



AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
END OF SEMESTER AUGUST 2024 EXAMINATIONS

COURSE CODE AND TITLE: ACN 119: FOUNDATIONS OF CRITICAL CARE NURSING

DATE: Monday 12th August 2024

Duration: 2 HOURS

Start: 9:00 AM

Finish: 11:00 AM

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This exam is out of 70 marks
2. This Examination comprises ONE Section. Section I: Multiple Choice Questions (120 marks)
3. Answer ALL Questions.
4. Do Not write anything on the question paper -use the back of your booklet for rough work if need be.

SECTION I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS-120 MARKS

1. One of the following statements distinguish true experimental study from quasi experimental study;
 - A. Size of sample
 - B. Use of non-probability sample
 - C. Random assignment of subjects to the groups
 - D. The introduction of an experimental treatment
2. Research misconduct which involves manipulating research materials, equipment or processes is;
 - A. Fabrication
 - B. Falsification
 - C. Plagiarism
 - D. Error II
3. Ethical principal that requires all participants should be treated fairly with equity is;
 - A. Beneficence
 - B. Justice
 - C. Full disclosure
 - D. Self determination
4. Research design where the researcher collects data at one point in time is referred to as;
 - A. Cross sectional
 - B. Exploratory research
 - C. Longitudinal
 - D. Ex-post facto
5. A research question;
 - A. Examines the characteristics of variables
 - B. States which variables are to be manipulated
 - C. Focuses on what relationship might exist among variables
 - D. Focuses on the pattern for conducting an investigation

6. The problem statement indicates;
 - A. The aims of the study
 - B. The design of the study
 - C. Application of study findings
 - D. The magnitude of the study issue
7. The reliability of a measuring tool in research refers to;
 - A. Ability with which it gives the intended results
 - B. Consistency of the data collected using the tool
 - C. Adequacy with which its questions are answered
 - D. Ability to measure what it is supposed to measure
8. The ethical principle of non-maleficence requires the researcher to;
 - A. Obtain informed consent from the participant
 - B. Ensure that the participants are protected from any injuries
 - C. Conduct research that will benefit the participant
 - D. Refrain from research for personal gains
9. In qualitative research;
 - A. Structured instruments are used to collect data
 - B. A large number of study subjects is targeted
 - C. Data is analyzed for common themes and patterns
 - D. Quantifiable data is collected
10. Examples of quantitative research include;
 - A. Correlational, phenomenological
 - B. Experimental, grounded theory
 - C. Descriptive, Quasi-experimental
 - D. Ethnographic, historical
11. Essential information given to a respondent before obtaining consent include;
 - A. Description of risks and discomfort
 - B. Promise to share research outcome
 - C. The research time plan
 - D. The cost implications of the research

12. Literature review is conducted in order to;
- A. Test hypothesis in a study
 - B. Determine the area of study for a particular research
 - C. Synthesize what is known about a research topic
 - D. Determine and compare relative cost of study
13. If a researcher does not control extraneous variables, the following may be affected;
- A. External validity
 - B. Reliability
 - C. Generalizability
 - D. Internal validity
14. Probability sampling design has the advantages of:-
- A. Small sample size being used
 - B. Being representative of the population
 - C. Allowing recruitment of the entire population
 - D. Allowing the researcher to use convenience sampling
15. The following is an example of categorical variable;
- A. ABO
 - B. Height
 - C. Weight
 - D. Number of children
16. An effect in research whereby 'researchers' rating is then influenced by initial impression of a subject" is
- A. The Pygmalion effect
 - B. The Halo effect
 - C. The John Henry effect
 - D. The Hawthorne effect

Use the statement below to answer questions 17, 18, & 19

The research topic is “The effects of stress on critical care nurses’ retention in M&N Hospital”

