



Name of Nurse: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Testing: \_\_\_\_\_  
Number correct \_\_\_\_\_ / 41 questions = \_\_\_\_\_ %

1. Tylenol liquid is prescribed for a client. The liquid is available as 160mg / 5cc. The dose for the client is 240mg. How many cc's should you give this client?
  - a. 7cc
  - b. 7.5cc
  - c. 6cc
  
2. Which is the best technique for the nurse to use when determining the proper location to give chest compression on an infant?
  - a. Place heel of hand next to index finger of the notch on the sternum.
  - b. Place two hands one-finger width below the notch of the sternum.
  - c. Place 2 fingers just below the nipple line.
  
3. A child receiving Albuterol (Proventil) is receiving it for which effects?
  - a. Decreased infection
  - b. Thinning of secretions
  - c. Relaxing of smooth muscles
  
4. To determine the length of the tube needed to reach the stomach when inserting a Nasal gastric tube, the nurse should:
  - a. Advance the tube until resistance is met
  - b. Advance tube until gastric contents are received
  - c. Measure the distance from the nose to the earlobe to the epigastric area of the abdomen.
  - d. Divide the height of the child by 1/3 and use this length.
  
5. Under the new DPR guidelines – The compression /ventilation ratio for infants and children ages 1-8 for a single rescuer is:
  - a. 30:2
  - b. 15:2
  - c. 5:1
  - d. 20:4
  
6. When administering Phenobarbital to a client, the most important adverse reaction to watch for is:
  - a. Nausea and vomiting
  - b. Respiratory Depression
  - c. Rash
  - d. Severe bronco-spasms
  
7. During a grand mal seizure the nurses should:
  - a. Leave the patient alone because added stimulus will increase the severity of the seizure.
  - b. Protect the patient from injury, turn on side to keep airway clear.
  - c. Start CPR
  - d. Insert small item in mouth to keep from biting tongue.
  
8. A client is receiving Depakene for seizures. The liquid medication is available as 250mg/5cc. The patient's dose is 350mg. How many cc's do you administer?
  - a. 6cc's
  - b. 7cc'
  - c. 7.5cc's
  - d. 8.2cc'c

9. When giving a medication via a Mickey G-Tube the nurse should not:
  - a. Flush the tubing before and after the medication is administered.
  - b. Give the medication directly into the Mickey with a syringe.
  - c. Dissolve the crushed pills as much as possible to avoid clogging the tube.
  - d. Keep the child's head elevated 30 degrees or more.
  
10. A patient's pulse oximeter is reading 86%. In what order should the nurse proceed?
  - a. Call parent or 911
  - b. Check pulse oximeter for correlation =with the heart rate, assess patient for signs and symptoms of respiratory distress. (Check color, breath sounds, ect.)
  - c. Suction patient if available, turn up O2, check for equipment malfunction.
    - i. a, b, c
    - ii. b,a,c
    - iii. b,c,a
  
11. Some children with asthma may only display coughing as their only symptom and may not wheeze.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
12. Patients may stop taking their asthma medications when they are feeling well and are asymptomatic.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
13. When suctioning a patient you should never exceed 10-15 seconds in order to avoid hypoxemia.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
14. Circle all that is true about tracheal suctioning:
  - a. When withdrawing the suction catheter you should apply intermittent suction.
  - b. Inserting the suction catheter as far as possible each time will ensure proper removal of all secretions.
  - c. Apply suction upon insertion and removal of suction catheter.
  - d. A catheter that has been used to clear nasal or oral secretions should not be used for tracheal suctioning.
  
15. Some appropriate toys for a toddler age 12-23 months would be:
  - a. Coloring book, Play-doh
  - b. Stacking toys, simple puzzles, hidden object toys.
  - c. Video Games
  - d. Jacks
  
16. If a child is taking Digoxin, which nursing action is important in order to detect signs of toxicity?
  - a. Monitor for increased thirst.
  - b. Monitor temperature.
  - c. Monitor Heart Rate.
  - d. Monitor bowel movements
  
17. It is important to select the right sized cuff for measuring blood pressure due to:
  - a. A cuff too small will lead to falsely elevated blood pressures.
  - b. A cuff too large will lead to falsely low blood pressures
  - c. There is no difference with either.
  
