1. The parent of a 4-month old with cystic fibrosis (CF) asks the nurse what time to begin the child’s first chest physiotherapy (CPT) each day. Which is the nurse’s best response?

   a) “Thirty minutes before feeding the child breakfast”.
   b) “After deep-suctioning before feeding the child breakfast”.
   c) “Thirty minutes after feeding the child breakfast”.
   d) “Only when the child has congestion or coughing”.

2. A 7-month old has a low-grade fever, nasal congestion, and a mild cough. What should the nursing care management of this child include?

   a) Maintaining strict bedrest.
   b) Avoiding contact with family members.
   c) Instilling saline nose drops and bulb suctioning.
   d) Keeping the head of the bed flat.

3. A school-age child is admitted to the hospital for a tonsillectomy. During the nurse’s post-operative assessment, the child’s parent tells the nurse that the child is in pain. Which of the following observations would be of most concern to the nurse?

   a) The child’s heart rate and blood pressure are elevated.
   b) The child complains of having a sore throat.
   c) The child is refusing to eat solid foods.
   d) The child is swallowing excessively.

4. What is the most important piece of information that the nurse must ask the parent of a child in status asthmaticus?

   a) “What time did your child eat last?”
   b) “Has your child been exposed to any of the usual asthma triggers?”
   c) “When was your child last admitted to the hospital for asthma?”
   d) “When was your child’s last dose of medication?”

5. Which child with asthma should the nurse see first?

   a) A 12-month old who has a mild cry, is pale in color, has diminished breath sounds, and has an oxygen saturation of 93%.
   b) A 5-year old who is speaking in complete sentences, is pink in color, is wheezing bilaterally, and has an oxygen saturation of 93%.
   c) A 9-year old who is quiet, is pale in color, and is wheezing bilaterally with an oxygen saturation of 92%.
   d) A 16-year old who is speaking in short sentences, is wheezing, is sitting upright, and has an oxygen saturation of 93%.
6. Which would be an early sign of respiratory distress in a 2 month old?

a) Breathing slowly.
b) Tachypnea.
c) Tachycardia.
d) Bradycardia.

7. Who is at the highest priority to receive the flu vaccine?

a) A health 8-month old who attends day care.
b) A 3-year old who is undergoing chemotherapy.
c) A 7-year old who attends public school.
d) An 18-year old who is living in a college dormitory.

8. The parent of a child with frequent ear infections asks the nurse if there is anything that can be done to help avoid future ear infections. Which is the nurse’s best response?

a) “Your child should be put on a daily dose of Singulair (montelukast).”
b) “Your child should be kept away from tobacco smoke.”
c) “Your child should be kept away from other children with otitis media”.
d) “Your child should always wear a hat when outside.”

9. What physical findings would be of most concern in an infant with respiratory distress?

a) Tachypnea.
b) Mild retractions.
c) Wheezing.
d) Grunting.

10. What would the nurse advise the parent of a child with a barky cough that gets worse at night?

a) Take the child outside into the more humid night air for 15 minutes.
b) Take the child to the ER immediately.
c) Give the child an over-the-counter cough suppressant.
d) Give the child warm liquids to soothe the throat.

11. Which child is in the greatest need of emergency medical treatment?

a) 3-year old who has a barky cough, is afebrile, and has mild intercostals retractions.
b) 6-year old who has high fever, no spontaneous cough, and frog-like croaking.
c) 7-year old who has abrupt onset of moderate respiratory distress, a mild fever, and a barky cough.
d) 13-year old who has a high fever, stridor, and purulent secretions.
12. Which is diagnostic for epiglottitis?
   a) Blood test.
   b) Throat swab.
   c) Lateral neck x-ray of the soft tissue.
   d) Signs and symptoms.

13. A mother is crying and tells the nurse that she should have brought her son in yesterday when he said his throat was sore. Which is the nurse's best response to this parent whose child is diagnosed with epiglottitis and is in severe distress and in need of intubation?
   a) “Children this age rarely get epiglottitis; you should not blame yourself”.
   b) “It is always better to have your child evaluated at the first sign of illness rather than wait until symptoms worsen”.
   c) “Epiglottitis is slowly progressive, so early intervention may have decreased the extent of your son's symptoms.”
   d) “Epiglottitis is rapidly progressive; you could not have predicted his symptoms would worsen so quickly.”

14. A 5-year old is brought to the ER with a temperature of 99.5°F (37.5°C), a barky cough, stridor, and hoarseness. Which nursing intervention should the nurse prepare for?
   a) Immediate IV placement.
   b) Respiratory treatment of racemic epinephrine.
   c) A tracheostomy set at bedside.
   d) Informing the child's parents about a tonsillectomy.

15. Which position would be most comfortable for a child with left-sided pneumonia?
   a) Trendelenburg.
   b) Left side.
   c) Right side.
   d) Supine.