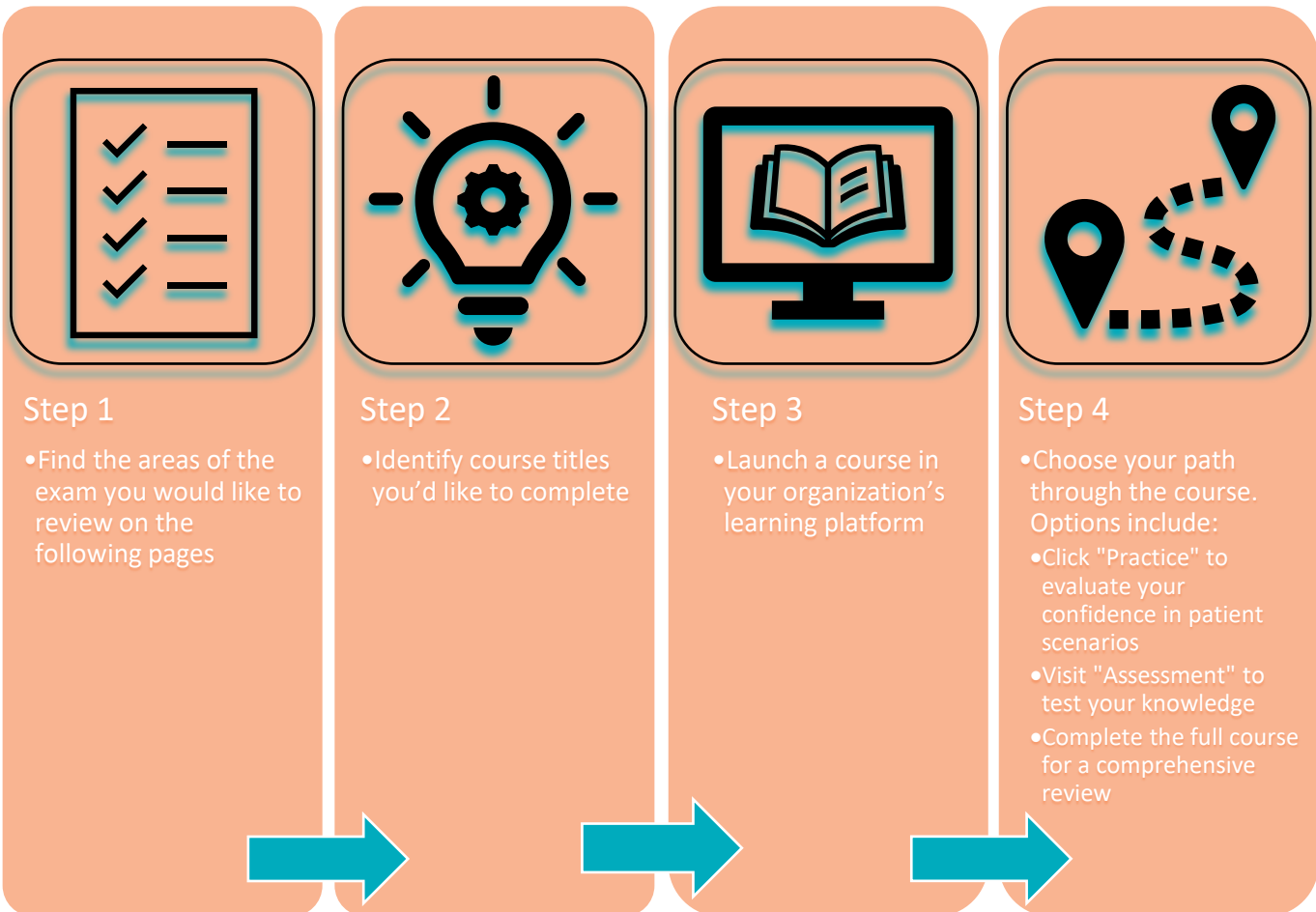


Pediatric Learning Solutions

Pediatric Learning Solutions' Course Alignment with CPN® Exam Content Outline

The following Pediatric Learning Solutions courses align to focus areas of the Certified Pediatric Nurse (CPN®) exam content outline. These courses support candidates by delivering foundational content and are a respected preparatory resource to consider prior to their exam. Go to the [Pediatric Nursing Certification Board](#) site for more information on the CPN® exam.

