

A. a decreased eosinophil count.

B. a decreased lymphocyte count.

C. an elevated monocyte count.

D. an elevated neutrophil count. - *CORRECT ANSWERS* -D. an elevated neutrophil count.

A complete blood count on a 12-month-old infant reveals microcytic, hypochromic anemia with a hemoglobin of 9.5 g/dL. The infant has mild pallor with no hepatosplenomegaly. The primary care pediatric nurse practitioner suspects

A. hereditary spherocytosis.

B. iron deficiency anemia.

C. lead intoxication.

D. sickle cell anemia. - *CORRECT ANSWERS* -B. iron deficiency anemia.

3. The primary care pediatric nurse practitioner evaluates a 5-year-old child who presents with pallor and obtains labs revealing a hemoglobin of 8.5 g/dL and a hematocrit of 31%. How will the nurse practitioner manage this patient?