



قائمة الاسئلة

critical care and emergency nursing-4th level-50

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1) regarding START triage assessment of mental status patient who who can follow simple command classified as

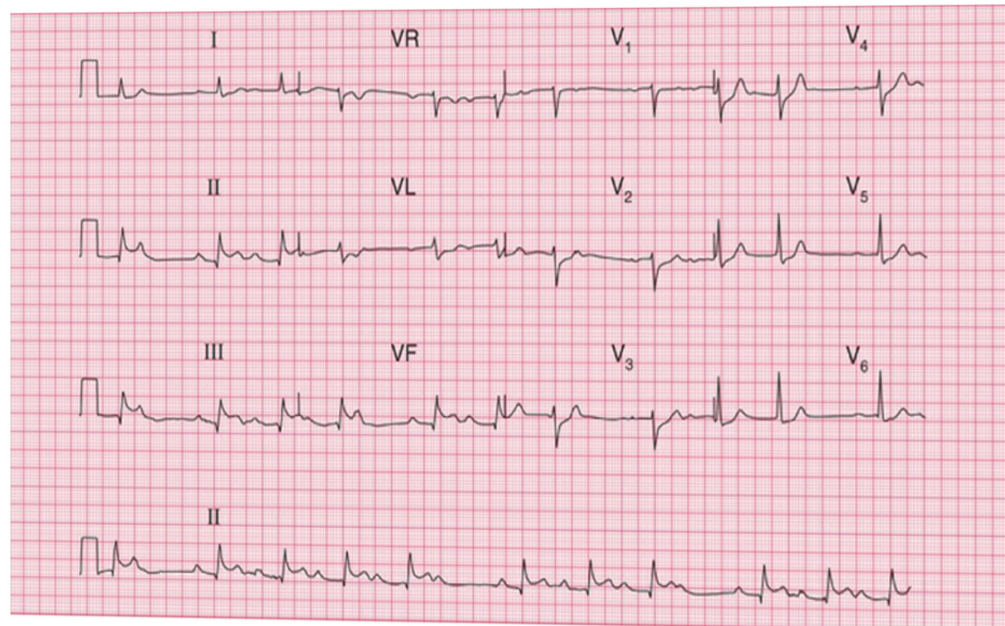
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- 1) - Immediate
  - 2)  + Delayed
  - 3) - Minimal
  - 4) - None of the above
- 2) Systemic inflammatory response syndrome criteria can be determined by
- 1)  + Temperature ,pulse ,respiratory rate and WBC
  - 2) - Temperature ,blood pressure ,respiratory rate and WBC
  - 3) - Temperature, pulse ,blood pressure ,respiratory rate and WBC
  - 4) - None of the above
- 3) the first step in adult Basic life support is
- 1)  + Ensure safety
  - 2) - Check whether the patient is responsive
  - 3) - Call emergency and get EAD (Automated external defibrillator)
  - 4) - Check carotid puls
- 4) which of the following increase risk of pulmonary embolism
- 1) - prolonged immobilization .
  - 2) - Polycythaemia
  - 3) - long bone fracture
  - 4)  + all answers are correct
- 5) The pupillary light reflex depends on
- 1) - optic nerve (CN II)
  - 2) - oculomotor nerve (CN III)
  - 3)  + All answers are correct
- 6) which of the following signs and symptoms of pulmonary embolism
- 1) - Chest pain
  - 2) - Dyspnoea
  - 3) - haemoptysis.
  - 4)  + all answers are correct
- 7)





A 70-year-old man is admitted to hospital following the onset of severe central chest pain. This is his ECG. What does it show?



