

Burns: Pediatric Primary Care, 6th Edition

Chapter 1: Health Status of Children: Global and Local Perspectives

Test Bank

Multiple Choice

1. The primary care pediatric nurse practitioner understands that a major child health outcome associated with worldwide climate change is :
 - a. cost of living.
 - b. education.
 - c. nutrition.
 - d. pollution.

ANS: C

There is growing evidence that climate change is having a dramatic effect on food crops that leads to food distribution issues and food insecurity among families.

2. The primary care pediatric nurse practitioner understands that, to achieve the greatest world-wide reduction in child mortality from pneumonia and diarrhea, which intervention is most effective?
 - a. Antibiotics
 - b. Optimal nutrition
 - c. Vaccinations
 - d. Water purification

ANS: C

Rotavirus is the most common cause of diarrhea globally and Strep pneumonia is the leading cause of pneumonia, and together these are the leading infectious causes of childhood morbidity and mortality globally. Both are vaccine-preventable diseases. Antibiotics to treat pneumonia, optimal nutrition, and clean water all help to reduce morbidity and mortality, but vaccination prevents the diseases from occurring.

3. When providing well child care for an infant in the first year of life, the primary care pediatric nurse practitioner is adhering to the most recent American Academy of Pediatrics Recommendations for Preventive Pediatric Health Care guidelines by :
 - a. focusing less on development and more on illness prevention and nutrition.
 - b. following guidelines established by the Bright Futures publication.
 - c. scheduling well-baby visits to coincide with key developmental milestones.
 - d. seeing the infant at ages 2, 4, 6, and 12 months when immunizations are due.

ANS: C

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Chapter 2: Child and Family Health Assessment

Test Bank

Multiple Choice

1. The parent of a toddler is concerned that the child may have autism. The primary care pediatric nurse practitioner completes a Modified Checklist for Autism in Toddlers (M-CHAT) tool, which indicates several areas of concern. What will the nurse practitioner do?
 - a. Administer a Childhood Autism Rating Scale (CARS) in the clinic.
 - b. Consult a specialist to determine appropriate early intervention strategies.
 - c. Refer the child to a behavioral specialist for further evaluation.
 - d. Tell the parent that this result indicates that the child has autism.

ANS: C

The M-CHAT is a screening tool and is useful for detecting behaviors that may indicate autism. This instrument has been found to have acceptable sensitivity, specificity, and significant positive predictive value. If these behaviors are detected, the PNP should refer the child to a specialist for further assessment, using more diagnostic tools. The CARS may be used but requires specialty training and proper credentials. Until the diagnosis is determined, strategies for intervention are not discussed. The M-CHAT is a screening tool and is not diagnostic.

2. The mother of a newborn tells the primary care pediatric nurse practitioner that she is worried that her child will develop allergies and asthma. Which tool will the nurse practitioner use to evaluate this risk?
 - a. Three-generation pedigree
 - b. Review of systems
 - c. Genogram
 - d. Ecomap

ANS: A

The three-generation pedigree is used to map out risks for genetic diseases in families, as well as conditions with modifiable risk factors. The review of systems is used to evaluate the history of the child's body systems. The genogram is an approach to developing a family database to provide a graphic representation of family structure, roles, and problems of recurring significance in a family. The ecomap is used to identify relationships in the family and community that are supportive or harmful.

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Chapter 3: Cultural Perspectives for Pediatric Primary Care

Test Bank

Multiple Choice

1. The primary care pediatric nurse practitioner learns that an African-American family lives in a neighborhood with a high crime rate and suggests that they try moving to another neighborhood for the safety of their children. This is an example of
 - a. cultural sensitivity.
 - b. group bias.
 - c. individual privilege.
 - d. racial awareness.

ANS: C

Privilege can be individual- or group-based and refers to the often unconscious lack of understanding of what other groups must deal with. The PNP is not aware that the family may lack the resources to move, may be fearful of moving to a “white” neighborhood, or may even feel safe around people that they know. Cultural sensitivity is an awareness of and respect for other cultures. Group bias is a prejudice, based on cultural, racial, or ethnic differences, toward a group of people. Racial awareness would describe an awareness of cultural differences based on race.

2. The primary care pediatric nurse practitioner is examining a child whose parents recently emigrated from a war-torn country in the Middle East. Which is a priority assessment when performing the patient history?
 - a. Asking about physical, psychological, and emotional trauma
 - b. Determining the parents’ English language competency and literacy level
 - c. Learning about cultural preferences and complementary medicine practices
 - d. Reviewing the child’s previous health and illness records

ANS: A

Recent history that includes trauma, loss, and refugee camp experience may exacerbate difficulties adjusting to life in the U.S. and can lead to acute and chronic physical and mental health concerns. All of the other parts of the history will be necessary, but this should be a priority, since the family has escaped a war-torn country.

3. The primary care pediatric nurse practitioner in a community health center meets a family who has recently immigrated to the United States who speak only Karon. They arrive in the clinic with a church sponsor, who translates for them. The pediatric nurse