

## **ATI RN Pediatric Nursing 2023/2024 Study Guide.**

**2023/24 RN ATI Exam Questions are at the bottom of this document.**

### **1. Cystic Fibrosis**

- **Symptoms:** Wheezing, rhonchi, paroxysmal cough, dyspnea, large, frothy, foul-smelling stools.
- **Medications:**
  - **Dornase alfa:** Reduces mucus viscosity.
  - **Water-soluble vitamins:** For deficiency in vitamins A, D, E, and K.
  - **Pancreatic lipase:** Aids digestion.
- **Key Signs:** Barrel chest, clubbing, respiratory infections.

### **2. Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) in Children**

- **Symptoms:** Pain/burning during urination, incontinence, strong odor in urine.
- **Medications:**
  - **Sulfamethoxazole and trimethoprim:** Antibiotics for treatment.
  - **Salicylic acid:** Pain and fever relief.
- **Hydration:** Do not restrict fluids; it is essential for clearing infections.

### **3. Acute Laryngotracheobronchitis (Croup) vs. Pneumonia**

- **Croup Signs:** Barking cough, stridor, irritability.
- **Pneumonia Signs:** Crackles (instead of stridor), cough.

### **4. Airway Obstruction (Ingested Foreign Body)**

- **Immediate Action:** Secure airway before diagnostic testing.
- **Symptoms:** Gagging, wheezing, drooling.

### **5. Postoperative Care for Halo Vest**

- **Action:** Reposition with a turning sheet; **do not** tighten screws or encourage neck movement.

## 6. Atopic Dermatitis (Eczema)

- **Instructions:**
  - Apply emollients after bathing.
  - Cut and file nails to avoid scratching.
  - Use mild detergents.

## 7. Bicycle Safety for Children

- **Instruction:** Walk the bicycle through intersections; do **not** ride against traffic or stay far from the curb.

## 8. Pain Assessment for Toddlers

- **Scale to Use:** FLACC (Face, Legs, Activity, Cry, Consolability) for non-verbal or cognitively impaired toddlers.

## 9. Feeding Instructions for Infants with Heart Failure

- **Key Points:**
  - Limit feeding to 45 minutes to conserve energy.
  - Avoid recumbent positions during feeding to prevent aspiration.

## 10. Vaso-Occlusive Crisis in Sickle Cell Disease

- **Key Interventions:**
  - Monitor oxygen saturation.
  - Administer folic acid and hydroxyurea.
  - Ensure pneumococcal vaccination is current.

## 11. Cardiac Catheterization Postoperative Care

- **Action for Bleeding:** Apply pressure above the insertion site.

## **12. Nephrotic Syndrome**

- **Daily Weighing:** Essential for monitoring fluid retention.

## **13. Cystic Fibrosis Referral**

- **Referral:** Dietitian for managing high-calorie, high-protein diet needs.

## **14. Rheumatic Fever Diagnosis**

- **Labs:** Elevated ESR, ASO titer, CRP indicate inflammatory processes related to streptococcal infection.

## **15. Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)**

- **Intervention:** Use a reward system to encourage positive behavior.

## **16. Soft Limb Restraints**

- **Safety:** Secure restraints with a quick-release knot; assess the child frequently (not every 4 hours).

## **17. Treatment for Leukemia**

- **WBC count:** Returning to near normal indicates effective treatment.

## **18. Poststreptococcal Glomerulonephritis**

- **Effective Treatment Sign:** Clear urine indicates recovery.

## **19. Hyperbilirubinemia (Phototherapy)**

- **Key Actions:** Monitor temperature every 2 hours and check eyes every 8 hours to ensure proper protection.

## **20. Post-Tonsillectomy Care**

- **Warning Sign:** Continuous swallowing may indicate hemorrhage.

## **21. Toddler Behavior**

- **Common Behaviors:** Frequent negativity, less emotional lability, resistance to routines.

## **22. Lumbar Puncture Positioning**

- **Position:** Lateral (side-lying fetal position) to facilitate access to the spinal canal.

## **23. Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis (Prednisone Use)**

- **Monitor:** Signs of infection, as prednisone suppresses the immune system.

## **24. 24-Hour Urine Collection**

- **Procedure:** Discard the first voided specimen; save the final one.

## **25. Digoxin Therapy in Toddlers**

- **Sign of Toxicity:** Vomiting is a key early sign; notify the provider.

## **26. Pediatric Respiratory Monitoring**

- **For Epiglottitis (Haemophilus Influenzae):**
  - Monitor oxygen saturation.
  - Initiate droplet precautions.
  - Obtain throat culture (do **not** directly inspect epiglottis).

## **27. Post-Spinal Surgery Care (Scoliosis Repair)**