



## Final exam of Critical and emergency nursing NUR 221

### Second Year- Second Term

**Date:** 14/6/2021

**Time:** 3 hours

**Questions parts:** 2

**No. of papers:**

**Total marks:** (120 marks)

### **Part I: Multiple Choice Questions: (30 ×2=60 marks)**

**\*Please circle the correct answer only :**

**1- Signs and Symptoms of acute kidney failure include: (easy)**

- a) Decreased urine output
- b) Regular heartbeat
- c) Fluid retention
- d) **Decreased urine output and Fluid retention**

**2- \_\_\_\_\_ is a multisystem complication that results from the accumulation of nitrogenous wastes and metabolic end-products. (Moderate)**

- a) **The uremic syndrome**
- b) Fluid buildup
- c) Permanent kidney damage
- d) Muscle weakness

**3- \_\_\_\_\_ is a type of procedure involves inserting a flexible fiberoptic tube into the airway to look for any foreign bodies in the airway. (Moderate)**

- a) X-ray
- b) The Heimlich maneuver
- c) CT
- d) **Bronchoscopy**

4- \_\_\_\_\_ are a measurement used to assess and detect any abnormalities that suggest kidney failure. (Moderate)

- a) Urine and blood test
- b) Bilirubin test
- c) Urine output measurement
- d) Imaging test

5- (Lactated Ringer's solution (or other balanced saline solution):

2–4 mL × kg body weight × % total body surface area (TBSA) burned.

Half to be given in first 8 hours; remaining half to be given over next 16 hours)

Which formulas for fluids replacement in Burn Patients will be used. (complicated)

- a) Evans Formula
- b) Brooke Army Formula
- c) Parkland/Baxter Formula
- d) Consensus Formula

6- \_\_\_\_\_ is the most common type of shock, resulting from decreased intravascular volume due to fluid loss. (Moderate)

- a) Hemorrhagic shock
- b) Circulatory or distributive shock
- c) Cardiogenic shock
- d) Hypovolemic shock

7- Corrosive poisons as ..... that can cause tissue destruction after coming in contact with mucous membranes. (complicated)

- a) Insect and animals
- b) Skin contamination poisoning
- c) Akaline and acid agents
- d) Substance abuse

8-When a cardiac catheter is used to Check for Narrowed or blocked coronary arteries by \_\_\_\_\_ Mid

- a) Angiography
- b) Ct
- c) Valvuloplasty
- d) Valvulography

9-Which of the following is not considered a ventilator parameter? Dif

- a) Pulse rate
- b) Tidal volume
- c) Minute ventilation
- d) Respiratory rate

**10-Hypoxemic respiratory failure can be caused by** Mid

- a) Severe airway obstruction
- b) Alveolar hypoventilation
- c) Spinal cord injuries
- d) Muscular dystrophy

**11-The care of seriously ill patients from point of injury or illness until discharge from intensive care is named** Eas

- a) Long term care
- b) Critical care
- c) Adult care
- d) High quality care

**12-When blood ph =7.47, Paco<sub>2</sub>=32 and Hco<sub>3</sub>=24 this means** Mid

- a) Uncompensated respiratory acidosis
- b) Compensated respiratory acidosis
- c) Uncompensated respiratory alkalosis
- d) Compensated respiratory alkalosis

**13-The nurse should manage fluid overload among heart failure patient by** Mid

- a) Giving calcium supplement
- b) Increase salt intake
- c) Decrease sodium intake
- d) Decrease potassium intake

**14- .....is manifestation of right-side heart failure .** Mid

- a) Pale and cool extremities
- b) Peripheral and central cyanosis
- c) Jugular vein distention
- d) Easy fatigability

**15-.....the risks associated with cardiac catheterization.**

**Mid**

- a) Regular heart rhythm
- b) Allergic reactions to the dye**
- c) Damage to the capillaries
- d) Heart failure

**16-Normal value of Hco<sub>3</sub> is** **Mid**

- a) 35-45
- b) 22-26**
- c) 7.35-7.45
- d) 80-100

**17-The nurse encourage patient with respiratory failure to** **Eas**

- a) Avoid chest physiotherapy
- b) Keep semi-Fowler's position**
- c) Decrease fluid intake
- d) Limit activity

**18-Patients who have serious health problems but not immediately life-threatening ones are categorized in triage as** **Mid**

- a) Urgent patients**
- b) Non-urgent patients
- c) Emergent patients
- d) Non- emergent patients

**19 - Depressed cardiac function and hypotension are a .....of mechanical ventilation.**

- a. Mechanical complication
- b. Physiological complications**
- c. Airway complication
- d. None all the above

**20-The arrhythmia that involves cyclic changes in the heart rate during breathing is named** **Mid**

- a) Sinus bradycardia
- b) Normal sinus rhythm
- c) Sinus arrhythmia**
- d) Sinus tachycardia

**21-The pH of the gastric Juice is** **Mid**

- a) 5.4-6.9
- b) 7.0-8.0
- c) 7.0-7.5

d) 0.9-2

**22-Sinus bradycardia is caused by**

- a) Hypertension
- b) Hyperthyroidism
- c) Hypothyroidism
- d) Stress

**23-Non modifiable risk factors of myocardial infarction include**

- a) High cholesterol
- b) Increased blood pressure
- c) Increased blood sugar
- d) Increased age

**24- Post dialysis phase patient care should include:**

- a) A nurse inserts two needles into the patient's access.
- b) Rotating the needle sites on the access.
- c) Items regarding medication, vascular access, and activity and exercise.
- d) The routine blood tests should be done on the patient monthly

**25- Standard precautions and measures recommended specifically for dialysis centers include: (complicated)**

- a) Cleaning and disinfection of the external surface of the dialysis machine
- b) Providing the appropriate emotional support
- c) Encourage the patient and family to reveal their concerns and problems.
- d) Check any further tests or therapy at the end of dialysis.

