



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
End Of Semester December 2024 EXAMINATIONS**

COURSE CODE AND TITLE: ACN 119: Foundations Of Critical Care Nursing

DATE: 13-DEC-2024

Duration: 2 HOURS

Start: 9:00 AM

Finish: 11:00 AM

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This exam is out of 120 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. The nurse is reviewing the physician's orders written for a male client admitted to the hospital with acute pancreatitis. The physician order that should be questioned if noted on the client's chart is;-
 - A. NPO status
 - B. Nasogastric tube inserted
 - C. Morphine sulfate for pain
 - D. An anticholinergic medication

2. A nurse is inserting a nasogastric tube in an adult male client. During the procedure, the client begins to cough and has difficulty breathing. The following is the appropriate nursing action;-
 - A. Quickly insert the tube
 - B. Notify the physician immediately
 - C. Remove the tube and reinsert when the respiratory distress subsides
 - D. Pull back on the tube and wait until the respiratory distress subsides

3. A patient has an acute upper GI hemorrhage. Your interventions include:
 - A. Treating hypovolemia.
 - B. Treating hypervolemia.
 - C. Controlling the bleeding source.
 - D. Treating shock and diagnosing the bleeding source.

4. Hepatic encephalopathy develops when the blood level of which substance increases;-
 - A. Calcium
 - B. Amylase
 - C. Ammonia
 - D. Potassium

5. The nurse is performing an abdominal assessment and inspects the skin of the abdomen. The nurse should perform the following assessment technique next;-
 - A. Palpates the abdomen for size
 - B. Palpates the liver at the right rib margin
 - C. Listen to bowel sounds in all four quadrants
 - D. Percusses the right lower abdominal quadrant

6. The nurse is assessing a patient in the ER with complaints of abdominal pain, nausea and vomiting. The nurse palpates LLQ and the patient complains of pain in the RLQ. This diagnostic sign is ;-
 - A. Referred pain
 - B. Rebound tenderness
 - C. Rovsing sign
 - D. Chvostek's sign

7. Nurse Spencer is caring for an anorexic client who is having total parenteral nutrition solution for the first time. The following assessments requires the most immediate attention;-
- A. Dry sticky mouth.
 - B. Temperature of 100° Fahrenheit.
 - C. Blood glucose of 210 mg/dl.
 - D. Fasting blood sugar of 98 mg/dl.
8. Your patient with acute pancreatitis is scheduled for a test that will use a scope to assess and treat the pancreas, bile ducts, and gallbladder. The patient asks you, "What is the name of the test I'm going for later today?" You tell the patient it is ;-
- A. CT scan of the abdomen
 - B. ERCP (Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography)
 - C. EEG (Electro-Encephalograph)
 - D. MRCP (Magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography)
9. A patient is admitted to the ER with complaints, mid-epigastric pain felt in the back, elevated glucose, fever, and vomiting. You notice bluish discoloration around the belly button. As the nurse, you know this is;-
- A. Grey-Turner's Sign
 - B. Homan's Sign
 - C. McBurney's Sign
 - D. Cullen's Sign
10. The lab test result that would indicate that Mr. Walker has acute pancreatitis is;-
- A. Elevated bilirubin levels
 - B. Elevated serum lipase and amylase levels
 - C. Low white blood cell count and creatinine levels
 - D. Elevated blood alcohol level
11. The nurse is aware that the symptoms of portal hypertension in clients with cirrhosis are chiefly the results of:
- A. Infection of the liver parenchyma
 - B. Fatty degeneration of kupffer cells
 - C. Obstruction of the portal circulation
 - D. Obstruction of the cystic and hepatic ducts
12. Nurse Oliver checks for residual before administering a bolus tube feeding to a client with a nasogastric tube and obtains a residual amount of 150 mL. The appropriate action for the nurse to take is;-
- A. Discard the residual amount and proceed with administering the feeding
 - B. Reinstill the amount and continue with administering the feeding
 - C. Elevate the client's head at least 45 degrees and administer the feeding
 - D. Withhold the feeding

