



Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases: Nationally Notifiable Sexually Transmitted Infections

- CDC identifies the following as nationally notifiable
 - Gonorrhea
 - HIV infection
 - Syphilis

Health Promotion of Toddlers (1-3 years): Reportable Findings

- Language is less than 50 words by the age of 2 years old
- Does not imitate previously seen activities
- Cannot stand on one foot or jump across the floor and off a chair using both feet

Immunizations: Teaching About Initial Immunization for a 12-Month-old Infant

- Hepatitis A
- MMR
- Varicella

Psychosocial Issues of Infants, Children, and Adolescents: Planning Care for a Child Who Has Autism Spectrum Disorder

- Decrease environmental stimuli
- Assist with nutritional needs.
- Introduce child to new situations slowly
- Monitor behavior changes

Cognitive and Sensory Impairments: Facilitating Communication With a Child Who Has Hearing Loss

- Encourage socialization and use of aids in order to promote independence
- Promote speech development and use of cued speech (talking with the hands)
- Use sign language or interpreter if appropriate

Complications of Infants: Teaching About Meal Planning for a Toddler Who Has Phenylketonuria

- Place newborn on formula low in phenylalanine
- Intake should be 20-30 mg phenylalanine per kg per day
- Consult with registered dietician

Hematologic Disorders: Interventions for Sickle Cell Crisis

- Exchange transfusions replace the sickled blood cells with normal blood cells
- Provide intense hydration therapy while monitoring fluid and electrolytes
- Treat mild to moderate pain with acetaminophen or ibuprofen
- Apply warm packs to painful joints

Cardiovascular Disorders: Evaluating Parent Understanding of Digoxin Administration

- Give water following administration to prevent tooth decay
- If a dose is missed, do not give an extra dose, or increase the next dose
- Keep in a locked medicine cabinet

Immunizations: Contraindication for Receiving the Measles, Mumps, and Rubella Vaccine

- Anaphylactic reaction to previous dose or components such as gelatin or neomycin
- Pregnancy
- Immunosuppression

Physical Assessment Findings: Identifying Reportable Findings

- Temperature higher than 99.5 F
- Newborn RR <30 or >60
- Ear auricles are not aligned
- Misshapen eyes

Health Promotions of Preschoolers (3-6): Assessing for Lead Poisoning

- Screening should be done using a blood lead test
- Main purpose is to identify asymptomatic lead poisoned children

- Children's lead levels increase most rapidly at 6-12 months and peak at 18-24 months

GI Structural and Inflammatory Disorders: Planning Postoperative Care for Meckel Diverticulum

- Assess respiratory status and maintain airway
- Provide supplemental oxygen as prescribed
- Administer analgesics for pain as prescribed

Acute Infectious Gastrointestinal Disorders: Expected Findings for Severe Dehydration

- Mild: Cap refill is normal, mucous membranes are normal, anterior fontanel is normal
- Moderate: Cap refill will be between 2-4 seconds
- Severe: Tented skin sunken fontanel, dry mucous membranes

Acute Infectious Gastrointestinal Disorders: Expected Findings of Gastroenteritis

- Dehydration
- Nausea and vomiting
- Abdominal cramps
- Diarrhea

Hematologic Disorders: Planning Care for a Child Who is Experiencing Sickle Cell Crisis

- Promote rest to decrease O₂ consumption
- Administer oxygen as prescribed
- Provide hydration therapy
- Administer blood products
- Treat infection

Cardiovascular Disorders: Identifying the Location of a Patent Ductus Arteriosus

- Opening between the aorta and the pulmonary artery
- Repaired thoracoscopically
- Diuretics such as furosemide are often administered

Blood Neoplasms: Identifying Effective Treatment for a Child Who Has Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia

- Provide frequent oral care with a disposable soft bristled toothbrush
- Offer foods that are soft and bland
- Apply local anesthetics

Acute and Infectious Respiratory Illnesses: Caring for a Child Who Has Epiglottitis

- Protect airway
- Avoid throat cultures and tongue blades
- Provide humidified oxygen
- Monitor pulse oximetry

Burns: Findings to Report for a Toddler Who Has a Full Thickness Burn

- Damage to the entire epidermis
- Nerve endings and hair follicles are destroyed
- Red to tan, black, brown, or waxy white
- Dry and Leathery

Pediatric Emergencies: Priority Action for Submersion Injury

- Administer oxygen
- Monitor vital signs
- Provide chest physiotherapy
- Monitor for complications
- Administer medications and fluids as prescribed

Cancer Disorders: Manifestations of Hodgkin's Lymphoma

- Presence of Reed-Sternberg cells
- Fever
- Fatigue and weight loss
- Persistent cough
- Weight loss