhaler.
4. Have the child lie down to see if the symptoms subside.

Correct Answer: 3

Rationale 1: A child with a history of asthma may have episodes of wheezing that can be controlled by prompt use of the child's rescue inhaler. An inhaler should be readily available in the school setting for a child previously diagnosed with asthma. This should be tried first. Emergency personnel should be notified if the inhaler does not provide relief and the child is in respiratory distress. Parents may be notified if the child does not feel well, but this is not the initial action. Having the child lie down will likely worsen his condition.

Rationale 2: A child with a history of asthma may have episodes of wheezing that can be controlled by prompt use of the child's rescue inhaler. An inhaler should be readily available in the school setting for a child previously diagnosed with asthma. This should be tried first. Emergency personnel should be notified if the inhaler does not provide relief and the child is in respiratory distress. Parents may be notified if the child does not feel well, but this is not the initial action. Having the child lie down will likely worsen his condition.

Rationale 3: A child with a history of asthma may have episodes of wheezing that can be controlled by prompt use of the child's rescue inhaler. An inhaler should be readily available in the school setting for a child previously diagnosed with asthma. This should be tried first. Emergency personnel should be notified if the inhaler does not provide relief and the child is in respiratory distress. Parents may be notified if the child does not feel well, but this is not the initial action. Having the child lie down will likely worsen his condition.

Rationale 4: A child with a history of asthma may have episodes of wheezing that can be controlled by prompt use of the child's rescue inhaler. An inhaler should be readily available in the school setting for a child previously diagnosed with asthma. This should be tried first. Emergency personnel should be notified if the inhaler does not provide relief and the child is in respiratory distress. Parents may be notified if the child does not feel well, but this is not the initial action. Having the child lie down will likely worsen his condition.

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Analyzing

Client Need: Physiological Integrity

Client Need Sub:

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Implementation

Learning Outcome: LO 02. Contrast the roles of nurses in each community health-care setting.

Question 6

Type: MCSA

The telephone triage nurse receives a call from a parent who states that her 18-month-old is making a crowing sound when he breathes and is hard to wake up. The nurse should

1. Obtain the history of the illness from the parent.
2. Advise the parent to hang up and call 911.
3. Make an appointment for the child to see the health-care provider.
4. Reassure the parent and provide instructions on home care for the child.

Correct Answer: 2

Rationale 1: The nurse should immediately recognize the symptoms of severe upper respiratory distress and advise the parent to call 911. Crowing is heard when there is severe narrowing of the airway. The other actions would be appropriate in nonemergency situations.

Rationale 2: The nurse should immediately recognize the symptoms of severe upper respiratory distress and advise the parent to call 911. Crowing is heard when there is severe narrowing of the airway. The other actions would be appropriate in nonemergency situations.

Rationale 3: The nurse should immediately recognize the symptoms of severe upper respiratory distress and advise the parent to call 911. Crowing is heard when there is severe narrowing of the airway. The other actions would be appropriate in nonemergency situations.

Rationale 4: The nurse should immediately recognize the symptoms of severe upper respiratory distress and advise the parent to call 911. Crowing is heard when there is severe narrowing of the airway. The other actions would be appropriate in nonemergency situations.

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Analyzing

Client Need: Physiological Integrity

Client Need Sub:

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment

Learning Outcome: LO 01. Identify the community health-care settings where children receive health-care services.

Question 7

Type: MCSA

A 5-year-old child who has had a tracheostomy for several years is scheduled to begin kindergarten in the fall. The teacher is concerned about this child's being in her class and consults the school nurse. The nurse should

1. Make arrangements for the child to go to a special school.
2. Ask the parents of the child to provide a caregiver during school hours.
3. Recommend that the child be home schooled.
4. Teach the teacher how to care for the child in the classroom.

Correct Answer: 4

Rationale 1: Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 guarantees access for children with disabilities to federally funded programs, including public schools. The child may need little extra attention while in the school setting, since he has had the tracheostomy for several years. The teacher should be taught how to care for the child if needed and the signs of distress. If needed, a health aide may be assigned to the child, but this is not the responsibility of the parents.

