

Cheap Nursing CEUs

Pediatric Pain Management

Evaluation of the Supporting Male Survivors of Violence Demonstration Initiative

1. Pain can refer to an unpleasant sensory and emotional experience associated with actual and potential tissue damage.

- A. True
 - B. False
-

Appendix A: NIJ Research and Evaluation on Children Exposed to Violence-Program-Specific Information

2. Which of the following statements regarding chronic pain is most accurate?

- A. Chronic pain typically has an identifiable temporal and causal relationship to injury or disease
 - B. Chronic pain typically resolves after the body heals
 - C. Chronic pain may exist without any clearly identifiable cause
 - D. Chronic pain is not based on duration
-

Reducing Medical Errors and Decreasing Risk

3. Concentrated sucrose solutions may be used as a pain relief measure in preterm and term newborns up to 1 month of age.

- A. True
 - B. False
-

Background

4. Which of the following non-pharmacological interventions may be used to relieve pediatric patients' pain?

- A. Distraction techniques

- B. Breast feeding
 - C. Skin-to-skin contact
 - D. All of the above
-

Specifics of CRM in Mental Health Care

5. A pediatric patient is initiated on acetaminophen for pain therapy. What is the recommended pediatric maintenance dose of acetaminophen?

- A. 30 mg/kg PO every 4 hours
 - B. 10 - 15 mg/kg PO every 4 hours
 - C. 25 mg/kg PO every 12 hours
 - D. 6 - 10 mg/kg PO every 6 - 8 hours
-

6. Naproxen is contraindicated in pediatric patients.

- A. True
 - B. False
-

Clinical Risks in Common with Medical Health Care

7. A pediatric patient is initiated on morphine for pain therapy. What is the recommended pediatric starting dose of morphine?

- A. 0.3 mg/kg PO every 3 - 4 hours
 - B. 0.1 mg/kg PO every 3 - 4 hours
 - C. 1 mg PO every 3 - 4 hours
 - D. 1 - 2 mg PO every 6 - 8 hours
-

Discussion

8. An adjuvant agent may be used when a pediatric patient is experiencing Stage 2 pain intensity.

- A. True
 - B. False
-