

**Approaches to Common Pediatric Disease and Injury  
An Emergency Room Perspective Quiz**

**Date:**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

1. On which age group would it be best to use Wong's Face scale to measure pain in a child?
  - a. 0-2 yo: sensory stage, pain without understanding source
  - b. 7-11 yo: concrete operational: connect pain with injury
  - c. 11-15 yo: formal operational thought
  - d. 17- 18 yo: abstract thinking
  
2. In 2015, which of the following was the most common reason for a child needing hospital care at MRCH?
  - a. Appendicitis
  - b. Asthma
  - c. Pneumonia
  - d. Fractures
  
3. Which rationale explains why children at greater risk for respiratory ailments?
  - a. Young children are exposed to more microorganisms than older children
  - b. Young children have immature immune systems coupled with rapid respiratory decompensation
  - c. Young children have undeveloped trachea and lungs
  - d. Exposure to secondary smoke causes young children to be more susceptible to disease.
  
4. Which statement about epiglottitis is true?
  - a. Usually caused by Flu A
  - b. Signs and symptoms: hiccupping and cyanosis
  - c. Emergency care is needed
  - d. Onset is slow and systemic toxicity is rare
  
5. The "triad of symptoms" seen in children with acute asthma attack includes:
  - a. Lower socio economic status , maleness, wheezing
  - b. Bronchiol spasm, inflammation of lymph glands, hypersalivation
  - c. Eczema, plural friction rub, rales
  - d. Bronchiol spasm, inflammation of bronchiol mucosa, production of thick mucus
  
6. Which statement is true in the child with respiratory syncytial virus?
  - a. This disease leads to tonsilitis
  - b. The smaller the child, the faster the respirations (compensatory mechanism)
  - c. The faster the child, the slower the respirations (compensatory mechanism)
  - d. Teens are more likely to get this disease than younger children
  
7. Which form of oxygen delivery below would be most appropriate for a two year old with a non-threatening, mild cough and an SPO2 of 93%?
  - a. Blow by oxygen
  - b. Nasal cannula
  - c. Non rebreather mask
  - d. HFOV: A form of mechanical ventiliation: HFOV is essentially a vibrating CPAP machine

8. You are caring for a 5 year old with labored breathing. You suspect his respiratory condition is worsening.

Your assessment is based on one which of the following:

- a. The child says "I think my breathing is getting worse now."
- b. The child is using ancillary muscle to breathe and seeking a tri-pod position
- c. The child has increased capillary refill
- d. The SPO2 monitor is at 95% and his respiratory rate is at 28.

9. Chronic Bronchitis and emphysema, when they occur in children are most like the result of:

- a. Directly inhaled irritants (smoking)
- b. Trauma
- c. Indirectly inhaled irritant (secondary smoke)
- d. Medication side effects

10. Which of the following infectious diseases of child **do not** have vaccines available at this time?

- a. Chicken Pox
- b. Diphtheria
- c. Pertussis
- d. German measles (Rubella)
- e. Mononucleosis
- f. Measles (Rubeola)
- g. Parotitis

11. It is not necessary to consider the possibility of an STD in a 7 year-old child.

- a. True
- b. False

12. Which of the following is not a common symptom of childhood appendicitis?

- a. Loss of appetite, with or without vomiting or diarrhea
- b. Persistent, unexplained belly pain in the lower right side that lasts more than 24 hours
- c. Ability to cough, jump, or go over bumps in the car without pain
- d. Difficulty walking and/or staying upright

13. The most common causes of pediatric traumatic injuries are: **(Circle all that apply.)**

- a. Falls
- b. Sporting accidents
- c. Other types of accident
- d. Stranger Abuse

14. Toxins: Exposure to environmental chemicals or toxins during childhood can lead to neurologic impairment.

- a. True
- b. False

15. List three signs that would lead you to suspect child abuse in a three year-old child. (Answer varies.)

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_