

- d. "The child should be vaccinated completely to avoid childhood diseases."
4. The parents of a child with Hodgkin disease ask how the physician will know what type of cancer their child has. Which of the following definitive signs and symptoms should the nurse describe? Select all that apply.
- a. The most common finding is enlarged, firm, nontender, movable nodes in the supraclavicular or cervical area.
 - b. Tests include complete blood count, prothrombin time and glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD), erythropoietin, and sedimentation rate.
 - c. Generally a bone marrow biopsy is done to look for the presence of blast cells.
 - d. The presence of Sternberg-Reed cells is considered diagnostic of Hodgkin disease.
 - e. The presence of a white reflection as opposed to the normal red pupillary reflex in the pupil of a child's eye is a classic sign.
5. You are caring for a child on the pediatric unit with a suspected abdominal tumor. Which criteria would lead you to determine this tumor is a neuroblastoma rather than a Wilms tumor?
- a. Most children present with neuroblastoma around age 4.
 - b. Neuroblastoma is a firm, nontender, irregular mass confined to one side, generally deep in the flank.
 - c. Hypertension is often noted due to secretion of excess amounts of rennin by the tumor.
 - d. Most tumors develop in the adrenal gland or the retroperitoneal sympathetic chain.

Correct Answers

1. b, c, e; 2. b, d, e; 3. a; 4. a, d; 5. d

References

Agarwala S. Primary malignant liver tumors in children.
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