- a) This patient has first degree block
- b) This ECG shows second degree block (Mobitz type 2)
- c) This patient has second degree block of the Wenckebach type
- d) this normal ECG

- 1) - A
  - 2) - B
  - 3) + C
  - 4) - D
- 8) The pathophysiology that occur in acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS)
- 1) + Increased membrane permeability
  - 2) - Decreased membrane permeability
  - 3) - Equal membrane permeability
  - 4) - None of the above
- 9) Intravenous drugs that Optimizing cardiac Contractility include
- 1) -  $\beta$ -blockers such as propranolol
  - 2) + dopamine and dobutamine
  - 3) - all answers are correct
  - 4) - All of the above
- 10) which of the following criteria if met the trail for ventilator weaning is considered to have failed
- 1) - Respiratory rate  $>12 - 20$  breaths/minute
  - 2) + Systolic blood pressure  $>180$  mmHg or  $<90$  mmHg
  - 3) - Heart rate  $>80 - 90$  beats/minute or decreased
- 11) The objectives of the primary survey and resuscitation is
- 1) - Examine the patient from head to toe and front to back
  - 2) + identify and treat any immediately life-threatening conditions



- 3) - Take a complete medical history.
- 12) In Assist-control (A/C) mode. If the patient attempts to initiate a breath,
- 1) - inspiratory pressure is added during inspiration in spontaneously breathing
  - 2)  the ventilator delivers the full preset tidal volume with every breath
  - 3) - None of the above
- 13) an injured person whose breathing rate is below 30 breath min will require
- 1) - immediate care
  - 2) - delayed care
  - 3)  check perfusion
  - 4) - none of above
- 14) strategies that decrease the risk for aspiration will also decrease the risk for VAP ) Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia These include:
- 1) - Maintaining appropriate cuff inflation
  - 2) - Performing subglottic suctioning
  - 3) - Keeping the head of the bed elevated 30 degrees
  - 4)  All of the above
- 15) Autoregulation: refers to the brain's ability to change the diameter of blood vessels to maintain cerebral blood flow which role CO<sub>2</sub> plays
- 1) - decreased CO<sub>2</sub> results in vasoconstriction
  - 2) - increased CO<sub>2</sub> results in vasodilatation
  - 3)  All answers are correct
- 16) in Trauma Life Support Immediately life threatening thoracic conditions include all the following except
- 1) - Tension pneumothorax
  - 2) - Open chest wound
  - 3) - Cardiac tamponade
  - 4)  dry pleursiy
- 17) elevated levels of abnormal hemoglobins and presence of vascular dyesAre considered
- 1) - Technical limitations spo<sub>2</sub>
  - 2)  Physiologic limitations spo<sub>2</sub>
  - 3) - None of the above
- 18) Respiratory failure that occur in pulmonary embolism is considered :
- 1) - Acute ventilator respiratory failure Type (II)
  - 2)  Acute hypoxemic respiratory failure Type (I)
  - 3) - I don't know
- 19) Midback (between shoulder blades) pain (not related to degenerative joint disease or trauma) is considered
- 1) - Typical Chest pain
  - 2)  Atypical Chest pain
  - 3) - Non of the above
- 20) High-pressure or peak-pressure alarm in ventilator indicate
- 1) - Tubing kinked
  - 2) - Tubing filled with water
  - 3) - Patient-ventilator asynchrony
  - 4)  all answers are correct
- 21) Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP).
- 1) - controls the amount of patient effort needed to initiate an inspiration
  - 2)  control adjusts the pressure in the lungs at the end of expiration
- 22) A good Diagnostic test used in pulmonary embolism is
- 1) - Complete blood count
  - 2)  Plasma D-dimer assay





