

ATI NURSING CARE OF CHILDREN RN 2019 A PROCTORED EXAM SET 3

HomeScienceMedicinePediatrics

RN Nursing Care of Children Practice 2019 A ATI

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1. A nurse is creating a plan of care for a school-age child who has heart disease and has developed heart failure. Which of the following interventions should the nurse include in the plan?

Provide small, frequent meals for the child.

The metabolic rate of a child who has heart failure is high because of poor cardiac function. Therefore, the nurse should provide small, frequent meals for the child because it helps to conserve energy.

2. A nurse is teaching the parent of an infant who has a Pavlik harness for the treatment of developmental dysplasia of the hip. The nurse should identify that which of the following statements by the parent indicates an understanding of the teaching?

"I will place my infant's diapers under the harness straps."

To prevent soiling of the harness, the parent should apply the infant's diaper under the straps.

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5. A nurse is planning care for a school-age child who is in the oliguric phase of acute kidney injury (AKI) and has a sodium level of 129 mEq/L. Which of the following interventions should the nurse include in the plan?

Initiate seizure precautions for the child.

A sodium level of 129 mEq/L indicates hyponatremia and places the child at increased risk for neurological deficits and seizure activity. The nurse should complete a neurologic assessment and implement seizure precautions to maintain the child's safety.

6. A nurse is assessing a school-age child immediately following a perforated appendix repair. Which of the following findings should the nurse expect?

Absence of peristalsis

The nurse should expect absence of peristalsis immediately following a perforated appendix repair, until the bowel resumes functioning.

7. A nurse is preparing an adolescent for a lumbar puncture. Which of the following actions should the nurse take?

Apply topical analgesic cream to the site 1 hr prior to the procedure.

The nurse should apply a topical analgesic to the lumbar site 1 hr prior to the procedure to decrease the adolescent's pain while the lumbar needle is inserted.

8. A nurse is caring for a school-age child who is receiving cefazolin via intermittent IV bolus. The child suddenly develops diffuse flushing of the skin and angioedema. After discontinuing the medication infusion, which of the following medications should the nurse administer first?

Epinephrine

This child is most likely experiencing an anaphylactic reaction to the cefazolin. According to evidence-based practice, the nurse should first administer epinephrine to treat the anaphylaxis. Epinephrine is a

beta adrenergic agonist that stimulates the heart, causes vasoconstriction of blood vessels in the skin and mucous membranes, and triggers bronchodilation in the lungs.

9. A nurse is teaching the parent of a preschooler about ways to prevent acute asthma attacks. Which of the following statements by the parent indicates an understanding of the teaching?

"I should keep my child indoors when I mow the yard."

The nurse should instruct the parent to keep the preschooler indoors during lawn maintenance or when the pollen count is increased. Guarding against exposure to known allergens found outdoors, such as grass, tree, and weed pollen, will decrease the frequency of the preschooler's asthma attacks.

10. A nurse is providing dietary teaching to the parent of a school-age child who has celiac disease. The nurse should recommend that the parent offer which of the following foods to the child?

White rice

The nurse should recommend that the parent offer white rice to the child because it is a gluten-free food. The nurse should instruct the parent that the child will remain on a lifelong gluten-free diet and the child should not consume oats, rye, barley, or wheat, and sometimes lactose deficiency can be secondary to this disease.

11. A nurse is reviewing the laboratory report of a school-age child who is experiencing fatigue. Which of the following findings should the nurse recognize as an indication of anemia?

Hematocrit 28%

The nurse should recognize that this hematocrit level is below the expected reference range of 32% to 44% for a school-age child. The child can exhibit fatigue, lightheadedness, tachycardia, dyspnea, and pallor due to the decreased oxygen-carrying capacity.

12. A nurse is preparing to collect a sample from a toddler for a sickle-turbidity test. Which of the following actions should the nurse plan to take?

Perform a finger stick.

The nurse should perform a finger stick on a toddler as a component of the sickle-turbidity test. If the test is positive, hemoglobin electrophoresis is required to distinguish between children who have the genetic trait and children who have the disease.

13. A nurse is assessing a school-age child who has meningitis. Which of the following findings is the priority for the nurse to report to the provider?

Petechiae on the lower extremities

The presence of a petechial or purpuric rash on a child who is ill can indicate the presence of meningococemia. This type of rash indicates the greatest risk of serious rapid complications from sepsis and should be reported immediately to the provider.

14. A nurse is assessing an infant who has a ventricular septal defect. Which of the following findings should the nurse expect?

Loud, harsh murmur

The nurse should expect to hear a loud, harsh murmur with a ventricular septal defect due to the left-to-right shunting of blood, which contributes to hypertrophy of the infant's heart muscle.

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15. A nurse is creating a plan of care for an infant who has an epidural hematoma from a head injury. Which of the following interventions should the nurse include in the plan?

Implement seizure precautions for the infant.

An infant who has an epidural hematoma is at great risk for seizure activity. Therefore, the nurse should implement seizure precautions for the child.

16. A nurse is caring for an adolescent who received a kidney transplant. Which of the following findings should the nurse identify as an indication the adolescent is rejecting the kidney?

Serum creatinine 3.0 mg/dL