

PRACTICE QUESTION OF

PEDIATRIC:

Metabolic An Endocrine Disorders

1. A school age child with type-I DM has soccer practice three afternoons a weeks. The school nurse provides instruction regarding how to prevent hypoglycemia during practice. Which should the school Nurse tell the child to do?
 - (a) Eat twice the amount normally eaten at lunch time
 - (b) Take half the amount of prescribed insulin on practice
 - (c) Take prescribed insulin at noon time rather in morning
 - (d) Eat a small box of raisins or drink a cup of orange juice before soccer practice
2. The mother of 6 year old child who has Type-I DM calls a clinic nurse and tells the nurse that the child has been sick. The mother report that she checked the child's urine and it was positive for ketones. The nurse should instruct the mother to take which action?
 - (a) Hold the next dose of insulin
 - (b) Come to the clinic immediately
 - (c) Encourage the child to drink liquids
 - (d) Administer an additional dose of regular insulin
3. A health care provider prescribes an IV solution of 5% Dextrose and half –NS (0.45%) With 40 mEq of KCl for child with hypotonic dehydration. The nurse should performs. Which priority assessment before administration of this IV prescription?
 - (a) Obtains a weight
 - (b) Takes the temperature
 - (c) Takes the BP
 - (d) Check the amount of urine output
4. An adolescent client with type-I DM is admitted to the emergency department for treatment of diabetic ketoacidosis. Which assessment findings should the nurse expect to note?
 - (a) Sweating and tremors
 - (b) Hanger and hypertension
 - (c) Cold, clammy skin and irritability
 - (d) Fruity breath odor and decreasing level of conscious
5. A mother brings her 3 weeks old infant to a clinic for a phenylketonuria rescreening blood test. The test indicates a serum phenylalanine level of 1 mg/dl. The nurse reviews this results and makes which interpretation?
 - (a) It is positive
 - (b) It is negative
 - (c) It is inconclusive
 - (d) requires screening at age of 6 weeks
6. A child with type 1DM is brought to the emergency department by the mother, who states that the child has been complaining of abdominal pain and has been lethargic. Diabetic Ketoacidosis is diagnosed. Anticipating the plain of care, the nurse prepares to administer which type of intravenous infusion?
 - (a) Potassium infusion
 - (b) NPH insulin infusion
 - (c) 5% dextrose infusion
 - (d) NS infusion
7. The nurse has just administered ibuprofen to a child with a temperature of 38.8°C (102°F). The nurse should also take which action?
 - (a) Withhold oral fluids for 8 hours
 - (b) Sponge the child with cold water
 - (c) Plan to administer solicylate (aspirin) in 4 hours
 - (d) Remove excess clothing and blankets from the child
8. A child has fluid volume deficit. The nurse performs an assessment and determines that the child is improving and the deficit is resolving if which findings is noted.
 - (a) The child has no tears
 - (b) Urine specific gravity is 1.030
 - (c) Urine output is less than 1 ml/kl/hour
 - (d) Capillary refill is less than 2 seconds
9. The nurse should implement which interventions for a child older than 2 years with type 1 DM who has a blood glucose level of 60 mg/dl? Select all that apply.
 - (a) Administer regular insulin
 - (b) Encourage the child to ambulate
 - (c) Give the child a teaspoon of honey
 - (d) Provide electrolyte replacement therapy as IV
 - (e) Wait 30 minutes and confirm the blood glucose reading
 - (f) Prepare to administer glucagon subcutaneously if unconsciousness occurs

ANSWERS

1	D
2	C
3	D
4	D
5	B
6	D
7	D
8	D
9	C
10	F