Rationale 2: Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 guarantees access for children with disabilities to federally funded programs, including public schools. The child may need little extra attention while in the school setting, since he has had the tracheostomy for several years. The teacher should be taught how to care for the child if needed and the signs of distress. If needed, a health aide may be assigned to the child, but this is not the responsibility of the parents.

Rationale 3: Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 guarantees access for children with disabilities to federally funded programs, including public schools. The child may need little extra attention while in the school setting, since he has had the tracheostomy for several years. The teacher should be taught how to care for the child

if needed and the signs of distress. If needed, a health aide may be assigned to the child, but this is not the responsibility of the parents.

Rationale 4: Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 guarantees access for children with disabilities to federally funded programs, including public schools. The child may need little extra attention while in the school setting, since he has had the tracheostomy for several years. The teacher should be taught how to care for the child if needed and the signs of distress. If needed, a health aide may be assigned to the child, but this is not the responsibility of the parents.

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Analyzing

Client Need: Safe Effective Care Environment

Client Need Sub:

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Planning

Learning Outcome: LO 02. Contrast the roles of nurses in each community health-care setting.

Question 8

Type: MCSA

A 2-month-old infant with bronchopulmonary dysplasia is being prepared for discharge from the neonatal intensive-care unit. He will continue to receive oxygen via nasal cannula at home. Prior to discharge, the home-health nurse assesses the home. Which of the following findings pose the greatest risk to this infant?

1. Small toys strewn on the floor.
2. A woodstove used for heating.
3. A sibling who has an ear infection.
4. Paint peeling on the walls.

Correct Answer: 2

Rationale 1: Assessment of the home environment is essential prior to discharge of a medically fragile infant. The use of a woodstove poses great risk to the infant who already has fragile lungs. Oxygen and woodstove heat will produce a flammable reaction. Small toy pieces and paint peeling from the wall will pose a choking risk to the older infant who is crawling. Ear infections are not contagious.

Rationale 2: Assessment of the home environment is essential prior to discharge of a medically fragile infant. The use of a woodstove poses great risk to the infant who already has fragile lungs. Oxygen and woodstove heat will produce a flammable reaction. Small toy pieces and paint peeling from the wall will pose a choking risk to the older infant who is crawling. Ear infections are not contagious.

Rationale 3: Assessment of the home environment is essential prior to discharge of a medically fragile infant. The use of a woodstove poses great risk to the infant who already has fragile lungs. Oxygen and woodstove heat will produce a flammable reaction. Small toy pieces and paint peeling from the wall will pose a choking risk to the older infant who is crawling. Ear infections are not contagious.

Rationale 4: Assessment of the home environment is essential prior to discharge of a medically fragile infant. The use of a woodstove poses great risk to the infant who already has fragile lungs. Oxygen and woodstove heat will produce a flammable reaction. Small toy pieces and paint peeling from the wall will pose a choking risk to the older infant who is crawling. Ear infections are not contagious.

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Analyzing

Client Need: Safe Effective Care Environment

Client Need Sub:

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment

Learning Outcome: LO 04. Examine five ways in which nurses assist families in the home health-care setting.

Question 9

Type: MCSA

A child who is dependent on a ventilator is being discharged from the hospital. Prior to discharge, the home-health nurse discusses development of an emergency plan of care with the family. Which of the following is the most essential part of the plan?

1. Acquisition of a backup generator.
2. Designation of an emergency shelter site.
3. Provision for an alternate heating source if power is lost.
4. Notifying the power company that the child is on life support.

Correct Answer: 1

Rationale 1: Prior to discharge to home, it is essential that the family acquire a generator so that the child's life support will continue to function effectively should power be lost. While all other actions are very important, it is most essential that the ventilator has power to continue to function at all times.

Rationale 2: Prior to discharge to home, it is essential that the family acquire a generator so that the child's life support will continue to function effectively should power be lost. While all other actions are very important, it is most essential that the ventilator has power to continue to function at all times.

