**Multiple Choice**

1. A child presents with cyanosis and bursts of rapid, short coughs followed by a sudden “whooping” inspiration. This is a classic presentation for pertussis. As a pediatric nurse, what stage of pertussis is this child currently in?

A) Latent stage

B) Catarrhal stage

C) Paroxysmal stage

D) Convalescent stage

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Bronchiolitis

Subject: Chapter 16

Taxonomy: Analysis

Title: Gas Exchange and Oxygenation

2. Nursing care for a child with apnea is based on careful monitoring with an apnea machine and/or cardiac monitoring. Careful monitoring of which serum level may also assist in the treatment of a child with apnea?

A) Serum glucose levels

B) Serum electrolyte levels

C) Serum caffeine levels

D) Serum cholesterol levels

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Bronchiolitis

Subject: Chapter 16

Taxonomy: Analysis

Title: Gas Exchange and Oxygenation

3. If you are caring for a child who was treated in the emergency room for acute exacerbation of asthma, what medication would you administer this child as prophylaxis against relapse?

A) Epinephrine

B) Methylxanthines

C) Anticholinergics

D) Oral corticosteroids

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Asthma

Subject: Chapter 16

Taxonomy: Application

Title: Gas Exchange and Oxygenation

4. If you are caring for a child who requires wound care and the physician orders wet-to-dry dressing changes, which of the following actions is the most correct for you to take as a pediatric nurse?

A) Follow dressing change instructions as specified by the physician

B) Promote healing by maintaining sterile wet-to-wet dressing changes

C) Discuss the appropriateness of the order with the physician

D) Explain to the patient that best evidence supports the provision of a moist wound base

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Development of Skin Across Childhood

Subject: Chapter 17

Taxonomy: Application

Title: Skin Integrity