13. An 18-year-old is admitted with an acute onset of right lower quadrant pain. Appendicitis is suspected. To determine the etiology of the pain, the client should be assessed for:
- A. Urinary retention
 - B. Gastric hyperacidity
 - C. Rebound tenderness
 - D. Increased lower bowel motility
14. When teaching a client about intussusception, the nurse explains that it is ;
- A. Kinking of the bowel onto itself
 - B. A band of connective tissue compressing the bowel
 - C. Telescoping of a proximal loop of bowel into a distal loop
 - D. A protrusion of an organ or part of an organ through the wall that contains it
15. The following measures should be focused on for the client with esophageal varices;-
- A. Controlling blood pressure.
 - B. Encouraging nutritional intake.
 - C. Teaching the client about varices.
 - D. Recognizing hemorrhage.
16. The following tests can be used to diagnose ulcers?
- A. Abdominal x-ray
 - B. Barium swallow
 - C. Computed tomography (CT) scan
 - D. Esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD)
17. A client has been given Ondansetron (Zofran). For which condition should the nurse administer this medication to the postoperative patient;-
- A. Atelectasis.
 - B. Vomiting
 - C. Incisional pain.
 - D. Abdominal infection.
18. A client with a duodenal ulcer is diagnosed with H. pylori infection. The physician prescribed Amoxicillin, Omeprazole, and Clarithromycin. The correct statement made by the nurse is;-
- A. "These medicines will minimize acid production and will coat the ulcer".
 - B. "These medicines will stop the acid production and will kill the bacteria".
 - C. "The ulcer will corrode, because the medications will kill the bacteria".
 - D. "These medicines will control the ulcer and motion sickness".

19. A geriatric patient is prescribed with Cimetidine (Tagamet) for the treatment of heartburn. The following is the most frequent CNS side effect;-
- A. Vomiting
 - B. Seizures.
 - C. Headache.
 - D. Agitation.
20. A pulsating abdominal mass usually indicates;-
- A. Liver cirrhosis
 - B. Enlarged spleen
 - C. Gastritis
 - D. Abdominal aortic aneurysm
21. A patient diagnosed with Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm will present with the following clinical manifestations;-
- A. Hypertension, Tachycardia and hyperthermia
 - B. Hypotension, cyanosis and tachycardia
 - C. Hypotension, bradycardia and chills
 - D. Hypertension, bradycardia and seizures
22. The drug used to relieve reactive spasms in a patient diagnosed with Mesenteric Ischemia;-
- A. Ivermectin
 - B. Digoxin
 - C. Propofol
 - D. Papaverine
23. A nurse is changing the central line dressing of a client receiving parenteral nutrition (PN) and notes that there are redness and drainage at the insertion site. The nurse next assesses the;-
- A. Time of last dressing change.
 - B. Allergy.
 - C. Client's temperature.
 - D. Expiration date.
24. A client receiving parenteral nutrition (PN) complains of shortness of breath and shoulder pain. A nurse notes that the client has an increased pulse rate. The nurse determines that the client is experiencing;-
- A. Air embolism.
 - B. Hypervolemia.
 - C. Hyperglycemia.
 - D. Pneumothorax.

