

- understanding of this diagnosis. Which statement by the nurse indicates a need for further teaching?
- “Definitive diagnosis is confirmed by evidence of increased 17-ketosteroid levels in most types of CAH.”
 - “Blood studies to identify elevated calcium and decreased phosphorus levels are routinely performed.”
 - “Another test that can be used to visualize the presence of pelvic structures, such as female reproductive organs is ultrasonography.”
 - “This deficiency is an autosomal recessive disorder that results in improper steroid hormone synthesis.”
3. A father calls the pediatrician's office concerned about his 5-year-old type 1 diabetic child who has been ill. He reports that upon checking the child's urine, it was positive for ketones. What is the nurse's best response to this father?
- “Come to the office immediately.”
 - “Encourage the child to drink calorie-free liquids.”
 - “Hold the next dose of insulin.”
 - “Administer an extra dose of insulin now.”
4. A nurse working on a pediatric unit is assigned to an infant with hypothyroidism. She knows that the assessment may include:
- Thyroid function tests that are usually normal, although thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) levels may be slightly or moderately elevated
 - Increased secretion of pituitary TSH in response to decreased circulating levels of **thyroid hormone** (TH) or from infiltrative neoplastic or inflammatory processes
 - Dry skin, puffiness around the eyes, sparse hair, constipation, sleepiness, lethargy, and mental decline
 - Clinical features, including irritability, hyperactivity, short attention span, tremors, insomnia, and emotional lability
5. You are working in the emergency department, and a 10-year-old child with type 1 diabetes mellitus (DM) has just been admitted. He has been diagnosed with diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA). Which assessment data will you expect to note in this child?