17. The following is the independent variable;

- A. Retention
- B. Stress
- C. M&N Hospital
- D. Critical Care Nurses

18. The following is the dependent variable;

- A. Critical Care Nurses
- B. Stress
- C. Poor relationships
- D. Retention

19. The following could be an extraneous variable;

- A. Stress
- B. Critical care Unit
- C. Retention
- D. Poor relationships

20. Objectivity in research means;

- A. Assignment of numbers to events accurately
- B. Use of measurement that provides different levels of responses
- C. Use of facts without distortion by personal feelings
- D. Translating concepts into observable measurable phenomenon

21. Methods of quantitative data presentations include;

- A. Tables, graphs, histogram
- B. Charts, questionnaires, frequency tables
- C. Questionnaires, tables, histogram
- D. Graphs, questionnaires, tables

22. A bias that occurs when the subjects studied are not a representation of the target population is;
- A. Response Bias
 - B. Selection Bias
 - C. Interviewer Bias
 - D. Observer bias
23. The following is a measure of dispersion;
- A. Mean
 - B. Mode
 - C. Range
 - D. Median
24. Plagiarism in research means;
- A. Mishandling of the information given to a researcher by subjects
 - B. A situation where a researcher takes data that has not actually been collected
 - C. Researcher refers to another person's work as theirs without acknowledgement
 - D. Where a researcher forces client to give information without prior consent
25. A sampling method used where the subjects are not easily identifiable is;
- A. Stratified
 - B. Snow balling
 - C. Quota
 - D. Systematic
26. A type of research done to solve a specific problem is referred to as;
- A. Theoretical research
 - B. Action research
 - C. Basic research
 - D. Longitudinal research
27. Reasoning in research which is from general to specific is referred to as;
- A. Deductive
 - B. Complex
 - C. Sophisticated
 - D. Inductive

28. One of the following is a characteristic of a quantitative research;
- A. Subjective data is acquired
 - B. Objective data is acquired
 - C. Inductive in nature
 - D. Generates hypothesis
29. The following is an example of APA in-text indirect quote citing;
- A. According to (Manyara), 2010
 - B. According to (2010), Manayara, (p. 230)
 - C. According to Manyara 2010. (p, 230)
 - D. According to Manyara, (2010)
30. Read the following hypothesis; “There is no relationship between antimicrobial use and nosocomial infections in patients in critical care units in Kenya”
Statistically, this statement will be represented as;
- A. $H_0: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$
 - B. $H_1: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$
 - C. $H_0: \mu_1 > \mu_2$
 - D. $H_1: \mu_1 = \mu_2$
31. What is the primary goal of ICU admission triage protocols during times of surge capacity or resource scarcity?
- A. To prioritize patients with the highest predicted survival probability
 - B. To allocate resources based on the patient's social status
 - C. To delay admission until the patient's condition deteriorates further
 - D. To limit ICU admissions to patients with pre-existing chronic conditions
32. Primary nursing is a care delivery model characterized by which of the following features? Select all that apply:
- A. Continuity of care provided by a single nurse throughout a patient's hospital stay
 - B. Team-based approach with multiple nurses rotating care responsibilities
 - C. Direct supervision of nursing care by a physician
 - D. Limited involvement of ancillary healthcare staff

33. A single room intensive care unit (ICU) layout is highly preferred because: -
- A. It saves space
 - B. Enhances effective infection control
 - C. Requires less staffing
 - D. Patient privacy is not maintained
34. What is the primary purpose of concept mapping in nursing?
- A. To summarize patient assessments
 - B. To create care plans
 - C. To organize information visually
 - D. To administer medications
35. How does concept mapping contribute to critical thinking in nursing practice?
- A. By reducing the need for clinical judgment
 - B. By emphasizing procedural skills
 - C. By promoting reflection and analysis
 - D. By standardizing patient care plans
36. During the assessment phase of the nursing process, which activity is performed?
- A. Setting goals and outcomes
 - B. Collecting and analyzing patient data
 - C. Implementing interventions
 - D. Reassessing the patient's condition
37. Which statement best describes the nursing diagnosis phase of the nursing process?
- A. It involves the selection of appropriate interventions.
 - B. It identifies the patient's response to health problems.
 - C. It evaluates the effectiveness of nursing care.
 - D. It involves setting realistic patient-centered goals

