

Teratogens, FAS, NOWS
Class Preparation
Nursing 201: Nursing Care of Special Populations

1. Teratogens cause less harm in the first trimester because the fetus is so small.

TRUE

FALSE

2. Smoke exposure in utero increases newborns risk of asthma and ear infections.

TRUE

FALSE

3. Severity of newborn withdrawal symptoms is affected by the type of substance used.

TRUE

FALSE

4. A neonatal toxicology test of meconium can identify exposure to teratogens.

TRUE

FALSE

5. Medications can be prescribed to manage newborns suffering from neonatal withdrawal.

TRUE

FALSE

6. When caring for a newborn in withdrawal the nurse can use a pacifier, swaddling, and dim lighting to soothe.

TRUE

FALSE

7. There is no objective form of measurement to assess a newborn's severity of withdrawal.

TRUE

FALSE

8. Identify the facial features that this child with FAS possesses.



1. Short palpebral fissures (small eye openings)
2. Smooth philtrum
3. Thin upper lip