

Chapter 14 Study Questions

List five classes of congenital anomalies that may occur in the neonate. Give one or more examples of each.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

List the two classifications of hydrocephalus and describe features of each.

- a. _____

- b. _____

List two possible complications of shunts for treatment of hydrocephalus.

- a. _____
- b. _____

Why is it essential to frequently change position if a newborn has an enlarged head due to hydrocephalus but has not yet had a shunt placed?

List signs of the two primary complications that may occur after shunt placement for hydrocephalus.

a. Infection of the shunt:

b. Increased intracranial pressure:

What is the current recommendation for all women related to prevention of neural tube defects such as meningomyelocele?

Describe nursing observations and care for the newborn with spina bifida in each of the following areas.

- a. Care of the sac before surgical repair: _____

- b. Extremities: _____

- c. Head: _____

- d. Bowel and bladder function: _____

- e. Latex allergy: _____

What are the positioning options the nurse may use for a child with a myelocele or meningomyelocele before surgical repair? _____

Describe postoperative nursing care for the child with a cleft lip and/or palate repair.

- a. Preventing injury to the operative site:

- b. Positioning:

- c. Prevention of infection:

- d. Emotional care: _____

- e. Pain relief:

Describe three ways of treating clubfoot.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

Describe nursing care of the child who has a cast on both legs.

List four signs of developmental hip dysplasia in the newborn.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

Explain how and when the nurse will screen a newborn for phenylketonuria (PKU). Explain if the baby should be rechecked for PKU values and when.

Describe the manifestations of the listed inborn errors of metabolism, how they are diagnosed, and their treatment.

Maple syrup urine disease:

Galactosemia:

Describe physical and developmental characteristics that may be seen in a child with Down syndrome.

- a. Facial features: _____

- b. Hands and feet: _____

- c. Musculoskeletal characteristics: _____

- d. Internal abnormalities: _____

- e. Physical and intellectual development: _____

Describe occurrences in the pathophysiology of erythroblastosis fetalis.

What drug can prevent development of erythroblastosis fetalis and who (mother or newborn) should receive it?

Explain related nursing care in each of the following areas if a newborn must receive phototherapy in an incubator rather than with a fiberoptic pad or blanket

Eye protection:

Protection of ovaries or testes:

Potential dehydration:

Intracranial hemorrhage around the time of birth is usually caused by _____
or _____.

List signs that should make the nurse suspect that a newborn has had an intracranial hemorrhage.

What causes the newborns of some diabetic mothers to be larger than expected for their gestational age?

What are other possible outcomes for the newborn when the woman has diabetes during pregnancy?

What blood test should the nurse expect to perform when a term newborn is born to a diabetic mother? What is the normal level for a newborn?
