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Emergency Nursing Pediatric Course

1. An unresponsive 2-year-old child was found by his mother with a bottle labeled "Elavil 50 mg" by his side. Which piece of information is important to obtain from his mother?

- A. The size of the medication bottle.
- B. The expiration date of the medication.
- C. The number of pills left in the bottle.
- D. The person for whom the medication was prescribe.

2. A nurse providing crisis intervention to the family of a seriously ill child can best keep the family informed of the child's condition by:

- A. Placing them in a secluded room.
- B. Referring to their child as "the patient".
- C. Telling the family how they should feel.
- D. Appointing one staff member to communicate with them.

3. A 16-month-old child was an unrestrained front seat passenger in a motor vehicle crash. The chest x-ray reveals multiple rib fractures. These findings suggest what type of injury?

- A. Minor surface injury.
- B. Significant underlying injury.
- C. Significant surface injury.
- D. Minor underlying injury.

4. Which piece of information is most important to know prior to transferring a patient to another facility?

- A. Documentation of the family's health insurance coverage.
- B. Pertinent family health history.
- C. Confirmation of acceptance from the receiving hospital.
- D. Confirmation of a medical diagnosis.

5. A 10-year-old child who was struck by a car has a distended, tense abdomen. The child's heart rate is 144 beats/minute, respirations 24 breaths/minute, and blood pressure 120/80 mm Hg. Capillary refill is more than 3 seconds, and skin is pale and cool. The patient's signs and symptoms suggest:

- A. Obstructive shock.
- B. Distributive shock.
- C. Hypovolemic shock.
- D. Cardiogenic shock.

6. A school-aged child is about to receive stitches. To evaluate his understanding of the procedure, you tell him:

- A. "Young people your age have questions about getting stitches. What are your questions?"
- B. "Don't cry while you are getting the stitches. Be brave like a man."
- C. "You will probably receive 10 stitches. Do you have any questions before we restrain you?"
- D. "Does your cut hurt? Would you like your mommy to hold you?"

7. What is the preferred site for intraosseous access in the infant?

- A. Lateral malleolus
- B. Iliac crest
- C. Proximal femur
- D. Anteromedial tibia

8. An important consideration in the assessment of pain for an adolescent patient is that they:

- A. May deny or minimize their pain when friends visit for fear of losing control.
- B. Have difficulty localizing or describing the pain.
- C. Are unable to use the 1 to 10 scale to report their pain.
- D. Feel that the pain is a punishment for something they did wrong.

9. An 8-month-old infant with pneumonia has severe intercostal and substernal retractions, weak muscle tone, lethargy, and gray skin color. The infant's condition does not improve after bag-mask ventilation. The next step in treatment is most likely to be:

- A. Administration of epinephrine.
- B. Supplemental warming measures.
- C. Rapid sequence intubation.
- D. Administration of albuterol.

10. Which combination of medications is best to have prepared for a pediatric resuscitation?

- A. Dopamine and sodium bicarbonate.
- B. Epinephrine and glucose.
- C. Naloxone and lidocaine.
- D. Pentothal and vecuronium.

11. A 20-day-old infant has a 1-week history of not eating well. The infant has a weak cry and is jittery. Which laboratory test is indicated?

- A. Arterial blood gas.
- B. Finger-stick glucose.
- C. Complete blood count with differential.
- D. Toxicology screen.

12. Which intervention should be performed next if tactile stimulation, positioning, drying, and blow-by oxygen administration do not increase a newborn's heart rate?

- A. Chest compressions.
- B. Umbilical vein cannulation.
- C. Endotracheal intubation.
- D. Bag-mask ventilation.

13. A 10-kg child has deep partial-thickness burns over 35% of the total body surface area. Which evaluation parameter indicates that fluid resuscitation is adequate?

- A. Heart rate of 160 beats/minute.
- B. Respiratory rate of 34 breaths/minute.
- C. Blood pressure of 80/60 mm Hg.
- D. Urine output of 11 ml/hour.

14. A 7-year-old female sustains a minor head injury and did not lose consciousness. She does not respond to commands and groans in response to questions. Which action will quickly determine if her behavior indicates a serious head injury?