38. Which of the following interventions can help reduce the incidence of central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSIs) in ICUs?
- A. Frequent changing of central line dressings
 - B. Daily bathing with antimicrobial soap
 - C. Sterile insertion technique
 - D. Delayed removal of central lines
39. Which of the following is a key component of the VAP bundle?
- A. Routine use of bronchodilators
 - B. Regular bedside bronchoscopy
 - C. Elevating the head of the bed to 30-45 degrees
 - D. Administering prophylactic antiviral medication.
40. The "sedation vacation" component of the VAP bundle refers to:
- A. Pausing sedative medications daily to assess readiness for extubation.
 - B. Using sedatives to induce a state of sleep in ventilated patients
 - C. Adjusting sedative dosages based on patient weight
 - D. Administering sedatives only during nighttime hours.
41. Which class of antibiotics primarily targets bacterial RNA polymerase?
- A. Aminoglycosides
 - B. Quinolones
 - C. Macrolides
 - D. Tetracyclines
42. The mechanism of action of β -lactam antibiotics involves:
- A. Inhibition of DNA gyrase
 - B. Inhibition of RNA synthesis
 - C. Inhibition of cell wall synthesis
 - D. Disruption of bacterial ribosomes.

43. Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) is a type of bacteria that exhibits resistance to penicillin due to:
- A. Altered penicillin-binding proteins (PBPs)
 - B. Production of extended-spectrum beta-lactamases (ESBLs)
 - C. Increased membrane permeability
 - D. Mutation in ribosomal proteins
44. Penicillin resistance in bacteria most commonly occurs due to:
- A. Decreased expression of penicillin-binding proteins (PBPs)
 - B. Increased expression of efflux pumps
 - C. Production of beta-lactamases
 - D. Enhanced DNA repair mechanisms
45. Antimicrobial stewardship programs in ICUs focus on:
- A. Maximizing antibiotic use to prevent superinfections
 - B. Minimizing unnecessary antibiotic exposure and optimizing treatment
 - C. Administering antibiotics prophylactically to all ICU patients
 - D. Using broad-spectrum antibiotics as first-line therapy
46. Which strategy helps in reducing antibiotic resistance in ICU settings?
- A. Prolonged courses of antibiotic therapy
 - B. Routine use of combination antibiotic therapy
 - C. De-escalation of antibiotics based on culture results
 - D. Empirical use of antibiotics without diagnostic testing
47. What is the primary purpose of nursing diagnosis?
- A. To prescribe medications for patients
 - B. To identify patient health problems that nurses can address
 - C. To perform medical procedures
 - D. To discharge patients from the hospital

48. Which statement best describes a nursing diagnosis?
- A. It identifies medical conditions that require physician intervention
 - B. It focuses on patient responses to actual or potential health problems
 - C. It determines the severity of a patient's illness
 - D. It refers to surgical procedures recommended for a patient
49. How do nursing theories influence nursing practice?
- A. By discouraging collaboration with healthcare teams
 - B. By promoting evidence-based decision-making
 - C. By focusing exclusively on technical skills
 - D. By ignoring patient education needs
50. Which statement best reflects the goal of Orem's Self-Care Deficit Nursing Theory?
- A. To provide patients with maximum comfort during hospitalization
 - B. To encourage patients to rely solely on healthcare professionals for care
 - C. To promote independence and self-care abilities in patients
 - D. To prioritize medical treatment over patient preferences
51. What role does critical care nursing play in ethical decision-making?
- A. By avoiding involvement in ethical dilemmas
 - B. By following patient and family wishes without question
 - C. By advocating for patient rights and autonomy
 - D. By minimizing discussions about patient preferences
52. The development of red man syndrome during vancomycin infusion is primarily due to:
- A. Allergic reaction
 - B. Rapid infusion rate
 - C. Drug-drug interactions
 - D. Underlying cardiac condition