25. A patient with a history of peptic ulcer disease presented to Emergency department with signs of abdominal pain and rigid board like abdomen and suspected to have perforated ulcer. The intervention that the nurse should anticipate is;-
- A. Administering and checking gastric PH level
 - B. Performing fecal occult blood and administering IV calcium gluconate
 - C. Starting IV fluids and inserting NG tube
 - D. Starting parenteral nutrition and placing patient in fowlers position
26. When assessing a male patient for complications of Acute pancreatitis, the nurse would observe for;-
- A. Increased intracranial pressure
 - B. Bradycardia
 - C. Decreased urine output
 - D. Hypertension
27. The following statements are true regarding the benefits of Focused assessment with sonography in trauma (FAST), Except;-
- A. Decrease time for diagnosis of acute abdominal injury
 - B. Accurately diagnose hemoperitoneum
 - C. Safe for pregnant patients and children
 - D. Not safe for pregnant patients and children
28. An unconscious patient was brought to the A/E and ruptured abdominal aneurysm is suspected. Which additional assessment finding will the healthcare provider anticipate?
- A. Dilated pupils
 - B. Decorticate posturing
 - C. Pinpoint pupils
 - D. Pale, clammy skin
29. The mechanism of action of Somatostatin(octreotide) in the treatment of variceal bleeding is
- A. Release vasodilator hormones
 - B. Release growth hormones
 - C. Inhibit release of vasodilator hormones
 - D. Inhibit release of peptide hormones
30. The disease condition that cause lower GI bleeding is;
- A. Diverticulosis
 - B. Duodenal ulcers
 - C. Oesophageal varices
 - D. Severe gastritis

31. A client is receiving a platelet transfusion. The nurse determines that the client is gaining from this therapy if the client exhibits;-
- A. Less frequent febrile episodes.
 - B. Increased level of hematocrit.
 - C. Less episodes of bleeding.
 - D. Increased level of hemoglobin
32. Humoral mediated immunity is carried out by
- A. B lymphocytes
 - B. T lymphocytes
 - C. Antigen mediated immunity
 - D. Macrophages
33. The statement that BEST describes how Heparin works as an anticoagulant is;-
- A. It inhibits the synthesis of vitamin K in the liver.
 - B. It binds to prothrombin and reverses the clotting process
 - C. It potentiates the inhibitory effect of factor x and thrombin
 - D. It potentiates aggregation of platelets
34. The nurse suspects the patient with severe sepsis and now developed Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC.) The finding if observed, helps confirm this suspicion is;-
- A. Bradycardia
 - B. Polyuria
 - C. Petechiae
 - D. Polyphagia
35. The proteins that promote phagocytosis of antigens through binding are known as
- A. Macrophages
 - B. Phagocytes
 - C. Opsonins
 - D. Interleukins
36. 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. Only clotting occurs when Factor VI is activated
 - D. Excess release of thrombin uses up clotting factors quicker than they can be replaced
37. Rhesus hemolytic disease of the newborn involves:
- A. Soluble immune complexes
 - B. Antibody to cell surfaces
 - C. Cytokine release from T cells
 - D. Stimulatory antibodies

38. 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.
39. Warfarin (Coumadin) is an anticoagulant. The drug is classified as;-
- A. Direct thrombin inhibitors
 - B. Indirect thrombin inhibitors
 - C. Vitamin K antagonists
 - D. Factor Xa inhibitors
40. The causative organism of Hemolytic uremic syndrome is
- A. Streptococci aureus
 - B. Escherichia coli
 - C. staphylococci aureus
 - D. mycobacterium tuberculi
41. A 12-year-old boy admitted with Sick 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
42. 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
43. The following disorders is a deficiency of factor VIII;-
- A. Sick cell disease
 - B. Christmas disease
 - C. Hemophilia A
 - D. Hemophilia B
44. The sign and symptoms in a patient with HIV that 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

45. 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, nephroliathiasis, thrombocytopenia
46. 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
47. The following statements is true of blood donors;-
- A. Relatives of the recipient are preferred
 - B. Males are preferred to females
 - C. Must be negative for antibodies to human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) I and II
 - D. Must be negative for antibodies to cytomegalovirus (CMV)
48. The abnormal result in a child with Hemophilia is;-
- A. Platelet count
 - B. Hemoglobin level
 - C. Partial thromboplastin time
 - D. Hematocrit level
49. 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
50. 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
51. 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 calls
 - 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

52. 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
53. The role of immunosuppressants in patients undergone 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
54. The true statements about the pathogenesis of Systemic Lupus Erythematosus is;-
- 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.
55. 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
56. In 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

