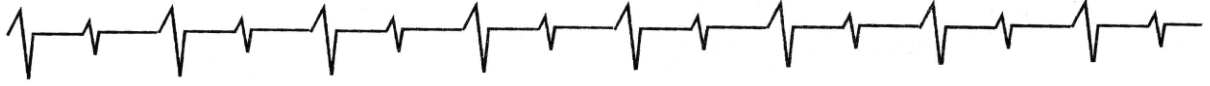




# Emergency Care Programs



## 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 possibly 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. illicit drugs
  - b. baking soda
  - c. house plants
  - d. prescription medications
10. Pulse rate in the newborn should be palpated at the brachial artery or at the
  - a. carotid artery
  - b. radial artery
  - c. femoral artery
  - d. 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 to 5 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. ___ Gastronomy 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 typically 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 occipital area, 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.