

HESI Review Questions- Orthopedic Disorders

1. Which would the nurse assess in a child diagnosed with osteomyelitis? **Select all that apply.**
 - a) Unwillingness to move affected extremity.
 - b) Severe pain.
 - c) Fever.
 - d) Previous closed fracture of an extremity.
 - e) Redness and swelling at the site.
2. The parent of a child diagnosed with osteomyelitis asks how the child acquired the illness. Which is the nurse's best response?
 - a) "Direct inoculation of the bone from stepping barefoot on a sharp stick."
 - b) "An infection from a scratched mosquito bite carried the infection through the bloodstream to the bone."
 - c) "The blood supply to the bone was disrupted because of the child's diabetes."
 - d) "An infection of the upper respiratory tract."
3. The nurse expects the blood culture report of an 8-year old with septic arthritis to grow which causative organism?
 - a) Streptococcus pneumonia.
 - b) Escherichia coli.
 - c) Staphylococcus aureus.
 - d) Neisseria gonorrhoeae.
4. The nurse caring for a child with osteomyelitis assesses poor appetite. Which intervention(s) is/are most appropriate for this child? **Select all that apply.**
 - a) Offer high-calorie liquids.
 - b) Offer favorite foods.
 - c) Do not worry about intake, as appetite loss is expected.
 - d) Decrease pain medication that might cause nausea.
 - e) Offer frequent small meals.
5. A 12-year old diagnosed with scoliosis is to wear a brace for 23 hours a day. What is the most likely reason the child will not wear it for that long?
 - a) Pain from the brace.
 - b) Difficulty in putting the brace on.
 - c) Self-consciousness about appearance.
 - d) Not understanding what the brace is for.

6. The nurse is teaching the parent of a child newly diagnosed with juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA). The nurse would evaluate the teaching as successful when the parent is able to say that the disorder is caused by the:
- a) Breakdown of osteoclasts in the joint space causing bone loss.
 - b) Loss of cartilage in the joints.
 - c) Build-up of calcium crystals in joint spaces.
 - d) Immune-stimulated inflammatory response in the joint.
7. One nursing diagnosis for juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA) is impaired physical mobility. **Select all that apply.**
- a) Give pain medication prior to ambulation.
 - b) Assist with range of motion activities.
 - c) Encourage the child to eat a high fat diet.
 - d) Provide oxygen as necessary.
 - e) Use nonpharmacological methods, such as heat.
8. Nursing care of a child with a fractured extremity in whom there is suspected compartment syndrome includes which of the following? **Select all that apply.**
- a) Assess pain.
 - b) Assess pulses.
 - c) Elevate extremity above the level of the heart.
 - d) Monitor capillary refill.
 - e) Provide pain medication as needed.