- A. Review her medical record for pre-existing developmental problems.
- B. Obtain a head computerized tomography scan.
- C. Conduct a developmental screening test.
- D. Ask the parents if her behavior is unusual.

15. An 8-month-old child presents with purpura, irritability, and a rectal temperature of 39.4°C (102.9°F). An intervention of high priority is:

- A. Encouraging the caregiver to hold and comfort the child.
- B. Monitoring for signs and symptoms of increased intracranial pressure (ICP).
- C. Collecting urine for toxicology screen.
- D. Encouraging oral fluids and food.

16. The Pediatric Assessment Triangle is used to:

- A. Identify all life-threatening conditions that the child presents with.
- B. Perform a complete head-to-toe assessment on the child.
- C. Assess the status of the child's airway only upon arrival in the ED.
- D. Determine the severity of the child's illness or injury using the "across-the-room" assessment.

17. The caregivers of a 6-year-old boy who is brought to the emergency department for abdominal pain should first be asked:

- A. "Are his immunizations current?"
- B. "Has anything happened to him at school recently?"
- C. "What is the reason for the child's visit and how long has he been ill?"
- D. "Has he been complaining of a sore throat or earache?"

18. A 9-month-old infant is crying loudly through the nursing assessment, and the caregiver is becoming distraught. The nurse should ask the caregiver to:

- A. Read a story to the infant.
- B. Offer the infant a pacifier.
- C. Return when the infant is consoled.
- D. Ignore the infant's behavior.

19. During an intubation attempt, the child's heart rate drops to 40 beats/minute. Which intervention is indicated?

- A. Ask the physician to stop the intubation attempt and perform bag-mask ventilation.
- B. Apply cricoid pressure and establish intravenous access.
- C. Inform the physician of the heart rate and ask the physician to intubate faster.
- D. Administer blow-by oxygen and begin chest compressions.

20. A 6-week-old infant is pale, has marked substernal retractions, expiratory grunting, and poor muscle tone. The emergency nurse should first:

- A. Obtain intravenous access.
- B. Apply a pulse oximeter.
- C. Prepare a chest x-ray.
- D. Administer 100% oxygen.

21. The best method to open the airway in an injured child is:

- A. Placing the head and neck in hyperextension.
- B. Using the jaw thrust maneuver.
- C. Placing the head and neck in flexion.
- D. Using the head tilt maneuver.

22. A 4-year-old child with a history of the flu has a heart rate of 80 beats/minute, respirations of 16 breaths/minute, and capillary refill of more than 3 seconds. The proper sequence for nursing interventions would be:

- A. Position the airway, administer 100% oxygen, obtain venous access, and administer 20 ml/kg of an isotonic solution.
- B. Administer 100% oxygen, obtain venous access, administer 0.1 mg/kg of epinephrine 1:10,000, and prepare for endotracheal intubation.
- C. Position the airway, provide bag-mask ventilation, provide synchronized cardioversion, and provide

supplemental warmth

Supplemental warmer.

D. Administer 100% oxygen, prepare for a venous cutdown, administer 20 ml/kg of an isotonic solution, and obtain a chest x-ray.

23. A 3-year-old is transported by prehospital personnel after being struck by a car. The parents are en route. The child is screaming and uncooperative. Which is the best approach while conducting the secondary survey?

- A. Hold the child to comfort him.
- B. Wait for the parent's arrival.
- C. Observe for behavioral pain cues.
- D. Use a doll to demonstrate the examination.

24. Which ocular finding is associated with child maltreatment?

- A. Glaucoma.
- B. Conjunctivitis.
- C. Iritis.
- D. Retinal hemorrhage.

25. A pregnant 18-year-old woman arrives at the emergency department about ready to deliver a full-term infant. She states that she noticed a large amount of dark green fluid the last time she went to the bathroom. During the delivery, the nurse should prepare to:

- A. Dry and warm the infant as soon as is it delivered.
- B. Stimulate and ventilate the infant immediately after delivery.
- C. Suction the mouth and nose of the infant while on the perineum.
- D. Administer blow-by oxygen and rub the back immediately after delivery.