

1. What is the most important precaution taken when bathing an infant or small child?
2. How can nurses encourage a child to increase their fluid intake?
3. How can nurses encourage a child to eat more?
4. What characteristics are very common to fever?
5. Why do we treat fever?
6. How do you know if acetaminophen is being effective?

7. What is the purpose of shivering?
8. What can we do to lower temperature?
9. Why are younger children at a greater risk for infection?
10. Name five safety measures taken with children?
11. Why do restraining devices need to be checked frequently?
12. Why would a mummy restraint be used?

13. How is an infant positioned for a lumbar puncture?
14. How is occult stool blood checked?
15. What can you do to help the child when the lab technician draws blood?
16. How do you collect a urine specimen from an infant?
17. What do you do if the urine bag comes off?
18. How do you collect a respiratory secretion specimen from an infant?
19. What is the nurse expected to know before she administers a medication

20. How do you measure a medication ordered in teaspoons?

21. What is the most accurate way to measure a liquid medication?

22. May a young child refuse medication?

23. What can you do to decrease the trauma of an injection?

24. When are medications given rectally?

25. How are eye medications given?

26. What can you do to ensure an intravenous line stays in place?

27. When should an IV site be assessed?

28. Why is it essential that a student nurse never open or loosen the connections of IV tubing?
29. Why is it important that the IV infusion pump (Baxter) never be turned off without the nurse's order?
30. Why is inhalation therapy used?
31. What percentage of oxygen is room air?
32. How much oxygen can be delivered by hood?
33. How much oxygen can be delivered by nasal cannula or prongs?
34. What is the benefit of aerosol therapy?
35. Explain the purpose of bronchial drainage
36. How does the nurse ensure the effectiveness of artificial ventilation?
37. What is the purpose of a tracheotomy mask?

38. What does humidified oxygen do?
39. What are signs that a child needs suctioning?
40. How far do you insert a catheter to suction a tracheotomy?
41. When might we do tracheal lavage when suctioning?
42. What is aspiration?
43. How do we clean the inside of a bulb syringe?
44. Why do we bulb suction the mouth before the nose?
45. Why do children with a tracheotomy have an ineffective cough?
46. What are signs that a child with a tracheotomy is in distress?
47. What solution is used to clean an inner cannula? A trach site?

48. Why do you need an assistant when changing trach ties?
49. What are the complications of gavage feeding?
50. How is a child positioned to prevent regurgitation?
51. How do you confirm appropriate placement of a nasogastric tube?
52. Why do we aspirate residual?
53. How do we aspirate residual?
54. What is a football hold on an infant?
55. When do you auscultate heart sounds?
56. What does a depressed fontanel mean?
57. What does a bulging fontanel mean?