

# Practice Questions

Diminished pulses in the lower extremities are found in which cardiac defect?

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

# Practice Questions

Which drug classes would be used to improve cardiac function in the pediatric patient with congestive heart failure? Select all that apply.

- A. Beta-Lactam Antibiotic
- B. Digitalis Glycosides
- C. Antipyretic
- D. Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme (ACE) Inhibitor

# 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

Digoxin is used to treat pediatric cardiac patients by doing what?

- A. Improve cardiac function
- B. Decrease accumulated fluid
- C. Decrease cardiac demands
- D. Improve oxygenation

# 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

A heart that can't pump enough blood systemically to meet the body's demand for energy is a simple definition for what?

- A. Ventricular Septal Defect
- B. Congestive Heart Failure
- C. Infective Carditis
- D. Rheumatic Fever

# Practice Questions

Preventing coronary artery damage is the primary goal for which cardiac defect?

- 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 defect?

- 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 which defect?

- 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. What is the position automatically assumed by the child?

- 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 which complication?

- 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

What is an early sign of congestive heart failure that the nurse should recognize?

- A. Tachypnea
- B. Bradycardia
- C. Inability to sweat
- D. Increased urinary output

# 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 procedure uses high-frequency sound waves obtained by a transducer to produce an image of cardiac structures?

- A. Echocardiography
- B. Electrophysiology
- C. Electrocardiography
- D. Cardiac Catheterization

# Practice Questions

Which heart defect 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 what?

- 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

Which type of cardiac disorders occur after birth and result from factors such as infection, autoimmune responses, environmental factors, and familial tendencies.

- A. Inherited
- B. Congenital
- C. Acquired
- D. Genetic

# Practice Questions

Which valve is located between the right atrium and the right ventricle.

- A. Aortic
- B. Tricuspid
- C. Mitral
- D. Pulmonic

# Practice Questions

Which valve is located between the left atrium and the left ventricle.

- A. Aortic
- B. Tricuspid
- C. Mitral
- D. Pulmonic

# Practice Questions

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

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

# Practice Questions

Which medication is an angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor?

- A. Furosemide (Lasix)
- B. Captopril (Capoten)
- C. Chlorothiazide (Diuril)
- D. Spironolactone (Aldactone)

# Practice Questions

What is a common sign of digoxin toxicity?

- A. Seizures
- B. Vomiting
- C. Bradypnea
- D. Tachycardia

# Practice Questions

Ventricular Septal Defect has which blood flow pattern?

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