53. What role does evidence-based practice (EBP) play in nursing care plans?
- A. It restricts nursing interventions to traditional practices.
 - B. It encourages nurses to base care on current research and best practices.
 - C. It replaces patient preferences with medical guidelines.
 - D. It limits the scope of nursing care to routine procedures
54. Which of the following conditions often necessitate immediate admission to the ICU due to the risk of airway compromise?
- A. Simple febrile seizures in children
 - B. Severe diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA)
 - C. Mild dehydration in adults
 - D. Acute exacerbation of asthma with mild symptoms
55. What is the significance of the Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation (APACHE) score in ICU admission criteria?
- A. It helps predict the patient's likelihood of requiring long-term mechanical ventilation.
 - B. It assesses the patient's nutritional status upon admission.
 - C. It guides decisions regarding the initiation of renal replacement therapy.
 - D. It evaluates the severity of illness and predicts mortality risk.
56. Which of the following factors may significantly delay ICU admission for a critically ill patient?
- A. Availability of family members for consultation
 - B. Distance between the emergency department and the ICU
 - C. Poor Staffing levels in the ICU
 - D. Financial status and insurance coverage of the patient
57. Which of the following statements regarding the prevalence of healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) in ICUs is true?
- A. HAIs are more common in pediatric ICUs compared to adult ICUs
 - B. HAIs have no significant impact on patient outcomes
 - C. HAIs are less common in ICUs with higher nurse-to-patient ratios

- D. HAIs contribute to increased mortality and morbidity rates in ICU patients
58. A male client is admitted to the hospital with blunt chest trauma after a motor vehicle accident. The first nursing priority for this client would be to:
- A. Assess the client's airway
 - B. Provide pain relief
 - C. Encourage deep breathing and coughing
 - D. Splint the chest wall with a pillow
59. According to the nursing code of ethics, when working as a nurse and a conflict comes up between your client's needs and what the family and/or the physician wants, and/or the hospital policies, your first loyalty is to the:
- A. Client
 - B. Hospital
 - C. family
 - D. physician
60. The most important factor in deciding if one of the patients in ICU needs infection control precautions beyond Standard Precautions is:
- A. The risk of transmission
 - B. The antibiotic regimen
 - C. The patient's diagnosis only
 - D. Staffing level.
61. The nurse is reviewing several lab reports. Which report is consistent with a diagnosis of thrombocytopenia?
- A. Platelets below 1000,000 per microliter
 - B. Platelets below 20,000 per microliter
 - C. Haemoglobin 16 gm/dl
 - D. Haemoglobin 13 gm/dl
62. Cell mediated immunity is carried out by
- A. B lymphocytes
 - B. T lymphocytes
 - C. Antigen mediated immunity
 - D. Macrophages

63. What class of anticoagulants does Heparin belong to ...
- A. Direct thrombin inhibitors
 - B. Indirect thrombin inhibitors
 - C. Vitamin K antagonists
 - D. Factor Xa inhibitors
64. The envelope protein gp120 (Glycoprotein 120) is required for the attachment of the HIV virus to CD4 receptors of target host cells. Identify the immune cells that consist of CD4 receptors:
- A. Dendritic cells
 - B. Monocytes
 - C. Macrophages
 - D. T helper cells
65. The nurse suspects the patient with severe sepsis and now developed Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC.) Which finding if observed ,helps confirm this suspicion?
- A. Bradycardia
 - B. Polyuria
 - C. Petechiae
 - D. Polyphagia
66. The nurse concludes both bleeding and clotting occurs during DIC due to which process?
- A. Activation of intrinsic pathways results in excess release of clotting factors
 - B. Tissue damage from bleeding uses up clotting factors quicker than they can be replaced
 - C. c)Only clotting occurs when Factor VI is activated
 - D. Excess release of thrombin uses up clotting factors quicker than they can be replaced
67. Which nursing intervention takes highest priority when caring for a newly admitted client who's receiving a blood transfusion?
- A. Warming the blood prior transfusion.
 - B. Informing the client that the transfusion usually takes 4 to 6 hours.
 - C. Documenting blood administration in the client chart.
 - D. Instructing the client to report any itching, chest pain, or dyspnea.
68. A client is brought to the emergency department having experienced blood loss due to a deep puncture wound. A 3 unit Fresh-frozen plasma (FFP) is ordered. The nurse determines that the reason behind this order is to:
- A. Provide clotting factors and volume expansion.
 - B. Increase hemoglobin, hematocrit, and neutrophil levels.
 - C. Treat platelet dysfunction.

