Chapter 33: Review Questions

* Multiple Choices

1. During an assessment, the pediatric nurse fi nds the child to be short of breath, tachycardic, pale, and irritable. The mother reports the child also has been easily fatigued. When examining the child’s complete blood count, the nurse notes:
2. An increase in red blood cells
3. An increase in platelets
4. A decrease in red blood cells
5. A decrease in white blood cells
6. After a sickle cell crisis, the family requires health promotion teaching before discharge. The pediatric nurse should include which of the following in the teaching plan about sickle cell crisis? *(Select all that apply.)*
7. Call the pediatrician when the child has a fever above 101.5ºF (38.6ºC).
8. Increase the child’s fluid intake during a sickle cell crisis.
9. Administer acetaminophen (Children’s Tylenol) for pain.
10. Encourage the child to rest during a sickle cell crisis.
11. The pediatric nurse teaches the parents of a newly diagnosed child with hemophilia important health promotion aspects. *(Select all that apply.)*
12. Apply pressure to a bleeding injury.
13. Administer acetylsalicylic acid (Children’s Aspirin) for pain and swelling.
14. Apply ice to the injury and elevate an extremity.
15. Encourage the child to return to normal activities.
16. The pediatric nurse who works in a clinic with adolescents realizes that there is knowledge deficit when a 16-year-girl old says:
17. “I take my iron supplements every night with a cup of hot tea.”
18. “Since I have become a vegetarian, I must eat whole grains and nuts.”
19. “I take my iron pill with a glass of orange juice every morning.”
20. “Since I have been taking iron pills, I’ve noticed that my stools are dark in color.”
21. When planning care for a child with aplastic anemia, the pediatric nurse is aware of which of the following? *(Select all that apply.)*
22. The child is at risk for bleeding due to thrombocytopenia.
23. Invasive procedures such as taking a rectal temperature should be avoided.
24. When the child is feeling well, it is important for the child to play.
25. Anaphylactic precautions are set up before the administration of antithymocyte globulin.

* True or False

1. The symptoms associated with idiopathic or immune thrombocytopenia purpura can be mistaken for signs of child abuse. (True)
2. Children with sickle cell anemia have increased hemoglobin S. (True)
3. Children with hereditary spherocytosis should receive the Hib vaccine (Haemophilus infl uenzae type b) and the pneumococcal vaccine following a splenectomy in order to prevent life-threatening bacterial infections. (False)
4. When a child has a blood disorder, a signed consent from parents is not necessary before administering blood products. (False)

* Fill-in-the-Blank

1. A rise in the reticulocyte count is an indicator of red blood cell production.
2. An accumulation of iron, termed hemosiderosis, can be treated with a chelating agent.

* Matching

Match the term with the correct definition.

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| Answer | Column A | Column B |
| E | 12. Purpura | A. Bloody effusion within a joint |
| F | 13. Thrombocytopenia | B. Painful and continuous penile erection |
| A | 14. Hemarthrosis | C. “Mother cell” which gives rise to all other celllines |
| G | 15. Splenomegaly | D. Hand–foot syndrome |
| B | 16. Priapism | E. Discoloration beneath the skin caused by petechiae |
| D | 17. Dactylitis | F. Decrease in the number of the platelets |
| C | 18. Pluripotent stem cell | G. Enlarged spleen |