

Course Name: Emergency Nursing (022002218)

Academic Year 2023-2024 / Fall Semester

Post-lecture Quiz (4)

Student's Name: _____

ID: _____

Read the following questions & write the letter of the best answer in the space provided.

Mr. X was admitted to the EMD following a road traffic accident (RTA). His CT revealed SCI at a level of T 12. Currently, his vital signs include BP: 90/60 mmHg, pulse: 55 beats/minute, temperature 36.2°C. Physical examination revealed: warm flushed skin, absent bladder and rectal sphincter, and priapism.

Use the above scenario to answer questions 1 - 3

- _____ 1. Which of the following best describes the condition that Mr. X developed?
- Spinal Shock
 - Neurogenic shock
 - Autonomic dysreflexia
 - Brown-Sequard Syndrome
- _____ 2. After Mr. X received 1000 mL of normal saline 0.9%, his CVP is 10 mmHg, but B.P is still 82/40 mmHg. The nurse will anticipate the administration of which of the following?
- Morphine
 - Nitroglycerine
 - Phenylephrine
 - Norepinephrine
- _____ 3. Which of the following is indicating that the fluid resuscitation is effective for Mr. X?
- Urine output increase from 5mL/hr. to 25mL/hr.
 - Core body temperature increase from 36.8°C to 37.1°C
 - Pulse pressure decreased from 35 mm Hg to 28 mm Hg
 - Respiratory rate increase from 22 breaths/min to 28 breaths/min
- _____ 4. A patient with a spinal cord injury (SCI) complains about a severe throbbing headache that suddenly started a short time ago. Assessment of the patient reveals increased blood pressure (168/94) and decreased heart rate (48/minute), diaphoresis, and flushing of the face and neck. What action should you take first?
- Adjust the temperature in the patient's room.
 - Notify the physician about the change in status.
 - Check the Foley tubing for kinks or obstruction.
 - Administer the ordered acetaminophen (Tylenol).
- _____ 5. A patient with a spinal cord injury at level C3-4 is being cared for in the ED. What is the priority assessment?
- Monitor respiratory effort and oxygen saturation level
 - Check blood pressure and pulse for signs of spinal shock.
 - Assess the level at which the patient has retained mobility.
 - Determine the level at which the patient has intact sensation.

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- _____ 6. Which of the following patients is at the highest risk for ARDs?
- a. A 75-year-old patient with a massive MI
 - b. A 50-year-old patient with an atrial Fibrillation
 - c. A 22-year-old female taking oral contraceptives
 - d. A 38-year-old patient with alcoholism and acute pancreatitis
- _____ 7. A nurse is teaching a patient's family about ARDS, which of the following statements best describes ARDS?
- a. Inability of the cardiopulmonary system to efficiently remove CO₂
 - b. A form of noncardiogenic pulmonary edema
 - c. Lung disease in which alveolar lose their elasticity, causing collapse
 - d. Decreased cardiac output, causing fluid back up into the alveoli
- _____ 8. How does the prone position affect the lungs of patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS)
- a. It helps the patient relax
 - b. It decreases pulmonary vascular resistance
 - c. It reduces the need for mechanical ventilation
 - d. It restores ventilation to the dorsal areas of the lung
- _____ 9. To manage a mechanically ventilated patient with ARDS, which of the following would best decrease intrapulmonary shunting?
- a. Increasing the PEEP
 - b. Increasing the tidal volume
 - c. Increasing the expiratory time
 - d. Increasing the respiratory rate
- _____ 10. A nurse is assessing a female patient with multiple traumas who is at risk for developing acute respiratory distress syndrome. The nurse assesses for which earliest signs of acute respiratory distress syndrome.
- a. Too Low PaO₂, Bilateral wheezing, Bradypnea
 - b. High PaO₂ Inspiratory crackles, Bilateral wheezing
 - c. Low PaO₂, Intercostal retractions, Bradypnea
 - d. Low PaO₂, Dyspnea, Tachypnea

End of the Quiz

Good Luck & Best Wishes

Course Coordinator