# Introduction to Critical Care Nursing

## Final exam

**Date:** 7/6/2012  
**Time:** 2 Hours

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parts</th>
<th>Scores</th>
<th>Student's Score</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Part I</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Part II</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Part III</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>75</strong></td>
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**N.B**
- Answer the questions in part I, II, in the OMR sheet
- Answer the questions in part III in the question sheet
- The question sheet include (10) papares
5) Nursing management for patient with open pneumothorax includes:

1- .................................................................

2- .................................................................

3- .................................................................

4- .................................................................

5- .................................................................

6) Nursing management of Epinephrine administration involves

1- .................................................................

2- .................................................................

3- .................................................................

4- .................................................................

5- .................................................................

Good Luck

Wagela tanzania
A. el Soussi
Salvar Chunes
Answer all the following questions: Total Marks(75)

Part (I): (20Marks)

Read the following statements carefully and circle (T) if the statement is true or (F) if it is false:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statements</th>
<th>True</th>
<th>False</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1  The first intervention for acute abdominal pain is maintaining NPO</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>F</td>
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<tr>
<td>status until deciding on the appropriate intervention.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2  AV node is the pace maker of the heart</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>F</td>
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<tr>
<td>3  Prolonged immobility can result in pulmonary embolism</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4  Oropharyngeal airway is usually used to open airway for conscious</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patients</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5  Epinephrine is an emergency drug that is used as a stimulant in</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>F</td>
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<tr>
<td>cardiac arrest</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6  Urgent conditions are life threatening disorders that require immediate</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intervention</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7  The most important therapeutic intervention during urgent resuscitation</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>F</td>
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<tr>
<td>of acute GIT bleeding is correct of hypovolemia.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8  Synchronized electrical cardioversion is the best treatment in case of</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>F</td>
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<tr>
<td>pulseless ventricular tachycardia.</td>
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<tr>
<td>9  The priority of initial management of a patient with head injury are</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>F</td>
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<tr>
<td>Airway, Breathing, Circulation and Proper spine immobilization</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10 People who are obese are more likely to develop type 2 diabetes.</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Prinzematel's variant angina occurs as result of myocardial tissue</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>F</td>
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<tr>
<td>necrosis because of reduced blood supply to a specific area of the heart.</td>
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<tr>
<td>12 Hyper-resonance on percussion is the manifestation of hemothorax</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Patients with head trauma are at high risk of developing Curling's</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ulcers.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>14 Hematochezia is passage of bright red blood in the stools due to lower</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>F</td>
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<tr>
<td>gastrointestinal bleeding.</td>
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<tr>
<td>15 Calcium is usually given in a mixture with Sodium Bicarbonate</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>F</td>
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<tr>
<td>solution.</td>
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</table>
16. The main goal of primary survey is to perform rapid and simultaneous evaluation for life threatening injuries..  
17. Secondary brain injury usually occurs as a result of Hypertension, Hypoxia, Hypocapnia  
18. Cerebral contusion is a focal injury that occurs as a result of laceration of the micro-vessles.  
19. Cholecystitis is an inflammation of the peritoneum, often due to infection.  
20. Acute coronary syndrome is a term given to a group of symptoms associated with chest pain during exertion.

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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>T F</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>T F</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>T F</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>T F</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>T F</td>
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Part (II): (25 Marks)  
Choose the best answer (Only one) for the following statements and questions

21) The most appropriate nursing diagnosis for a client with acute abdominal pain is:

   a) Deficit fluid volume  
   b) Excess fluid volume  
   c) Altered tissue perfusion  
   d) Chronic pain

22) You can assess neurological status of the patient in emergency Room with:

   a) Shake his shoulder  
   b) AVPU Maneuver  
   c) Glasgow Coma Scale  
   d) Painful stimulus

23) Hyperosmolar hyperglycemic nonketotic syndrome (HHNS) can be differentiated from diabetic ketoacidosis by:

   a) Hyperglycemia  
   b) Serum osmolality  
   c) Absence of ketosis  
   d) Hypokalemia
24) Para doxical chest movement is the manifestation that is associated with:
   a) Pneumothorax
   b) Fail chest
   c) Hemothorax
   d) Tension Pneumothorax

25) The most appropriate nursing diagnosis for a client with multisystem trauma is:
   a) Ineffective (cerebral) tissue perfusion related to hypovolemia.
   b) Posttrauma syndrome related to the motor vehicle accident.
   c) Hypothermia related to prolonged exposure to cold environment.
   d) Impaired skin integrity related to immobility

26) The monitor shows the following rhythm, the nurse should do immediately

   ![Heart Monitor Screenshot]

   a) Check for pulse, and check monitor leads.
   b) Begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR)
   c) Administer atropine 1 mg IV.
   d) Defibrillate at 200 joules.

