

## Gastrointestinal System Disorders – CPN Review Practice Questions

1. Which of the following statements is accurate regarding pharmacologic management of nausea and vomiting in children?
  - a. Phenothiazines are the drugs of choice in children because they have minimal side effects and no age restrictions.
  - b. Antiemetics are underutilized in children and should be used more freely in anyone with persistent nausea/vomiting.
  - c. The oral route for antiemetics is most effective.
  - d. Antiemetics should be avoided when the etiology of nausea/vomiting is unknown since symptoms could be masked.

Answer: D

2. Which of the following is NOT a recommended strategy for managing lactose intolerance?
  - a. In infants, substitute soy-based formula for cow's milk, formula or human milk.
  - b. Drink milk with other foods rather than alone.
  - c. Eat large amounts of dairy food daily to help colonic bacteria adapt to ingested lactose.
  - d. Use enzyme tablets to help the body metabolize the lactose in milk.

Answer: C

3. You are caring for an infant who is having large volumes of diarrhea related to gastroenteritis. The highest priority in the plan of nursing care is to:
  - a. Monitor hydration status to ensure fluid requirements are met.
  - b. Observe for anxiety or fear related to unfamiliar environment or separation from parents.
  - c. Monitor skin integrity to prevent irritation related to loose stools.
  - d. Take precautions to prevent transmission of infection.

Answer: A

4. When providing education about nutrition to the family of a child with inflammatory bowel disease, the nurse should include which of the following points?
  - a. The child's diet should include low-calorie, low-protein foods.
  - b. Bran should be incorporated into the child's meals.
  - c. Small, frequent meals and snacks are recommended.

- d. Children with IBD usually have excellent appetites and should be encouraged to be involved in meal planning and preparation.

Answer: C

5. Pyloric stenosis is most commonly seen in which age group?

- a. Infants
- b. Preschoolers
- c. School age children
- d. Teens

Answer: A

6. Celiac disease results from an intolerance to gluten, which is found in all of the following foods EXCEPT:

- a. Wheat
- b. Rye
- c. Oats
- d. Dairy products

Answer: D

7. Anticipatory guidance for the family of a child with Hirschsprung disease should include the following:

- a. Lifelong medication will be needed to treat this condition.
- b. Strict hand washing must be followed after contact with the child's stool as it is likely to be infectious.
- c. Post-operative care may include management of a temporary colostomy.
- d. The child may have significant activity restrictions.

Answer: C

Crohn's disease manifests as

- a. Diarrhea accompanied by tenesmus
- b. Crampy abdominal pain that is usually positioned over the area of the colon
- c. Ulcers that extend into the large intestinal wall
- d. A toxic megacolon

Answer is C

The symmetrical spread of Ulcerative Colitis begins in the :

- a. Ileum
- b. Rectum
- c. Splenic flexure
- d. Jejunum

Answer is B

Crohn's disease;

- a. Progresses symmetrically
- b. Affects both the small and large intestines
- c. Is never rectal sparing
- d. Does not cause intestinal narrowing

Answer is B

Clinical manifestations of UC include

- a. Diarrhea that contains blood or mucus
- b. Fistulas and fissures
- c. Strictures and narrowing of the intestine
- d. Malnutrition

Answer is A

An EGD revealed a flattening or attenuation of the duodenal villi and scalloping of duodenal folds suggestive of

- a. Ulcerative colitis
- b. Celiac sprue
- c. Crohn's disease
- d. Whipple's disease

Answer B

Possible drug therapy for the treatment of acute ulcerative colitis and the relief of symptoms

- a. Anticholinergic therapy
- b. Bacterial eradication

- c. H-2 blockers for ulceration
- d. Corticosteroid therapy/5 ASA

Answer D