



To complete this activity, the participant will need to access and read McEwen, D.R. (2019). Pediatric Surgery. In J.C. Rothrock (Ed.). *Alexander's Care of the Patient in Surgery* (pp. 999 - 1066). St. Louis, MO: Elsevier.

Across

- 2. Most common cause of small bowel obstruction in children.
- 3. Most common cause of gastric outlet obstruction in children. (2 words)
- 5. Excision of foreskin of the glans penis.
- 7. _____ is the most serious risk of foreign body ingestion.
- 12. Surgical placement of the testicle in the scrotal sac.
- 14. Condition in which the ductus arteriosus fails to close within 24 - 48 hours after birth.
- 15. Third most common childhood cancer.
- 16. _____ tumor is also known as neuroblastoma.
- 17. Infants are more prone to _____ as a result of immature renal function and limited kidney function.

Down

- 1. The predominate determinant of cardiac output in infants and children. (2 words)
- 3. An obvious defect of the sternum giving the appearance of a funnel chest. (2 words)
- 4. Fetal surgery involves at a minimum _____ (number) patients.
- 6. A temporary or permanent channel from the gastric lumen to the skin.
- 8. Surgical procedure for children and infants that experience severe GERD.
- 9. Urethral opening on the dorsum of the penis.
- 10. Core body temperature lower than 37 degrees Celsius.
- 11. Preoperative sedation is generally accomplished using _____ which can be administered orally.
- 13. Craniosynostosis that involves only one suture line is classified as _____.

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