

an antimicrobial and then obtain a urine culture.

2. A child with periorbital edema, decreased urine output, pallor, and fatigue is admitted to the pediatric unit. The child is being examined for acute glomerular nephritis. Which of the following nursing measures should be considered? Select all that apply.
 - a. On examination, there is usually a mild to moderate elevation in blood pressure compared with normal values for age, although severe hypertension may be present.
 - b. Urinalysis during the acute phase characteristically shows hematuria, proteinuria, and increased specific gravity,
 - c. The primary objective is to reduce the excretion of urinary protein and maintain protein-free urine.
 - d. Assessment of the child's appearance for signs of cerebral complications is an important nursing function because the severity of the acute phase is variable and unpredictable.
 - e. Because these children are particularly vulnerable to upper respiratory tract infection, protect them from contact with infected roommates, family, or visitors.
3. When caring for a child with acute renal failure, which nursing measure requires immediate attention?
 - a. Serum potassium concentrations in excess of 7 mEq/L
 - b. Sodium level of 135
 - c. Transfusion for hemoglobin of 8
 - d. Mannitol and furosemide for a urine output of 2 ml/kg/hr
4. When giving discharge instructions to a parent post hypospadias repair, the nurse recognizes a need for more teaching when the mother says which of the following? Select all that apply.
 - a. "I know that I should never clamp off the catheter."
 - b. "My child can take a tub bath when we arrive home because it will soothe the area."
 - c. "An antibacterial ointment may be applied to the penis daily for infection control."
 - d. "Fluids should be monitored and rationed to prevent fluid overload."
 - e. "My child should avoid straddle toys, sandboxes, swimming,