

N310 Ticket: Childhood Mental Health Disorder

1. A 13-year old child is brought to the clinic with a history of conduct disorder. The nursing history reveals several facts about the family. Which one is most likely to have contributed to the child's conduct problems? The parents:
 - a. Have very high expectations of the child.
 - b. Employ harsh discipline and inconsistent limit-setting.
 - c. Are excessively involved in the everyday life of the child.
 - d. Have no other children.

2. The parent of a child with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) tells the nurse that the child doesn't follow instructions well. Which strategy should the nurse recommend to the parent?
 - a. "Teach your child to be less aggressive and more assertive."
 - b. "Consider developing a predictable daily routine."
 - c. "It could be helpful to assign time out if instructions aren't followed."
 - d. "Try having your child repeat what was said before starting the task."

3. Which primary interventions should the nurse plan for when a child has conduct disorder and is impulsive and aggressive?
 - a. Limit setting and consistency.
 - b. Open communication and a flexible approach.
 - c. Open expression of feelings
 - d. Assertiveness training

4. The school nurse is teaching parents of 6- and 7-year old students about anxiety disorders in early school aged children. Which disorder should the nurse emphasize in the discussion?
 - a. Obsessive-compulsive disorder
 - b. Depression
 - c. Separation anxiety disorder
 - d. Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD)

5. When planning the care of a 6-year-old child with oppositional defiant disorder, the psychiatric nurse should include which of the following?
 - a. Reminiscence therapy
 - b. Emotive therapy
 - c. Behavior modifications
 - d. Cognitive reframing

6. A 3-year-old client has been diagnosed with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). The child's parents report that a friend told them that the child will likely receive "lots of drugs". The nurse should reply that the child will most likely be given a drug such as:
 - a. Amitriptyline (Elavil)
 - b. Paroxetine (Paxil)
 - c. Amphetamine and dextroamphetamine (Adderal)
 - d. Haloperidol (Haldol)

7. The nurse employs play therapy with a small group of 6-year-old clients. The primary expected outcome is for the clients to do which of the following?
 - a. Act out feelings in a constructive manner.
 - b. Learn to talk openly about themselves.
 - c. Learn how to give and receive feedback.
 - d. Learn problem-solving skills.

8. The parent of a child recently diagnosed with oppositional defiant disorder (ODD) asks the nurse to explain what behaviors are associated with the condition. Which information should the nurse include in an answer? Select all that apply.
 - a. Cruelty
 - b. Stealing
 - c. Argumentativeness
 - d. Irritability
 - e. Arson

9. The school nurse is planning a community education program about childhood mental health problems that appear to be genetically transmitted. While conducting the program, the nurse will emphasize information about which problem?
 - a. Anxiety states
 - b. Sleepwalking
 - c. Enuresis
 - d. Oppositional defiance disorder

1. The nurse is caring for a 4-year-old child. To elicit information about the child's feelings, the nurse offers the child a series of pictures showing facial expressions and asks the child to point to the picture that shows the child's own feelings. The nurse bases these actions on which developmental concept?
 - a. Sullivan's concept of dynamism
 - b. Piaget's concept of preoperational thinking.
 - c. Freud's concept of mechanisms of the ego
 - d. Erickson's concept of industry versus inferiority

2. The nurse is providing community education about autism to a group of parents. The nurse concludes that teaching has been effective if the parents describe which of the following as common behavioral signs of autism?
 - a. Highly creative, imaginative play
 - b. Early development of language
 - c. Overly affectionate behavior towards parents
 - d. Indifference to being held or hugged

3. When assessing an adolescent client for depression, it is most important for the nurse to recognize that depression in adolescents is often:
 - a. Similar in presentation to depression in adult clients.
 - b. Masked by aggressive behaviors.
 - c. Situational and not as serious as depression in adults.
 - d. An indication of family dysfunction.