- 3) - Chest x- ray
- 23) Central venous pressure (CVP) . It provides information
- 1) - intravascular blood volume
  - 2) - right ventricular end-diastolic pressure
  - 3) - right ventricular function
  - 4)  All answers are correct
- 24) Physiological shunt
- 1)  When ventilation exceeds perfusion
  - 2) - When perfusion exceeds ventilation
  - 3) - None of the above
- 25) In the management of ARDS Greater emphasis is currently placed on
- 1) - higher levels of PEEP (up to 20cm H2O)
  - 2) - use of the lowest FiO2
  - 3) - small tidal volume (<10 ml /kg )
  - 4)  all answers are correct
- 26) The sensitivity function controls the amount of patient effort needed to initiate an inspiration, as measured by positive inspiratory effort
- 1) - True
  - 2)  False
- 27) A child aged 13 years old suddenly loss of consciousness and fall down on the ground with rapid assessment you find that he has no breathing and no response but he has carotid pulse what you will do ?
- 1) - Start chest compression
  - 2)  Give rescue breath
  - 3) - Do nothing and wait for emergency
- 28) With volume modes of ventilation, a respiratory rate, inspiratory time, and PIP (peak inspiratory pressure ) are selected for the mechanical breaths.
- 1) - True
  - 2)  False
- 29) Aspiration can occur before, during, or after intubation and greatly increases the patient's risk for developing VAP.
- 1)  True
  - 2) - False
- 30) to prevent pooling of secretions above the cuff and decrease the risk for VAP the nurse
- 1) - Evacuating gastric distention
  - 2)  Performing subglottic suctioning
  - 3) - Maintaining appropriate cuff inflation
- 31) A patient whose BP 90/50 mm Hg his mean arterial blood pressure [MAP] will be
- 1) - 70.3mmhg
  - 2)  63.3 mmhg
  - 3) - 80.3 mmhg
- 32) GCS score 3-8 Loss of consciousness or amnesia for more than 24 hHave abnormality on CT scan in head injury indicate
- 1) - Mild
  - 2) - Moderate
  - 3)  Severe
- 33) A65 years old patient admitted to ICU with the following ABG reading :Paco2 was 55 mmhg, HCO3 was 20 mmhg ,PH 7.37 mmg and Pao2 was 80 mmhg .
- 1) - The previous ABG indicate acute respiratory acidosis
  - 2) - The previous ABG indicate acute respiratory alkalosis





- 3)  Mixed respiratory acidosis and metabolic alkalosis.
- 4)  The previous ABG indicate acute metabolic alkalosis
- 34) In the trauma patient with massive haemorrhage, which of the following statements is not correct
- 1)  Any overt bleeding must be controlled by direct pressure using absorbent sterile dressings.
- 2)  Tourniquets are only used in the ED when a limb is deemed unsalvageable.
- 3)  Intravenous access must be established using two wide bore peripheral cannulae.
- 4)  Patients presenting in severe hypovolaemic shock require transfusion of (O Rh-negative) packed red blood cells in the emergency department no need to use of platelets and clotting factors.
- 35) Respiratory failure that occur in spinal cord injury is considered :
- 1)  Acute ventilator respiratory failure Type (II)
- 2)  Acute hypoxemic respiratory failure Type (I)
- 3)  I don't know
- 36) Which of the following will typically lead to a decrease in cardiac output
- 1)  Increase in preload
- 2)  Increase in afterload
- 3)  Increase in contractility
- 4)  Increase in heart rate
- 37) Befor Intraarterial blood pressure monitoring collateral circulation of the radial artery can be assessed by
- 1)  Allen test
- 2)  Doppler flow
- 3)  all answers are correct
- 38) Which patient is recognized as critically ill patient
- 1)  Metabolic acidosis
- 2)  Pulse rate < 40 or > 140 bpm
- 3)  Oliguria < 0.5 mL/kg/hr
- 4)  all answers are correct
- 39) which of the following is most common complication founded in ICU after acute coronary syndrome
- 1)  cardiogenic shock
- 2)  arrhythmias
- 3)  Heart failure
- 40) Concerning nutrition intake for patient with acute coronary syndrome
- 1)  NPO for 2-4 hours
- 2)  NPO for 4-6 hours
- 3)  NPO for 4-8 hours
- 41) Typical Chest pain and Associated Symptoms of Acute coronary syndrome (ACS) include all the following except :
- 1)  Substernal or left-sided chest pain
- 2)  Chest pressure, heaviness, tightness, or squeezing in chest
- 3)  Epigastric/indigestion-like/gas-like pain
- 4)  all of the above
- 42) which of the following used to Treat tachydysrhythmias by delivering electricalcurrent that is synchronized with patient's ECG
- 1)  Defibrillation
- 2)  Cardioversion
- 3)  Non of the above
- 43) Regarding acute coronary syndrome patients with a normal ECG at presentation are considered
- 1)  High risk for nonSTEMI
- 2)  the lowest risk for nonSTEMI
- 3)  No risk for nonSTEMI





