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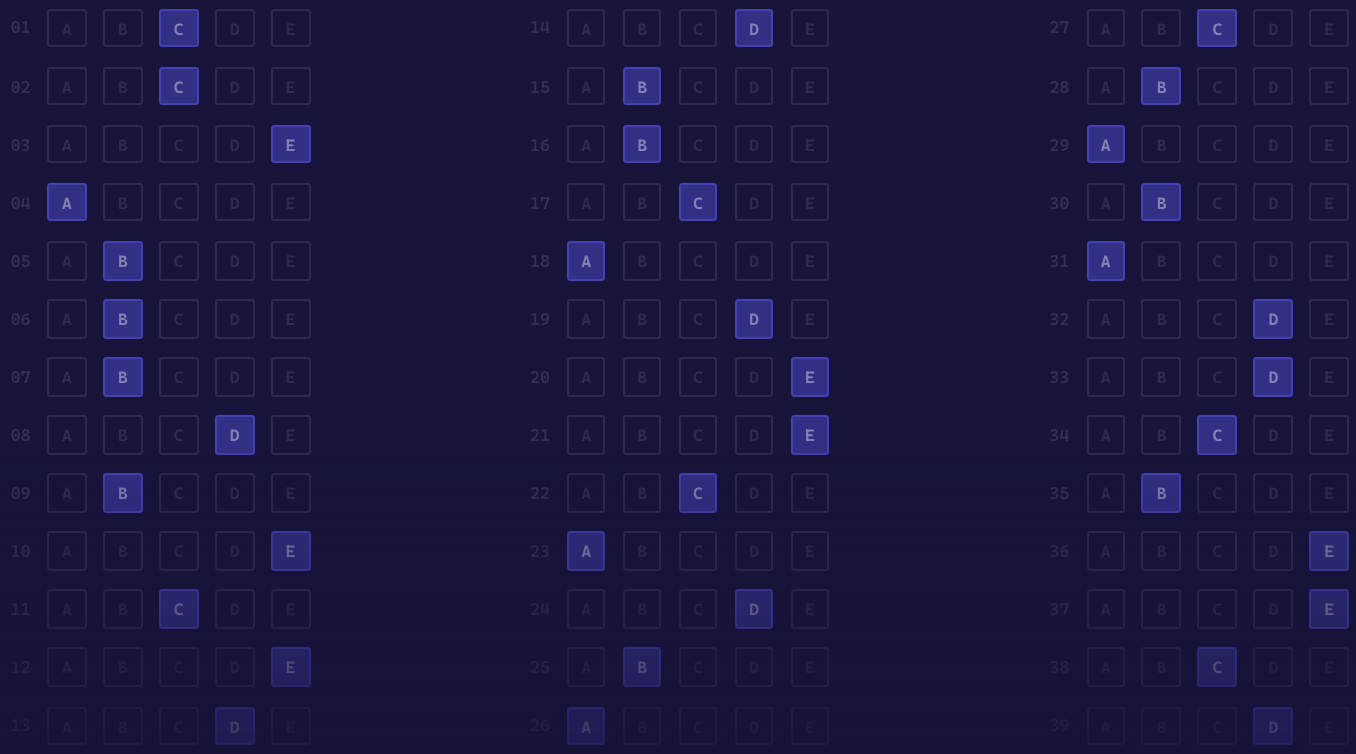

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Elsevier Remotely Proctored Exams

RNPED

Registered Nursing Pediatric

EDITION	QUESTIONS	FORMAT
Demo	9	Limited Edition PDF

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Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for Elsevier Remotely Proctored Exams `RNPED`, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, `RNPED`
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

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QUESTION 1 SINGLE CHOICE

A 2-month-old infant is brought to the clinic for a routine health maintenance visit. Which intervention should the nurse anticipate providing at this age?

A Administer the first dose of varicella vaccine

B Screen the infant for iron-deficiency anemia

C Assess developmental milestones using a standardized screening tool

D Administer the first dose of the HPV vaccine

ANSWER C

WHY Routine developmental screening is recommended at well-child visits, including visits during early infancy. Varicella and HPV vaccines are not administered at 2 months, and routine universal anemia screening generally begins at a later age.

QUESTION 2 SINGLE CHOICE

A nurse is counseling the parents of a 6-month-old infant about injury prevention. Which recommendation is most appropriate?

A Place the infant in a forward-facing car safety seat

B Keep small objects and plastic bags out of reach

C Allow the infant to sleep with a blanket and stuffed toy

D Place the infant on the stomach for sleep

ANSWER B

WHY Infants explore by placing objects in their mouths, so small objects, balloons, and plastic bags should be kept out of reach to prevent choking and suffocation. Infants should remain rear-facing in an appropriate car seat, sleep on their backs, and have a clear sleep environment.