- D. Treat thrombocytopenia.
69. Nurse Rick is administering a 2-unit packed RBC's on a client with a low hemoglobin. The nurse will prepare which of the following in order to transfuse the blood?
- A. Microfusion set.
 - B. Polyvol Pro Burette Set.
 - C. Photofusion set.
 - D. Tubing with an in-line filter.
70. Nurse Jay is caring for a client with an ongoing transfusion of packed RBC's when suddenly the client is having difficulty of breathing, skin is flushed and having chills. Which action should nurse Jay take first?
- A. Administer oxygen.
 - B. Place the client on droplight.
 - C. Check the client's temperature.
 - D. Stop the transfusion.
71. A 12-year-old boy admitted with Sickle cell crisis. The following nursing intervention will be of highest priority
- A. Taking hourly blood pressure
 - B. High fowlers position
 - C. Encouraging fluid intake of at least 200ml/hour
 - D. Administer Acetaminophen as ordered
72. A client is diagnosed with aplastic anemia. The nurse monitors for alteration in one of the most important pathophysiological functions
- A. Decreased bowel movement
 - B. Bleeding tendencies
 - C. Decreased urine output
 - D. Decreased appetite
73. Which of the following disorders is a deficiency of factor VIII?
- A. Sickle cell disease
 - B. Christmas disease
 - C. Hemophilia A
 - D. Hemophilia B
74. What sign and symptoms in your patient with HIV indicates the disease is worsening and the immune system is severely compromised?
- A. Open, oozing lesions around the mouth
 - B. White hair like spots on the side of the tongue
 - C. Cheesy white film on the tonsils and inside cheeks
 - D. Vision changes

75. Hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS) is a triad of clinical manifestations as follows
- A. Hemolytic anemia, polyuria and pedal oedema
 - B. Micro-angiopathic hemolytic anemia, renal insufficiency, thrombocytopenia
 - C. Micro-angiopathic hemolytic anemia, renal failure, neutropenia
 - D. Micro-angiopathic hemolytic anemia, nephrolithiasis, thrombocytopenia
76. The following statement is true about Thalassemia
- A. Results due to defective mechanism in red blood cell breakdown
 - B. Results due to abnormal destruction of RBC in the fetal circulation
 - C. Results due to defective synthesis of alpha and beta chain of hemoglobin
 - D. Results due to defective synthesis of oxyhemoglobin molecules
77. A patient is to undergo for Bone marrow transplant and a family member requests to understand the meaning of allogeneic transplant. What is the correct response?
- A. Replacing healthy stem cells with diseased cells, from one's own body
 - B. Replacing healthy stem cells from a donor to a recipient
 - C. Treatment for Von willebrand disease
 - D. Replacing platelets from a donor
78. Which result will be most likely be abnormal in a child with Hemophilia
- A. Platelet count
 - B. Hemoglobin level
 - C. Partial thromboplastin time
 - D. Hematocrit level
79. The following protease inhibitor drug is used as a highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART), in a combination regimen with other antiretroviral drugs.
- A. Efavirenz
 - B. Indinavir
 - C. Ritonavir
 - D. Zidovudine
80. The common cause of iron deficiency anemia in men is
- A. Vegetarian diet
 - B. Chronic occult bleeding
 - C. Vitamin C deficiency
 - D. Chronic intravascular hemolysis
81. During the engraftment phase, where do the stem cells move?
- A. Stem cells find their way to the spleen and begin making new cells
 - B. Stem cells find their way to the marrow and begin making new blood cells
 - C. Stem cells find their way to the thymus gland and begin making new blood cells
 - D. Stem cells go to resting phase and remain dormant

