

Columbiana County Career and Technical Center  
PN Program  
MCN – Chapter 26 Worksheet – Due: June 1, 2011

1. How would the nurse caring for an infant with congestive heart failure (CHF) modify feeding techniques to adapt for the child's weakness and fatigue? Select all that apply.
  - a. Feeding more frequently with smaller feedings
  - b. Using a soft nipple with enlarged holes
  - c. Holding and cuddling the child during feeding
  - d. Substituting glucose water for formula
  - e. Offering high-caloric formula
  
2. The nurse uses a diagram to illustrate what four structural heart anomalies that comprise tetralogy of Fallot? Select the four that apply.
  - a. Hypertrophied right ventricle
  - b. Patent ductus arteriosus
  - c. Ventral septal defect
  - d. Narrowing of pulmonary artery
  - e. Dextroposition of aorta
  
3. What assessment(s) in a child with tetralogy of Fallot would indicate the child is experiencing a paroxysmal hypercyanotic episode? Select all that apply.
  - a. Spontaneous cyanosis
  - b. Dyspnea
  - c. Weakness
  - d. Dry cough
  - e. Syncope
  
4. The nurse explains that which congenital cardiac defect(s) cause(s) increased pulmonary blood flow? Select all that apply.
  - a. Atrial septal defects (ASDs)
  - b. Tetralogy of Fallot
  - c. Dextroposition of aorta
  - d. Patent ductus arteriosus
  - e. Ventricular septal defects (VSDs)
  
5. The nurse takes into consideration that the most common congenital heart defect is the \_\_\_\_\_ defect.
  
6. The nurse explains that the difference between the systolic blood pressure reading and the diastolic blood pressure reading is called the \_\_\_\_\_.