

## Week 6 quiz topics

1. The parent of a school age child reports that the child becomes frustrated when unable to perform tasks well and often has temper tantrums and difficulty sleeping. Which disorder may be considered in this child?

generalized anxiety disorder

2. An adolescent has recently begun doing poorly in school and has stopped participating in sports and other extracurricular activities. During the history interview, the adolescent reports feeling tired, having difficulty concentrating, and experiencing a loss of appetite for the past few weeks but cannot attribute these changes to any major life event. Which is an important next step in managing this patient?

Determining suicidal ideation and risk of suicide

3. The parent of a school age girl reports that the child has difficulty getting ready for school and is often late because of a need to check and recheck whether her teeth are clean and her room light has been turned off. What will the primary care pediatric nurse practitioner recommend to this parent?

Cognitive Behavioral therapy

4. The primary care pediatric nurse practitioner is conducting a followup examination on a child who has recently begun taking a low dose stimulant medication to treat ADHD. The child's school performance and home behaviors have improved. The child's parent reports noticing a few tics, such as twitching of the eyelids, but the child is unaware of them and isn't bothered by them. What will the nurse practitioner recommend?

Continue the medication as prescribed

5. There was a question about first line treatment about ADHD (this is not in the Burns question bank) Methylphenidate- from Burns book.

Behavioral therapy for age 4-5. -from Burns book

6. An adolescent is diagnosed with major depression and the mental health specialist has prescribed fluoxetine. What other treatment is important to protect against suicide risk?

Cognitive-behavioral therapy