

1.

According to the Erikson's theory, which stage in a young adult describes the development of the sense of caring for others?

- 1 Initiative versus guilt
- 2 Integrity versus despair
- 3 Intimacy versus isolation
- 4 Identity versus role confusion

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✓ Correct

The development of a sense of caring for others in a young adult occurs at the stage of intimacy versus isolation. During the initiative versus guilt stage, a child likes to pretend and try out new roles. At the integrity versus despair stage, many older adults view their lives with a sense of satisfaction. During the identity versus role confusion stage, a child's identity development begins with the goal of achieving some perspective or direction.

Test-Taking Tip: Sometimes the reading of a question in the middle or toward the end of an exam may trigger your mind with the answer or provide an important clue to an earlier question.

2.

According to Kohlberg's theory, which stage comes before the society-maintaining orientation stage?

- 1 Social contract orientation
- 2 Good boy-nice girl orientation
- 3 Instrumental relativist orientation
- 4 Punishment and obedience orientation

2.

According to Kohlberg's theory, which stage comes before the society-maintaining orientation stage?

Incorrect

1

Social contract orientation

✓ Correct

2

Good boy-nice girl orientation

3

Instrumental relativist orientation

4

Punishment and obedience orientation

According to Kohlberg's theory, the "good boy-nice girl orientation" phase (stage 3) occurs before the "society-maintaining orientation" phase (stage 4). "Social contract orientation" is the fifth stage. "Instrumental relativist orientation" is the second stage.

3.

The parents of a preschooler are worried, because the child is often seen talking to imaginary friends. The parents admit that they often scold the child for such behavior. Of what does the nurse inform the parents?

1

"The child may develop severe psychological problems."

2

"You must involve the child in some spiritual activities."

3

"There may be some neurologic or developmental issue."

4

"The behavior is normal at this age and it will help counter loneliness."

3.

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"You must involve the child in some spiritual activities."

3

"There may be some neurologic or developmental issue."

✓ Correct

4

"The behavior is normal at this age and it will help counter loneliness."

[Sometimes children create imaginary friends](#) to help counter the feelings of loneliness. Therefore the nurse should tell the parents that it is a normal behavior. Speaking to imaginary friends is a habit that children overcome later in life and, therefore, there is no risk for developing any psychological problems. It is not necessary to involve the child in any spiritual activity if the parents do not desire to do so. A neurologic problem is suspected if the child exhibits jerking movements or experiences fainting spells.

4.

The nurse is teaching a group of parents about the side effects of vaccines. Which side effect should the nurse include in teaching about the Haemophilus influenzae (Hib) vaccine?

- 1 Lethargy
- 2 Urticaria
- 3 Generalized rash
- 4 Low-grade fever

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✓ Correct

The Hib vaccine may cause a low-grade fever. Lethargy is not expected. Urticaria is more likely to occur with the tetanus and pertussis vaccines. There may be a mild reaction at the injection site, but a generalized rash is not expected.

Sorry guys! I got excited by the Turner Syndrome question because my beautiful, wonderful girl has Turner Syndrome. So, I forgot to copy the question. But look!!! I got it right!!!

5.

Which symptoms present in a child indicate Turner syndrome? Select all that apply.

- ✓ Correct 1 Webbed neck
- 2 Impaired language
- 3 Tall stature with long legs
- ✓ Correct 4 Low position of posterior hairline
- ✓ Correct 5 Shield-shaped chest with wide space between the nipples

[Turner syndrome](#) is a chromosomal abnormality seen in females in which an X chromosome is partly or completely absent. The clinical manifestations of Turner syndrome include a webbed neck, low posterior hairline, and shield-shaped chest with wide space between the nipples. Impaired language skills are seen in clients with triple X or superfemale syndrome. The client with Turner syndrome has short stature. Tall stature with long legs is a finding in Klinefelter syndrome.

