

Pediatric Nurse Practitioner Review and Resource Manual, 2nd Ed. CE Pre-Test Questions

1. Which sequence most accurately describes the appearance of symptoms as a child develops appendicitis?
 - a. Fever, vomiting, generalized pain, right lower quadrant (RLQ) pain
 - b. RLQ pain, vomiting, diarrhea, fever, generalized pain
 - c. Generalized pain, vomiting, RLQ pain, fever
 - d. Fever, diarrhea, anorexia, RLQ pain
2. The first physical sign of puberty in males is:
 - a. ejaculation.
 - b. phallus lengthening.
 - c. appearance of coarse pubic hair.
 - d. testicular enlargement.
3. Prior to a sports physical, a patient's father privately asks the pediatric nurse practitioner to order blood work for drug screening without the patient's. Which action is most appropriate?
 - a. Obtain a urine for drug screening
 - b. Utilize a screening tool such as HOMES to assess for substance abuse
 - c. Draw up a patient contract relating to substance abuse
 - d. Obtain the blood work despite the patient's objections
4. The mother of a 2-year-old girl recently diagnosed with grade II vesicoureteral reflux questions the pediatric nurse practitioner (PNP) about potential outcomes for her child. The PNP explains that this condition will:
 - a. most likely proceed to a higher degree of reflux.
 - b. most likely resolve spontaneously over the next few years.
 - c. definitely require surgical correction.
 - d. progress to renal failure.
5. A 17-year-old female comes to the office with a chief complaint of dizzy spells and lack of energy. She states that she is in her senior year of high school and doesn't have much time for sleep. The following physical findings are noted on exam: Hair loss, hypotension, bradycardia, and soft palate lesions. The diagnosis is:
 - a. depression.
 - b. anxiety disorder.
 - c. substance abuse.
 - d. anorexia nervosa.