82. A 25 year old female with a diagnosis of Hemolytic uremic syndrome is admitted with severe diarrhea and vomiting. The priority nursing diagnosis will be....
- A. Ineffective breathing pattern
 - B. Impaired skin integrity
 - C. Fluid and electrolyte imbalance
 - D. Ineffective thermoregulation
83. The important role of corticosteroids in patients with Bone marrow transplant is
- A. Reduction of White blood cells
 - B. Prevent graft versus host disease
 - C. Increase production of Red blood cells
 - D. Prevent allergic reactions
84. Which statements are true about the pathogenesis of Systemic Lupus Erythematosus?
- A. The phagocytosis process is defective, which causes the nuclear material inside the dying cell to be seen as a foreign invader and antinuclear antibodies are created.
 - B. During cell death the nucleus of the cell fails to condense, which leads to the development of autoantibodies.
 - C. Red blood cells proliferate and attach within the structures of liver and spleen and causing abdominal distension
 - D. Neutrophil activity is decreased and this causes B-cells to attack phagocytes and nuclear material within the cells, which leads to the activation of the complement cascade system and inflammation.
85. The 24-year-old patient is diagnosed with onset of Guillain- Barre Syndrome. The most essential assessment for the nurse to carry out is
- A. monitoring the cardiac rhythm continuously
 - B. determining the level of consciousness q2hr
 - C. evaluating sensation and strength of the extremities
 - D. constantly evaluating the respiratory function
86. what happens with the immune system of a patient diagnosed with Autoimmune disease
- A. The immune cells die
 - B. Antibodies from your immune system mistakenly attack tissues in the body
 - C. The immune system makes too many immune cells to counteract the number of immune cells being damaged
 - D. The immune system produces high amount of antibodies to fight against the pathogens and antigens

87. A patient diagnosed as Rheumatoid arthritis was started on Methotrexate. The nurse needs to educate the patient to observe for adverse effects such as
- A. Discoloration of teeth, constipation and polyuria
 - B. Alopecia, diarrhoea, shortness of breath
 - C. Excessive bleeding, constipation, alopecia
 - D. Diarrhea, anorexia and seizures
88. The mechanism of action of Azathioprine is
- A. Inhibition of macrophages proliferation
 - B. Inhibition of production of cytokines
 - C. Inhibit purine synthesis along with B and T cells
 - D. Suppression of polymorphonuclear leukocytes
89. Severe anemia can lead to one of the serious complication below;
- A. Hepatic coma
 - B. Cardiac failure
 - C. Encephalitis
 - D. Renal failure
90. A patient with a diagnosis of Hemophilia has been involved in serious RTA(Road traffic accident).The patient is at risk for the complication..
- A. Paralysis
 - B. Myocardial infarction
 - C. Bleeding in the brain
 - D. Infections
91. A patient is admitted with an upper GI bleed. Which disorder is the leading cause of upper GI hemorrhage?
- A. peptic ulcers
 - B. stress ulcers
 - C. nonspecific erosive gastritis
 - D. esophageal varices
92. A patient is admitted with a GI hemorrhage due to esophageal varices. The nurse knows that varices are caused by which pathophysiologic mechanism?
- A. portal HTN resulting in diversion of blood from a high-pressure area to a low-pressure area
 - B. superficial mucosal erosions as a result of increased stress levels
 - C. loss of protective mechanisms resulting in the breakdown of mucosa
 - D. inflammation and ulceration secondary to NSAID use

