

# TEST BANK

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



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**Pediatric Primary Care 6th Edition Test Bank by Catherine E. Burns , Ardys M. Dunn , Margaret A. Brady , Nancy Barber Starr , Catherine G. Blosser , Dawn Lee Garzon Maaks**

**Table of Content**

**Unit One: Pediatric Primary Care Foundations**

1. Health Status of Children: Global and Local Perspectives
2. Child and Family Health Assessment
3. Cultural Perspectives for Pediatric Primary Care

**Unit Two: Management of Development**

4. Developmental Management in Pediatric Primary Care
5. Developmental Management of Infants
6. Developmental Management in Early Childhood
7. Developmental Management of School-Age Children
8. Developmental Management of Adolescents

**Unit Three: Approaches to Health Management in Pediatric Primary Care**

9. Introduction to Functional Health Patterns and Health Promotion
10. Breastfeeding
11. Nutrition
12. Elimination Patterns
13. Physical Activity and Sports for Children and Adolescents
14. Sleep and Rest
15. Sexuality
16. Values and Beliefs
17. Role Relationships
18. Self-Perception Issues
19. Coping and Stress Tolerance: Mental Health and Illness
20. Cognitive-Perceptual Disorders: Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder, Learning Problems, Sensory Processing Disorder, Autism Spectrum Disorder, Blindness, and Deafness

## **Unit Four: Approaches to Disease Management**

21. Introduction to Disease Management
22. Prescribing Medications in Pediatrics NEW!
23. Pediatric Pain Management
24. Infectious Diseases and Immunizations
25. Atopic and Rheumatic Disorders
26. Endocrine and Metabolic Disorders
27. Hematologic Disorders
28. Neurologic Disorders
29. Eye Disorders
30. Ear Disorders
31. Cardiovascular Disorders
32. Respiratory Disorders
33. Gastrointestinal Disorders
34. Dental and Oral Disorders
35. Genitourinary Disorders
36. Gynecologic Disorders
37. Dermatologic Disorders
38. Musculoskeletal Disorders
39. Common Injuries
40. Perinatal Conditions
41. Genetic Disorders
42. Environmental Health Issues
43. Complementary Medicine
44. Strategies for Managing a Pediatric Health Care Practice

## 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 as 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