Rationale 3: Prior to discharge to home, it is essential that the family acquire a generator so that the child's life support will continue to function effectively should power be lost. While all other actions are very important, it is most essential that the ventilator has power to continue to function at all times.

Rationale 4: Prior to discharge to home, it is essential that the family acquire a generator so that the child's life support will continue to function effectively should power be lost. While all other actions are very important, it is most essential that the ventilator has power to continue to function at all times.

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Analyzing

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Client Need: Safe Effective Care Environment

Client Need Sub:

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Planning

Learning Outcome: LO 05. Develop a plan for emergency preparedness in a community health-care setting.

Question 10

Type: MCSA

Prior to accepting an assignment as a home-health nurse, the nurse must realize that

1. All decisions will be made by the health-care provider.
2. The family will adapt their lifestyle to the needs of the nurse.
3. Independent decisions regarding emergency care of the child will be made by the nurse.
4. The family is in charge.

Correct Answer: 4

Rationale 1: The home-health nurse must realize that the family is in charge. The nurse must be flexible and adaptable to the lifestyle of the family. The family must provide informed consent for emergency care.

Rationale 2: The home-health nurse must realize that the family is in charge. The nurse must be flexible and adaptable to the lifestyle of the family. The family must provide informed consent for emergency care.

Rationale 3: The home-health nurse must realize that the family is in charge. The nurse must be flexible and adaptable to the lifestyle of the family. The family must provide informed consent for emergency care.

Rationale 4: The home-health nurse must realize that the family is in charge. The nurse must be flexible and adaptable to the lifestyle of the family. The family must provide informed consent for emergency care.

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need: Safe Effective Care Environment

Client Need Sub:

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Planning

Learning Outcome: LO 04. Examine five ways in which nurses assist families in the home health-care setting.

Question 11

Type: MCSA

Which of the following aspects of an Emergency Medical Services system is most indicative that EMS providers are prepared to provide emergency care to children?

1. Placement of small stretchers in emergency vehicles.

2. Lists of hospitals in the area that treat children.
3. Staff education related to assessment and treatment of children of all ages.
4. Pediatric-sized equipment and supplies.

Correct Answer: 3

Rationale 1: While size-appropriate equipment and lists of hospitals that treat children are essential parts of an EMS system, the aspect that is most indicative that EMS providers are actually prepared to take care of children is evidence of education related to assessment and emergency treatment.

Rationale 2: While size-appropriate equipment and lists of hospitals that treat children are essential parts of an EMS system, the aspect that is most indicative that EMS providers are actually prepared to take care of children is evidence of education related to assessment and emergency treatment.

Rationale 3: While size-appropriate equipment and lists of hospitals that treat children are essential parts of an EMS system, the aspect that is most indicative that EMS providers are actually prepared to take care of children is evidence of education related to assessment and emergency treatment.

Rationale 4: While size-appropriate equipment and lists of hospitals that treat children are essential parts of an EMS system, the aspect that is most indicative that EMS providers are actually prepared to take care of children is evidence of education related to assessment and emergency treatment.

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Analyzing

Client Need: Safe Effective Care Environment

Client Need Sub:

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Evaluation

Learning Outcome: LO 05. Develop a plan for emergency preparedness in a community health-care setting.

Question 12

Type: MCSA

The number of serious injuries in children has doubled in the past year. Based on this information, the most appropriate community nursing diagnosis is:

1. Noncompliance Related to Inappropriate Use of Child Safety Seats.
2. Risk for Injury Related to Inadequate Use of Bicycle Helmets.
3. Altered Family Processes Related to Hospitalization of an Injured Child.
4. Knowledge Deficit Related to Injury Prevention in Children.

Correct Answer: 4

Rationale 1: All of these diagnoses might be appropriate in specific situations, but Knowledge Deficit Related to Injury Prevention in Children is the only one that is general to the problem as a whole and is therefore the most appropriate community nursing diagnosis.

