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*C-NPT
Neonatal Pediatric Transport*

Questions & Answers PDF

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Question: 1

is caused by a defect in alpha keto acid dehydrogenase, leading to an inability to degrade branched amino acids (isoleucine, leucine, and valine). This illness classically results in poor feeding and dystonia as well as the maple syrup scent (burnt sugar) in the patient's urine after the first couple days of life. acidosis

- A. Phenylketonuria
- B. Diabetes Insipidus
- C. Hyponatremia
- D. Maple Syrup Urine Disease

Answer: D

Question: 2

Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) presents as petechiae and purpura resulting from pathological coagulation. Hemorrhage and ecchymosis also may be seen on physical exam as coagulation factors are consumed. Jaundice from liver failure also may be seen on physical exam in a patient in DIC. Necrosis from decreased tissue perfusion from clotting is also commonly seen on physical exam in patients suffering from DIC.

- A. DIC
- B. TTP
- C. SIADH
- D. ITP

Answer: A

Question: 3

Dicrotic notch is pulmonary valve closure on Swan-Ganz and aortic valve closure on arterial line.

- A. cardiogenic shock
- B. septic shock
- C. dicrotic notch
- D. aortic dissection

Answer: C

Question: 4

6-8 mg/kg/day

- A. Minimum urine output
- B. Complications Of un-warmed blood
- C. Standard GIR in neonate
- D. Acute Respiratory Failure

Answer: C

Question: 5

Potent alpha stimulating medication used in open heart recovery in neonates. Alpha stimulation without causing increased hr and O2 demands

- A. Neo-Synephrine
- B. Phenylephrine
- C. Dopamine
- D. Nasonex

Answer: A

Question: 6

75-80 ml/kg

- A. Standard GIR in neonate
- B. normal bicarbonate levels
- C. pediatric circulating blood volume
- D. dead space fomula

Answer: C

Question: 7

usually from UAC. clot to renal artery.

- A. neonatal hypertension
- B. intrauterine growth restriction

- C. renal vein thrombosis
- D. tension pneumothorax

Answer: A

Question: 8

The one midline neck mass that most physicians need to be familiar is a thyroglossal duct cyst. Thyroglossal duct cysts are usually painless, smooth, and cystic in nature. The most common location of the cyst is midline or just above the hyoid bone. Thyroglossal duct cyst will move upwards when the tongue is protruded.

- A. Cpp
- B. Malignant Hyperthermia
- C. Cyst, Thyroglossal Duct
- D. Tension Pneumothorax

Answer: C

Question: 9

- venom causes permeability to Ca^{++} into cell
 - too much Ach is exocytosed
 - muscles produce too many AP's (spasmodic paralysis)
 - die or respiratory failure
- diaphoresis, abdominal cramping with board like rigidity, tachycardia, hypertension, global weakness, nausea and vomiting,

- A. Snakebite
- B. Rocky mountain spotted fever
- C. Hidradenitis suppurativa
- D. Black widow spider bite

Answer: D

Question: 10

elevated lactate. indicator of stress. goal see lactate clearance and reduction. body stress is improving

- A. Sickle cell crisis
- B. Diabetes insipidus
- C. ARDS poor prognosis

D. Dic

Answer: C

Question: 11

-Eye deviation, blinking
-Sucking
-Swimming arm movements
-Pedaling legs
-Apnea
repetitive mouth and tongue movements,
Bicycling

- A. hypothermia rewarming
- B. subarachnoid hemorrhage
- C. Subtle seizure
- D. Brown Recluse Bite

Answer: C

Question: 12

deficient production of parathyroid hormone resulting in hypocalcemia, muscle and nerve weakness, and muscle spasms, high levels of phosphorus (Ca and phosphorus inverse relationship)

- A. Hypoparathyroidism
- B. Diabetes Insipidus
- C. Hypermagnesemia
- D. Rhabdomyolysis

Answer: A

Question: 13

Best indicator of left sided afterload
800-1200 80 (MAP - CVP)/ CO

- A. Cardiogenic shock
- B. SVR (systemic vascular resistance)
- C. Physiologic jaundice
- D. Co (cardiac output)

Answer: B

Question: 14

plateau pressure (maintain <30 in ARDS) >30 increase risk ventilator lung injury.

- A. pPlat
- B. peep
- C. ppeak
- D. pip

Answer: A

Question: 15

asphyxiation, sepsis and coagulopathy all increase risk. increase seizure. diagnosis by MRI

- A. Pneumothorax
- B. Cvp (central Venous Pressure)
- C. Central Venous Thrombosis
- D. Air Embolism

Answer: C



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