

# Chapter 34

Review

1. Which of the following is a developmental disorder characterized by impairment of social interaction?

A. Down syndrome

B. Autism

C. Cerebral palsy

D. Spina bifida

**Answer: B**

**Rationale:** Autism is a developmental disability characterized by impairment of social interaction. Cerebral palsy and spina bifida are physical disabilities. Down syndrome is characterized by a genetic chromosomal defect.

1. Which of the following is a development disorder characterized by impairment of social interaction?

A. Down syndrome

**Rationale:** Down syndrome is characterized by a genetic chromosomal defect.

B. Autism

**Rationale:** Correct answer

1. Which of the following is a development disorder characterized by impairment of social interaction?

C. Cerebral palsy

**Rationale:** Cerebral palsy is a physical disability.

D. Spina bifida

**Rationale:** Spina bifida is a physical disability.

2. Known risk factors for Down syndrome include:

A. Smoking

B. Traumatic brain injury at birth

C. Increased maternal age

D. Lack of vitamin B

**Answer: C**

**Rationale:** Increased maternal age, along with a family history of Down syndrome, are risk factors of Down syndrome.

2. Known risk factors for Down syndrome include:

A. Smoking

**Rationale:** Smoking is a risk factor for many conditions.

B. Traumatic brain injury at birth

**Rationale:** TBI is a risk factor of cerebral palsy.



2. Known risk factors for Down syndrome include:

C. Increased maternal age

**Rationale:** Correct answer

D. Lack of vitamin B

**Rationale:** This is a risk factor for spina bifida.

3. Which of the following may be difficult to perform on a patient with Down syndrome?
- A. CPR
  - B. Pulse oximetry
  - C. Splinting
  - D. Intubation

**Answer: D**

**Rationale:** Intubation may be difficult because patients with Down syndrome often have large tongues and small oral and nasal cavities.

3. Which of the following may be difficult to perform on a patient with Down syndrome?

A. CPR

**Rationale:** This should not be difficult.

B. Pulse oximetry

**Rationale:** This should not be difficult.

C. Splinting

**Rationale:** This should not be difficult.

D. Intubation

**Rationale:** Correct answer

4. Most patients with this disease also have hydrocephalus.

A. Paralysis

B. Down syndrome

C. Spina bifida

D. Cerebral palsy

**Answer: C**

**Rationale:** Most patients with spina bifida also have hydrocephalus, which requires the placement of a shunt.

4. Most patients with this disease also have hydrocephalus.

A. Paralysis

**Rationale:** This is not the correct answer.

B. Down syndrome

**Rationale:** This is not the correct answer.

C. Spina bifida

**Rationale:** Correct answer

D. Cerebral palsy

**Rationale:** This is not the correct answer.

5. What does the DOPE mnemonic help you to recognize?
- A. Causes of airway obstruction
  - B. Risk factors for patients using technology assistance
  - C. Questions to ask patients with pacemakers
  - D. A vagal nerve stimulator



**Answer: A**

**Rationale:** The DOPE mnemonic helps you to recognize causes of airway obstruction in patients using technology assistance.

5. What does the DOPE mnemonic help you to recognize?

A. Causes of airway obstruction

**Rationale:** Correct answer

B. Risk factors for patients using technology assistance

**Rationale:** This is not the correct answer.

C. Questions to ask patients with pacemakers

**Rationale:** This is not the correct answer.

D. A vagal nerve stimulator

**Rationale:** This is not the correct answer.

6. What device is placed directly into the stomach to feed patients?

A. Colostomy

B. Ileostomy

C. Gastrostomy tube

D. Central venous catheter

**Answer: C**

**Rationale:** A gastrostomy tube is used to feed patients who cannot ingest fluids, food, or medication by mouth.

6. What device is placed directly into the stomach to feed patients?

A. Colostomy

**Rationale:** This allows for elimination of waste.

B. Ileostomy

**Rationale:** This allows for elimination of waste.

6. What device is placed directly into the stomach to feed patients?

C. Gastrostomy tube

**Rationale:** Correct answer

D. Central venous catheter

**Rationale:** This is a venous access device.

7. What do vagal nerve stimulators do?
- A. Keep seizures from occurring
  - B. Keep the airway clear from secretions
  - C. Act as an alternative treatment to medicine
  - D. Both A and C

**Answer: D**

**Rationale:** Vagal nerve stimulators are an alternative treatment to medication for patients with seizures and keep seizures from occurring.



## 7. What do vagal nerve stimulators do?

A. Keep seizures from occurring

**Rationale:** This is one of the two correct answers.

B. Keep the airway clear from secretion

**Rationale:** This is not the correct answer.

C. Act as an alternative treatment to medication

**Rationale:** This is one of the two correct answers.

D. Both A and C

**Rationale:** Correct answer

8. An important part of the assessment process for a patient with special needs is to:
- A. interact with the caregiver.
  - B. interact with the patient.
  - C. talk to the manufacturer of the equipment being used.
  - D. transport immediately.

**Answer: A**

**Rationale:** Interaction with the caregiver of a child or adult with special needs will be extremely important. They are trained to use and troubleshoot problems with medical equipment.

8. An important part of the assessment process for a patient with special needs is to:

A. interact with the caregiver.

**Rationale:** Correct answer

B. interact with the patient.

**Rationale:** Although this is important, it is more important to talk to the caregiver.

8. An important part of the assessment process for a patient with special needs is to:

C. talk to the manufacturer of the equipment being used.

**Rationale:** The caregiver will be able to help you with the equipment.

D. transport immediately.

**Rationale:** It is more important to talk to the caregiver.

9. What improves a patient's quality of life shortly before death?

A. Home care

B. Hospice care

C. Comfort care

D. Terminal care

**Answer: C**

**Rationale:** Comfort care is also called palliative care. Pain medications are provided during a patient's last days so he or she can enjoy time with family and friends.

9. What improves a patient's quality of life shortly before death?

A. Home care

**Rationale:** Home care may improve the patient's quality of life.

B. Hospice care

**Rationale:** Hospice care may improve the patient's quality of life.



9. What improves a patient's quality of life shortly before death?

C. Comfort care

**Rationale:** Correct answer

D. Terminal care

**Rationale:** Terminal care is not discussed in this text.

10. The EMTALA act states that:

- A. patients should only be treated if they can pay for care.
- B. all patients must be treated regardless of their ability to pay for care.
- C. only those with serious injuries can be treated without payment for care.
- D. only certain facilities can treat patients who cannot pay for care.

**Answer: B**

**Rationale:** The Emergency Medical Treatment and Active Labor Act (EMTALA) requires all facilities to assess and treat patients regardless of their ability to pay for care.

10. The EMTALA act states that:

A. patients should only be treated if they can pay for care.

**Rationale:** This is not true.

B. all patients must be treated regardless of their ability to pay for care.

**Rationale:** Correct answer

10. The EMTALA act states that:

C. only those with serious injuries can be treated without payment for care.

**Rationale:** This is not true.

D. only certain facilities can treat patients who cannot pay for care.

**Rationale:** This is not true.