93. A patient is admitted with a GI hemorrhage due to esophageal varices. What medication would the nurse expect the PCP to order for this patient?
- A. H2 antagonist
 - B. Vasopressin
 - C. Heparin
 - D. antacids
94. Which nursing intervention is a priority for a patient with GI hemorrhage?
- A. positioning the patient in a high-fowler position
 - B. ensuring the patient has a patent airway
 - C. irrigating the NG tube with iced saline
 - D. maintaining venous access so that fluids and blood can be administered
95. The nurse is caring for a patient with acute liver failure. The practitioner asks the nurse to assess the patient for asterixis. How should the nurse assess for this symptom?
- A. inflate a BP cuff on the patient's arm
 - B. have the patient bring the knees to the chest
 - C. have the patient extend the arms and dorsiflex the wrists
 - D. dorsiflex the patient's foot
96. A client is admitted with suspected appendicitis. The nurse should place the client in which position to maximize comfort and minimize the risk of rupture?
- A. Supine with a pillow under the head.
 - B. Prone with the head turned to the side.
 - C. High Fowler's position.
 - D. Semi-Fowler's position with knees flexed.
97. A client with suspected appendicitis is experiencing rebound tenderness in the right lower quadrant. The nurse should perform which of the following assessments to confirm the diagnosis?
- A. McBurney's point tenderness.
 - B. Obturator sign.
 - C. Murphy's sign
 - D. Blumberg's sign.
98. The nurse is preparing to administer a feeding via a nasogastric tube. The nurse would perform which of the following before initiating the feeding?
- A. Assess the tube placement by aspirating the stomach content
 - B. Place the patient in a left lying position
 - C. Administer feeding with 50% dextrose
 - D. Ensure that the feeding solution has been warmed in a microwave for 2 minutes

99. Which of the following tests can be performed to diagnose a hiatal hernia?
- A. Colonoscopy
 - B. Lower GI series
 - C. Abdominal x-rays
 - D. Barium swallow
100. The client with a duodenal ulcer may exhibit which of the following findings on assessment?
- A. Hematemesis
 - B. Melena
 - C. Malnourishment
 - D. Pain with eating
101. A client with peptic ulcer disease tells the nurse that he has black stools, which he has not reported to his physician. Based on this information, which nursing diagnosis would be appropriate for this client?
- A. Deficient knowledge related to unfamiliarity with significant signs and symptoms
 - B. Imbalanced nutrition: Less than body requirements due to gastric bleeding
 - C. Ineffective coping related to fear of diagnosis of chronic illness
 - D. Constipation related to decreased gastric motility
102. A female client being seen in a physician's office has just been scheduled for a barium swallow the next day. The nurse writes down which instruction for the client to follow before the test?
- A. Fast for 8 hours before the test
 - B. Eat a regular supper and breakfast
 - C. Continue to take all oral medications as scheduled
 - D. Monitor own bowel movement pattern for constipation
103. A client has undergone esophagogastroduodenoscopy. The nurse should place highest priority on which item as part of the client's care plan?
- A. Monitoring the temperature
 - B. Monitoring complaints of heartburn
 - C. Giving warm gargles for a sore throat
 - D. Assessing for the return of the gag reflex
104. The client diagnosed with end-stage liver failure is admitted with hepatic encephalopathy. Which dietary restriction should be implemented by the nurse to address this complication?
- A. Restrict sodium intake to 2 g/day.
 - B. Limit oral fluids to 1,500 mL/day.
 - C. Decrease the daily fat intake.
 - D. Reduce protein intake to 60 to 80 g/day.

