# Answers to Questions in the Workbook, Chapter 45, Caring for Pediatric Patients

Activity A SHORT ANSWER

Answers will differ from individual students due to their personal experiences.

Activity B TRUE OR FALSE

* 1. T
  2. T
  3. T
  4. F. Family members should NOT avoid holding babies who are very sick.

Activity C SHORT ANSWER

1. The infant could roll off the surface and receive severe or fatal head injuries.

2. This will prevent the infant from falling out of, or sliding down in, the carrier, swing, or high chair.

3. This position helps to keep the infant the safest in the event of a car accident.

4. An infant could choke on a toy or part of a toy.

* 1. Plastic bags and balloons pose a suffocation risk.
  2. The infant could drown in only a little bit of water.
  3. These pose a strangulation risk.

Activity D SHORT ANSWER

1. When caring for a toddler, it is important to recognize regression for what it is and ignore it. For example, rather than scolding Mercedes and telling her to “stop acting like a baby,” you should clean her up and comfort her, without drawing a lot of attention to the accident.

2. It is important for you to promote a toddler’s independence as much as possible. One way to do this is to offer choices that are realistic. For example, instead of asking the child what they want to wear, limit their choices to those that are actually possible (“Do you want to wear your red pajamas or your blue ones?”).

Activity E MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. b. “Graham, would you like a piece of apple or a piece of banana?”

2. c. Singing along with a recording of children’s songs

3. d. Let Joshua play with your stethoscope and blood pressure cuff before beginning the procedure

4. b. The toddler likes to run, jump, climb, and reach for things

Activity F TRUE OR FALSE

1. F. Preschoolers are children between the ages of 3 and 5 years.

2. T

3. F. Most preschoolers do NOT enjoy eating many different types of foods.

4. T

5. T

Activity G SHORT ANSWER

Preschoolers like Juanita need their questions answered honestly. The best thing to say in this situation would be, “Yes, it’s going to hurt, but it will only hurt for a little bit and I will be here with you the whole time.” It is important to tell the truth because not being honest about the procedure and what it will feel like will destroy the child’s ability to trust anything that you, or another member of the health care team, says in the future.

Activity H FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. School-aged children are children between the ages of 5 and 12 years.

2. School-aged children like to be included as active participants in their own care and are very good at following directions.

3. Rewards and praise work very well for children of this age.

4. School-aged children know not to drink poisonous liquids or stick objects into an electrical outlet; however, their curiosity and habit of pushing their physical abilities to the limit brings new dangers.

5. When transporting a school-aged child in a car, a booster seat is used until the car’s lap and shoulder restraints fit the child properly.

Activity I SHORT ANSWER

School-aged children expect to receive direct, although simple, answers to their questions. If a school-aged child asks you a question that you cannot answer, be sure to relay the question to the nurse. Children of this age are usually very aware of when they are being told the truth and when they are not. A school-aged child will enjoy reading, doing arts and crafts projects, playing video games, and talking with caregivers. If possible, allow the child to accompany you throughout the health care facility in a wheelchair for company, or take them to a common area where there may be other children of their age to socialize or play games with. For a child of this age who is confined due to accident or illness, staying in touch with friends is a huge emotional boost. Phone calls, visits (if possible), and cards from friends and classmates are thoroughly enjoyed. Make sure you help the child to place cards and notes safely on a table or bulletin board so that they can be looked at often.

Activity J SHORT ANSWER

Sindu may be acting sarcastic and sullen as a cover-up because she is really very frightened. She may be in a lot of pain but is unwilling to ask for pain medication because doing so would be “uncool.” She may also be very embarrassed about needing help with intimate activities like bathing and elimination, especially since at this stage of development, she is trying to adjust to the physical changes to her body that have come with adolescence. Being empathetic, taking extra care to preserve Sindu’s privacy, and letting Sindu know that you respect her as a unique individual capable of making many of her own decisions are all measures that a nursing assistant can take to make Sindu’s hospital stay easier.

Activity K FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Violently shaking an infant or toddler can cause the child’s brain to hit the inside of the skull repeatedly, leading to severe brain damage or death. This is called shaken baby syndrome.

2. About 25% of children with shaken baby syndrome die, and the rest suffer from permanent disabilities.

3. In Munchausen syndrome by proxy, the child’s caregiver deliberately does things to make the child appear ill.

4. Saying something like “I wish you had never been born!” to a child is a form of psychological abuse.

5. Sexual abuse occurs when a caregiver touches or fondles a child’s sexual organs.

6. Neglect is the most common form of physical abuse in children.

Activity L TRUE OR FALSE

1. T

2. F. If a child tells you something that makes you think the child is being abused, you should NOT ask the child questions designed to reveal the truth.

3. T

4. T

5. F. When reporting abuse, you should NOT summarize what the child has told you for the nurse BUT REPORT THE CHILD’S WORDS EXACTLY AS YOU HEARD THEM.

6. T

Activity M JUMBLED WORDS

1. EGOCENTRIC

2. MAGICAL THINKING

3. REGRESS

4. FAILURE TO THRIVE