27) An elderly female client presents to the ED with complaints of chest pain and a history of angina. The most appropriate interventions are:
   a) Cardiac monitor, oxygen, and sublingual nitroglycerin
   b) Cardiac monitor, sublingual nitroglycerin, and Foley catheter
   c) Cardiac monitor, oxygen, IV and sublingual nitroglycerin
   d) Oxygen, sublingual nitroglycerin, and Foley catheter
28) If the patient takes too much insulin or has not eaten enough food may experience:
   a) insulin shock.
   b) hyperglycemia.
   c) hypotension.
   d) diabetic coma.

29) The main goal of management of a patient with pulmonary edema is to:
   a) Increase activity tolerance
   b) Decrease the risk of infection
   c) Initiate IV fluids
   d) Relieve hypoxemia

30) The following risk factor that is considered a major uncontrollable risk factor for Myocardial Infarction is:
   a) Age
   b) Obesity
   c) Excessive alcohol intake
   d) Stress

31) Without glucose in the cells to produce energy, the body uses fatty acids to make energy, thus producing:
   a) cellular edema.
   b) Diabetic ketoacidosis
   c) metabolic alkalosis.
   d) sugar overload.

32) The most common initial finding in a client with a pulmonary embolus is:
   a) Sudden severe dyspnea and chest pain
   b) Chest pain with unequal chest expansion
   c) Petechiae over the upper chest and shoulders
   d) Gradually ascending leg pain
33) Indications of gastric lavage are:

a) Upper gastrointestinal hemorrhage
b) Hemorrhoids
c) Peritonitis
d) Hematochezia

34) Unstable angina is characterized by all of the following features except:

a) Increasing frequency of chest pain
b) Chest pain at rest
c) Increasing severity of symptoms
d) Q-wave formation

35) When caring for a patient with respiratory insufficiency, the priority of nursing care is:

a) Ventilation and oxygenation
b) Maintain normal fluid and electrolyte balance
c) Maintain adequate nutrition
d) Prevent invasive infections

36) The bipolar leads included in a 12-lead ECG are:

a) II, III, and aVF.
b) V1, V2, V3, V4, V5, and V6.
c) aVR, avL, and aVF.
d) I, II, and III.

37) The signs and symptoms of a tension pneumothorax include all of the following except:

a) Equal breath sounds bilaterally
b) Tracheal deviation away from the affected side
c) Distended neck vein
d) Cyanosis and diaphoresis
38) The interpretation of the following ECG rhythm strip indicates:

- a) Sinus tachycardia
- b) Ventricular tachycardia
- c) Ventricular fibrillation
- d) Atrial fibrillation

39) In hyperglycemic hyperosmolar nonketotic coma, the blood glucose level is usually:

- a) Lower than 300 mg/dl
- b) Equal 300 mg/dl
- c) Between 300 and 500 mg/dl
- d) Greater than 600 mg/dl

40) Ankle sprains can be classified as:

- a) Emergency condition
- b) Urgent condition
- c) Non-urgent condition
- d) None of the above

41) Complete occlusion of the coronary artery by thrombus is manifesting as:

- a) Stable angina
- b) Unstable
- c) Non-ST-segment-elevation myocardial infarction
- d) ST-segment-elevation myocardial infarction

42) Pain that is felt in other areas of the body is called:

- a) Visceral
- b) Parietal
- c) Referred
- d) Traveling
43) A client complains of right lower quadrant abdominal pain, nausea, and vomiting. The appropriate intervention is:
   a) Offering clear liquids.
   b) Obtaining a urine specimen.
   c) Obtaining a blood sample (CBCs)
   d) Put him in a comfort position.

44) The priority intervention when assessing a client with multisystem trauma are
   a) Airway, breathing, level of consciousness, pupil response, and circulation.
   b) Level of consciousness, pupil response, airway, breathing, and circulation.
   c) Breathing, airway, circulation, level of consciousness and pupil response.
   d) Airway, breathing, circulation, level of consciousness and pupil response.

45) Diabetes is defined best as...
   a) A metabolic disease characterized by low blood sugar
   b) A metabolic disease characterized by high blood sugar
   c) A family of blood infections
   d) None of the above

**Part (III):**  
(30 Marks)

**Complete the following:**

1) Signs and symptoms of severe head injury:
   1- .................................................................
   2- .................................................................
   3- .................................................................
   4- .................................................................
   5- .................................................................
2) measures to prevent brain compression and spinal cord damage are

1- 

2- 

3- 

4- 

5- 

3) Nursing measures in managing a patient with pulmonary edema encompasses:

1- 

2- 

3- 

4- 

5- 

4) Hypoglycemic neuroglycopenic manifestations include:

1- 

2- 

3- 

4- 

5-