

Cheap Nursing CEUs

A Nurse's Role in Childhood Obesity

1. Primary care providers (PCPs) should screen children aged 6 and older for obesity.

- A. True
 - B. False
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2. PCPs should inform pregnant women and women planning a pregnancy of the importance of conceiving at a healthy weight.

- A. True
 - B. False
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3. Which of the following recommendations may improve nutrition in young children?

- A. Parents choose the mealtimes, not the children
 - B. Use nonfat or low-fat dairy products
 - C. Limit snacking
 - D. All of the above
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4. PCPs should promote guidelines for nutritional quality after weaning, such as the delay in the introduction of juice, until the child is at least 18 months of age.

- A. True
 - B. False
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5. PCPs should not promote healthful dietary patterns among diverse ethnic groups.

- A. True
 - B. False
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6. Which of the following statements is most accurate?

- A. PCPs should offer or refer children, aged 2 and older, to intensive counseling and behavioral interventions to promote improvements in weight status.
- B. PCPs should offer or refer children, aged 4 and older, to intensive counseling and behavioral interventions to promote improvements in weight status.
- C. PCPs should offer or refer children, aged 6 and older, to intensive counseling and behavioral interventions to promote improvements in weight status.
- D. PCPs should not offer or refer children aged 6 and older to intensive counseling and

behavioral interventions to promote improvements in weight status.

7. PCPs should provide education and training in breastfeeding for all health professionals who care for women and children.

- A. True**
 - B. False**
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8. Recommendations suggest that in order to effectively prevent, diagnose, and treat obesity in children and adolescents, clinicians must be adequately trained in standardized, evidence-based assessment and counseling techniques.

- A. True**
 - B. False**
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