

**CHAPTER 14-QUIZ**  
**Infants and children**

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. When dealing with pediatric patients, you need to gain their trust. One way to do that is to:
  - a. stand up when you speak to them so they can see that you are large enough to take care of them.
  - b. just do what you have to do without stopping to explain to them.
  - c. let them have a toy of their own or one you provided to hold while you are assessing them.
  - d. speak more loudly than usual so they will understand what you are saying to them.
  
2. When dealing with children, First Responders should:
  - a. approach them quickly and immediately establish physical contact.
  - b. tell the child if an examination step will hurt.
  - c. avoid making eye contact.
  - d. explain the entire procedure before beginning.
  
3. When caring for a seriously ill or injured child who is hooked up to technical medical equipment, First Responders should do all of the following EXCEPT:
  - a. assume that parents cannot operate the equipment.
  - b. allow the parent to hold the child.
  - c. ask the parent to assist with providing oxygen.
  - d. have someone remove highly distraught parents from the scene.
  
4. Which of the following statements about children is correct?
  - a. Infants' and children's heads are proportionately larger and heavier than their bodies.
  - b. Infants' and children's tongues are proportionately smaller as compared to their mouths.
  - c. It is necessary to hyperextend the necks of infants and children when performing CPR.
  - d. All of the soft spots (fontanelles) in a baby's head will be closed by the age of 6 months.
  
5. Pediatric patients have less blood volume than adults have. A newborn may have slightly less than \_\_\_\_\_ of blood.

a. 5 ounces	c. 12 ounces
b. 1 pint	d. 2 pints
  
6. When opening the airway of a pediatric patient, the head and neck must be aligned and placed in a:

a. hyperextended position.	c. hyperflexed position.
b. neutral position.	d. position of comfort.

7. If a neonate is not breathing, provide artificial ventilations at the rate of \_\_\_\_\_ breaths per minute.
  - a. 10 to 20
  - b. 20 to 30
  - c. 30 to 40
  - d. 40 to 60
  
8. First Responders should take and record vital signs every \_\_\_\_\_ for unstable pediatric patients and every \_\_\_\_\_ for stable pediatric patients.
  - a. 1 minute, 5 minutes
  - b. 5 minutes, 10 minutes
  - c. 5 minutes, 15 minutes
  - d. 10 minutes, 15 minutes
  
9. Seizures in pediatric patients may be caused by all of the following EXCEPT:
  - a. a rapid rise in temperature.
  - b. trauma.
  - c. childhood diseases.
  - d. hyperglycemia.
  
10. Children have a proportionately larger body surface for their weight than adults, and their bodies are unable to regulate temperatures as well. Children are especially prone to development of:
  - a. hypoglycemia.
  - b. hyperglycemia.
  - c. hypothermia.
  - d. hyperthermia.

#### CHAPTER 14-IN THE FIELD

Review the following real-life situation. Then answer the questions that follow. You are the first to respond to a frantic call from the mother of a 10-month-old child. She tells you that the child has been ill for several days and has been running a slight fever. She put the child to bed a few hours ago, and when she went in to check, she found the child shaking violently and her eyes were rolled back. Now the child appears to be very lethargic in the crib. She is wearing a blanket sleeper and is covered by a baby comforter.

1. What is the most likely cause of the patient's present condition?
2. How will you manage this situation?

#### CHAPTER 14-REVIEW

Write the word or words that best complete each sentence in the space provided.

1. When clearing the airway of an infant, make certain that you have not \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ the neck.
  
2. When you determine the age of a pediatric patient for CPR, recall that babies from birth to 1-month old are classified as \_\_\_\_\_ and those up to 1-year old are classified as \_\_\_\_\_ .

3. If a child's fontanelle is sunken, the child may have \_\_\_\_\_ ; if the fontanelle is bulging, it may indicate increased \_\_\_\_\_ inside the skull, possibly due to brain swelling from trauma or from \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. When assessing the child's chest, some signs to look for are loss of \_\_\_\_\_ , unequal chest \_\_\_\_\_ with breathing, and \_\_\_\_\_ over the neck and/or ribs.
5. The child can lose a large amount of blood into the pelvic cavity as a result of \_\_\_\_\_ to the pelvic girdle. If you suspect pelvic injury, monitor for signs of \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. Adults' bones may fracture in a trauma situation; children's bones are less \_\_\_\_\_ and more \_\_\_\_\_ and will \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ before they break.
7. Some infants can have periods in which they do not breathe while sleeping. This condition is called \_\_\_\_\_ and it occurs because the \_\_\_\_\_ in the brain does not stimulate adequate respiration during sleep.
8. Two common respiratory infections in infants and children include \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ .
9. All respiratory disorders in children must be taken \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ immediately.
10. Children lose a lot of body heat through the \_\_\_\_\_ .

CHAPTER 14-MATCHING

In the space provided next to each characteristic, write the letter of the appropriate age group.

- a. birth to 1 year
- b. toddlers
- c. preschool
- d. school-age
- e. adolescent

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. minimal stranger anxiety
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. may understand more than they communicate
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. want to be treated as adults
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. cooperate but want their opinions heard
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. begin to assert their independence
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. follow movement with their eyes
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. feel they are indestructible
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. frighten easily; overreact; fear needles, pain
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. are curious, communicative, and can be cooperative
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. fear blood, pain, disfigurement, and permanent injury