

## NR-602 Primary Care of the Childbearing & Childrearing Family Practicum

### NR - 602 Midterm

Ben is a 10-year-old who has recently been diagnosed with mild intermittent asthma. Which of the following is not a routine part of his clinic management?

- **School excuse to not participate in physical education activities**

You examine C.C., a newborn, and observe numerous white papular lesions on the cheeks, forehead, and nose. You suspect either milia or neonatal acne. Which physical finding helps to confirm a diagnosis of milia?

- **papular lesions, yellow in color, are observed on the hard palate**

Newborn W.R. has a vascular lesion that will not fade as she gets older. What is your diagnosis?

- **port wine stain: apply topical steroids to the affected area to prevent pruritus**

You notice 10 macular tan lesions of varying sizes on D.D. and refer him for a medical evaluation to rule out neurofibromatosis or Albright's syndrome. What kind of lesion does D.D. have?

- **cafe au lait spots**

What is characteristic of the lesion that D.D. has?

- **lesions can be present at birth but more lesions may develop at any age**

Sandra, age twelve years, has several vesicles and honey-colored crusted lesions on her face above the right nares. She has a history of having had a scratch in the same area several days ago. What condition do you suspect?

- **impetigo**

K.C., age thirteen years, has several firm, small (2 mm), white or skin-colored umbilicated papules on her neck. The lesions have been present for three months and have increased in number. What is your diagnosis?

- **molluscum contagiosum, caused by poxvirus, NOT treated with oral abx**

A wide pulse pressure that results from a high systolic blood pressure is usually not due to which of the following?

- **a patent ductus arteriosus**

Which of the following is not characteristic of innocent heart murmurs in children?

- **usually transmitted to the neck**

Kawasaki disease is most common in:

- **children less than 5 years**

A principal clinical feature of Kawasaki disease includes:

- **fever persisting past 5 days and redness/swelling of hands and feet**

An essential test in the evaluation of a 2-year-old being managed for Kawasaki disease is:

- **echocardiogram**

The most common congenital heart defect in children is:

- **Ventricular septal defect**

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