

Cheap Nursing CEUs

Pediatric Head and Spinal Cord Injuries

1. A healthcare professional has questions regarding head injuries. Which of the following informational points of interest should be communicated to the healthcare professional?

- A. Comminuted skull fractures typically occur in individuals under the age of two years old.
 - B. Ping-pong skull fractures typically occur in individuals over the age of five years old.
 - C. A TBI may refer to a head injury that leads to a coma.
 - D. A TBI may refer to damage to the brain that is typically caused by sudden trauma.
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2. Which of the following best represents a "danger sign" of a mTBI?

- A. Weight gain
 - B. One pupil is larger than the other
 - C. Glossitis
 - D. Pruritus
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3. Which of the following best represents a recommendation for the diagnosis, prognosis, and management/treatment of mTBI in pediatric patients?

- A. Healthcare professionals should not routinely use magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) in the acute evaluation of suspected or diagnosed mTBI.
 - B. Healthcare professionals should routinely use magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) in the acute evaluation of suspected or diagnosed mTBI.
 - C. Skull radiographs should be used in the diagnosis of pediatric mTBI.
 - D. Skull radiographs should be used to diagnose pediatric mTBI in patients over the age of five.
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4. A healthcare professional has questions regarding the diagnosis, prognosis, and management/treatment of mTBI in pediatric patients. Which of the following informational points of interest should be communicated to the healthcare professional?

- A. Skull radiographs should be used in the diagnosis of pediatric mTBI
 - B. Skull radiographs should only be used in the diagnosis of pediatric mTBI in male patients
 - C. Skull radiographs should only be used in the diagnosis of pediatric mTBI in female patients
 - D. Skull radiographs should not be used in the diagnosis of pediatric mTBI
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5. A healthcare professional is developing an educational lecture focused on the diagnosis, prognosis, and management/treatment of mTBI in pediatric patients. Which of the following informational points of interest should be included in the healthcare professional's lecture?

- A. The Standardized Assessment of Concussion should not be exclusively used to diagnose mTBI in male children aged two to 18 years**
 - B. The Standardized Assessment of Concussion should not be exclusively used to diagnose mTBI in children aged six to 18 years**
 - C. The Standardized Assessment of Concussion should be exclusively used to diagnose mTBI in male children aged two to 18 years**
 - D. The Standardized Assessment of Concussion should be exclusively used to diagnose mTBI in children aged six to 18 years**
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6. A pediatric patient with a history of mTBI reports to a healthcare facility with the following symptoms: appetite changes, weight changes, sleep difficulties, fatigue, and feelings of worthlessness. According to the aforementioned symptoms, which of the following is the patient most likely suffering from?

- A. PCS**
 - B. Anxiety**
 - C. Depression**
 - D. ADHD**
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7. Which of the following best represents a symptom of PCS?

- A. Vision changes**
 - B. Hypotension**
 - C. Increased heart rate**
 - D. Aphonia**
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8. Which of the following best represents a strategy that can be used to help with mTBI recovery?

- A. Increase cognitive activities**
 - B. Decrease screen time**
 - C. Take opioids for pain**
 - D. Avoid set bedtimes**
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9. Which of the following statements is most accurate?

- A. When children outgrow their forward-facing car seat, they should be buckled into a booster seat until a seat belt adequately fits the child**
- B. When children outgrow their forward-facing car seat, they should not be buckled into**

a booster seat

- C. When children outgrow their forward-facing car seat, they should be secured in the front seat of a car with a seat belt**
 - D. Booster seats should be avoided**
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10. Which of the following best represents a sign/symptom of a SCI?

- A. Loss of bladder and bowel control**
 - B. Personality change**
 - C. Epistaxis**
 - D. Hyperhidrosis**
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11. A healthcare professional has questions regarding a SCI. Which of the following informational points of interest should be communicated to the healthcare professional?

- A. An injury higher on the spinal cord may cause tetraplegia or quadriplegia**
 - B. An injury higher on the spinal cord may cause tetraplegia but never quadriplegia**
 - C. An injury higher on the spinal cord always leads to paraplegia in children under the age of 10**
 - D. An injury higher on the spinal cord always leads to paraplegia in children under the age of 12**
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12. Which of the following best represents a recommendation for the diagnosis, prognosis, and management/treatment of SCI in pediatric patients?

- A. Healthcare professionals should immobilize the neck to prevent further spinal cord damage.**
 - B. Healthcare professionals should attempt to move the patient's neck to prevent further spinal cord damage.**
 - C. Healthcare professionals should avoid the use of traction.**
 - D. Healthcare professionals should use opioids to control pain.**
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13. When should methylprednisolone be administered to a patient with a SCI?

- A. Within eight hours of the injury**
 - B. Within 10 hours of the injury**
 - C. Within 24 hours of the injury**
 - D. Within 48 hours of the injury**
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14. Which of the following best represents a symptom of autonomic dysreflexia?

- A. Hypotension**
- B. A sudden increase in blood pressure**

- C. Polyuria
 - D. Hyperphagia
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15. A male pediatric patient presents with a pressure injury. The patient's pressure injury is characterized by intact skin with a localized area of non-blanchable erythema. Based on the previous information, what stage is the patient's pressure injury?

- A. Stage 1
 - B. Stage 2
 - C. Stage 3
 - D. Stage 4
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16. A pediatric patient suffering from an SCI is experiencing nightmares, rage, anger outbursts, forgetfulness, and is avoiding specific places. Based on the aforementioned information, which of the following is the patient most likely suffering from?

- A. Anxiety
 - B. Depression
 - C. PTSD
 - D. ADHD
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17. A pediatric patient suffering from an SCI is experiencing increased urinary frequency, inability to empty the bladder, and daytime wetting. Based on the aforementioned information, which of the following is the patient most likely suffering from?

- A. Bladder dysfunction
 - B. Bowel dysfunction
 - C. Urinary tract infection
 - D. PTSD
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18. A parent of a 14-year-old patient with a history of SCI has questions regarding physical activity. Which of the following educational points should be expressed to the parent?

- A. Children and adolescents ages 6 through 17 years should do 30 minutes of moderate-to-vigorous physical activity daily
 - B. Children and adolescents ages 6 through 17 years should do 60 minutes or more of moderate-to-vigorous physical activity daily
 - C. Children and adolescents ages 6 through 17 years should do 30 minutes of moderate-to-vigorous physical activity every other day
 - D. Children and adolescents ages 6 through 17 years should do 60 minutes or more of moderate-to-vigorous physical activity every other day
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19. The parents of a pediatric patient with a SCI are monitoring their child's height. Which of the following educational points should be expressed to the parents to help them monitor their child's height?

- A. Ensure that the child's shoes are removed**
 - B. Ensure the child wears shoes**
 - C. Do not use the same location when measuring a child's height**
 - D. Chose a location that has carpeted flooring**
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20. Which of the following strategies may be used to prevent SCIs?

- A. Individuals should not dive into water less than 10 - 12 feet deep**
 - B. Individuals should not dive into water less than 8 feet deep**
 - C. Avoid wearing a helmet, because helmets may increase the probability of a SCI**
 - D. Avoid wearing a helmet when riding a bike**
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