

CHAPTER TWENTYONE: NEONATAL BIOETHICS

16. Bioethical issues should be examined from the perspectives of the patient and family, the physician, and society as a whole.
A True B False

CHAPTER TWENTYTWO: ARTERIAL ACCESS: ARTERIAL PUNCTURE . . .

17. For a more superficial artery or in a premature or extremely low birthweight infant, puncture the skin at ——— with the bevel down.
A 30 degrees B 35 degrees C 15 - 25 degrees D 5 - 10 degrees

CHAPTER TWENTYFOUR: ARTERIAL ACCESS: UMBILICAL ARTERY . . .

18. Blood cultures can be drawn from the UAC for up to ——— hours after insertion.
A 10 B 24 C 15 D 6

CHAPTER TWENTYFIVE: BLADDER ASPIRATION . . .

19. Regarding bladder aspiration before the age of ——— years, the bladder is an abdominal organ and this makes the procedure easier.
A 2 B 3 C 4 D 6

CHAPTER TWENTYSIX: BLADDER CATHETERIZATION

20. The longer a catheter is left in place, the greater is the infection risk.
A True B False

CHAPTER TWENTYSEVEN: CHEST TUBE PLACEMENT

21. Regarding chest tube placement, the most common patient position is supine, with the arm at a ——— angle on the affected side.
A 10-degree B 90-degree C 45-degree D 60-degree

CHAPTER TWENTYEIGHT: DEFIBRILLATION AND CARディオVERSION

22. Regarding charging the defibrillator, cardioversion uses lower energy. Charge the defibrillator to ——— J/ kg and synchronize.
A 2.0 B 0.5 C 1.0 D 1.5

CHAPTER THIRTY: EXCHANGE TRANSFUSION

23. Single-volume exchange blood transfusion refers to 1 times the estimated blood volume at ~ ———% of infant's blood volume.
A 90 B 85 C 75 D 60

CHAPTER THIRTYONE: PERIPHERAL IV EXTRAVASATION AND . . .

24. Infiltration refers to the inadvertent leakage of nonvesicant (——) fluid from the vein into the surrounding tissues.
A deoxygenated B plasma C nonirritating D toxic

CHAPTER THIRTYTWO: GASTRIC AND TRANSPYLORIC INTUBATION

25. Regarding gastric or transpyloric intubation, inadvertent insertion in the trachea and distal airway occurs from ——— of cases.
A 0.3% to 15% B 17% to 19% C 25% to 35% D 21% to 23%

CHAPTER THIRTYTHREE: HEELSTICK (CAPILLARY BLOOD SAMPLING)

26. To increase blood flow before a heelstick, a warming pad may be used - but its temperature should not exceed ———° F.
A 110 B 115 C 104 D 99

CHAPTER THIRTYFOUR: LARYGEAL MASK AIRWAY

27. Commercially available masks are designed for infants > ——— g, but can be used in smaller infants (> 1500 g) if needed.
A 3000 B 3500 C 2000 D 2500

CHAPTER THIRTYSIX: OSTOMY CARE

28. In ——— ostomy the intestine is incompletely divided with an opening at the antimesenteric side, leaving the mesenteric side intact.
A end B gastro - C double-barrel D loop

CHAPTER THIRTYSEVEN: PARACENTESIS (ABDOMINAL)

29. ——— ascites is due to perforation of bile duct (more common), injury to the bile ducts, or a choledochal cyst.
A Pancreatic B Hepatocellular C Biliary D Chylous

30. Hemoperitoneum (—— ascites) can be nontraumatic (hepatoblastoma) or secondary to birth trauma (among other things).
A bloody B toxic C minimal D brown or black

CHAPTER THIRTYNINE: THERAPEUTIC HYPOTHERMIA

31. During therapeutic hypothermia, blood gas measurements must be corrected for body temperature during hypothermia.
A True B False

CHAPTER FORTY: TRANSILLUMINATION

32. When implementing transillumination around the chest, normally there is a ——— - cm lucent area around the probe tip.
A 1 to 1.5 B 2 to 3 C 4.5 to 5 D 8 to 10

CHAPTER FORTYTWO: VENOUS ACCESS: PERCUTANEOUS CENTRAL . . .

33. Percutaneous central venous catheterization is also called peripherally ——— central catheter (PICC).
A inverted B inserted C infantile D infusion

CHAPTER FORTYTHREE: VENOUS ACCESS: PERIPHERAL INTRAVENOUS . . .

