

## MOD6-MW360- Newborn Pharmacology

1. Which of the following provides the most accurate reasoning behind the use of erythromycin eye prophylaxis in the newborn?
  - a. Erythromycin is used to prevent newborn eye infection due to maternal Gonorrhea or Chlamydia infection.
  - b. Erythromycin is used to prevent newborn eye infection due to Group B Strep bacterial infection.
  - c. Erythromycin is used to treat newborn eye infection due to maternal Gonorrhea or Chlamydia infection.
  - d. Erythromycin is used to treat newborn eye infection due to Group B Strep bacterial infection.
2. Which of the following statements most accurately describes the proper timing of newborn eye prophylaxis administration?
  - a. Eye prophylaxis should be administered within a week of birth
  - b. Eye prophylaxis should be administered within a day of birth
  - c. Eye prophylaxis should be administered within 3 hours of birth
  - d. Eye prophylaxis should be administered within an hour of birth.
3. Which of the following statements is MOST true about newborn eye prophylaxis?
  - a. There are several types of eye prophylaxis that can be used.
  - b. There is only one type of eye prophylaxis that is recommended for use on all newborns
  - c. No type of eye prophylaxis is safe for use in newborn babies
  - d. Newborn eye prophylaxis should only be used in the case of confirmed maternal infection
4. Which of the following disorders is the motivation for giving vitamin K prophylaxis to the newborn?
  - a. Vitamin K deficiency bleeding
  - b. Vitamin K excess clotting disorder
  - c. Thrombocytopenia of the newborn
  - d. Newborn clotting factor IX disorder
5. Which of the following routes of administration for vitamin K prophylaxis is most commonly recommended in the US?
  - a. Multiple doses of oral vitamin K
  - b. Single dose of oral vitamin K
  - c. Multiple intramuscular injections of vitamin K
  - d. Single intramuscular injection of vitamin K
6. Which of the following statements is TRUE about the administration of vitamin K prophylaxis?
  - a. It is possible to determine which babies need vitamin K prophylaxis based on their birth experience

- b. It is possible to determine which babies need vitamin K prophylaxis based on maternal vitamin K levels
  - c. It is not possible to determine which babies need vitamin K prophylaxis until several weeks after birth
  - d. It is not possible to determine which babies need vitamin K prophylaxis, which is why it is offered to all newborns at birth
7. Which of the following best reflects the current recommendation regarding what type of air supply should be used in resuscitation of a newborn?
- a. 100% oxygen
  - b. 75% oxygen
  - c. 25% oxygen
  - d. Room air
8. Which of the following answers best describes the proper placement of a cord clamp before cutting the umbilical cord?
- a. The clamp should be placed closest to the maternal end of the cord
  - b. The clamp should be placed closest to the neonatal end of the cord
  - c. The clamp should be placed exactly in the middle of the cord
  - d. The clamp can be placed at either the maternal or neonatal end of the cord
9. Which of the following statements is MOST TRUE about the use of oxygen on the newborn?
- a. Oxygen should never be administered to a newborn
  - b. Oxygen should be administered conservatively to the newborn based on overall health status
  - c. Oxygen should be administered to most newborns during transition to respiration
  - d. Oxygen should be administered to all newborns regardless of ability of breath independently
10. Which of the following remedies would most likely be recommended for a newborn with thrush?
- a. An anti-inflammatory remedy
  - b. An anti-viral remedy
  - c. An anti-microbial remedy
  - d. An emetic remedy