



كلية التمريض
Faculty OF Nursing



Medical-Surgical Nursing Department



Benha University

Emergency Surgical Nursing
Final semester Exam
First Year- Second term
Model (B)

Date: 26 /5/20103

Time: 3 hours

Total Marks: 80

I - Multiple choice questions:(section A MCQ) (20marks)

Please circle the correct answer only:

1-From nursing roles during cardiac arrest the " Nurse Leader" who will doing all of the following except one:

- A) Assess, perform, and maintain nursing roles to assist organized cardiac arrest management
- B) Delegates role assignments within individuals scope of practice
- C) Observes that roles are being carried out in an effective manner.
- D) Responsible for preparing medication**

2- To prevent circulatory complications after a total hip replacement, the nurse should make sure that the client is:

- A) Turned from side to side every 3 hrs.
- B) Exercising the ankles and other UN involved joints**
- C) Ambulated as soon as the effects of anesthesia are gone
- D) Permitted to be up in a chair as soon as the effects of anesthesia are gone

3- Use the jaw thrust maneuver if you suspect:

- A) Muscles injury
- B) Kidney injury
- C) Liver injury
- D) Neck injury**

4- All of the following signs of bleeding except:

- A) Bruises
- B) Pain**
- C) Rapid and weak pulse
- D) Decreased level of consciousness

5- The nurse finds an injured person, sitting in a chair obviously in shock. The nurse should:

- A) Keep the head elevated, give a stimulant of Small sips apply
- B) Apply tourniquet to three extremities rotating one every 15 minutes
- C) Surround the body with warm blanket.
- D) Place the person in the supine position, prevent chilling, and give fluid if possible**

6- The nurse is aware that the term bradycardia means:

- A) A grossly irregular heart beat
- B) A heart rate over 90 per minute
- C) Heart rate under 60 per minute**
- D) Heartbeat that has regular “skipped” beats

7- Direct complications of fractures include:

- A) Problems with bone union**
- B) Compartment syndrome
- C) Venous thrombosis
- D) Fat embolism

8- The adverse reactions that are not dose related, may cause mild reaction to severe reaction

- A) Side effects
- B) Allergic reactions**
- C) Over dosage toxicity
- D) Delayed reaction

9- Compression of temporal artery useful in controlling bleeding from

A) Frontal part of scalp and forehead

B) Lower jaw

C) Serious hemorrhage from head

D) Bleeding from arm and finger

10- Manal toe is cut deeply wound what is the presser point is used

A) Radial artery

B) Brachial artery

C) Femoral artery

D) Ulna artery

11- When all first aid procedure for control bleeding the end trail is

A) Elevation of limp

B) Pressure point

C) Direct pressure

D) Tourniquet

12- Medication absorption is fast when given

A) By mouth

B) Intravenously

C) Intramuscularly

D) Subcutaneously

13-..... The special type of ambulance is provided by a charity for the purpose of taking sick children or adults on trips?

A) Private ambulance services

B) Charity ambulance

C) Combined emergency services

D) None of them

14- An effective first- aid treatment for an alkali burn is to flush it with water and then with:

- A) **A weak acid**
- B) A dilute base
- C) A salt solution
- D) An antibiotic solution

15- is fractured in numerous places and can result in section of bone becoming unattached from the chest

- A) Fractured ribs
- B) **Flail segment**
- C) Collapsed lung
- D) Sucking chest fractured

16- Type of surgical wound is

- A) Abrasions wound
- B) lacerated wound
- C) Stab puncture wound
- D) **Dirty or septic wound**

17- Signs and symptoms of scalp wounds?

- A) Pain, Tenderness and bleeding of the scalp
- B) Swelling around the wound
- C) Unconsciousness may develop
- D) **All of the above**

18- From contra indications of CPR all of the following except one:

- A) Terminal illness situations
- B) Survival would be meaningless
- C) **Electric shocks**
- D) None of above

19- When caring for immobilized clients, the nurse should remember to use principles of body mechanics by:

A) Bending at the waist to provide the power for lifting

B) Placing the feet a part to increase the stability of the body

C) Keeping the body straight when lifting to reduce pressure on the abdomen

D) Relaxing the abdominal muscles and using the extremities to prevent strain

20- From complications of CPR:

A) Pneumothorax

B) Fractured ribs and sternum

C) Laceration of the liver

D) All of above

II- Put circle around (T) if the statement is true and (F) if statement is false: (15 Marks)

1) Hypovolemic shock Occurs as a result of inadequate peripheral resistance from widespread vasodilatation. T F

2) Cardiogenic shock means inability of the heart to pump enough blood to supply all parts of the body. T F

3) Closed head injuries describes any injury to the brain or structures within the skull that is caused by a penetrating injury T F

4) Medication toxicity occurs when a client develops a decreased response to medication, requiring an increased dosage to achieve therapeutic effect T F

5) External bleeding can be seen coming from a wound. T F

6) Capillary bleeding contains both arterial and venous blood and capillary bleeding. T F

7) The accurate signs of internal bleeding is bruises T F

8) Remove the soaked dressing in direct pressure and apply another

T F

9) The pressure point complication is numbness

T F

10) Nose – bleeds when cuts in the tongue, lips or lining of the mouth.

