

# Cheap Nursing CEUs

## Child Abuse and Neglect: Recognizing Signs and Symptoms

### What Is Child Abuse and Neglect? Recognizing the Signs and Symptoms

1. Most Federal and State child protection laws primarily refer to cases of harm to a child caused by parents, other caregivers, acquaintances, or strangers.

- A. True
  - B. False
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2. Many States provide an exception to the definition of neglect for parents who choose not to seek medical care for their children due to religious beliefs.

- A. True
  - B. False
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3. Circumstances that are considered abuse or neglect in some States include which of the following?

- A. Prenatal exposure of a child to harm due to the mother's use of an illegal drug or other substance.
  - B. Manufacture of methamphetamine in the presence of a child.
  - C. Selling, distributing, or giving illegal drugs or alcohol to a child.
  - D. All of the above.
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4. Nurses should consider the possibility of physical abuse when the child:

- A. Lacks needed medical or dental care, immunizations, or glasses.
  - B. Shrinks at the approach of adults.
  - C. Has difficulty walking or sitting.
  - D. All of the above.
- 

5. Childhood trauma negatively affects nervous system and immune system development, putting children who have been maltreated at a higher risk for health problems as adults.

- A. True
  - B. False
- 

## **Chronic Child Neglect**

**6. Chronic neglect occurs when:**

- A. One or more needs basic to a child's healthy development are not met.
  - B. The neglect is perpetrated by a parent or caregiver.
  - C. The neglect happens on a recurring or enduring basis.
  - D. All of the above.
- 

**7. All of the following are examples of medical neglect, except for:**

- A. Inadequate nutrition.
  - B. Delays in medical / health care.
  - C. Parental / caregiver failure to seek therapy for developmental delay.
  - D. Parental / caregiver failure to seek health care.
- 

**8. Child neglect is often similar to that of trauma, in that permanent changes in the brain, including lack of neural connections and pathways may permanently limit the child's ability to develop normally.**

- A. True
  - B. False
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## **Long-Term Consequences of Child Abuse and Neglect**

**9. Child abuse and neglect have been shown to cause important regions of the brain to fail to form or grow properly, resulting in impaired development.**

- A. True
  - B. False
- 

**10. Adults who experienced abuse or neglect during childhood are more likely to suffer from all of the following, except for:**

- A. Cardiovascular disease
  - B. Kidney disease
  - C. Diabetes
  - D. Asthma
-

**11. Child maltreatment has been shown to increase adolescent emaciation.**

- A. True**
  - B. False**
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**12. Studies suggest that abused or neglected children are more likely to engage in sexual risk-taking as they reach adolescence, thereby increasing their chances of contracting a sexually transmitted disease.**

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

**13. Research consistently reflects an increased likelihood that children who have experienced abuse or neglect will do which of the following during their lifetime?**

- A. Smoke cigarettes**
  - B. Abuse alcohol**
  - C. Take illicit drugs**
  - D. All of the above**
- 

## **Child Maltreatment Prevention: Past, Present, and Future**

**14. The U.S. Public Health Service, in partnership with the American Academy of Pediatrics, and the Association of SIDS and Infant Mortality Programs, launched its 'Back to Sleep' campaign to educate parents and caretakers about the importance of which of the following to reduce the rate of sudden infant death syndrome?**

- A. The importance of placing infants on their stomach to sleep.**
  - B. The importance of breastfeeding infants to promote sleep.**
  - C. The importance of placing infants on their back to sleep.**
  - D. The importance of infants sleeping in the same room as the mother.**
- 

**15. Which of the following is not one of the primary issues addressed during home visits?**

- A. The mother's personal health and life choices.**
  - B. Child health and development.**
  - C. Testing for common STDs.**
  - D. Access to services.**
-

**16. The most common factors used to identify populations at risk for maltreatment include all of the following, except:**

- A. Failure to finish high school**
  - B. Young maternal age**
  - C. Substance abuse**
  - D. Domestic violence**
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