

Age-Specific Considerations Quiz

Name _____ School _____

Clinical Instructor Name: _____ Date _____

Circle the correct answer:

1. Regulation of body system occurs during which time of life?
 - a) Birth to 30 days
 - b) Before birth
 - c) By the end of the first year of life

2. Which statement best describes the development of young children?
 - a) Every child develops at the same rate.
 - b) Reaching development milestone varies with each child.
 - c) All children can be expected to be walking by 12 months of age.

3. When considering pain interventions for very young children:
 - a) You don't need to consider this as young children do not experience pain like adults do.
 - b) Young children can not be trusted to accurately report pain, so it is important to avoid using pain medication and possibly cover other symptoms.
 - c) Pain assessment tools that include physiological indicators can be used to evaluate pain in infants and children.

4. A normal pulse rate for a five years old child is.
 - a) 90 bpm
 - b) 60 bpm
 - c) 130 bpm

5. An appropriate developmental approach to the care of a four-year-old includes:
- a) Not including the child in explanations of care as this might be frightening to him.
 - b) Allowing the parents to participate in care when appropriate.
 - c) Do not allow the child to have any control over his situation.
6. Older school age children will differ in their growth and development depending on:
- a) Type of procedure being done
 - b) Influence of ethnicity, economic status, religion
 - c) Personality changes in peers
 - d) How healthcare is explained to them
7. Dosing of medications for the pediatric patient is usually based on:
- a) mg/ml/cm
 - b) kg/m²
 - c) mg/kg or m²
 - d) Total body fat
8. The adolescent is concerned with:
- a) Securing relationships with the opposite sex parent
 - b) Securing relationships with peers
 - c) Securing relationships with siblings
 - d) Grieving over loss of friends and family
9. The adolescent desires to:
- a) Be dependent on others for decision making
 - b) Consider how actions will affect family
 - c) Make decisions for himself
10. Dosing of medications for adolescents is usually based on:
- a) mg/kg/cm
 - b) Total body fat
 - c) Age
 - d) Dosing parameters of adults

11. A focus of development of the early adult period is:
- a) Separation from adult siblings
 - b) Separation from parents
 - c) Evaluation of one's life as a contributor to society
 - d) Establishing oneself in career and long-term relationships
12. A health risk associated with middle adulthood is:
- a) Congenital deficits
 - b) Dementia
 - c) Cardiovascular disease
 - d) Immobility
13. A significant development task of the late adulthood period is:
- a) Evaluating one's own life and the impact or contribution made to society
 - b) Separation from grown children
 - c) Gaining recognition and approval of the peer group
 - d) Mastering the multiplication tables
14. Medication dosing in the elderly includes:
- a) Consideration of metabolic functions
 - b) Consideration of development of delayed gastric emptying and absorption rate
 - c) Consideration of the effect of poly-pharmacy
 - d) All the above