34. The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends topical anesthetics applied ——— before peripheral intravenous catheterization.
A 10 minutes B 1.5 hours C 30 minutes D 1 hour

CHAPTER FORTYFOUR: VENOUS ACCESS: UMBILICAL VEIN . . .

35. Regarding umbilical vein catheterization, dual-lumen catheters are sometimes recommended in infants < ——— weeks and < 1000 g.
A 18 B 24 C 32 D 28

CHAPTER FORTYSEVEN: APNEA AND BRADYCARDIA (“A’S AND B’S”)

36. Shorter apnea < ——— seconds without hypoxemia or bradycardia is due to immaturity and is not clinically important.
A 17 B 12 C 10 D 15

CHAPTER FORTYEIGHT: ARRHYTHMIA

37. The heart rate in newborns varies from ——— – 190 beats/ minute.
A 70 B 80 C 120 D 150

CHAPTER FORTYNINE: BLOODY STOOL

38. Regarding bloody stool, hematochezia (——— or maroon colored stool) is usually an ominous sign.
A brown B dark yellow C bright red D black

CHAPTER FIFTY: COUNSELING PATIENTS BEFORE HIGH-RISK DELIVERY

39. Infants with chromosomal disorders and congenital infections experience early IUGR (——— growth restriction).
A interval B intrauterine C inhibiting D intra-septic

CHAPTER FIFTYONE: CYANOSIS

40. During a physical examination, an infant with cyanosis appears:
A orange B red C asymptomatic D blue

CHAPTER FIFTYTWO: DEATH OF AN INFANT

41. The mortality rate in the United States for newborns is ——— per 1000 live births.
A 3.25 B 2.89 C 5.88 D 4.56

CHAPTER FIFTYFOUR: GASTRIC ASPIRATE (RESIDUALS)

42. ——— is used to treat gastroesophageal reflux and decrease gastric residual volumes in infants.
A Gaviscon B Kenalog C Metoclopramide D Erythromycin

CHAPTER FIFTYFIVE: GASTROINTESTINAL BLEEDING FROM THE UPPER . . .

43. More than ———% of cases of true gastrointestinal bleeds have no clear diagnosis and usually resolve within several days.
A 60 B 70 C 30 D 50

CHAPTER FIFTYSIX: HEMATURIA

44. Hematuria is *fairly common* in newborns.
A True B False

CHAPTER FIFTYSEVEN: HYPERBILIRUBINEMIA, CONJUGATED

45. Episodes of sepsis can be associated with an increase of ———% in the bilirubin level.
A 20 B 10 C 5 D 30

CHAPTER FIFTYNINE: HYPERGLYCEMIA

46. ——— is the most significant risk factor for hyperglycemia at any gestational age.
A Low birthweight B Preexisting maternal disorders C Prematurity D Fluctuating glucose levels

CHAPTER SEVENTYEIGHT: TRAUMATIC DELIVERY

62. Ecchymosis refers to a > ---- cm bruise beneath the skin.

- A 1 B 2 C 3 D 4

CHAPTER SEVENTYNINE: VASOSPASMS AND THROMBOEMBOLISM

63. Neonatal cerebral sinovenous thrombosis (CSVT) is a rare multifactorial disease.

- A True B False

CHAPTER EIGHTY: ABO INCOMPATIBILITY

64. Isoimmune hemolytic anemia is most common with blood type A or B infants born to type ---- mothers.

- A A B B C AB D O

CHAPTER EIGHTYONE: AIR LEAK SYNDROMES

65. Pneumothorax typically resolves in:

- A 1 week B 2 weeks C 3 weeks D 1–2 days

CHAPTER EIGHTYTWO: ANEMIA

66. Cephalhematoma is found in up to ----% of births. It is associated with vacuum extraction and primiparity.

- A 0.4 B 2.5 C 4.3 D 5.8

CHAPTER EIGHTYFIVE: CALCIUM DISORDERS (HYPOCALCEMIA, . . .)

67. A generally accepted value for hypocalcemia is < ---- mmol/ L (< 8.0 mg/ dL) for a term infant.

- A 1.0 B 2.0 C 3.0 D 4.0

CHAPTER EIGHTYSIX: CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION

68. Women under age ---- and those at increased risk for chlamydial infection should have repeat testing in the third trimester.

- A 30 B 35 C 25 D 40

CHAPTER EIGHTYSEVEN: COAGULATION DISORDERS

69. Deficiency of factor ---- interferes with coagulation cascade.

- A VII or X B X C VIII or IX D IV or XII

CHAPTER EIGHTYNINE: CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE

70. ---- is the most common congenital heart abnormality with equal sex distribution.

