

## NR602 – Primary Care of the Childbearing & Childrearing Family Practicum

### Exam Study Guide – Final (Weeks 5-8)

**Exam Format:** Non-Cumulative exam

**Question Type:** Multiple Choice

**Number of Questions:** 75 Questions

**Time Allotted:** 1.2 minutes per question

**Testing Timeframe:** The exam will only be available starting on Wednesday Week 8 at 12:01 am MT until **Saturday Week 8** at 11:59 pm MT.

### **Week Five: Pediatric Gastrointestinal, Genitourinary, and Endocrine/Metabolic Conditions**

#### **Gastrointestinal (ch. 40)**

**Pediatric NP: role of the nurse with advanced training + authority in the delivery of primary care.**

#### **Advanced Training and Scope**

- PNPs are advanced practice registered nurses (APRNs) who have completed graduate-level education and clinical training focused on pediatric populations.
- Their advanced training prepares them to deliver comprehensive primary care to infants, children, and adolescents, including health promotion, disease prevention, diagnosis, and management of common acute and chronic conditions.

#### **Authority and Practice**

- Practice authority refers to the PNP's ability to provide care independently or with varying levels of physician collaboration, depending on state laws and regulations.
- Prescriptive authority allows PNPs to prescribe medications, order diagnostic tests, and initiate treatments, again as defined by state statutes.
- PNPs are responsible for adhering to their state's Nurse Practice Act and Board of Nursing regulations, which define the scope of their independent and collaborative practice. This includes understanding whether they can practice autonomously or require physician oversight, and the extent of their prescriptive authority (including controlled substances) [[Practicum Requirements and Professional Considerations](#)].

#### **Key Responsibilities in Primary Care**

- Health Assessment: Conduct comprehensive well-child exams, developmental screenings, and risk assessments.
- Health Promotion & Disease Prevention: Provide anticipatory guidance, immunizations, and education to families.
- Diagnosis & Management: Identify and manage common pediatric illnesses and chronic conditions using evidence-based guidelines.
- Care Coordination: Collaborate with other healthcare professionals and refer to specialists as needed.
- Advocacy: Promote child and family well-being, considering cultural, ethical, and legal factors in care delivery.

#### **Professional Considerations**

- PNPs must be aware of consent, privacy, and mandatory reporting requirements, especially when caring for minors.
- They play a critical role in early identification of developmental, behavioral, and mental health concerns, and in providing or coordinating appropriate interventions [[Week 2: Summary and Key Points](#)].