Steps to Using this Study Guide



As you review this study guide, please note:

- ✓ It may not be necessary to complete every course on the list—Focus on areas in which learning reinforcement is needed and desired.
- ✓ Some courses apply to multiple exam content focus areas and are therefore listed multiple times.

Health Promotion

Provide anticipatory guidance and education across the pediatric age continuum

- ✓ Age-Specific Care for: Adolescents
- ✓ Age-Specific Care for: Adults
- ✓ Age-Specific Care for: Infants
- ✓ Age-Specific Care for: Newborns
- ✓ Age-Specific Care for: Preschoolers
- ✓ Age-Specific Care for: School-Age Children
- ✓ Age-Specific Care for: Toddlers
- ✓ Developmental Care of the Newborn
- ✓ Nutrition in the Critically Ill Child
- ✓ Pediatric Nutritional Overview
- ✓ Neonatal Nutrition
- ✓ Family-Centered Care in the ICU
- ✓ Caring for the Behaviorally Challenged Patient

Factors that influence health of child, family and/or community

- ✓ Family-Centered Care in the ICU
- ✓ Caring for the Behaviorally Challenged Patient
- ✓ Health Care Advance Directives: Communicating Wishes
- ✓ Introduction to Ethics
- ✓ Care of the Dying Child: Care Issues

Refer child and family to community resources

- ✓ *Incorporated into all PLS courses*

Assessment

Physical

- ✓ Pediatric Assessment: The Cardiovascular System
- ✓ Pediatric Assessment: The Gastrointestinal System
- ✓ Pediatric Assessment: The Genitourinary System
- ✓ Pediatric Assessment: The Integumentary System
- ✓ Pediatric Assessment: The Musculoskeletal System
- ✓ Pediatric Assessment: The Neurological System
- ✓ Pediatric Assessment: The Respiratory System
- ✓ Comprehensive Assessment of the Neonate
- ✓ Assessment of the Critically Ill Child
- ✓ Age-Specific Care for: Adolescents
- ✓ Age-Specific Care for: Adults
- ✓ Age-Specific Care for: Toddlers
- ✓ Age-Specific Care for: Preschoolers
- ✓ Age-Specific Care for: Infants
- ✓ Age-Specific Care for: School-Age Children
- ✓ Age-Specific Care for: Newborns
- ✓ Developmental Care of the Newborn
- ✓ Pain Management: Assessment of Pain
- ✓ Nutrition in the Critically Ill Child
- ✓ Pediatric Nutritional Overview

- ✓ Fluid and Electrolyte Management: Laboratory Assessment
- ✓ Fluid and Electrolyte Management: Physical Assessment
- ✓ Fluid and Electrolyte Management: Physiological Differences
- ✓ Fluid and Electrolyte Management: Replacement Therapy
- ✓ Fluid and Electrolyte Management: Water Intoxication and Fluid Shift
- ✓ Fluid and Electrolyte Management: Dehydration
- ✓ Preventing Pediatric Falls
- ✓ Pediatric Restraint and Seclusion
- ✓ Emergency Response for the Deteriorating Pediatric Patient
- ✓ Maternal Factors Affecting the Newborn
- ✓ Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome
- ✓ Child Abuse and Neglect
- ✓ Intimate Partner Violence

Psychosocial

- ✓ Family-Centered Care in the ICU
- ✓ Care of the Dying Child: Care Issues
- ✓ Care of the Dying Child: Grief
- ✓ Care of the Dying Child: The Dying Process
- ✓ Age-Specific Care for: Adolescents
- ✓ Age-Specific Care for: School-Age Children
- ✓ Age-Specific Care for: Adults

- ✓ Care of the Pediatric Patient with Suicidal Ideation
- ✓ Child Abuse and Neglect
- ✓ Intimate Partner Violence
- ✓ Trauma-Informed Practice: Concepts, Goals and Principles
- ✓ Implementing Trauma-Informed Sensitive Practice
- ✓ Trauma and Stressor-Related Disorders