57. 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
58. 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
59. Severe anemia can lead to serious complication such as:
- A. Hepatic coma
 - B. Cardiac congestive failure
 - C. Cardiac tamponade
 - D. Renal failure
60. 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
61. Generalization in research refers to:
- A. Observing a true picture of the phenomenon
 - B. The results of the research findings should be viable
 - C. The errors of bias are completely eliminated during research
 - D. Facts obtained from research represent the target population
62. Pretesting the questionnaire is done in order to:
- A. Enhance the reliability of the study tool
 - B. Sensitize the sample population on the study
 - C. Allow the researcher to predict the resources needed for the study
 - D. Enable the researcher to predict the findings of the study

63. Data that is obtained from books is referred to as;
- A. Primary
 - B. Secondary
 - C. Tertiary
 - D. Local
64. A researcher conducted a study to ascertain whether increasing water consumption lessens the effects of acne. The independent variable in this study is;
- A. Effects of Acne
 - B. The amount of water consumption
 - C. Increased water consumption
 - D. The condition of the skin
65. A research that looks at the future is referred to as;
- A. Futuristic research
 - B. Prospective research
 - C. Retrospective research
 - D. Cross-sectional research
66. Reasoning in research which is from general to specific is referred to as;
- A. Deductive
 - B. Complex
 - C. Sophisticated
 - D. Inductive
67. A small group of study subjects obtained from the accessible population is referred to as;
- A. Parameter
 - B. Sample
 - C. Target population
 - D. Statistic

68. One of the following items distinguishes true experimental research from quasi-experimental research;
- A. The sample size
 - B. The use of no-probability sample
 - C. Random assignment of subjects
 - D. The introduction of experimental treatment
69. A type of research done to refine or formulate a theory is referred to as;
- A. Theoretical research
 - B. Basic research
 - C. Action research
 - D. Longitudinal research
70. Blood group A is what kind of variable;
- A. Categorical
 - B. Continuous
 - C. Discreet
 - D. Independent
71. A researcher asks a commercial sex worker to refer other commercial sex workers for the research. This method of subject recruiting is;
- A. Simple random sampling
 - B. Purposive sampling
 - C. Systematic sampling
 - D. Show-ball sampling
72. Research hypothesis “There is no difference in the mean score between the Private run institutions and the mean score for the public run institutions in the NCK examination” The following equation is correct;
- A. $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$
 - B. $H_0: \mu_1 > \mu_2$
 - C. $H_0: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$
 - D. $H_0: \mu_1 < \mu_2$

73. An error that is created by rejecting a null hypothesis when it is true is;
- A. Sampling error
 - B. Type II error
 - C. Type I error
 - D. False negative error
74. Research design where the researcher collects data at one point in time is referred to as;
- A. Exploratory research
 - B. Longitudinal
 - C. Ex-post facto
 - D. Cross sectional
75. While collecting data from obese patients attending the cardiac clinic, the researcher hand picks only clients who have a BMI of 30 and above. This type of sampling is classified as;
- A. Convenience
 - B. Purposive
 - C. Random
 - D. Systematic
76. During data analysis, raw data is transformed into symbols during;
- A. Coding
 - B. Editing
 - C. Tabulation
 - D. Classification
77. The following is a measure of central tendency
- A. Histogram
 - B. Mode
 - C. Standard deviation
 - D. Bar graph
78. A sampling technique that a researcher uses to pick every 5th person for inclusion in the study is
- A. Interval sampling
 - B. Purposeful sampling
 - C. Systematic sampling
 - D. Stratified sampling

