Assessment Questions

1. What is the goal of antipyretic medication administration in a child?
   A. To maintain activity and feeding
   B. To prevent febrile seizures
   C. To provide pain relief
   D. To normalize body temperature

2. Fever is defined as a rectal temperature greater than
   A. 98.7 ° F
   B. 99.5 ° F
   C. 100.4 ° F
   D. 101 ° F

3. According to the FDA, the youngest child in which a cough/cold product should be considered is
   A. 6 months
   B. 1 year
   C. 2 years
   D. 4 years

4. Why is glucose included as a component of rehydration solutions?
   A. It provides calories
   B. It maintains the osmolarity of the solution
   C. It makes it more palatable
   D. It enhances electrolyte absorption

5. What volume of oral rehydrating solution should be administered following each episode of diarrhea in a child?
A. 10 ml/kg  
B. 15 ml/Kg  
C. 20 ml/Kg  
D. 25 ml/Kg

Refer to this scenario for the next 2 questions:

LB is a 22-month-old healthy girl. Her mother comes to the pharmacy at 9 pm asking for a recommendation b/c LB was sent home early from daycare after she vomited this afternoon. She has had diarrhea x 3 and has a fever of 100.8°C (rectal). She has a call into the on-call pediatrician. The child’s lips look dry and she has tears on her cheeks.

6. You assess the child as being moderately dehydrated. What fluid should be recommended?
A. Flat soda  
B. Half strength fruit juice  
C. Oral rehydrating solution  
D. Anything the child is willing to take

7. What is the best option to treat LB’s fever?
A. Acetaminophen  
B. Ibuprofen  
C. No treatment  
D. A or B

Refer to this scenario for the next 2 questions:

KM is a 6-year old boy with community acquired pneumonia. He weighs 26.4 Kg and is 118 cm tall. His pediatrician’s office has sent an electronic prescription for cefixime (Suprax) 200 mg/5mL oral suspension. Sig: Give 210 mg (5.25 mL) po daily x 10 days. In a respected pediatric dosing reference you find that the recommended dose is 8 mg/kg/day divided every 12 to 24 hours with a maximum daily dose of 400 mg.

8. What should KM’s weight be classified as?
A. Underweight
B. Normal for age
C. Overweight
D. Obese

9. Which measuring device should be recommended to the child’s caregiver for measuring his antibiotic dose?
A. Calibrated dropper
B. Oral syringe
C. Dosing cup
D. Teaspoon

10. The AVICA trial which examined the use of acetaminophen vs. ibuprofen in children with mild persistent asthma demonstrated which of the following between the two experimental groups:
A. No difference in the number of asthma exacerbations requiring corticosteroid therapy
B. No difference in the number of subjects requiring hospitalization for their asthma
C. No difference in albuterol use
D. A and C