T F

11) Goal of emergency medical services is provide treatment to those in need of urgent medical care.

T F

12) CVP more than 5cm indicates hypovolemia

T F

13) Vasodilators used to improve perfusion to organs

T F

14) Bleeding that flow out the body cavity, organ or tissues is internal bleeding

T F

15) Organic compound is considered radiation cause of burn. T

F

Read carefully the above questions and put T or F in suitable place

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
t	t	f	t	f	t	t	f	t	f	t	f	t	f	t	f	t	f	t	f

III-Matching: (20 marks)

Part I

1	hemoptysis	A	Bleeding with vomiting
2	heamatemsis	B	nasal bleeding
3	heamaturia	C	Bleeding with stool
4	melena	D	Bleeding with urine
5	epistaxis	E	Bleeding with cough

***** Read carefully the above questions and put the correct answer in suitable place**

5	4	3	2	1
e	c	d	a	b

6	The most serious type of bleeding	A	capillary bleeding
7	The most common type o bleeding	B	Major vain bleeding
8	Oozes slowly	C	Venous bleeding
9	Slowly and steady	D	capillary bleeding
10	gush	E	Arterial bleeding

*** Read carefully the above questions and put the correct answer in suitable place

6	7	8	9	10
a	d	e	b	c

Part II

1	Emergency Nursing	a	Any sudden illness or injury that is perceived by the client as requiring immediate intervention
2	Emergency	b	A specialty in which nurses care for patients in the emergency or critical phase of their illness or injury
3	Emergency Nurse	c	From the basic steps in cardio pulmonary resuscitation
4	Airway	d	Is characterized by a high degree of knowledge
5	Cardiac arrest	e	The sudden cessation of breathing and adequate circulation of blood by the heart

*** Read carefully the above questions and put the correct answer in suitable place

5	4	3	2	1
b	c	d	a	e

6	a break in skin integrity	a	Wound
7	The outer layer of the skin	b	Eschar
8	Inflammation of the layer of the skin that is made up of tough vascular connective tissue	c	Wound healing
9	Dark leather- like slough of tissue, especially after caterization or burn	d	Epidermis
10	Regeneration of tissue, a complex restorative process following any injury	E	Dermatitis

*** Read carefully the above questions and put the correct answer in suitable place

6	7	8	9	10
e			c	b

IV- Complete: (5 marks) :

- 1- Atropine used to treat symptomatic bradycardia
- 2- Dopamine used to treat shock and correct homodynamic imbalance
- 3- Major components of CPR chest compression and Rescue breath.
- 4- PRN mean (by latin pro Re Nata) administered as needed
- 5- T.O. mean Telephon Order
- 6- Basic formula of drugs calculation measurement D H* v= amount to give
- 7- EMS mean Emergency medical services
- 8- First aid is the immediate assistance or treatment given to someone injured or suddenly ill before the arrival of an ambulance

V- Essay : (10 marks).

A- The 6 points are used to represent stages of high quality of hospital care: (3 marks).-

1. **Early Detection** - Members of the public, or another agency, find the incident and understand the problem.
2. **Early Reporting** - The first persons on scene make a call to the emergency medical services and provide details to enable a response to be mounted.
3. **Early Response** - The first professional (EMS) rescuers arrive on scene as quickly as possible, enabling care to begin
4. **Good On Scene Care** - The emergency medical service provides appropriate and timely interventions to treat the patient at the scene of the incident.
5. **Care in Transit** - the emergency medical service load the patient in to suitable transport and continue to provide appropriate medical care throughout the journey.
6. **Transfer to Definitive Care** - the patient is handed over to an appropriate care setting, such as the emergency department at a hospital, in to the care of physicians.

C- List indications for CPR (2.5 marks).

- 1- cardiac arrest
- 2- near-drownings
- 3-electric shocks
- 4-accidents producing crushing chest injuries
- 5-drug over dose and toxic gas inhalation poisoning

D- Compare between types of bleeding (4.5marks)

	Arterial blood	Venous blood	Capillary blood
Colour	Bright red	Dark red	Mixed
Prevalance	Less commn	Most commn	Most commn
Continuity	sport	gush	Oozes
Oxygenation	oxygenated	nunoxygenated	Mexed
Flow	From heart	From body	Mexed
control	Not easy control	Easly control	Easly control

VI- Situation : (10 marks).