A lot of spontaneous abortions are Turner Syndrome babies. They are also prone to coarctation of the aorta, ptosis of the eyelid, short digits, and kidney disease. They have XO chromosomes instead of XX. They can be a mosaic. For instance, Alli is 92% XX and only 8% XO. That is why she is healthy and beautiful and fabulous... because she has so many XX vs XO. They will have gonadal dysgenesis, meaning they most likely produce sex hormones on their own. They can carry a baby from an egg donor. But it is recommended they not get pregnant on their own (strongly recommended). They need growth hormone treatment to help with the short stature.

6.

A nurse is caring for an infant with Down syndrome. What does the nurse recall as the most common serious anomaly associated with this disorder?

- 1 Renal disease
- 2 Hepatic defects
- 3 Congenital heart disease
- 4 Endocrine gland malfunction

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✓ Correct

Many children with Down syndrome have cardiac anomalies, most often ventricular septal defects, which can be life threatening. Renal disease, hepatic defects, and endocrine gland malfunction are not characteristic findings in children with Down syndrome.

7.

A 6-week-old infant grasps a rattle placed in the hand. The parent is impressed with this skill. What should the nurse teach the parent about this behavior?

✓ Correct

- 1 This is the palmar grasp reflex and is expected at this age.
- 2 This is the pincer grasp, which disappears within several months.
- 3 Grasping is a voluntary behavior usually observed in older infants.
- 4 Grasping is an atypical behavior, and further evaluation is required.

[The palmar grasp reflex is expected at 6 weeks of age](#), begins to fade at 2 months, and disappears by 4 months. The pincer grasp is a fine motor voluntary behavior that begins around 8 months of age. Grasping is involuntary behavior; it is a reflex response that is not expected in older infants. The palmar grasp reflex is typical, not atypical, for a 6-week-old infant.

8.

The nurse is using Piaget's theory to assess the cognitive development in a child. What is most likely to be the age of the child who has reached a developmental milestone by grasping the concept of conservation of numbers for the first time?

- 1 5 years
- 2 7 years
- 3 9 years
- 4 12 years

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- 2 7 years
- 3 9 years
- 4 12 years

Incorrect

There appears to be a developmental sequence in children's capacity to conserve matter. Children usually grasp conservation of numbers between the ages of 5 and 6 years. So, in this scenario, the child who is most likely to have grasped the concept of conservation of numbers for the first time is likely to 5 years old. Conservation of liquids, mass, and length usually is accomplished at about ages 6 to 7 years old. Conservation of weight is understood sometime later, around ages 9 to 10 years old. The child begins to understand conservation of volume or displacement last, between ages 9 and 12 years old.

Test-Taking Tip: Come to your test prep with a positive attitude about yourself, your nursing knowledge, and your test-taking abilities. A positive attitude is achieved through self-confidence gained by effective study.

9.

At which stage of development should the nurse anticipate that pediatric clients will begin to show differences in play activities that are related to gender?

- 1 Preschool
- 2 Adolescence
- 3 Late school-age
- 4 Early school-age

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Incorrect

During the late school-age years, the nurse should anticipate that pediatric clients will begin to show differences in play activities that are related to gender. There will be very few differences in play activities related to gender during the preschool stage of development. Adolescence involves different social, not play, activities related to gender. The early school-age client will exhibit the same types of play activities related to gender as the preschool-age child.

10.

An infant is admitted to the neonatal intensive care unit with exstrophy of the bladder. What covering should the nurse use to protect the exposed area?

- 1 Loose diaper
- 2 Dry gauze dressing
- 3 Moist sterile dressing
- 4 Petroleum jelly gauze pad

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The bladder membrane is exposed; it must remain moist and, as much as possible, sterile. A loose diaper and a dry gauze dressing will each allow the exposed membrane to dry out, increasing the risk for infection. Petroleum jelly will adhere to the membrane, resulting in trauma.

11.

According to Piaget's theory of cognitive development, what is the correct order of a child's activities?