- A Ventricular septal defect B Atrial septal defect C Endocardial cushion defect D Ostium primum – type ASD

CHAPTER NINETY: CYTOMEGALOVIRUS

71. The gold standard for the diagnosis of congenital CMV is urine or saliva culture obtained before ---- weeks of age.

- A 2 B 3 C 4 D 5

CHAPTER NINETYONE: DISORDERS OF SEX DEVELOPMENT

72. ----, after an International Conference on Intersex, a “Consensus Statement on the Management of Intersex Disorders” was published.

- A In 2006 B In 2008 C In 2002 D In 2005

CHAPTER NINETYTWO: ENTEROVIRUSES AND PARECHOVIRUSES

73. HPeV---- (previously echovirus 22) exhibits rare GI symptoms but can have respiratory tract and GI infections with otitis media.

- A 4 B 3 C 2 D 1

CHAPTER NINETYFOUR: GONORRHEA

74. In ----, the reported rate of gonorrhea in the United States was ~ 1 per 1000.

- A 2011 B 2012 C 2010 D 2013

CHAPTER NINETYFIVE: HEPATITIS

75. In the clinical presentation of hepatitis A, most infants (> ----%) are asymptomatic, with mild abnormalities of liver function.

- A 55 B 60 C 70 D 80

CHAPTER NINETYSIX: HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUSES

76. ---- accounts for ~ 30% of neonatal HSV infection.

- A SEM disease B CNS disease C Disseminated disease D Keratoconjunctivitis

CHAPTER NINETYSEVEN: HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS

77. The Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS estimated that 33.3 million people worldwide were infected with HIV-1 at the end of:

- A 2008 B 2009 C 2010 D 2011

CHAPTER NINETYEIGHT: HYDROCEPHALUS AND VENTRICULOMEGALY

78. In newborn physical examination, head growth of ——— cm/ wk is a sign of progressive ventricular dilation.

- A 0.5 B 1 C 1.5 D 2

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED: HYPERBILIRUBINEMIA, INDIRECT . . .

79. It is shown that ——— of jaundice appearing between days 4 and 7 of life of exclusively breast-fed infants is related to BM intake.

- A almost 50% B almost 40% C almost 30% D almost 20%

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED ONE: INBORN ERRORS OF METABOLISM . . .

80. ——— urine disease (MSUD) involves an accumulation of branched-chain amino acids (leucine, isoleucine, and valine).

- A Maple syrup B Metabolic synthesis C Molecular synthesis D Meconium systemic

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED TWO: INFANT OF A DIABETIC MOTHER

81. Transient tachypnea of the newborn may or may not require oxygen therapy and usually responds by ——— hours of age.

- A 96 B 120 C 72 D 144

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED THREE: INFANT OF SUBSTANCE-ABUSING . . .

82. Regarding ——— - addicted mothers, signs and symptoms of withdrawal occur in 60 – 90% of exposed infants.

- A opiate B alcohol C cocaine D barbiturate

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED FOUR: INTRACRANIAL HEMORRHAGE

83. Regarding subdural hemorrhage, ——— is best for detailing posterior fossa lesions and accumulations of blood or effusion.

- A CT B MRI C Ultrasound D Nuclear medicine

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED SIX: LYME DISEASE

84. Lyme disease was first reported in 1977, following an unusual cluster of adults and children with oligoarticular arthritis in Lyme, :

- A Connecticut B Rhode Island C New Hampshire D Maine

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED SEVEN: MAGNESIUM DISORDERS . . .

85. Hypomagnesemia generally has good outcome if diagnosed promptly and treated adequately.

- A True B False

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED EIGHT: MECONIUM ASPIRATION

86. A third of infants with meconium aspiration develop persistent pulmonary ——— of newborn (PPHN).

- A hemorrhage B hepatitis C hypertension D hypertrophy

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED NINE: MENINGITIS

87. Approximately ———% of all infants with positive CSF cultures for bacteria have negative blood cultures.

- A 10 – 15 B 90 – 99 C 60 - 75 D 15 - 50

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED TEN: METHICILLIN-RESISTANT STAPH . . .

88. Maternal anogenital colonization with MRSA ranges from ———, with little risk for early-onset disease in the newborn.

- A 12% to 14% B 22% to 26% C 32% to 42.7% D 0.5% to 10.4%

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED TWELVE: MYASTHENIA GRAVIS (TRANSIENT . . .

