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:**

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

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