1. The child develops egocentrism and animism. ^ v
2. The child is able to describe a process without actually doing it. ^ v
3. The child develops action pattern for dealing with the environment. ^ v
4. The child demonstrates feelings and behaviors characterized by self-consciousness. ^ v

Oops! Sorry!!

11.

According to Piaget's theory of cognitive development, what is the correct order of a child's activities?

Incorrect

1. The child develops egocentrism and animism.

Incorrect

2. The child demonstrates feelings and behaviors characterized by self-consciousness.

Incorrect

3. The child develops action pattern for dealing with the environment.

Incorrect

4. The child is able to describe a process without actually doing it.

During the first period (the sensorimotor stage), a child develops an action pattern for dealing with the environment. During the second period (known as the preoperational stage), a child develops egocentrism in that they see objects and persons from only his or her point of view. During this stage, children also demonstrate animism, in which they personify objects. During the next stage (concrete operations stage), a child is able to describe a process without actually doing it. During the last period (formal operations stage), a child demonstrates feelings and behavior characterized by self-consciousness.

Test-Taking Tip: In this Question Type, you are asked to prioritize (put in order) the options presented. For example, you might be asked the steps of performing an action or skill such as those involved in medication administration.

12.

A 1-month-old infant with hydrocephalus is scheduled to have surgery for the insertion of a ventriculoperitoneal shunt. What is the primary focus of nursing interventions for this infant?

- 1 Maintaining a satisfactory comfort level to limit crying
- 2 Applying bandages to the infant's head to protect it from injury
- 3 Establishing a fixed feeding schedule to ensure appropriate hydration
- 4 Providing play objects to maintain age-appropriate stimulation for the child

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Preventing crying will avoid sudden increases in intracranial pressure. Applying head bandages is inappropriate and unnecessary. Young infants, especially those with hydrocephalus, tolerate a demand schedule better, and it may diminish the possibility of vomiting. Providing toys is inappropriate for a 1-month-old infant.

Test-Taking Tip: Read every word of each question and option before responding to the item. Glossing over the questions just to get through the examination quickly can cause you to misread or misinterpret the real intent of the question.

1.

For what additional defect should the nurse assess an infant with exstrophy of the bladder?

- 1 Imperforate anus
- 2 Absence of one kidney
- 3 Congenital heart disease
- 4 Pubic bone malformation

1.

For what additional defect should the nurse assess an infant with exstrophy of the bladder?

Incorrect

1 Imperforate anus

2 Absence of one kidney

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✓ Correct

4 Pubic bone malformation

The pubic bone and the bladder form during the same period of embryonic development. Imperforate anus, absence of a kidney, and congenital heart disease are not associated with exstrophy of the bladder.

Test-Taking Tip: Look for answers that focus on the client or are directed toward feelings.

2.

A nurse is caring for an infant who has just undergone myelomeningocele repair. What should the nursing plan of care include?

1 Maintaining a supine position

2 Monitoring for cerebrospinal fluid leakage

3 Teaching clean catheterizations to parents

4 Applying sterile moist dressings to the incision

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Leakage of cerebrospinal fluid indicates incomplete closure of the defect and must be reported. The supine position is contraindicated, because it places pressure on the surgical site. Teaching clean catheterization is not appropriate at this time. Moist dressings are applied before surgery, not after, to prevent drying of the sac.

3.

An infant is found to have developmental dysplasia of the hip (DDH) 6 weeks after birth. The parents ask a nurse at the clinic why their infant must be restrained in a harness at such an early age. How should the nurse respond?

- 1 Infants are easier to manage in a harness than are toddlers.
- 2 Mobility will be delayed if correction is postponed until later.
- 3 Adduction devices cannot be used as effectively after the toddler age.
- 4 Infants' hip joints are cartilaginous, allowing molding of the acetabulum.

