



Emergency Care Programs



PEDIATRIC MODULE -WRITTEN ASSIGNMENT

Please write all answers on the answer sheet only.

This assignment should be handed into your instructor or the program office within 1 week.

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. Infants have 2 soft openings within the skull called _____.
2. In a child, the _____ is softer and narrower.
3. Hyperextending the head of a pediatric patient causes the airway to _____.
4. To ventilate a child, you must use a _____ sized BVM.
5. Children's bones are more _____ than an adult's bones

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

6. Your first priority in treating a special needs child includes:
 - a. obtaining an extensive history
 - b. determining mode of transportation
 - c. assessing the airway
 - d. obtaining the patient's medications to take to the hospital
7. Because of the smaller diameter of the trachea in infants, their airway is easily obstructed by:
 - a. secretions
 - b. blood
 - c. swelling
 - d. all of the above
8. Meningitis is an infection caused by.
 - a. bacteria
 - b. a virus
 - c. fungi
 - d. all of the above
9. Common causes of poisoning in children include all of the following, except:
 - a. street drugs
 - b. baking soda
 - c. house plants
 - d. vitamins
10. Pulse rate in the newborn should be palpated at the brachial artery or:
 - a. carotid artery
 - b. radial artery
 - c. femoral artery
 - d. the base of the umbilical cord

MATCH THE COLUMNS:

11. __ Croup	A. Proportionately larger than an adult's head
12. __ Epiglottitis	B. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome
13. __ Febrile seizure	C. The number one cause of death in children
14. __ Meningitis	D. One breath every 3 seconds
15. __ SIDS	E. It is so painful to swallow, the child drools instead
16. __ Capillary refill	F. Five back blows and five chest thrusts
17. __ Respiratory Arrest	G. Seizure caused by a high fever
18. __ Rescue breathing	H. Produces a seal-like cough or bark
19. __ Infant conscious choking	I. Infection of the lining of the spinal cord and the brain
20. __ Child's head	J. Returns within 2 to 3 seconds

MATCH THE COLUMNS:

21. __ Head Bobbing	A. Intravenous line that is placed close to the heart
22. __ Neck Retractions	B. Feeding tube placed through the abdominal wall into the stomach
23. __ See-Saw breathing	C. Between the ages of birth and 1 year
24. __ Preschooler	D. Skin at neck gets sucked in when attempting to breathe
25. __ Central Line	E. Between the ages of 1 and 3
26. __ Gastrostomy tube	F. Between the ages of 3 to 6
27. __ Infant	G. Tube placed through the neck into the trachea to create an open airway
28. __ Toddler	H. Breathing when chest caves in and stomach expands and vice versa
29. __ Lead poisoning	I. Pulling the head back to inhale and forward to exhale
30. __ Tracheostomy tube	J. Ingesting paint chips that fall off walls

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

31. The term _____ is used to describe a continuous seizure or multiple seizures.
32. _____ occurs when fluid losses are greater than fluid intake
33. A _____ is an increase in body temperature, usually in response to an infection.
34. At birth, most infants only need stimulation to _____.
35. Sunken eyes are a sign of _____.
36. CPR on a child is usually done with the heel of _____ hand(s).
37. Blood Pressure is not necessarily done on a child less than _____ years old.
38. _____ seizures are short, quick seizures where patients stare blankly into space.
39. In the last stage of a grand Mal seizure, patients get very _____.
40. This stage is called the _____ stage.

TRUE OR FALSE:

41. You must assist ventilations in all pediatric patients who have respiratory rates greater than 60.
42. Febrile seizures are self limiting and do not need transport unless they reoccur.
43. Partial seizures may present as eye deviation only.
44. Alcohol applied to the skin is a recommended method of cooling a patient.
45. Because of the large occiput it is allowable to put a towel under the pediatric patient's shoulders to keep the head in the neutral position.
46. When inserting an OPA on a pediatric patient do not insert it upside down as in adults.
47. Children who are not restrained in child safety seats are at greater risk of injury.
48. The child abuser may be a friend of the family.
49. Pediatric calls are one of the most stressful for healthcare providers.
50. Children are simply little adults.