Rationale 2: All of these diagnoses might be appropriate in specific situations, but Knowledge Deficit Related to Injury Prevention in Children is the only one that is general to the problem as a whole and is therefore the most appropriate community nursing diagnosis.

Rationale 3: All of these diagnoses might be appropriate in specific situations, but Knowledge Deficit Related to Injury Prevention in Children is the only one that is general to the problem as a whole and is therefore the most appropriate community nursing diagnosis.

Rationale 4: All of these diagnoses might be appropriate in specific situations, but Knowledge Deficit Related to Injury Prevention in Children is the only one that is general to the problem as a whole and is therefore the most appropriate community nursing diagnosis.

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Analyzing

Client Need: Safe Effective Care Environment

Client Need Sub:

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Diagnosis

Learning Outcome: LO 02. Contrast the roles of nurses in each community health-care setting.

Question 13

Type: MCSA

Some nursing students are discussing job options. One of the students states that a position as a school nurse sounds interesting. In discussing the roles of the school nurse, the students will include which of the following?

1. Screening for congenital heart disease.
2. Prescribing antibiotics for streptococcal pharyngitis.
3. Developing a plan for emergency care of injured children.
4. Diagnosing an ear infection.

Correct Answer: 3

Rationale 1: Screening of students for certain conditions; educating students, teachers, and staff; and developing emergency plans are all roles of the school nurse. Diagnosing acute illness and prescribing medication for a new illness are beyond the scope of practice for the school nurse unless the nurse is licensed as an advance-practice nurse.

Rationale 2: Screening of students for certain conditions; educating students, teachers, and staff; and developing emergency plans are all roles of the school nurse. Diagnosing acute illness and prescribing medication for a new illness are beyond the scope of practice for the school nurse unless the nurse is licensed as an advance-practice nurse.

Rationale 3: Screening of students for certain conditions; educating students, teachers, and staff; and developing emergency plans are all roles of the school nurse. Diagnosing acute illness and prescribing medication for a new illness are beyond the scope of practice for the school nurse unless the nurse is licensed as an advance-practice nurse.

Rationale 4: Screening of students for certain conditions; educating students, teachers, and staff; and developing emergency plans are all roles of the school nurse. Diagnosing acute illness and prescribing medication for a new illness are beyond the scope of practice for the school nurse unless the nurse is licensed as an advance-practice nurse.

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Analyzing

Client Need: Safe Effective Care Environment

Client Need Sub:

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Implementation

Learning Outcome: LO 02. Contrast the roles of nurses in each community health-care setting.

Question 14

Type: MCSA

Which of the following would be an acceptable community-health diagnosis?

1. Risk for Injury Related to Lack of Safe Bicycle Paths in High-Traffic Areas
2. Ineffective Family Coping Related to Lack of Time Together
3. Alterations in Nutrition Related to Use of Fast Food Restaurants
4. Ineffective Communication Related to Lack of Community Newsletter

Correct Answer: 1

Rationale 1: The lack of safe bicycle paths in high-traffic areas is a community hazard affecting a large population of people. Ineffective family coping is appropriate for one family; alterations in nutrition and ineffective communication are not appropriate for the community as a whole.

Rationale 2: The lack of safe bicycle paths in high-traffic areas is a community hazard affecting a large population of people. Ineffective family coping is appropriate for one family; alterations in nutrition and ineffective communication are not appropriate for the community as a whole.

Rationale 3: The lack of safe bicycle paths in high-traffic areas is a community hazard affecting a large population of people. Ineffective family coping is appropriate for one family; alterations in nutrition and ineffective communication are not appropriate for the community as a whole.

Rationale 4: The lack of safe bicycle paths in high-traffic areas is a community hazard affecting a large population of people. Ineffective family coping is appropriate for one family; alterations in nutrition and ineffective communication are not appropriate for the community as a whole.

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Analyzing

Client Need: Safe Effective Care Environment

Client Need Sub:

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Planning

Learning Outcome: LO 02. Contrast the roles of nurses in each community health-care setting.