Planning and Management

Acute and Chronic Care for Physical and Behavioral Health Needs

- ✓ Pediatric Assessment: The Cardiovascular System
- ✓ Pediatric Assessment: The Gastrointestinal System
- ✓ Pediatric Assessment: The Genitourinary System
- ✓ Pediatric Assessment: The Integumentary System
- ✓ Pediatric Assessment: The Musculoskeletal System
- ✓ Pediatric Assessment: The Neurological System
- ✓ Pediatric Assessment: The Respiratory System
- ✓ Comprehensive Assessment of the Neonate
- ✓ Assessment of the Critically Ill Child
- ✓ Pain Management: Assessment of Pain
- ✓ Pain Management: Pharmacological Management of Pediatric Pain
- ✓ Pain Management: Non-Pharmacological Therapies in the Management of Pediatric Pain
- ✓ Pain Management: Pain Pathophysiology
- ✓ Pain Technologies: PCA & Epidural Analgesia
- ✓ Basic Medication Calculation
- ✓ Advanced Medication Calculation
- ✓ High-Alert Medications
- ✓ Medication Error Reduction
- ✓ Arrhythmia Recognition: Just the Basics for the Pediatric Clinician
- ✓ Emergency Response for the Deteriorating Pediatric Patient
- ✓ Clinical Delegation
- ✓ Caring for the Behaviorally Challenged Patient
- ✓ Nutrition in the Critically Ill Child
- ✓ Pediatric Nutrition Overview
- ✓ Pediatric Peripheral IV Care & Management
- ✓ Management of PIV Complications in the Pediatric Patient
- ✓ Central Lines in the Neonate
- ✓ Lower Airway Diseases
- ✓ Caring for a Child with a Tracheostomy
- ✓ Cystic Fibrosis
- ✓ Nursing Management of Chest Tubes
- ✓ Basic Principles of Oxygen Therapy, Specialty Gases and Noninvasive Ventilation
- ✓ Chest X-ray Interpretation
- ✓ Fluids and Electrolytes: Laboratory Assessment
- ✓ Fluids and Electrolytes: Physical Assessment
- ✓ Fluids and Electrolytes: Physiological Differences
- ✓ Fluids and Electrolytes: Replacement Therapy
- ✓ Fluids and Electrolytes: Water Intoxication and Fluid Shift
- ✓ Fluids and Electrolyte Imbalance: Dehydration
- ✓ Glucose Homeostasis in the Neonate
- ✓ Pediatric Sepsis
- ✓ Neonatal Sepsis
- ✓ Management of MDROs in the Health Care Setting (Clinical)
- ✓ Preventing Surgical Site Infections
- ✓ Preventing Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia
- ✓ Preventing Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)
- ✓ Tuberculosis
- ✓ General Post-Op Care of the Transplant Patient
- ✓ Caring for the Pediatric Patient in Shock
- ✓ Pediatric Toxicology Exposure
- ✓ Pediatric Abdominal Trauma
- ✓ Abdominal Emergencies
- ✓ Pediatric Orthopedic Trauma
- ✓ Pediatric Spinal Column/Cord Injuries
- ✓ Pediatric Thoracic Trauma
- ✓ Pediatric Traumatic Brain Injury
- ✓ Pediatric Burns
- ✓ The Deadly Triad of Trauma
- ✓ Procedural Sedation in the Pediatric Patient
- ✓ Status Epilepticus
- ✓ Thermoregulation of the Newborn Infant
- ✓ Meningitis and Encephalitis
- ✓ Hydrocephalus
- ✓ Neonatal Seizures
- ✓ Blood Administration: Administration of Blood and Blood Components
- ✓ Blood Administration: Blood Components
- ✓ Blood Administration: Transfusion Reaction
- ✓ Blood Administration: Exchange Transfusion
- ✓ Thrombocytopenia: ITP and HIT/T
- ✓ Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation
- ✓ Chemotherapy General Principles and Safety
- ✓ Sickle Cell Crisis
- ✓ Hemophilia: An Overview
- ✓ Acquired Heart Disease
- ✓ Congestive Heart Failure
- ✓ Congenital Heart Disease:
 - ✓ An Overview: Acyanotic Defects
 - ✓ Congenital Heart Disease: Cyanotic Defects
- ✓ Developmental Care of the Newborn
- ✓ Management of the Difficult Airway
- ✓ Metabolic Disorders of the Newborn
- ✓ Diabetes Mellitus
- ✓ Diabetes Ketoacidosis
- ✓ Child Abuse and Neglect
- ✓ Care of the Pediatric Patient with Suicidal Ideation
- ✓ Renal Failure in the Pediatric Patient
- ✓ Peritoneal Dialysis
- ✓ Preventing Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)
- ✓ Introduction to Pediatric Pressure Injuries
- ✓ Pressure Injuries in the Pediatric Population: Staging and Care
 - ✓ Pressure Injuries Staging Assessment
- ✓ Pediatric Restraint and Seclusion
- ✓ Preventing Pediatric Falls
- ✓ Caring for the Complex Patient
- ✓ Anxiety and Obsessive-Compulsive Disorders (OCD)
- ✓ Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)
- ✓ Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)
- ✓ Crisis Prevention Through Verbal and Non-Verbal De-escalation Strategies
- ✓ Eating Disorders
- ✓ Effective Use of Psychotropic Medications in the Prevention and Management of Disruptive Behaviors
- ✓ Implementing Trauma-Informed Sensitive Practice

