

Teratogens, FAS, NWS
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.



-This child has a smooth philtrum (little to no groove between the nose and upper lip), a thin upper lip, and short palpebral fissures (the horizontal eye openings are shorter than average).