

Clinical Population Specific Exam

1. When caring for a young adult, it is important to:
 - a. Include patient/significant other in plan of care
 - b. Allow for as much decision making as possible
 - c. Be supportive of the patient making health care decisions
 - d. All of the above

2. Which of the following statements are true when preparing a 13 year old adolescent for a procedure:
 - a. Limit their verbalization of feelings
 - b. Use body diagrams and models to explain procedures
 - c. Avoid use of distraction techniques
 - d. Tell caregiver(s) to wait outside while explaining procedure to patient

3.

A 45-year-old single parent with three small children at home is admitted with pneumonia. She starts crying and confides to you that this illness is causing her to worry about missing work, paying bills and the care of her children. You know that stressors of this age group include being able to balance many roles in life. Besides the emotional support of listening and interpersonal skill of "presence," what would be another intervention you might offer her?

 - a. More food choices
 - b. A pain medication
 - c. Suggest additional supports
 - d. Immediate discharge from the hospital so she can take care of things at home

4. What must we do to provide a safe and respectful environment for each patient?
 - a. Provide identical care for every patient
 - b. Avoid interacting with them
 - c. Consider age-related safety considerations
 - d. Never leave the patient alone

5. When positioning the neonate into a crib, you should lay him/her:
 - a. On their back
 - b. On their stomach
 - c. With fluffy pillows for comfort and support
 - d. Position doesn't matter

6. The most critical emotional/social need of the infant is:
 - a. To feel competent in motor skills
 - b. To be liked by peers
 - c. Trust toward their caregiver
 - d. To master language skills

7. The following is true when preparing a 2-year-old child for a painful procedure:
 - a. Make sure they don't cry
 - b. Use distraction techniques and/or Child Life services
 - c. Explain to the toddler exactly what will happen one hour before the procedure
 - d. The parent should leave the room during the procedure

8. When interacting with patients of any age, what do we need to keep in mind?
 - a. Illness and injury of any kind is stressful for the patient, their family, and their friends
 - b. They should be grateful they are getting treatment at Upstate Medical University
 - c. Getting our work completed is the most important thing
 - d. Patients do not want to be bothered by us, so they will let us know when they need something

9. Safety issues for an 8-month-old infant includes all of the following **except**:
 - a. Keep small objects and medicines out of reach
 - b. Peer pressure may influence acting with poor judgment
 - c. Should not be left alone because they are unable to recognize dangers
 - d. Protect fontanel and prevent heat loss

10. Gaining cooperation from a pre-schooler during an exam is best achieved by:
 - a. Removing the child from the parent
 - b. Taking firm control and performing the exam
 - c. Using games/toys to hold attention and lessen fears
 - d. Giving detailed explanations of what you are doing

11.

A nurse reinforces instructions to the parents of an infant regarding car travel and safety seats. Which of the following is the most appropriate information related to the safety of the infant?
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- a. Restrain in a booster seat in a semi reclined, rear-facing position
 - b. Restrain in a car seat in a semi reclined, face-forward position
 - c. Restrain in a car seat in a semi reclined, rear-facing position
 - d. Restrain in a booster seat in a semi reclined, face-forward position
12. Which of the following statements about the 4-year-old child is true?
- a. They consider their peers more important than family
 - b. They no longer require car seats to be used
 - c. Home rituals and habits are not important to them
 - d. Simple concrete words should be used that can not be misinterpreted
13. Hospital procedures may be viewed as punishment for a real or imagined action in the:
- a. School-age child
 - b. Adolescent
 - c. Young adult
 - d. Older adult
14. When adolescents undergo diagnostic procedures, you can expect them to be concerned about:
- a. Potential scars that may affect their appearance
 - b. Loss of control
 - c. Privacy and confidentiality
 - d. All of the above
15. Which of the following are concerns of the young adult?
- a. Length of hospitalization
 - b. Physical limitations
 - c. Financial obligations
 - d. All of the above
16. Normal physiologic changes in the middle-aged adult would include:

- a. Increase hormone production
- b. Some hearing loss of high-pitched sounds
- c. Bone density increases
- d. Visual acuity improves

17. What is the fastest growing age group?

- a. Infants
- b. The "sandwich population"
- c. Baby Boomers
- d. The Old old

18. When educating an 80-year old patient about her medications:

- a. Address her as "sweetie"
- b. Allow more time to process information
- c. Educate the patient's adult child, since an older adult will not understand about medication
- d. Explain that elderly patients usually need higher doses of most medications than young adults with the same diagnosis

19. When admitting a school-age child, which approach would best meet his/her developmental needs?

- a. Allow the child to have some control whenever possible
- b. Focus on the parents when conducting patient education
- c. Privacy is not important because they have not reached physical maturity
- d. Limit socialization with others

20.

A 2-year-old is treated in the emergency room for a burn to the chest and abdomen. The child sustained the burn from grabbing a cup of hot coffee that was left on the kitchen counter. The nurse reinforces safety principles with the parents before discharge. Which of the following statements, if made by the parents, indicates an understanding of the measures to provide safety in the home?

- a. "I guess my children need to understand what the word 'HOT' means."
- b. "We will install a safety gate as soon as we get home so the children can't get out of their bedrooms."
- c. "We will be sure that the children stay in their rooms when we work in the kitchen."

d. "We will be sure not to leave hot liquids unattended."