

discharge from the acute care facility to a rehabilitation center. The major aims of physical rehabilitation are to prepare the child and family to achieve normalization and resume life at home and in the community. Additional goals of rehabilitation in children with SCI are to promote independence in mobility and self-care skills, academic achievement, independent living, and employment.

The nurse is a crucial member of the health care team in relation to helping the family cope with the magnitude of the injury and disability, understand the extent of the disability, verbalize expected outcomes, and move toward eventual rehabilitation and normalization within the child's capabilities. The goals of rehabilitation include preparing the child and family to live at home and function as independently as possible.

NCLEX Review Questions

1. The most common complication that should be anticipated and observed for in an infant with myelomeningocele after surgical repair of the defect is:
 - a. Urinary stress
 - b. Chiari malformation
 - c. Hydrocephalus
 - d. Latex allergy
2. A 14-year-old male with a spinal cord injury (SCI) is placed on a standing table and suddenly begins to sweat profusely and complain of a headache. The nurse takes a set of vital signs and notes a significant increase in systolic blood pressure and a heart rate of 50 bpm. The most helpful intervention in this situation would be for the nurse to:
 - a. Place the adolescent back in his wheelchair and take him to his room
 - b. Palpate the bladder for distention
 - c. Administer a routine analgesic for his headache and discontinue the therapy
 - d. Place the standing table in a horizontal position and allow the adolescent to rest for a few minutes