105. The client in end-stage liver failure has vitamin K deficiency. Which interventions should the nurse implement?
- A. Do rectal temperatures.
 - B. Monitor the RBC count.
 - C. Use small-gauge needles.
 - D. Assess for asterixis.
106. Which gastrointestinal assessment data should the nurse expect to find when assessing the client in end-stage liver failure?
- A. Hypoalbuminemia and muscle wasting.
 - B. Oligomenorrhea and decreased body hair.
 - C. Clay-colored stools and hemorrhoids.
 - D. Dyspnea and caput medusae.
107. When discussing risk factor modification for a 63-year-old patient who has a 5-cm abdominal aortic aneurysm, the nurse will focus discharge teaching on which patient risk factor?
- A. Male gender
 - B. Turner syndrome
 - C. Abdominal trauma history
 - D. Uncontrolled hypertension
108. Which nursing action should be included in the plan of care after endovascular repair of an abdominal aortic aneurysm?
- A. Record hourly chest tube drainage.
 - B. Monitor fluid intake and urine output.
 - C. Check the abdominal incision for any redness.
 - D. Teach the reason for a prolonged recovery period.
109. The nurse is caring for a patient immediately after repair of an abdominal aortic aneurysm. On assessment, the patient has absent popliteal, posterior tibial, and dorsalis pedis pulses. The legs are cool and mottled. Which action should the nurse take first?
- A. Notify the surgeon and anesthesiologist.
 - B. Wrap both the legs in a warming blanket.
 - C. Document the findings and recheck in 15 minutes.
 - D. Compare findings to the preoperative assessment of the pulses.

110. When caring for a patient on the first postoperative day after an abdominal aortic aneurysm repair, which assessment finding is most important for the nurse to communicate to the health care provider?
- A. Presence of flatus
 - B. Loose, bloody stools
 - C. Hypoactive bowel sounds
 - D. Abdominal pain with palpation
111. The most common causes of acute pancreatitis is
- A. High cholesterol and alcohol abuse
 - B. History of diabetes and smoking
 - C. Pancreatic cancer and obesity
 - D. Gallstones and alcohol abuse
112. Which patient below is at MOST risk for CHRONIC pancreatitis?
- A. A 25 year old female with a family history of gallstones.
 - B. A 35 year old male who reports social drinking of alcohol.
 - C. A 15 year old female with cystic fibrosis.
 - D. A 66 year old female with stomach cancer.
113. Which of the following diagnostic procedures is used to assess the pancreas, bile ducts, and gallbladder.
- A. MRCP
 - B. ERCP
 - C. CT scan of the abdomen
 - D. EGD
114. A bluish discoloration around the umbilicus is known as?
- A. Grey-Turner's Sign
 - B. McBurney's Sign
 - C. Homan's Sign
 - D. Cullen's Sign
115. When should enteral nutrition be started in the critical care client?
- A. When nutritional needs won't be able to be met orally for 2 weeks
 - B. After placement of central line has been verified by x-ray
 - C. Within 48 hours of admission if patient is unable to eat
 - D. After NGT placed and checked with auscultation of air bolus

116. Enteral nutrition is preferable to Total Parenteral Nutrition in most situations.

- A. True
- B. False

117. Nursing management of TPN includes all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. Changing infusion set and filter every 24 hours
- B. Starting infusion at goal rate
- C. Maintaining a dedicated line for TPN
- D. Monitoring glucose every 4-6 hours

118. When any enteral feeding tube is initially placed, feedings can be started when placement is checked:

- A. with auscultation of air bolus over epigastric area
- B. by measuring the pH of aspirated fluid
- C. by abdominal radiograph
- D. by placing the end of the tube in water and looking for bubbles

119. In developing a plan of care for a patient receiving an antihistamine antiemetic agent, which nursing diagnosis is of highest priority?

- A. Knowledge deficit regarding medication administration
- B. Fluid volume deficit related to nausea and vomiting
- C. Risk for injury related to side effects of medication
- D. Alteration in comfort related to nausea and vomiting

120. Which nursing intervention is a priority before administering magnesium hydroxide to a patient?

- A. Obtain a history of constipation and causes.
- B. Record baseline vital signs.
- C. Assess renal function.
- D. Advise the patient to take the medication with a glass of water.