- ✓ Oppositional Defiant Disorder (ODD)
- ✓ Trauma-Informed Practice: Concepts, Goals and Key Principles
- ✓ Trauma and Stress-related Disorders
- ✓ Pediatric Mood Disorders
- ✓ Psychotic Disorders
- ✓ Pediatric Stroke

Psychosocial/Behavioral

Note: Parent education and discharge considerations are incorporated into all PLS courses.

- ✓ Age-Specific Care for: Adolescents
- ✓ Age-Specific Care for: Adults
- ✓ Age-Specific Care for: Infants
- ✓ Age-Specific Care for: Newborns
- ✓ Age-Specific Care for: Preschoolers
- ✓ Age-Specific Care for: School-Age Children
- ✓ Age-Specific Care for: Toddlers
- ✓ Developmental Care of the Newborn

Acute and Chronic Illness

- ✓ Pediatric Assessment: The Cardiovascular System
- ✓ Pediatric Assessment: The Gastrointestinal System
- ✓ Pediatric Assessment: The Genitourinary System
- ✓ Pediatric Assessment: The Integumentary System
- ✓ Pediatric Assessment: The Musculoskeletal System
- ✓ Pediatric Assessment: The Neurological System
- ✓ Pediatric Assessment: The Respiratory System
- ✓ Comprehensive Assessment of the Neonate
- ✓ Assessment of the Critically Ill Child
- ✓ Pain Management: Assessment of Pain
- ✓ Pain Management: Pharmacological Management of Pediatric Pain
- ✓ Pain Management: Non-Pharmacological Therapies in the Management of Pediatric Pain
- ✓ Pain Management: Pain Pathophysiology
- ✓ Pain Technologies: PCA & Epidural Analgesia
- ✓ Basic Medication Calculation
- ✓ Advanced Medication Calculation
- ✓ High-Alert Medications
- ✓ Medication Error Reduction
- ✓ Arrhythmia Recognition: Just the Basics for the Pediatric Clinician
- ✓ Emergency Response for the Non-ALS Care Provider
- ✓ Clinical Delegation
- ✓ Caring for the Behaviorally Challenged Patient
- ✓ Nutrition in the Critically Ill Child
- ✓ Pediatric Nutrition Overview
- ✓ Pediatric Peripheral IV Care & Management
- ✓ Management of PIV Complications in the Pediatric Patient
- ✓ Central Lines in the Neonate

Palliative and End of Life Care

- ✓ Organ and Tissue Donation: The Gift of Life
- ✓ Care of the Dying Child: Care Issues
- ✓ Care of the Dying Child: Grief
- ✓ Care of the Dying Child: The Dying Process
- ✓ Pain Management: Pharmacological Management of Pediatric Pain
- ✓ Family-Centered Care in the ICU
- ✓ Health Care Advanced Directives: Communicating Wishes

Professional Responsibilities

- ✓ Therapeutic Relationships and Professional Behavior
- ✓ Building and Leading Effective Teams
- ✓ Introduction to Ethics
- ✓ Introduction to Research Ethics
- ✓ Empowering Teams
- ✓ Giving and Receiving Feedback
- ✓ Clinical Delegation