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QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

A 7-year-old child with asthma is experiencing increased wheezing, cough, and work of breathing after exposure to a known allergen. Which assessment finding most strongly indicates impending respiratory failure?

A Respiratory rate of 24 breaths per minute

B Mildly decreased breath sounds with audible wheezing

C Drowsiness with markedly diminished breath sounds

D Slight nasal flaring that resolves with rest

ANSWER C

WHY A change in mental status together with markedly diminished breath sounds indicates severe airflow obstruction and impending respiratory failure. The other findings may occur with asthma exacerbation but do not by themselves demonstrate the same level of compromise.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

A 3-year-old child is admitted with a diagnosis of bronchiolitis. Which nursing intervention is generally appropriate?

A Administer antibiotics as the primary treatment

B Promote adequate hydration and monitor respiratory status

C Perform postural drainage every 2 hours

D Place the child in a mist tent for all cases

ANSWER B

WHY Management of bronchiolitis is primarily supportive. Nursing care focuses on maintaining hydration, monitoring respiratory effort and oxygenation, and providing comfort. Antibiotics are not routinely indicated because bronchiolitis is usually viral, and mist therapy is not a standard treatment for every child.

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QUESTION 5 SINGLE CHOICE

A child with suspected congenital heart disease is assessed for signs of heart failure. Which finding is most characteristic?

A Polyuria and increased appetite

B Tachycardia with hepatomegaly

C Hypertension with bradycardia

D Weight loss with decreased respiratory effort

ANSWER B

WHY Tachycardia and hepatomegaly are important signs of cardiac failure in children because the heart cannot provide adequate cardiac output and venous congestion affects the liver. Polyuria, increased appetite, hypertension, and bradycardia are not typical manifestations of pediatric heart failure.

QUESTION 6 SINGLE CHOICE

A nurse is preparing to administer an oral medication to a 4-year-old child. Which action is most appropriate?

A Give the medication with a syringe placed directly into the back of the mouth

B Allow the child to choose the medication cup and explain the procedure simply

C Mix the medication with a large amount of food without telling the child

D Administer the medication only after the child promises not to spit it out

ANSWER B

WHY Preschool children benefit from simple explanations and opportunities for age-appropriate participation. Allowing the child to choose the cup can improve cooperation. Medication should be administered safely rather than forcefully into the back of the mouth, and mixing it with a large amount of food may interfere with ensuring the complete dose is taken.

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QUESTION 7 SINGLE CHOICE

A child with severe dehydration requires fluid replacement. Which assessment finding most strongly supports the need for urgent intervention?

A Mild thirst with moist mucous membranes

B Capillary refill of 2 seconds

C Sunken eyes and absent tears

D Slightly increased urine output

ANSWER C

WHY Sunken eyes and absent tears are signs of significant dehydration and reduced circulating volume. A capillary refill of 2 seconds and moist mucous membranes are more consistent with milder or absent dehydration, while increased urine output is not characteristic of hypovolemia.

QUESTION 8 SINGLE CHOICE

A child with increased intracranial pressure is being monitored by the nurse. Which assessment change requires immediate notification of the health-care provider?

A The child is sleeping but arousable to gentle stimulation

B The child reports a mild headache

C The child develops an altered level of consciousness and unequal pupils

D The child has a heart rate of 90 beats per minute

ANSWER C

WHY An altered level of consciousness with unequal pupils may indicate neurologic deterioration and requires immediate escalation of care. Sleepiness that reverses with stimulation and a mild headache require continued assessment, but the combination of decreased responsiveness and pupillary inequality is an emergency finding.

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QUESTION 9 MULTIPLE CHOICE

A 5-year-old child is admitted with fever, irritability, and a suspected bacterial infection. Which nursing actions are appropriate? (Choose two.)

A **Monitor temperature, hydration, and level of consciousness**

B **Administer prescribed antimicrobial therapy and assess for adverse effects**

C Isolate every child with a fever from all visitors

D Withhold fluids until the fever resolves

E Obtain a complete blood count and blood culture only after antibiotic therapy is completed

ANSWER **A** · **B**

WHY Monitoring vital signs, hydration, and neurologic status helps identify deterioration in a child with infection. Administering prescribed antimicrobial therapy and monitoring for adverse effects are central nursing responsibilities. Fever alone does not require isolation of every child, fluids should not be withheld, and relevant cultures should be obtained when prescribed before antibiotic administration when clinically appropriate.

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