Advanced Pediatric Assessment 4th edition Chiocca Test Bank

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CHAPTER 1

Child Health Assessment: An Overview

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of the following is a normal developmental variation?
   a. Thick layer of subcutaneous fat in neonates
   b. Head is proportionately smaller until toddlerhood
   c. Transient nystagmus until age 3 years
   *d. Abdomen is larger than chest in young children

   The abdomen is larger than the chest in young children. Neonates have a thin layer of subcutaneous fat. The head is proportionately larger than the torso until age 2 years. Transient nystagmus is a normal developmental variation until age 6 months.

2. Which of the following anatomic or physiologic variation affects an infant's or child's ability to control body temperature? (Select all that apply.)
   a. Production of melanin reaches adult levels by adolescence
   b. Short neck and prominent occiput until age 3 to 4 years
   *c. Greater body surface area until age 2 years
   *d. Sweating and vasodilation mechanisms not fully developed until age 2 years
   *e. Thermogenesis by shivering is undeveloped until roughly age 6 years

   Options c, d, and e are true. Neither the production of melanin nor neck size affects temperature control.

3. Because of renal immaturity in infants, it is important to teach parents not to give their infant plain water until age:
   a. 1 month
   b. 2 months
   c. 4 months
   *d. 6 months

   Because of renal immaturity, infants should not receive plain water until age 6 months to avoid hyponatremia. At ages 1, 2 and 4 months, the kidneys are still unable to fully concentrate and dilute urine, thus leaving the infant vulnerable to sodium imbalances.

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4. Neonates have a small stomach capacity. The clinical implications of this include (select all that apply):
   *a. The need for small feeding amounts at birth
   *b. Increased incidence of reflux
   c. Potential for poor growth
   d. Increased appetite
   e. Decreased absorption of nutrients

   Small stomach capacity affects the amount a neonate can feed (approximately 60 mL); stomach capacity reaches approximately 500 mL by toddler age. The small stomach size can lead to reflux. Small stomach capacity in the neonate does not affect growth, appetite, or absorption of nutrients.

5. Bones are not fully ossified until:
   a. Toddlerhood
   b. School age
   c. Adolescence
   *d. Adulthood

   Bone ossification, or osteogenesis, is the process of bone formation which begins between the sixth and seventh weeks of embryonic development and continues until about age 25. Children and adolescents younger than 25 years are still undergoing bone ossification and fusion.

6. Which of the following is a social determinant of health?
   a. Genetics
   *b. Access to healthcare
   c. Growth history
   d. Physiologic immaturity of body systems

   As social determinants of health are the nonmedical factors that influence health outcomes, "access to healthcare" is the only nonmedical choice given. Genetics, growth history and physiologic immaturity of body systems are physical, not social factors that affect a child's health.

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