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- Incorrect** 2 Mobility will be delayed if correction is postponed until later.
- 3 Adduction devices cannot be used as effectively after the toddler age.
- ✓ Correct** 4 Infants' hip joints are cartilaginous, allowing molding of the acetabulum.

The cartilaginous nature of infants' hip joints is the basis for the use of [abduction devices \(e.g., Pavlik harness\)](#) when the infant is very young. Although an infant is easier to manage in a harness than is a toddler, the main reason for the use of a harness so early in life is the easy moldability of the bones at this age. Traction may be used before surgery to correct contractures; these treatments are more traumatic than the harness, which is applied before the infant can walk. Hip dysplasia is usually not painful and does not limit ambulation for the young child. Abduction, not adduction, devices are used; abduction devices are ineffective by the time the child reaches the toddler age.

STUDY TIP: Enhance your time-management abilities by designing a study program that best suits your needs and current daily routines by considering issues such as the following: (1) Amount of time needed; (2) Amount of time available; (3) "Best" time to study; (4) Time for emergencies and relaxation.

4.

Which action related to gender is often expected in regards to socialization for school-age girls within the community setting?

- 1 Expressing feelings openly
- 2 Being insensitive to others
- 3 Trying out for the football team at school
- 4 Taking the most challenging classes in school

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- 1 Expressing feelings openly
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Health professionals have long been aware that boys and girls are socialized differently by parents and teachers. [Girls are encouraged to express their emotions](#) openly. Girls are also expected to be sensitive and responsive to others. Girls are often ostracized if they want to play a sport that is historically associated with the male gender, such as football. Taking the most challenging classes in school is an expectation for males, not females.

5.

On a routine visit to the pediatric clinic, the mother of a 6-week-old infant tells the nurse that her baby has the "cutest little folds on her legs, two on one side, and three on the other." What might this sign indicate?

- 1 Hip dysplasia
- 2 Neonatal obesity
- 3 Slipped epiphysis
- 4 Talipes equinovarus

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Asymmetrical hip and thigh folds are indicative of [developmental dysplasia of the hip](#); they are caused by upward and outward displacement of the femoral head on the affected side. Extra folds are bilateral if the infant is obese. A slipped epiphysis is found in the school-age child; it is characterized by a limp and pain in the leg. Clubfoot is a deformity of the foot, not the hip.

6.

Which is a common attribute that the nurse assesses in an "easy" child?

- 1 Passive resistance
- 2 Predictable habits
- 3 Intense mood expressions
- 4 Slow adaptation to change

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✓ Correct

The nurse anticipates that the "easy" child will have predictable habits. Passive resistance is a trait assessed in the "slow to warm up" child. Intense mood expressions and slow adaptation to change are characteristics of the "difficult" child.

7.

A mother arrives in the emergency department with her severely dehydrated infant. After being treated aggressively, the infant is rehydrated and ready to be discharged. What is the priority concern that the nurse should include in the discharge teaching plan for the mother?

- 1 Importance of a well-balanced diet
- 2 Signs of dehydration in infants
- 3 The need for cleanliness of feeding utensils
- 4 Effect of antibiotics on viral gastroenteritis

7.

A mother arrives in the emergency department with her severely dehydrated infant. After being treated aggressively, the infant is rehydrated and ready to be discharged. What is the priority concern that the nurse should include in the discharge teaching plan for the mother?

Incorrect

1

Importance of a well-balanced diet

✓ Correct

2

Signs of dehydration in infants

3

The need for cleanliness of feeding utensils

4

Effect of antibiotics on viral gastroenteritis

It is most important for the mother to learn that immediate treatment is necessary for an infant with vomiting or diarrhea. Because infants have a greater proportion of body fluid to tissue than adults, they cannot maintain fluid balance in the event of a large loss of fluid through vomiting or diarrhea. An infant's diet consists almost totally of milk; teaching the mother about a well-balanced diet is irrelevant at this time. Although cleanliness is important, diarrhea may occur despite cleanliness. Antibiotics are not administered for viral gastroenteritis.

8.

What gross motor skill is observed in children between 8 and 10 months old?

1

The child can creep on his or her hands and knees.

2

The child has predominant inborn reflexes.

3

The child can sit alone without any kind of support.

4

The child can bear his or her weight on forearms when prone.

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3

The child can sit alone without any kind of support.

4

The child can bear his or her weight on forearms when prone.

A [child between 8 and 10 months old](#) can creep on his or her hands and knees. A child between birth and 1 month old has predominant inborn reflexes. A child between 6 and 8 months old can sit alone without support. A child between 2 and 4 months old can bear his or her weight on his or her forearms when in the prone position.

9.

How can a nurse best soothe a hospitalized infant who appears to be in pain?

- 1 Feeding the infant
- 2 Holding the infant
- 3 Playing soft music in the room
- 4 Providing a quiet environment

9.

How can a nurse best soothe a hospitalized infant who appears to be in pain?

Incorrect

1 Feeding the infant

✓ Correct

2 Holding the infant

3 Playing soft music in the room

4 Providing a quiet environment

Physical contact provides security for a distressed infant. Feeding to provide comfort is not always an option because the infant may have been fed recently, may be anorexic, or may be on nothing-by-mouth status. Music or a quiet environment may not always have a calming influence; often infants are not aware of the environment.

STUDY TIP: Focus your study time on the common health problems that nurses most frequently encounter.

10.

The parents of an infant ask a nurse why their baby is not receiving the measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine at the same time that other immunizations are being given. What explanation should the nurse give about why the MMR vaccine is administered at 12 to 15 months of age?

- 1 There is an increased risk of side effects in infants.
- 2 Maternal antibodies provide immunity for about 1 year.
- 3 It interferes with the effectiveness of vaccines given during infancy.
- 4 There are rare instances of these infections occurring during the first year of life.

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✓ Correct

Maternal antibodies to measles, mumps, and rubella infection persist in the infant until approximately 15 months of age. Side effects are no more common among infants than in toddlers. The measles vaccination does not interfere with the effectiveness of other vaccines. Although the measles, mumps, and rubella do occasionally occur after the administration of the MMR vaccine during the first year of life, the vaccine is not given during this time because of the presence of maternal antibodies.

Test-Taking Tip: Reread the question if the answers do not seem to make sense, because you may have missed words such as not or except.

11.

Which type of relationship is most important to the school-age child?

- 1 Same-sex peer relationships
- 2 Opposite-sex peer relationship
- 3 Same-sex parental relationship
- 4 Opposite-sex parental relationship

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✓ Correct

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- 2 Opposite-sex peer relationship
- 3 Same-sex parental relationship
- 4 Opposite-sex parental relationship

[Same-sex peer relationships](#) are important to the school-age child. Opposite-sex peer relationships become important during adolescence. Parental relationships vary during this stage of development.

12.

A nurse is caring for a 9-month-old infant with gluten-induced enteropathy. What common term for this disorder should the nurse use when discussing the infant's diagnosis with the parents?

- 1 Megacolon
- 2 Celiac disease
- 3 Cystic fibrosis
- 4 Intussusception

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- 4 Intussusception

✓ Correct

Celiac disease, celiac sprue, and gluten-sensitive enteropathy are terms used interchangeably for the same pathophysiologic process. Aganglionic megacolon, also referred to as Hirschsprung disease, is characterized by chronic constipation; it is not a gluten-induced enteropathy. Although similar to celiac disease in many of its clinical manifestations, cystic fibrosis is an inherited disorder characterized by increased viscosity of mucous gland secretions throughout the body, not a gluten-induced enteropathy. Intussusception is an intestinal anomaly that causes invagination or telescoping of one portion of the intestine into another; it is an acute problem rather than a chronic disorder and is not a gluten-induced enteropathy.