

# CE TEST – 1st QUARTER 2010

## Propranolol Treatment in Pediatric Periocular Patients with Hemangiomas Pigmented Conjunctival Lesions

This activity is provided by ASORN. ASORN is accredited as a provider of continuing nursing education by the American Nurses Credentialing Center's Commission on Accreditation.

ASORN is a provider approved by the California Board of Registered Nursing, provider number 11901.

This course has been awarded 1 Group A JCAHPO CEC.

For this activity, read both articles, submit the completed post-test and general evaluation form, and achieve a passing rate of 80% or higher on the post-test. Non-members, send your post-test with payment of \$15 (free for members/affiliates through December 31, 2010).

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### Objectives

After completing this independent study activity, the participant should be able to:

- Describe safe administration of propranolol to children for treatment of hemangiomas.
- Discuss nursing care of patients with hemangiomas treated with propranolol.
- Describe various types of conjunctival lesions.
- Differentiate malignant versus benign lesions.

**Please allow a *minimum* of three weeks from date of receipt of post-test to receive your attendance verification certificate. Requests for certificate less than three weeks from date of receipt should be accompanied by an additional \$10 fee.**

### Registration Information and Evaluation Response Form

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Email \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Work Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Home Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Fax \_\_\_\_\_

RN# \_\_\_\_\_ State of Licensure \_\_\_\_\_ Exp. Date \_\_\_\_\_

I request:  1 Nursing contact hour  1 JCAHPO CEC

Payment:  Check  Visa  Mastercard CC# \_\_\_\_\_ Exp \_\_\_\_\_

**Test response:** Circle the most appropriate response matching test question number and response number.

- |            |            |            |             |             |
|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A B C D | 4. A B C D | 7. A B C D | 10. A B C D | 13. A B C D |
| 2. A B C D | 5. A B C D | 8. A B C D | 11. A B C D |             |
| 3. A B C D | 6. A B C D | 9. A B C D | 12. A B C D |             |

**General Evaluation:** Please use the scale below to evaluate this educational activity and objectives. Circle your response. As a result of completing this offering, I am able to:

	Very well	Moderately well	Fairly well	Not at all
1. Describe safe administration of propranolol to children for treatment of hemangiomas.	4	3	2	1
2. Discuss nursing care of patients with hemangiomas treated with propranolol.	4	3	2	1
3. Describe various types of conjunctival lesions.	4	3	2	1
4. Differentiate malignant versus benign lesions.	4	3	2	1
5. The content matches the objectives.	4	3	2	1
6. Independent study was an effective teaching method.	4	3	2	1
7. This course helped me achieve personal objectives.	4	3	2	1
8. The time required to complete this offering (in minutes) and take the test was:	60	75	90	>90

# CE POST-TEST – 1st QUARTER 2010

## Propranolol Treatment in Pediatric Periocular Patients with Hemangiomas Pigmented Conjunctival Lesions

- Hemangiomas can be characterized as
  - benign vascular tumors
  - malignant vascular tumors
  - benign avascular tumors
  - malignant avascular tumors
- 80% of hemangiomas are located on
  - abdomen
  - back and buttocks
  - face and neck
  - arms and legs
- Potential visual complications of hemangiomas include
  - amblyopia
  - ptosis
  - proptosis
  - all of the above
- Common side effects of beta blocking drugs include all *except*:
  - bronchospasm
  - vertigo
  - hypotension
  - fatigue
- Nursing assessment for patients receiving propranolol treatment include all *except*:
  - apical pulse
  - blood pressure
  - respirations
  - lung sounds to check for wheezing
- Diagnosis of conjunctival lesions are often based upon all of the following *except*:
  - size
  - color
  - shape
  - location
- The palpebra conjunctiva covers the
  - eyelid margin and back surface of the lid
  - cul-de-sac in the inferior and superior regions
  - white sclera
  - corneo-scleral limbus
- Goblet cells in the epithelium of the conjunctiva secrete:
  - lipid
  - mucin
  - basal tears
  - lymphocytes
- The conjunctiva can produce lesions from
  - epithelial cells
  - substantia propria
  - both a & b
  - None of the above
- The most common melanocytic lesion is:
  - malignant melanoma
  - hordeolum
  - nevus
  - cyst
- Racial melanosis is often
  - congenital
  - bilateral
  - raised
  - both a & b
- Primary acquired melanosis (PAM) occurs in which age group?
  - 20–30
  - 30–40
  - 40–50
  - 50–60
- The definitive test for conjunctival lesions is
  - slitlamp biomicroscopy
  - histopathology
  - photography
  - fluorescent staining