**26- Which of the following may causes of airway obstruction?**

- a) Allergic reactions
- b) confusion
- c) agitation
- d) hypotension

**27- The most common underlying reason for patients to die suddenly with cardiac arrest is:**

- a) Decrease pulse and blood pressure

b) **Coronary heart disease.**

c) Difficulty in breathing

d) Fluid retention

**28- Nurse safety aspect during use defibrillation include\_\_\_\_\_.**

a) Do not remove any nitroglycerin patch

b) **Pressure should be applied to the paddles against the skin**

c) Ensure other person should be in contact with the patient

d) none of the above

**29- Signs and Symptoms of Choking include:**

a) Infections of the upper airway area

b) Retropharyngeal abscess

c) **Difficulty in breathing**

d) Injury to the upper airway area

**30- Management of Angina patient to relieve acute pain and reduce the cardiac work load: (easy)**

a) Maintain activity

b) Avoid upright position

c) **Give sublingual, oral, or topical nitroglycerin**

d) Limit oxygen administration

**Part I I: The true and the false type Questions (30 ×2=60 marks)**

1- The nurse should Stop Cardiopulmonary resuscitation CPR when an advanced life-support team arrives to take over the patient's care. **(Moderate)**

a) **T**

b) F

2- Checking the ABBCS rapidly that are the necessary interventions in shock management. **(Moderate)**

a) **T**

b) F

3- Management of a patient with hypovolemic shock focuses on preventing further blood or fluid loss. **(Moderate)**

- a) T
- b) F

4- Second-degree burn in moderate injury is less than 15% total body surface area (TBSA) in adults or less than 10% TBSA in children. (complicated)

- a) T
- b) F

5- Aim of treatment of cardiac arrest is to establish and maintain an airway, provide adequate ventilation with 30 % oxygen or as near as possible. **(Moderate)**

- a) T
- b) F

6- A poison is any substance that when ingested, inhaled, absorbed, applied to the skin, or produced within the body that injures the body by its chemical action.

**(Moderate)**

- a) T
- b) F

7- The dose of poisons is a primary concern and metabolism or elimination both are factors that affecting the Activity of Poisons. **(Moderate)**

- a) T
- b) F

8- Goals of emergency treatment of poisons is to remove or inactivate the poison before it is absorbed. **(Moderate)**

- a) T
- b) F

9- The depth of a burn injury depends on the type of injury, causative agent temperature of the burn agent but not on duration of contact with the agent.

**(Moderate)**

- a) T
- b) F

10- Burns of the head, neck, and chest frequently have **no** associated pulmonary complications. **(Moderate)**

- a) T

b) **F**

11- Neurogenic shock is the most common type of circulatory shock and it caused by bacterial toxins due to wide spread infection. (complicated)

a) T

b) **F**

12- Have the person lie down on his back with the head elevated above the lower extremities to increase blood flow to vital organs in shock management. **(Moderate)**

a) T

b) **F**

13- Peritoneal dialysis involves a series of exchanges or cycles. This cycle is repeated throughout the course of the dialysis. **(Moderate)**

a) **T**

b) F

14- Cardiac arrest can be reversed if it's treated within a few minutes with an electric shock to the heart to restore a normal heartbeat. (easy)

a) **T**

b) F

15- The nurse teach patient after cardiac catheterization to refrain from lifting, pushing, or pulling anything for one week.

a) T

b) **F**

16- The kidney responds to acidosis by eliminating bicarbonate ions and retaining hydrogen ions.

a) T

b) **F**

17- Lifestyle changes could help patient with arrhythmia to improve their status.

a) **T**

b) F

18- Head to toe examination is included in the primary survey for patient in emergency situation.

a) T

b) **F**

19- Anticoagulants are used for patients with angina to reduce thrombus formation.

a) **T**

b) F



20- Administration of Oxygen therapy is important for patient with respiratory failure

a) **T**

b) F

21- We should call intensive care staff if patient's oxygen saturation is more than 90%

a) T

**b- F**

22- The patient should not eat or drink anything for 12- 14 hours before cardiac catheterization procedure.

a) T

**b- F**

23- Patient with heart failure should assess weight daily.

a- **T**

b- F

24- Angina pectoris is a heart attack occurred when an artery leading the heart becomes completely blocked.

a) T

**b- F**

25—Instruct the patients with renal failure limit fluid intake to prescribed volume and high-calorie, low-protein and low-sodium, in diet.

a- **T**

b- F

26- The nurse's preparation of the patient for peritoneal dialysis depends on the patient's physical and psychological status, level of alertness,

a- **T**

b-F

27- The nurse should not consults with the physician to determine the concentration of dialysate to be used and the medications to be added to it.

a) T

c- F

**28-** Heart failure is a condition in which the heart has the ability to pump enough blood to the body's tissues.

a) T

d- F

**29-** If acute respiratory failure results from atelectasis or pneumonia, on percussion. usually produces a resonant sound.

a) T

b) F

**30-** Inspiratory to expiratory ratio is generally 1:1

Assist control mode of mechanical ventilation is one of the pressure modes.

a) T

b) F

**Good Luck**

**renal failure 4**

**hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis 3**

**Respiratory obstructions 3**

**Poisoning 4**

**Cardiopulmonary resuscitation 4**

**Shock 5**

**Burn 3**

Cardiac catheterization 3

Heart failure 4

Acid base 5

Mechanical ventilation 4

Respiratory failure 5

Emergency and critical 4

Arrhythmia 3

Coronary artery disease 3