

1. A 2-month-old infant presents for a well-child visit. The mother states the baby sleeps in her bed because "he sleeps better next to me." What is the best response?

- A) Encourage co-sleeping as long as soft bedding is removed
- B) Advise the infant should sleep on his back in a separate sleep space
- C) Recommend stomach sleeping to reduce reflux
- D) Suggest side sleeping until 4 months old

2. A child receives vaccines through the VFC (Vaccines for Children) program. This federal program is designed to support children who:

- A) Attend public school
- B) Are uninsured or underinsured
- C) Live in rural areas
- D) Were born prematurely

3. Which NP role is best suited for managing a child with acute respiratory distress in the ER?

- A) Pediatric NP
- B) Primary Care NP
- C) Acute Care NP
- D) Family NP

4. A child with severe burns requires skin grafting by multiple specialists. This occurs at which level of care?

- A) Primary
- B) Secondary
- C) Tertiary
- D) Quaternary

5. A mother asks how to reduce SIDS risk. The **most important** recommendation is:

- A) Use a pacifier after 6 months
- B) Prone sleeping
- C) Back-to-sleep positioning
- D) Keep soft toys in the crib

6. A 3-year-old with elevated lead levels (8 µg/dL). First-line management?

- A) Oral chelation
- B) Home environmental assessment and removal of lead source
- C) No intervention needed
- D) IV chelation therapy

7. An NP provides counseling to prevent illness from occurring at all. This is:

- A) Secondary prevention
- B) Tertiary prevention
- C) Quaternary prevention
- D) Primary prevention

8. An immune response triggered by exposure to infection (e.g., chickenpox) is:
A) Active acquired immunity
B) Passive natural immunity
C) Passive artificial immunity
D) Innate immunity
9. An infant burned by hot water has blistering and intense pain. This is most consistent with:
A) First-degree burn
B) Second-degree partial-thickness
C) Third-degree
D) Superficial sunburn
10. A newborn receives hepatitis B immunoglobulin (HBIG). This is:
A) Active natural immunity
B) Passive artificial immunity
C) Active artificial immunity
D) Passive natural immunity
11. A parent declines immunizations. What is the NP's next step?
A) Dismiss the family from the practice
B) Provide CDC vaccine education and risks of non-vaccination
C) Report to social services
D) Administer vaccines anyway
12. Which scenario requires tertiary prevention?
A) Screening for hypertension
B) Immunizing an infant
C) Rehabilitation services after severe asthma hospitalization
D) Health counseling for diet
13. A 4-month-old sleeps in a car seat overnight. What do you advise?
A) Acceptable if strapped securely
B) Not recommended due to risk of airway compromise
C) Safe for infants with reflux
D) Safer than crib sleep
14. What is the MOST effective strategy for preventing SIDS?
A) Room sharing
B) Bed sharing
C) Soft bedding
D) Side sleeping
15. A parent of a 2-year-old asks when to begin lead screening.
A) 6 months
B) 12 months

- C) 24 months
- D) 5 years

16. An NP sees a child with persistent sequelae from meningitis. This visit represents:

- A) Primary prevention
- B) Secondary prevention
- C) Tertiary prevention
- D) Quaternary prevention

17. A 9-month-old's mother reports secondhand smoke exposure. The NP's responsibility includes:

- A) Calling CPS
- B) Counseling about respiratory risks
- C) Reporting the parent
- D) Ordering a chest X-ray

18. A child is discharged after burn treatment with physical therapy orders. This is which level of care?

- A) Primary
- B) Secondary
- C) Tertiary
- D) Quaternary

19. Herd immunity is achieved by:

- A) Passive immunity
- B) High community vaccination rates
- C) Antibiotic prophylaxis
- D) Avoiding daycare

20. A 5-year-old needs catch-up immunizations. The NP first checks:

- A) Allergy history
- B) Temperature
- C) Parental preference
- D) Social history

21. A child with rare cardiac disease needs experimental gene therapy. This is:

- A) Primary care
- B) Secondary care
- C) Tertiary care
- D) Quaternary care

22. A toddler is vaccinated while recovering from a simple cold. The NP should:

- A) Delay vaccines
- B) Give vaccines as scheduled
- C) Give half doses
- D) Administer only live vaccines