1. Which of the following factors need(s) to be included in a teaching plan for a child with sickle cell anemia? **Select all that apply.**
   a) The child needs to be taken to a physician when sick.
   b) The parent should make sure the child sleeps in an air-conditioned room.
   c) Emotional stress should be avoided.
   d) It is important to keep the child well hydrated.
   e) It is important to make sure the child gets adequate nutrition.

2. Which of the following measures should the nurse implement to help with the nausea and vomiting from chemotherapy? **Select all that apply.**
   a) Give an antiemetic 30 minutes prior to the start of therapy.
   b) Continue the antiemetic as ordered until 24 hours after the chemotherapy is complete.
   c) Remove food that has a lot of odor.
   d) Keep the child on a nothing-by-mouth status.
   e) Wait until the nausea begins to start the antiemetic.

3. Which of the following can be manifestations of leukemia in a child? **Select all that apply.**
   a) Leg pain.
   b) Fever.
   c) Excessive weight gain.
   d) Bruising.
   e) Enlarged lymph nodes.

4. The nurse is caring for a child with a diagnosis of ALL who is receiving chemotherapy. The nurse notes that the child’s platelet count is 20,000/mm$^3$. Based on this laboratory finding, what information should the nurse provide to the child and parents?
   a) A soft toothbrush should be used for mouth care.
   b) Isolation precautions should be started immediately.
   c) The child’s vital signs, including blood pressure, should be monitored every 4 hours.
   d) All visitors should be discouraged from coming to see the family.
5. A 5-year old is admitted to the hospital with complaints of leg pain and fever. On physical examination, the child is pale and has bruising over various areas of the body. They physician suspects that the child has ALL. The nurse informs the parent that the diagnosis will be confirmed by which of the following?
   a) Lumbar puncture.
   b) White blood cell count.
   c) Bone marrow aspirate.
   d) Bone scan.

6. The nurse is caring for a 10-year old with leukemia who is receiving chemotherapy. The child is on neutropenic precautions. Friends of the child come to the desk and ask for a vase for flowers. Which of the following is the best response?
   a) “I will get you a special vase that we use on this unit.”
   b) “The flowers from your garden are beautiful but should not be place in the room at this time.”
   c) “As soon as I can wash a vase, I will put the flowers in it and bring it to the room.”
   d) “Get rid of the flowers immediately. You could harm the child.”

7. School-age children with cancer often have a body image disturbance related to hair loss, moon face, or debilitation. Which of the following interventions is most appropriate?
   a) Encourage them to wear a wig similar to their own hairstyle.
   b) Emphasize the benefits of the therapy they are receiving.
   c) Have them play only with other children with cancer.
   d) Use diversional techniques to avoid discussing changes in the body because of the chemotherapy.

8. Which of the following is the best method to prevent the spread of infection to an immunosuppressed child?
   a) Administer antibiotics prophylactically to the child.
   b) Have people wash their hands prior to care for the child each day.
   c) Assign the same nurses to care for the child each day.
   d) Limit visitors to family members only.
9. A child has completed treatment for leukemia and comes to the clinic with the parents for a checkup. The parents express to the nurse that they are glad their child has been cured of cancer and is safe from getting cancer later in life. Which of the following should the nurse consider in responding?
   a) Childhood cancer usually instills immunity to all other cancers.
   b) Children surviving one cancer are at the higher risk for a second cancer.
   c) The child may have a remission of the leukemia but is immune to all other cancers.
   d) As long as the child continues to take steroids, there will be no other cancers.