

Multiple Choice Items

1. For the child presenting with signs and symptoms of congestive heart failure, the priority nursing diagnosis would be decreased cardiac output. What would be the next prioritized nursing diagnosis?
 - A. Activity intolerance
 - B. Fluid volume excess
 - C. Ineffective breathing pattern*
 - D. Risk for infection
2. After teaching the mother of a child with congestive heart failure how to administer digoxin at home, which of the following statements would indicate a need for further instruction?
 - A. I will give the medication slowly toward the back of the mouth
 - B. I will give the medication at regular 12 hour intervals
 - C. I will mix the medication with juice if my child has problems taking it*
 - D. I will refrain from giving a second dose if my child vomits
3. Clinical manifestations of congestive heart failure include:
 - A. Diaphoresis and increased urinary output
 - B. Dyspnea and flushing
 - C. Tachycardia and weight loss
 - D. Tachypnea and tachycardia*

4. For the child with congestive heart failure, which of the following drugs can be administered adjunct to other treatments to remove accumulated fluid and sodium and reduce the risk of digitalis toxicity?
- A. Bumetanide (Bumex)
 - B. Chlorothiazide (Diuril)
 - C. Furosemide (Lasix)
 - D. Spironolactone (Aldactone)*
5. A mother presents to the clinic with her infant and reports she has been rapidly breathing, having dry diapers, and turning blue in the legs when she cries. Her cardiac assessment reveals normal heart tones, hypertension, bounding brachial pulses, cool lower extremities and weak pedal pulses. Based on this information, the nurse can suspect the infant may have what obstructive cardiac defect?
- A. Aortic stenosis
 - B. Coarctation of the aorta*
 - C. Pulmonic stenosis
 - D. Tricuspid atresia