18. When checking for a pulse on an infant, you should palpate at the:
  - a. Carotid Pulse site
  - b. Brachial Pulse site
  - c. Radial Pulse site
  - d. Pedal-Dorsalis Pulse site

19. While taking care of your diabetic patient, you notice that she is becoming irritable, shaky and confused. This could be a sign of:
  - a. High Blood sugar
  - b. Low Blood sugar
20. Which is the appropriate intervention for the above situation.
  - a. Administer insulin
  - b. Check blood glucose and have client drink a glass of orange juice.
  - c. Encourage client to take a nap
21. It is important to document frequently on your clients behalf because:
  - a. If it is not written you did not do it.
  - b. To assist the client in keeping the skilled nursing service through the state.
  - c. To protect your home, license and belongings from negligence law suits.
  - d. To demonstrate that you are performing skilled interventions, judgments and evaluations on a regular basis.
  - e. That you're obtaining a nursing license was not a fluke.
  - f. All of the above.
22. It is unlikely that the parents of children sent home on ventilators understand how to care for their children.
  - a. True
  - b. False
23. If a child has a tracheostomy, it is inserted into:
  - a. Pharynx
  - b. Larynx
  - c. Trachea
  - d. Bronchus
24. The heater unit on a ventilator controls all but:
  - a. The humidity of the air delivered
  - b. Warms the air delivered
  - c. Helps control the client's temperature.
25. What separates the chest cavity from the abdominal cavity?
  - a. Rib cage
  - b. Sternum
  - c. Diaphragm
  - d. Bronchioles
26. What key element is missing from a premature child that predisposes them to respiratory difficulties?
  - a. Oxygen
  - b. Nitrogen
  - c. Surfactant
  - d. Calcium
27. Too much hydrogen in the blood causes acidosis?
  - a. True
  - b. False
28. You can never get too much oxygen.
  - a. True
  - b. False

29. Oxygen exchange takes place in the:
- Air
  - Bronchus
  - Alveoli
  - Liver
30. Before suctioning you should always:
- Tell the client you going to do so.
  - Give them some extra breaths to increase their oxygen levels.
  - Insure all needed equipment is readily available.
  - All of the above.
31. Controlled ventilation delivers a preset volume or pressure regardless of the patient's inspiratory effort.
- True
  - False
32. Assist controlled ventilation delivers the preset volume or pressure in response to the patient's inspiratory effort and will initiate a breath if the client does not breathe within a prescribed amount of time.
- True
  - False
33. FIO2 represents:
- Forced air
  - Frequency of respirations
  - Percentage of oxygen
  - Rate of respirations
34. Most children use their accessory muscles to breath under normal breathing patterns.
- True
  - False
35. When changing a trach tube of your young client you should.
- Place a towel under the neck to hyperextend the neck.
  - Insure that the trach and all needed equipment is in immediate proximity.
  - Have help present.
  - All of the above.
36. Your client, a two-year-old preemie had 200cc of gastric content when you aspirated the gastric tube prior to the next feeding. You should.
- Replace the solution into the stomach.
  - Hold the next feeding.
  - Throw away the volume and start next feeding
  - Determine what the gastric content is.
    - a, b,d
    - b, c, d
    - a,b,c
    - a,c,d
37. After suctioning a client's trach, it is acceptable to suction their mouth / nose and save the catheter for the next time suctioning is needed.
- True
  - False

38. Match the following abbreviations to the terms below:

TPR ROM R SOB I&O L cc QID HS S STAT Hx PROM c TID Q AC Wt PRN w/c PC NPO PT  
CVA D/C C/O Fx Dx Ht PO

Weight \_\_\_ Nothing by Mouth \_\_\_ After Meals: \_\_\_ Short of Breath: \_\_\_ Three times Day \_\_\_ Range of Motion: \_\_\_  
Cerebral Vascular Accident: \_\_\_ Four times a day: \_\_\_ Temperature, Pulse, Respiration: \_\_\_ Intake & Output: \_\_\_  
As needed: \_\_\_ Hour of Sleep: \_\_\_ Passive Range of Motion: \_\_\_ Cubic Centimeter: \_\_\_ Physical Therapy: \_\_\_  
Height: \_\_\_ Right: \_\_\_ Fracture: \_\_\_ Immediately: \_\_\_ Complains of: \_\_\_ Discontinue: \_\_\_ Left: \_\_\_  
Without: \_\_\_ Every: \_\_\_ Wheelchair: \_\_\_ History: \_\_\_ Before Meals: \_\_\_ Diagnosis: \_\_\_ By Mouth: \_\_\_

39. Nurse should instruct a client / family members who is taking benadryl (diphenhydramine hydrochloride) of which of the following:

- a. Avoid activities that require alertness
- b. Limit sun exposure
- c. Increase dietary calcium
- d. Exercise daily

40. You are caring for a client with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) and you observe oxygen being delivered to the client at 4 liters/min via nasal cannula. Which of the following are true?

- a. Flow rate is acceptable
- b. Flow rate is too high
- c. Flow rate is too low
- d. Client should not be receiving oxygen at all

41. Your client is taking phenobarbital, what precautions should you take specific to this medication.

- a. Insure client takes enough fluids in to prevent constipation
- b. Provide protection or sunscreen if going out on a sunny day.
- c. Monitor for disturbed sleep patterns.
- d. Assist with ambulation to insure stability.