

NSG6435 Week 6 Quiz

Question 1

1 / 1 point

The provider suspects that a 7-month-old client has Pyloric Stenosis. What physical exam finding is consistent with this disorder?

A cluster-of-grape like mass on the right side on rectal examination

A grapefruit-like mass on the left side on rectal examination

A sausage-like mass in the RUQ of the abdomen

A distinct “olive” mass in the epigastrium to the right of midline

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Question 2

1 / 1 point

The provider suspects that a 7-month-old client has been diagnosed with Intussusception. What exam finding is consistent with this disorder?

A cluster-of-grape like mass on the right side on rectal examination

A grapefruit-like mass on the left side on rectal examination

A sausage-like mass in the RUQ of the abdomen

A distinct “olive” mass in the epigastrium to the right of midline

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Question 3

1 / 1 point

A 5-year-old client with a history of crying with bowel movements, bright red streaks of blood in the stool and withholding stools presents to the clinic. On exam, the anal mucosa shows small tears with the client in the knee-to-chest position. What is the most likely diagnosis and how is it treated?

Anal fissures; treat with sitz bath and topical steroid cream

Anal fissures, treat with sitz baths and topical antibiotic ointment

Anal fissures; Tucks pads and analgesics

Anal fissures; referral to GI specialist for further evaluation

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Question 4

1 / 1 point

The guardians of a 7-month-old client newly diagnosed with gastroesophageal reflux is unsure of the proper way to care for the child. What information does the Provider share? (select all that apply)

Use thickening agents in the formula

Administer the acid-suppression medications as prescribed

Place prone when sleeping

Avoid exposure of the infant to tobacco smoke

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Question 5

1 / 1 point

The parents of a 3-month-old client presents to the clinic complaining that their child appears to be losing weight. Upon examination the it is noted that the client is irritable and weight falls below the 5th percentile of children who are the same age and height. The provider makes a diagnosis of Failure to Thrive (FTT). What is the most likely cause of FTT in this patient?

Congenital disorder

Acquired disorder

Structural defect

Food Aversion

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Question 6

1 / 1 point

The provider understands the most common type of enuresis in school-age children is:

Quaternary diurnal enuresis

Tertiary nocturnal encopresis

Secondary diurnal encopresis

Primary nocturnal enuresis

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Question 7

1 / 1 point

A 2-year-old client presents to the clinic with fever, dyspnea, diarrhea, vomiting, and weight loss. The parents report an increase in abdominal

size. On exam, a firm, smooth abdominal mass and a left varicocele are palpated. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Neuroblastoma

Hydronephrosis

Multicystic kidney

Wilms Tumor

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Question 8

0 / 1 point

A benign, painless scrotal mass or cyst on the head of the epididymis or testicular adnexa containing sperm best describes what condition?

Hydrocele.



Varicocele



Spermatocele

Omphalocele

Question 9

0 / 1 point

A benign enlargement or dilation of testicular veins causing a painless scrotal mass of varying size that feels like a “bag of worms” best describes what condition?

Hydrocele



Varicocele



Spermatocele

Omphalocele

Question 10

1 / 1 point

The child that sits to void and urinates on the floor in front of the toilet unless he holds his penis to direct the stream most likely has what condition?

Hypospadias

Phimosis

Paraphimosis

Epispadias

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