Mr. Rabi was falling from 7th floor, when assess the victim found cyanosed, stopped breathing, open wound, swelling and has abnormal features at upper and lower limb

A) What is the basic assessment for this victim? (2 marks)

- A air way
- B breathing
- C circulation
- D disability

B) The priorities of first aid for victim start with.....CPR then Control of bleeding ...and finally ...first aid of fracture..... (2 marks)

C) Discuss the above mentioned first aid according to the priority (6 marks)

A- A-

Basic steps in cardiopulmonary resuscitation

Stapes	assessment	intervention	Rational
A: Airway	Determine the patient's responsiveness Grasp the patient's shoulder and shake gently while calling the patients name .(Never shake if you suspect a neck injury) .	-If unresponsive, call for help from other hospital personnel by instituting code procedures . -Open the patients airway using the chin lift or jaw thrust maneuver .(Use the jaw thrust if you suspect a neck injury) . -Remember that the tongue is the most common cause of airway obstruction in an unconscious adult.	-It is difficult for one person to carry out successful CPR because of its physical and emotional demands. -Expert medical assistance will be needed to initiate advanced cardiac life support procedures as indicated by the patient's condition.
B :Breathing	-Determine breathing Look for chest movement, listen for air moving in and out of the patient's nose and mouth, and feel for the patient's breath in cheek .	-If the patient is not breathing, give two rescue breaths. Use a barrier mask to prevent exchange of body fluids between patient and nurse. Supply supplemental oxygen by connecting the resuscitation bag to the oxygen flow meter.	-Ventilation prevents and corrects acidosis associated with hyper-capnia secondary to anaerobic metabolism.
C : Circulation	-Check for circulation. Using the first and second finger to the hand closest to the chest, feel for the carotid pulse . Assessment should take 5 to 10 seconds and should not be hurried .	-If there is no pulse, begin cardiac compressions at the rate of 1Compressions to two respirations. If two rescuers are present, the ratio is five compression to one respiration. -Compressions should be 1.5 to 2 inches deep and over the lower half of the sternum. If the patient is in bed, use a cardiac arrest board to create a hard surface. -Complications may include pneumothorax, fractured ribs and sternum, laceration of the liver and spleen, and fat emboli .	-External cardiac massage changes intrathoracic pressure, closing the mitral and tricuspid valves and forcing blood into the pulmonary artery and aorta .

b-First aids for external bleeding:

1- Direct pressure:

- apply hard, firm direct pressure to the wound site with clean covering such as large, thick gauze or dressing or a clean material such as sanitary napkin or handkerchief(Fig 1).
- if the dressing soaked, don't remove it, apply another dressing over the first and continue to apply pressure.

2- Elevation:

- elevation the injured area over the heart level.
- it is accompanied by direct pressure.
- it is immediately indicated unless it causes additional pain.
- the force of gravity reduce the blood pressure at the wound site so it can slow bleeding.

1- Pressure point:

- pressure points provide compression of major arteries against an underlying bone or muscle in an effort to close off the artery supplying the injured part and decrease the amount of bleeding.
- the pressure point is just above the wound (Fig. 2).

Applying a bandage or clean cloth to a cut or wound and holding it firmly in place slows blood flow and allows the body's natural clotting mechanism to block bleeding.

When you are confronted with severe bleeding or injuries follow these steps:

- 1-lay the victim down, preferably with head slightly lowered (to prevent fainting) and the legs elevated unless a fracture is suspected or there is bleeding from the nose or mouth.
- 2- If possible, expose the wound from under the victim's clothing and elevate the bleeding area to allow gravity to slow the bleeding.
- 3-put pressure directly on the wound by covering with a sterile pad, clean cloth, or other suitable (and available) material. If nothing else is available, cover the wound directly with your hand. Don't attempt to clean the wound at this point; it is more important to stop the bleeding.

4-maintain pressure for 10 minutes. Do not remove a blood-soaked pad or cloth; instead, apply another over it. A bandage can be held in place by tying it with a strip of cloth or stocking, or by wrapping a belt around it. Check for pulse beyond the injury. If you think you are cutting off circulation to areas beyond the wound, release for a few seconds and then resume pressure.

5- Transport the patient to an emergency room.

6- If direct pressure does not control the bleeding, continue to maintain pressure at the site of the wound and, at the same time, apply pressure at the appropriate pressure point over an artery or pulse point located above the wound toward the heart.

For example, if the bleeding is from a wound in the lower arm, apply pressure to the brachial artery, located midway between the armpit and elbow in the groove between the biceps and triceps. Grasp the person's arm in the middle, with your fingers on the inside of the arm and your thumb on the outside, using your fingers to press the flat, inside surface. If the bleeding is in the leg or lower part of the body, the appropriate pressure point is in the crotch area to the side of the pelvic bone. Pressing upon these pressure points will further reduce the flow of blood to the injured area and help promote clotting.

Note: Do not apply pressure to arteries leading to the head or neck, as this may interfere with blood circulation to the brain. Immobilize the injured part, leaving the bandages in place, and get the injured person to an emergency room or hospital.

7-only use a tourniquet for an amputation with bleeding that cannot be controlled by direct or proximal pressure. If a tourniquet is applied, always note the time that it is initially tied.

c- first aid for open fractures

- Control bleeding before treatment
- Rinse and dress the wound
- **For** open / closed fractures
- Check the breathing
- Calm the person
- Examine for other injuries
- Immobilize the broken wound
- Apply ice to reduce pain / swelling
- Consult a doctor
- **DO NOT**
- Massage the affected area
- Straighten the broken bone
- Move without support to broken bone

- Move joints above / below the fracture
- Give oral liquids / food
- Prevention
- Wear protective pads / helmets when driving
- Teach children / practice, safe habits