79. Examples of quantitative research include;
- A. Correlational, phenomenological
 - B. Descriptive, Quasi-experimental
 - C. Experimental, grounded theory
 - D. Ethnographic, historical
80. If a researcher does not control extraneous variables, the following may be affected;
- A. Internal validity
 - B. External validity
 - C. Reliability
 - D. Generalizability
81. The following are the characteristics of intext referencing using APA (American Psychological Association) format;
- A. According to Omondi, I. (2023)
 - B. According to Omondi. (2023)
 - C. According to Omondi. I. (2023)
 - D. According to Omondi (2023)
82. The purpose for comparative designs is to;
- A. Describe the phenomena as it occurs in the community
 - B. Look for differences in one variable between two groups
 - C. Establish two causal relationships between two variables
 - D. Measure the extent one variable influences another
83. The statement of justification of the study should show;-
- A. The intentions of the study
 - B. The limitations of the study
 - C. Why the study is worth doing
 - D. What is known about the study
84. 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

85. The problem statement includes ;-
- A. The aims of the study
 - B. The design of the study
 - C. Application of study findings
 - D. The magnitude of study issue
86. The best literature source in academic terms is;
- A. Recent book
 - B. Peer reviewed journal articles
 - C. Conference proceedings
 - D. Scientific publications
87. External validity refers to;
- A. Whether the findings can be generalized to the population of interest
 - B. The extent to which the research is reproducible if repeated
 - C. Whether the participants were blinded in the study
 - D. The precision of the measurement taken in the research
88. A nurse researcher conveniently assigned patients into the control and experiment group.
This research design is;
- A. Convenience design
 - B. True experiment
 - C. Quasi-experiment
 - D. Comparative design
89. 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
90. Sampling error is;
- A. When there are differences between variables
 - B. Discrepancy between sample and population characteristics
 - C. When many subjects in a study drop out
 - D. When the accessible population is highly heterogeneous

91. The following nursing intervention should be included in the plan of care of a client with a nursing diagnosis of ineffective airway clearance;-
- A. Monitor oxygen saturation every 4 hrs.
 - B. Encourage coughing and deep breathing every 4 hrs.
 - C. Elevate the head of bed
 - D. Asses respiratory rate and breath sounds every 4 hrs
92. A client who sustained an inhalation injury arrives in ER. On initial assessment the nurse notes that the client is very confused and combative. The nurse determines that the client is most likely experiencing;-
- A. Anxiety
 - B. Fear
 - C. Pain
 - D. Hypoxia
93. Which of the following causes hypovolemic shock
- A. Inadequate respiration
 - B. Inadequate hemoglobin
 - C. Both a and b
 - D. Inadequate circulation
94. Clients in the _____ are at a most vulnerable stage.
- A. ICU
 - B. Paediatric ward
 - C. Medical ward
 - D. Surgical ward
95. Critically ill clients often experience;-
- A. Pain
 - B. Immobility
 - C. Disorientation
 - D. Sleep deprivation
96. The critical care nurse has a great responsibility in;-
- A. Controlling the environment
 - B. Avoid or diminish the stressors
 - C. Controlling noise
 - D. Holistic care of the patient and family
97. A nurse in the telemetry unit is monitoring a client for cardiac changes indicative of hypokalemia. The following if noted in cardiac monitor, would indicate the presence of hypokalemia;-
- A. Tall, peaked T wave
 - B. ST segment depression
 - C. Widening QRS complex
 - D. Prolonged PR interval

98. The ER nurse is monitoring a client who received treatment for a severe asthma attack. The nurse determines that the client's respiratory status had worsened if which of the following is noted on assessment?
- A. Diminished breath sounds
 - B. Wheezing during inhalation
 - C. Wheezing during exhalation
 - D. Wheezing throughout the lung fields
99. Complex patients requiring advanced respiratory support, or support for multi organ failure are admitted in..... ICU
- A. Level 1
 - B. Level 2
 - C. Level 3
 - D. Level 4
- 100.----- Identified five emotional stages experienced by dying individual;-
- A. Elisabeth Kubler
 - B. Ross Lydia
 - C. Jean Watson
 - D. Ballista Roy
101. The following are the interventions for fear except:
- A. Talk as needed
 - B. Use superficial answers, i. "its God's will
 - C. Provide religious support as appropriate
 - D. Stay with the patient as needed
102. The following are the effects of under nutrition on the body except:
- A. Decrease cardiac output
 - B. