

LVN-RN Practice Questions



2. The nurse is caring for a newborn with hypospadias. His parents ask if circumcision is an option. Which is the nurse's best response?

A. "Circumcision is a fading practice and is contraindicated in most children."

B. "Circumcision in children with hypospadias is recommended because it helps prevent infection."

C. "Circumcision is an option, but it cannot be done at this time."

D. "Circumcision can never be performed in a child with hypospadias. "

Pediculosis Capitus (head lice) - True/False

- Lice can live 48 hours on your hat or shirt?
 - True
- Lice prefer living behind your ears and at the nape of your neck but can be found anywhere on the scalp.
 - True
- RID or NIX shampoo alone will get rid of lice.
 - False

Practice Questions

Diminished pulses in the lower extremities are found in _____.

- A. Tetralogy of Fallot
- B. Coarctation of the Aorta
- C. Ventricular Septal Defect
- D. Kawasaki's Disease

Practice Questions

What percentage of ventricular septal defects will close spontaneously?

- A. 10%-25%
- B. 20%-60%
- C. 30%-50%
- D. 50%-60%

Practice Questions

Which acquired cardiac defect requires prophylactic treatment with antibiotics (preferably penicillin) after the acute phase of the illness?

- A. Kawasaki's Disease
- B. Rheumatic Fever
- C. Infective Carditis
- D. Coarctation of the Aorta

Practice Questions

Preventing coronary artery damage is the primary goal for which of the following?

- A. Coarctation of the Aorta
- B. Rheumatic Fever
- C. Kawasaki's Disease
- D. Ventricular Septal Defect

Practice Questions

Which is the high pressure side of the heart?

A. Left

B. Right

Practice Questions

Acute, possibly life-threatening, episodes of cyanosis is most characteristic of which of the following?

- A. Ventricular Septal Defect
- B. Atrial Septal Defect
- C. Rheumatic Fever
- D. Tetralogy of Fallot

Practice Questions

Exertional chest pain, shortness of breath and syncope are characteristic of _____.

- A. Coarctation of the Aorta
- B. Ventricular Septal Defect
- C. Aortic Stenosis
- D. Tetralogy of Fallot

Practice Questions

A young child with Tetralogy of Fallot may assume a posturing position as a compensatory mechanism. The position automatically assumed by the child is

- A. the low Fowler position
- B. the prone position
- C. the supine position
- D. the squatting position

Practice Questions

Surgical repair for Patent Ductus Arteriosus (PDA) is done to prevent the complication of

- A. pulmonary infection
- B. right-to-left shunt of blood
- C. decreased workload on left side of heart
- D. increased pulmonary vascular congestion

Practice Questions

A diagnosis of rheumatic fever is being ruled out for a child. Which lab test is the most reliable?

- A. Throat Culture
- B. C-reactive protein (CRP)
- C. Antistreptolysin-O (ASO) titer
- D. Elevated white blood count (WBC)
- E. Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR)

Practice Questions

Which of the following heart defects causes hypoxemia and cyanosis because desaturated venous blood is entering the systemic circulation?

- A. Coarctation of the Aorta
- B. Atrial Septal Defect
- C. Patent Ductus Arteriosus
- D. Tetralogy of Fallot

Practice Questions

Therapeutic management of the child with rheumatic fever includes:

- A. Administration of penicillin
- B. Avoidance of salicylates (aspirin)
- C. strict bed rest for 4 to 6 weeks
- D. administration of corticosteroids if chorea develops

Practice Questions

Differences in blood pressure between the upper and lower extremities may indicate the congenital heart defect called

- A. Patent Ductus Arteriosus
- B. Aortic Stenosis
- C. Tetralogy of Fallot
- D. Coarctation of the Aorta

Practice Questions

Ventricular Septal Defect has the following blood flow pattern:

- A. Mixed blood flow
- B. Increased pulmonary blood flow
- C. Decreased pulmonary blood flow
- D. Obstruction to blood flow from ventricles

A parent of a school-age child with GH deficiency asks the nurse how long his child will need to take injections for his growth delay. Which of the following is an appropriate response by the nurse?

1. "Injections are usually continued until age 10 for girls and age 12 for boys."
2. Injections continue until your child reaches the fifth percentile on the growth chart."
3. "Injections should be continued until there is evidence of epiphyseal closure."
4. "The injections will need to be administered throughout your child's entire life."

A nurse is caring for an infant who has a myelomeningocele. Which of the following should the nurse include in the preoperative plan of care?

- A. Assist the mother with cuddling the infant
- B. Assess the infant's temperature rectally
- C. Place the infant in a supine position
- D. Apply a sterile, moist dressing on the sac