- ✓ Lower Airway Diseases
- ✓ Caring for a Child with a Tracheostomy
- ✓ Cystic Fibrosis
- ✓ Nursing Management of Chest Tubes
- ✓ Basic Principles of Oxygen Therapy, Specialty Gases and Noninvasive Ventilation
- ✓ Chest X-ray Interpretation
- ✓ Fluids and Electrolytes: Laboratory Assessment
- ✓ Fluids and Electrolytes: Physical Assessment
- ✓ Fluids and Electrolytes: Physiological Differences
- ✓ Fluids and Electrolytes: Replacement Therapy
- ✓ Fluids and Electrolytes: Water Intoxication and Fluid Shift
- ✓ Fluids and Electrolyte Imbalance: Dehydration
- ✓ Glucose Homeostasis in the Neonate
- ✓ Pediatric Sepsis
- ✓ Neonatal Sepsis
- ✓ Management of MDROs in the Health Care Setting (Clinical)
- ✓ Preventing Surgical Site Infections
- ✓ Preventing Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia
- ✓ Preventing Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)
- ✓ Tuberculosis
- ✓ General Post-Op Care of the Transplant Patient
- ✓ Caring for the Pediatric Patient in Shock
- ✓ Pediatric Toxicology Exposure
- ✓ Pediatric Abdominal Trauma
- ✓ Abdominal Emergencies
- ✓ Pediatric Orthopedic Trauma
- ✓ Pediatric Spinal Column/Cord Injuries
- ✓ Pediatric Thoracic Trauma

- ✓ Pediatric Traumatic Brain Injury
- ✓ Pediatric Burns
- ✓ The Deadly Triad of Trauma
- ✓ Procedural Sedation in the Pediatric Patient
- ✓ Status Epilepticus
- ✓ Thermoregulation of the Newborn Infant
- ✓ Meningitis and Encephalitis
- ✓ Hydrocephalus
- ✓ Neonatal Seizures
- ✓ Blood Administration: Administration of Blood and Blood Components
- ✓ Blood Administration: Blood Components
- ✓ Blood Administration: Transfusion Reaction
- ✓ Blood Administration: Exchange Transfusion
- ✓ Thrombocytopenia: ITP and HIT/T
- ✓ Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation
- ✓ Chemotherapy General Principles and Safety
- ✓ Sickle Cell Crisis
- ✓ Hemophilia: An Overview
- ✓ Acquired Heart Disease
- ✓ Congestive Heart Failure
- ✓ Congenital Heart Disease:
 - ✓ An Overview: Acyanotic Defects
 - ✓ Congenital Heart Disease: Cyanotic Defects
- ✓ Developmental Care of the Newborn
- ✓ Management of the Difficult Airway
- ✓ Metabolic Disorders of the Newborn
- ✓ Diabetes Mellitus
- ✓ Diabetes Ketoacidosis
- ✓ Child Abuse and Neglect
- ✓ Care of the Pediatric Patient with Suicidal Ideation
- ✓ Renal Failure in the Pediatric Patient
- ✓ Peritoneal Dialysis
- ✓ Preventing Catheter-Associated
- ✓ Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)
- ✓ Introduction to Pediatric Pressure Injuries
- ✓ Pressure Injuries in the Pediatric Population: Staging and Care
- ✓ Pressure Injuries Staging Assessment
- ✓ Pediatric Restraint and Seclusion
- ✓ Preventing Pediatric Falls
- ✓ Caring for the Complex Patient
- ✓ Anxiety and Obsessive-Compulsive Disorders (OCD)
- ✓ Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)
- ✓ Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)
- ✓ Crisis Prevention Through Verbal and Non-Verbal De-escalation Strategies
- ✓ Eating Disorders
- ✓ Effective Use of Psychotropic Medications in the Prevention and Management of Disruptive Behaviors
- ✓ Implementing Trauma-Informed Sensitive Practice
- ✓ Oppositional Defiant Disorder (ODD)
- ✓ Trauma-Informed Practice: Concepts, Goals and Key Principles
- ✓ Trauma and Stress-related Disorders
- ✓ Pediatric Mood Disorders
- ✓ Psychotic Disorders
- ✓ Pediatric Stroke