



Neonatal Guidelines of Care 2006
Home Study Course

1. Abnormal findings in infants with ambiguous genitalia include all of the following except:
 - a. posterior labial fold
 - b. inguinal mass
 - c. hypospadias
 - d. clitoris width 2-6mm

2. Candidates for use of CPAP include all of the following except:
 - a. Infants with adequate respiratory effort with hypoxemia
 - b. Infants with Apnea of Prematurity
 - c. Infants with conditions associated with right to left shunt
 - d. Infants with mild to moderate RDS

3. An indication for weaning from assisted ventilation is
 - a. $CO_2 > 50\text{mmHg}$
 - b. Poor lung compliance
 - c. Decreased patient effort
 - d. Acceptable blood gas levels

4. The following medications can be used to support assisted ventilation except:
 - a. Aminophylline
 - b. Furosemide
 - c. Vecuronium
 - d. Taxotere

5. Sometimes supplemental oxygen must be given to an infant who has regular respirations and a heart rate of $> 100\text{bpm}$ but who has central cyanosis.
 - a. True
 - b. False

6. The temperature of the oxygen should be regulated to match the thermal environment of the newborn
 - a. True
 - b. False

7. Basic equipment needed for assisted ventilation include all of the following except:
 - a. Manometer
 - b. Laryngoscope
 - c. Seal Off Fitting
 - d. Oxygen hoods

8. Benefits of breastfeeding for the mother include:
 - a. Leukorrhea
 - b. Decrease risk of breast and ovarian cancer
 - c. Menometorrhagia
 - d. Increased cardiac output

9. Frozen breastmilk should be thawed slowly at room temperature for a period of four to five hours
- True
 - False
10. Absence of a murmur excludes congenital heart disease
- True
 - False
11. A possible side effects of Prostaglandin E₁ is:
- Hyperventilation
 - Vasodilation
 - Hyperglycemia
 - Hypercalcemia
12. Goals of developmental interventions include:
- Enhance infant recovery
 - Treat cardiac anomalies
 - Ensure slow transition to the home setting
 - Support the initial status of visual and auditory reactions
13. The quiet sleep state includes:
- Lack of facial and eye movements
 - Variable activity
 - Irregular respirations
 - Facial grimaces
14. Minimal body activity, regular respirations, shiny look and eyes wide and bright are characteristics of which neonatal state:
- Crying
 - Quiet alert
 - Drowsy
 - Active alert
15. Neurodevelopmental high-risk conditions include:
- Gestational age less than 36 weeks
 - Gestational age less than 30 weeks
 - Gestational age less than 32 weeks
 - Gestational age less than 34 weeks
16. Interventions to decrease environmental noise in the NICU include:
- Incorporation of normal household sounds such as telephone, doorbell and computer
 - Use of radios playing soft soothing music
 - Rounds away from the bedside
 - Acoustic ceilings
17. Never put a covering over an incubator to decrease bright light
- True
 - False

18. Benefits of early discharge from the hospital include:
- Facilitation of bonding and attachment
 - Decrease in patient hospital costs
 - Improved patient satisfaction
 - All of the above
19. Candidates for early discharge include:
- Teen mothers who need to return to school
 - Singleton birth of infant 32-33 weeks gestation
 - Estimated blood loss of less than 750cc
 - Using analgesics constantly and unable to ambulate
20. Infants can be discharged early if:
- Five minute apgar less than seven
 - The infant has urinated but not passed a stool
 - The infant has urinated and passed at least one stool
 - The infant has urinated and passed at least three stools
21. The least dense finding found on an X-Ray is:
- Air
 - Fat
 - Soft tissue
 - Bone or surgical clips
22. It is important when reviewing the bones on an X-Ray to:
- Evaluate only the bone of interest
 - Begin with the bone anticipated to be normal
 - Begin with the clavicle and ribs
 - Never check for rotation, fractures and deformities of the clavicle
23. Stage II of Northway's Criteria for BPD is characterized by:
- Involves almost complete opacification of the lung fields
 - Hyperinflation with streaky densities extending to the periphery
 - Appears as RDS on a Chest X-ray
 - Display bilateral irregular densities
24. Signs and symptoms of Respiratory Distress in the Infant include:
- Apnea, cyanosis and grunting
 - Apnea, bradycardia and tachypnea
 - Apnea, retractions and bradycardia
 - Rales, retractions and bradycardia
25. Polycythemia can be a non-pulmonary cause of Respiratory Distress in the Infant
- True
 - False

26. Infants of Diabetic Mothers are more likely to develop RDS due to:
- Hypertension associated with right to left shunting
 - Transplacental passage of maternal medications throughout gestation
 - Delayed pulmonary maturation
 - Perinatal blood loss
27. Heliox, an inhaled gas mixture, reduces the increased resistive load of breathing and creates less turbulence in narrow airways.
- True
 - False
28. The complete etiology of Retinopathy of Prematurity (ROP) is not yet understood.
- True
 - False
29. Signs and Symptoms of hypothermia include:
- Apnea, tachycardia
 - Lethargy, tachycardia
 - Lethargy, bradycardia
 - Adequate feeding, lethargy
30. Potential consequences of hypothermia include:
- Metabolic alkalosis
 - Decreased oxygen consumption
 - Pulmonary vasodilation
 - Increased respiratory distress
31. Signs and symptoms of hyperthermia include:
- Hypertension and weak cry
 - Decreased respiratory rate and heart rate
 - Skin flushing
 - Hypotension and strong cry
32. Complications of umbilical vessel catheterization includes:
- Malposition of catheter in the portal system
 - Infections and sepsis
 - Hydrothorax
 - All of the above
33. During intubation, if the vocal cords can not be visualized due to the presence of meconium suction with
- a:
- 10Fr. or larger catheter
 - 8Fr. or larger catheter
 - 6Fr. or larger catheter
 - 4Fr. or larger catheter