89. In ———% of patients with TNMG, symptoms are mild, requiring only small, frequent oral feeding and close observation.

- A 40 B 30 C 20 D 10

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED THIRTEEN: NECROTIZING ENTEROCOLITIS

90. With necrotizing enterocolitis, blood cultures are positive in only ———% of cases.

- A 5 - 10 B 20 – 30 C about 40 D 60

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED FOURTEEN: NEURAL TUBE DEFECTS

91. The British Medical Research ——— (MRC) demonstrated that high-dose folate (4 mg/ d) reduced the recurrence risk of NTDs by 72%.

- A Committee B Council C Cohort D Convention

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED FIFTEEN: ORTHOPEDIC AND . . .

92. Scoliosis is a lateral deviation of the spine that is > ——— degrees and typically includes the rotation and sagittal deformity.

- A 10 B 15 C 20 D 25

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED SEVENTEEN: PARVOVIRUS B19 INFECTION

93. ——— red blood cell (PRBC) transfusion may be indicated for the symptomatic anemic newborn patient with a parvovirus B19 infection.

- A Platelet B Parvo C Packed D Percutaneous

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED EIGHTEEN: PATENT DUCTUS ARTERIOSUS

94. ——— - dimensional echocardiography combined with Doppler ultrasonography is the most sensitive means of diagnosing a PDA.
A One B Two C Three D Four

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED NINETEEN: PERINATAL ASPHYXIA

95. Perinatal asphyxia is a condition of impaired blood gas exchange that, if persistent, leads to progressive hypoxemia and hypercapnia.
A True B False

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED TWENTY: PERSISTENT PULMONARY . . .

96. In the fetus, PVR (pulmonary vascular ———) is high, and only 5 – 10% of the combined cardiac output flows into the lungs.
A recoil B retention C rejection D resistance

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED TWENTYTWO: POLYCYTHEMIA AND . . .

97. Polycythemia of the newborn is defined as a central venous hematocrit > ———%.
A 20 B 35 C 90 D 65

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED TWENTYTHREE: RENAL FAILURE, ACUTE . . .

98. The term acute renal failure (ARF) has now been replaced with the term acute kidney ——— (AKI).
A incidence B injury C interference D inhibition

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED TWENTYFOUR: RESPIRATORY DISTRESS . . .

99. The typical radiographic finding of RDS is a uniform reticulogranular pattern, referred to as a ——— - glass appearance.
A ground B broken C shattered D powdered

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED TWENTYFIVE: RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS

100. RSV is associated with up to ——— pediatric hospitalizations each year in the United States.
A 12,000 B 1,200 C 120,000 D 120

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED TWENTYSIX: RETINOPATHY OF PREMATURITY

101. ROP represents ~ ———% of blindness in preschool children in the United States.
A 5 B 10 C 15 D 20

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED TWENTYSEVEN: RH INCOMPATIBILITY

102. The Rh incompatibility risk for the firstborn infant is at minimum (< ———%) unless sensitization has occurred previously.
A 1 B 2 C 3 D 4

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED TWENTYNINE: SEIZURES

103. A seizure occurs when there is excessive depolarization, resulting in excessive synchronous electrical discharge.
A True B False

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED THIRTY: SEPSIS

104. Computer-assisted automated blood culture systems identify up to ———% of all microorganisms by 48 hours of incubation.
A 59 - 63 B 94 - 96 C 78 - 84 D 67 - 71

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED THIRTYONE: SPONTANEOUS INTESTINAL . . .

105. A spontaneous intestinal perforation (SIP) is a single intestinal perforation typically involving the antimesenteric border of the:
A distal ileum B proximal jejunum C distal duodenum D proximal ileum

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED THIRTYTWO: SURGICAL DISEASES OF THE . . .

106. ——— are the most common benign, solid hepatic tumors in children.
A Choroid plexus tumors B Germ cell tumors C Hemangioendotheliomas D Craniopharyngiomas

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED THIRTYTHREE: SURGICAL DISEASES OF THE . . .

107. Significant congenital anomalies occur in ———% of infants with omphalocele.
A 20 B 30 C 40 D 50

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED THIRTYFIVE: SURGICAL DISEASES OF THE . . .

108. Choanal atresia is a congenital blockage of the:
A vocal fold B laryngopharynx C posterior nares D trachea

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED THIRTYSIX: SURGICAL DISEASES OF THE . . .

109. A mesoblastic nephroma is embryonic solid ——— tissue that is not usually malignant.
A renal B hepatic C splenic D pancreatic

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