

NR 602 practice questions

1. **What is the hallmark sign of Retinoblastoma?**
→ Leukocoria (white pupillary reflex).
2. **Which vaccines are contraindicated in pregnancy?**
→ MMR, Varicella, intranasal influenza (live vaccines).
3. **What is the first-line treatment for Kawasaki disease?**
→ IVIG + high-dose aspirin.
4. **What is the earliest pubertal sign in girls? In boys?**
→ Girls: Breast budding. Boys: Testicular enlargement.
5. **When should children be screened for lead?**
→ 12 and 24 months (high risk).
6. **What is the most common cause of bronchiolitis in infants?**
→ RSV.
7. **What are red flag signs of epiglottitis?**
→ Drooling, tripod position, stridor, toxic appearance.
8. **What condition presents with tibial tubercle pain in adolescents?**
→ Osgood-Schlatter disease.
9. **What prophylaxis is needed for children with sickle cell disease?**
→ Daily penicillin until age 5 + vaccines.
10. **What mnemonic helps recall 2, 4, 6 month vaccines?**
→ “Dr. HIP.”

Q1. A 2-month-old is in clinic for routine vaccines. Which of the following is included at this visit?

- A. MMR
- B. Varicella
- C. DTaP
- D. Hepatitis A

Answer: C. DTaP

Rationale: At 2 months, vaccines include DTaP, Rotavirus, Hib, IPV, PCV, and Hep B (Dr. HIP + Hep B). MMR and Varicella are given at 12–15 months, Hep A at 12–24 months.

Q2. Which vaccine is contraindicated in pregnancy?

- A. Inactivated influenza
- B. Tdap
- C. MMR
- D. Hepatitis B

Answer: C. MMR

Rationale: Live vaccines (MMR, Varicella, intranasal influenza) are contraindicated in pregnancy.

Q3. Which is an example of secondary prevention?

- A. HPV vaccination
- B. Lead screening at 12 months
- C. Physical therapy after a stroke
- D. Education on safe sleep

Answer: B. Lead screening at 12 months

Rationale: Secondary prevention focuses on early detection/screening.

Q4. SIDS prevention teaching includes:

- A. Side sleeping position
- B. Co-sleeping with parents
- C. Pacifier use at naps/bedtime
- D. Placing infant prone to sleep

Answer: C. Pacifier use at naps/bedtime

Rationale: Supine sleep, firm mattress, pacifier use, and no co-sleeping reduce SIDS risk.

Growth & Development

Q5. A 9-month-old should be expected to:

- A. Walk independently
- B. Pull to stand and use a pincer grasp
- C. Run and use 2-word phrases
- D. Ride a tricycle

Answer: B. Pull to stand and use a pincer grasp

Rationale: 9-month milestones include crawling, pulling to stand, and developing a pincer grasp.

Q6. Which is the first sign of puberty in boys?

- A. Growth spurt
- B. Pubic hair