34. Physical findings of infants with meconium in the amniotic fluid include:
- Hypoinflation of the lung
 - Ketoacidosis
 - Hypoventilation, nasal flaring and retractions
 - Chest X-ray demonstrates hyperexpansion, lucent areas mixed with areas of atelectasis
35. Labor complications associated with multiple gestation include all of the following except
- Premature rupture of the membranes
 - Cord prolapse and entanglement
 - Precipitous labor
 - Prolonged labor
36. Triplets can not be monozygotic
- True
 - False
37. Placentas from multiple gestations should be sent to pathology to evaluate for the following complications
- Velamentous cord
 - Schwann's sign
 - Scleroderma
 - Priminiopous cord
38. A detailed physical and neurological examination including a review of the gestational age assessment should be performed by a physician within:
- The first 6 hours of life
 - The first 12 hours of life
 - The first 18 hours of life
 - The first 24 hours of life
39. Neonatal Assessment of Infants of Diabetic Mothers should include screening for:
- Hypercalcemia
 - Hyperbilirubinemia
 - Perinatal Asphyxia
 - Petechiae
40. The most common innocent murmur heard on initial assessment of the term infant is caused by:
- Prematurity
 - Patent Ductus Arteriosus
 - Atrial Septal Defect
 - Ventricular Septal Defect
41. The most common cause of airway obstruction is:
- Congenital malformation of the larynx
 - Choanal atresia
 - Secretions, position of head and/or tongue
 - Congenital goiter

42. Bruising and/or ecchymosis can be caused by trauma during labor and delivery
- True
 - False
43. The immediate effects of neonatal pain include:
- Hypometabolism of resulting in neuroendocrine imbalances
 - Lack of autoregulation of cerebrovascular bed
 - Shortened catabolic reactions
 - Decreased demands of the cardiovascular system
44. Physiological and/or autonomic responses to pain include:
- Fixed pupils
 - Palmar sweat, pallor and flushing
 - Palmar sweat, fluctuations in blood pressure and photosensitivity
 - Increased urination with proteinuria
45. The drug of choice to treat neonatal seizures is:
- Diazepam
 - Lorazepam
 - Phenobarbital
 - Phenytoin
46. Intracranial hemorrhage is difficult to establish as a cause of seizures distinct from neonatal depression or traumatic injury.
- True
 - False
47. The major cause of neonatal seizures occurring within the first 72 hours of life is:
- Hypoxic Ischemic Encephalopathy
 - Kernicterus
 - Coarctation of the Aorta
 - Hyponatremia
48. Benign sleep myoclonus:
- Result from toxoplasmosis and other chronic infections
 - Relate to inadvertent administration of local anesthesia into the fetal circulation
 - Occur only during sleep and mimic seizures
 - Are familial in nature
49. The acronym PCVC stands for:
- Peripheral Cardiac Venous Catheterization
 - Percutaneous Central Venous Catheterization
 - Peripheral Cardiac Vascular Catheterization
 - Percutaneous Cardiac Vascular Catheterization
50. A catheter repair kit should be available:
- True
 - False

51. Routine infusions of blood products should be through percutaneous lines
- True
 - False
52. Placental insufficiency can lead to subsequent polycythemia and can be seen in all the following except:
- Infants born to mothers living at high altitude
 - Post term infants
 - Maternal hypertension
 - Large for gestational age infants
53. Perinatal asphyxia is an interference in gas exchange between the organ systems of the mother and fetus resulting in impairment of tissue perfusion
- True
 - False
54. Oxygen saturation measures the degree that the hemoglobin in red blood cells is saturated with oxygen
- True
 - False
55. Disseminated intravascular coagulation may be seen in asphyxiated infants due to:
- Abnormal activation of the clotting factors
 - Dysfunctional carboxygenation
 - Elevated inspired oxygen concentration
 - Hypoglycemia as a result of depleted glycogen stores
56. When applying a pulse oximeter:
- Locations further from the heart are better
 - Select a thin portion of the body where emitter light can shine through the tissue
 - Place over a dense non-opaque area
 - The site with the lowest perfusion index will give the best results
57. The only cause of retinopathy of prematurity (ROP) is supplemental oxygenation
- True
 - False
58. Vitamin E and folic acid supplementation reduces the incidence of ROP.
- True
 - False
59. Infants born from multiple gestations are more likely to experience birth asphyxia
- True
 - False
60. Acardia is a rare anomaly unique to multiple gestation
- True
 - False

61. An exchange transfusion should take place:
- In the presence of hyperbilirubinemia placing the infant at risk for kernicterus
 - Hyperkalemia unresponsive to drug therapy
 - Hemolytic disease of the newborn
 - All of the above
62. The following groups of infants should be screened for hypoglycemia
- Infants of Diabetic Mothers
 - Infants born from multiple gestations
 - Infants who are feeding and sucking well
 - Infants of women with advanced maternal age
63. Signs and symptoms of hypoglycemia include:
- Apnea
 - Lethargy
 - Tremors
 - All the above
64. Breastfeeding is contraindicated for infants born to women who are HBsAg positive
- True
 - False
65. Immunizations with measles-mumps-rubella should be deferred in infants receiving RSV-IGIV prophylaxis
- True
 - False