44) "Injury" in Relation to the Heart—An arterial occlusion with ischemia, represented in ECG by

- 1) - ST segment depression
- 2) - T wave inversion
- 3) + ST segment elevation

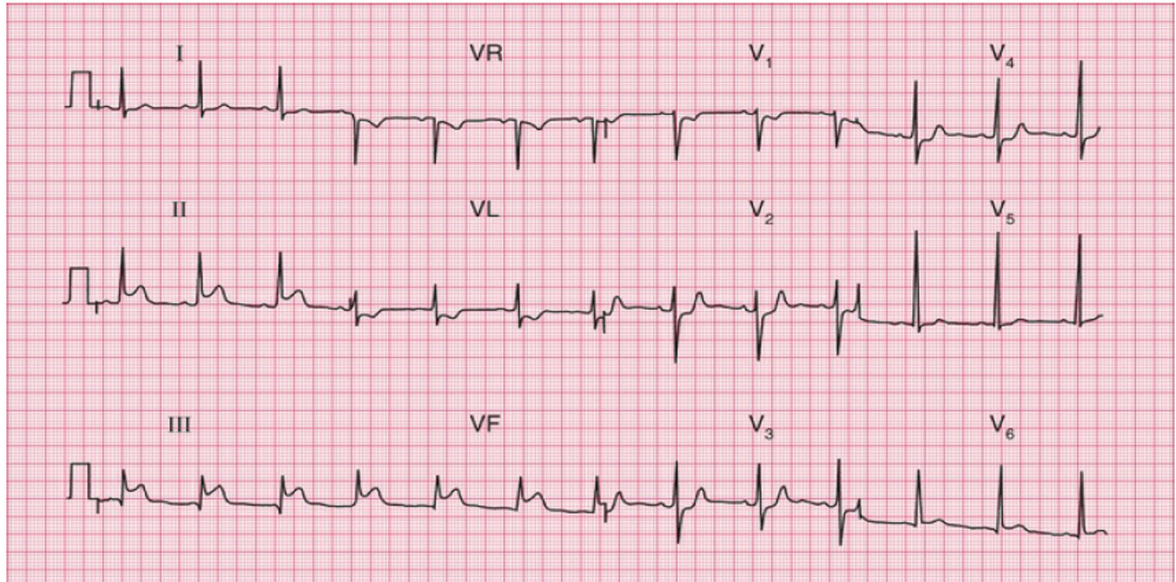
45)





A 50-year-old man is admitted to hospital as an emergency, having had chest pain characteristic of a myocardial infarction for 4 h. Apart from the features associated with pain, there are no abnormal physical findings.

What does this ECG show



- a) an acute anterolateral ST segment elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI)
- b) an acute inferior myocardial infarction
- c) Lateral wall myocardial infarction (STEMI)
- d) this normal ECG

- 1) - A
  - 2)  B
  - 3) - C
  - 4) - D
- 46) which is cardiac enzyme elevated first in acute coronary syndrome
- 1) - CK-MB
  - 2) - Troponin
  - 3)  creatine kinase
  - 4) - None of the answers are correct
- 47) Inferior wall infarction would appear in
- 1) - V1, V2, V3, V4
  - 2)  II, III, aVF
  - 3) - I, aVL, V5, V6