

The purpose of this continuing education series is to increase the pediatric nurse's understanding about two common procedures.

Research regarding methods for performing a procedure provides a foundation for determining the "best" method, which often become standards of care. Keeping updated on such research can help pediatric nurses provide appropriate care, regardless of practice setting.

This continuing education series consists of two articles. The first article reports on an evidence-based practice project using the Iowa Model of Evidence-Based Practice to Promote Quality Care for a common nursing procedure, nasogastric tube placement verification in children. The second article reports the results of a study that described the correlation between RN qualitative assessment of foot warmth, measured foot temperature, and perfusion indicator.

ASSIGNMENT

- Farrington, M., Lang, S., Cullen, L., & Stewart, S. (2009). Nasogastric tube placement verification in pediatric and neonatal patients. *Pediatric Nursing*, 35(1), 17-24.
- Ridling, D., & Kroon, L., (2009). Comparing three methods of assessing peripheral perfusion in critically ill children. *Pediatric Nursing*, 35(1), 11-15.

Earn 1.6 Contact Hours

OBJECTIVES

1. Discuss the importance of using "best practice" methods in nursing practice.
2. List and critique three methods used to determine nasogastric tube placement.
3. Describe the correlation between RN qualitative assessment of foot warmth, measured foot temperature, and perfusion indicator.
4. Identify opportunities for pediatric nurses to keep current on methods to perform common procedures.

This offering for 1.6 contact hours is provided by Anthony J. Jannetti, Inc.

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Articles accepted for publication in the continuing education series are refereed manuscripts that are reviewed in the standard *Pediatric Nursing* review process with other articles appearing in the journal.

This test was reviewed and edited by Judy A. Rollins, PhD, RN, *Pediatric Nursing* associate editor, and Veronica D. Feeg, PhD, RN, FAAN, *Pediatric Nursing* editor.

QUESTIONS

1. **NG tube misplacement rates in children range from:**
 - a. 10 to 20%.
 - b. 15 to 25%.
 - c. 21 to 44%.
 - d. 30 to 45%.
 - e. 50 to 65%.
2. **Gastric contents can be which of the following colors:**
 - a. Clear.
 - b. Tan.
 - c. Light yellow.
 - d. A. and C.
 - e. All of the Above.
3. **The most reliable method to check NG tube placement is:**
 - a. Verify the mark is at the nare.
 - b. Auscultation of air insufflation over the abdomen.
 - c. pH measurement.
 - d. Aspirate contents and evaluate color.
 - e. X-ray.
4. **NG tube placement should be confirmed at which of the following times:**
 - a. Before bolus feedings.
 - b. Before medication administration.
 - c. After initial tube insertion.
 - d. At least once a shift with continuous feedings.
 - e. All of the Above.
5. **Using more than one bedside assessment method to verify NG tube placement is superior to any single placement-verification method used alone.**
 - a. True
 - b. False
6. **The measurement of toe temperature as an indicator for perfusion has been found valid in the following populations**
 - a. Adults with septic shock.
 - b. Adults with decreased circulating blood volume.
 - c. Adults who were critically ill from traumatic injuries.
 - d. Children who were critically ill from cardiac surgery.
 - e. All of the above.
7. **In Ridling and Kroon's study, the following assessment parameters were compared:**
 - a. Blood pressure compared to capillary refill.
 - b. Blood pressure compared to measured toe temperature.
 - c. Provider assessment of warmth compared to measured toe temperature compared to perfusion indicator.
 - d. Provider assessment of warmth compared to measured toe temperature compared to capillary refill.
 - e. Measured toe temperature compared to core temperature compared to capillary refill.
8. **Patients excluded from the study included:**
 - a. Patients on ECMO.
 - b. Patients receiving continuous renal replacement therapy.
 - c. Patients who were post-operative.
 - d. Patients who had an organ transplant.
 - e. Patients who had a core temperature greater than 38 degrees Celsius.

9. The correlation between measured toe temperature and provider subjective assessment of warmth was statistically significant:

- a. In patients less than one year only.
- b. In patients who were post-op cardiac surgery only.
- c. In patients greater than 18 years old only.
- d. In patients who were intubated only.
- e. In all patients.

10. Ridling and Kroon's recommendations include the following:

- a. The perfusion indicator should be used for patients with a diagnosis of septic shock.
- b. The practice of subjective assessment of foot warmth should be abandoned in critically ill patients.
- c. The pulse oximetry probe should be applied to lower extremities in patients undergoing cardiac surgery.
- d. Measured toe temperature should be used for the most critically ill patients.
- e. The practice of measured toe temperature should be abandoned in critically ill patients.

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Answer Form: Revisiting Common Problems

*PED J0901

Check the box next to the correct answer.

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> A | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> A | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> A | 4. <input type="checkbox"/> A | 5. <input type="checkbox"/> A | 6. <input type="checkbox"/> A | 7. <input type="checkbox"/> A | 8. <input type="checkbox"/> A | 9. <input type="checkbox"/> A | 10. <input type="checkbox"/> A |
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COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING:

This test may be copied for use by others.

Name: _____

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Evaluation	Strongly disagree	Strongly agree
1. The objectives relate to the overall purpose/goals of the education activity.	1 2 3 4 5	
2. The activity met the stated objectives.		
a. Discuss the importance of using "best practice" methods in nursing practice.	1 2 3 4 5	
b. List and critique three methods used to determine nasogastric tube placement.	1 2 3 4 5	
c. Describe the correlation between RN qualitative assessment of foot warmth, measured foot temperature, and perfusion indicator.	1 2 3 4 5	
d. Identify opportunities for pediatric nurses to keep current on methods to perform common procedures.	1 2 3 4 5	
3. Home study format was appropriate.	1 2 3 4 5	
4. The content was relevant to my practice.	1 2 3 4 5	
5. The content met my needs.	1 2 3 4 5	
6. How much time was used to complete reading assignment and posttest:		
a. Less than 1 hour _____		b. 1-2 hours _____
c. 2-3 hours _____		d. 3 hours or more _____

Comments _____

Signature _____

POSTTEST INSTRUCTIONS

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