

N433 Exam 4 Study Guide

Fall 2022

Material that is covered on the exam includes assigned readings in the text, ATI, lecture presentations, and your notes. Medication calculation will be on the exam. Reviewing the care plans at the end of each chapter will assist you in identifying appropriate nursing actions in the given scenarios. This study guide is not all-inclusive but will help you focus on reviewing for the exam.

Text	ATI
Ch. 39: Sensory Perception	Ch. 15, 37
Ch. 40: Respiratory	Ch. 16-19, & pg. 272-273
Ch. 41: Cardiac	Ch. 20

Ch. 39: Sensory Perception

1. S/S of otitis media and associated complications of otitis media
2. Providing nursing care for the child with an alteration in sensory perception
3. Nursing care and management of the child with bacterial conjunctivitis
4. Know how to administer optic drops
5. Nursing care and management of the child with amblyopia

Ch. 40: Respiratory

1. RSV
 - a. Signs/symptoms
 - b. Isolation implications
 - c. At-risk populations
 - d. Nursing management
2. Streptococcal pharyngitis
 - a. Signs/symptoms
 - b. Isolation implications
 - c. Nursing management, home management
3. Tonsillectomy
 - a. Post-operative management
 - b. S/S of hemorrhage
4. Epiglottitis
 - a. Signs/symptoms
 - b. Nursing management
 - c. Plan of care
 - i. EMERGENCY! Do not attempt to visualize the throat
 - ii. Maintain an upright position
5. LTB (Croup)
 - a. Signs/symptoms

- b. Nursing management
 - i. Medications
- 6. Cystic fibrosis
 - a. Assessment findings
 - b. Implications for administering pancreatic enzymes
 - c. Nursing management
 - d. Diagnostic methods
- 7. Bacterial pneumonia
 - a. Signs/symptoms
 - b. Labs associated with bacterial pneumonia
 - c. Assessment
- 8. Asthma
 - a. Signs/symptoms
 - b. Management of medications, including MDI/nebulizers
 - i. Nursing implications for medications
 - c. Identifying common triggers

Ch. 41: Cardiac

1. Know when to administer and when to hold digoxin
2. What does digoxin do?
3. Nursing priorities when caring for a child with Rheumatic Fever
4. Know the heart defects associated with Tetralogy of Fallot
5. Know the differences between acquired and congenital heart disease
6. Know which heart defects have increased pulmonary blood flow
7. Know which heart defects have decreased pulmonary blood flow