



AGE-SPECIFIC CONSIDERATIONS

PREMATURE INFANT

1. A premature infant who has an averted gaze and yawning is ready to be picked up and talked to.
 - A. True
 - B. False
2. The following interventions to be done for a premature infant: obtain vital signs, change diaper, capillary stick for glucose monitoring. Which of the following statements reflects the BEST method to perform these?
 - A. Perform all three interventions at once, then let the infant rest.
 - B. Perform one intervention at a time and allow 20 minutes of rest before performing the next intervention

INFANT

3. When evaluating the development of a 6-month old infant, the nurse should be concerned with which of the following findings?
 - A. The infant does not respond to the mother or caretaker.
 - B. The infant does not walk.
 - C. The mother states the infant spits out bananas.
 - D. The mother states the infant is not potty trained yet.

TODDLER

4. To minimize the risk of choking in this age group small objects should be kept out of reach.
 - A. True
 - B. False
5. Which of the following may decrease fear and anxiety in a 2-year-old prior to or during a procedure?
 - A. Have parent wait outside the room during procedure.
 - B. Give a detailed explanation to the child.
 - C. Allow child to handle equipment (e.g. stethoscope)

PRE-SCHOOLER

6. A 4-year-old child is too young to be given choices.
 - A. True
 - B. False
7. A 3-year-old boy tells the night shift nurse that he is afraid of the dark. The nurse should:
 - A. Tell the boy that he is too old to be afraid of the dark.
 - B. Realize that this is normal and turn on a small light for the child.
 - C. Ask the mother to spend the night in the boy's room.

AGE-SPECIFIC EXAMINATION

SCHOOL AGE

8. Which of the following is characteristic of an 8-year-old?
 - A. Frightened of strangers
 - B. Best interviewed on the parent's lap
 - C. Interested in how things work
9. When providing discharge teaching for a 10-year-old, which approach will be most effective?
 - A. Teach the parent only.
 - B. Teach the child only.
 - C. Teach the child with the parent present.

ADOLESCENT

10. Hospitalized adolescents would benefit MOST from which activity listed below?
 - A. Parents spending the night at bedside.
 - B. Legos to play with.
 - C. Opportunity to talk with other hospitalized teens.
11. A motivating factor MOST LIKELY to help adolescents comply with health teaching is that:
 - A. Their peers are doing it too.
 - B. Their parents want them to do it.
 - C. It is good for their long term health.

YOUNG ADULT (18-44 years old)

12. Which of the following is a characteristic of this age group?
 - A. Education through formal and informal means stops at this time.
 - B. Men's and women's overall cognitive abilities are equal.
 - C. Work is not yet closely tied to identity.
13. One physical characteristic of this age group is:
 - A. Individuals are at the peak of development with healthy concept of the body's appearance.
 - B. Physical growth continues through these years.
 - C. Graying of the hair does not begin at this time.

MIDDLE ADULT (45-64 years old)

14. (Professional) An important aspect of the initial assessment of the middle adult should be:
 - A. Supporting the patient's coping skills.
 - B. Not sharing information about illness with the person.
 - C. Assuming cultural/ethnicity influences.
15. (Non-Professional) An important aspect to consider in interacting with the middle adult should be:
 - A. The person does not have a sense of purpose in his/her life.
 - B. The person will have a set ethical/moral code.
 - C. At this stage of life, you can assume that planning for retirement is not a priority.

AGE-SPECIFIC EXAMINATION

OLDER ADULT(65 years and older)

16. It is important for the caregiver to understand that in this age group,
- A. Confusion is a normal part of aging.
 - B. Individuals are incapable of learning new information.
 - C. No decrease in knowledge occurs.
17. Emotionally, people in this age group tend to:
- A. Not be concerned with the meaning and purpose of life.
 - B. Become dependent on others for decisions.
 - C. Feel physical and lifestyle changes as losses.

End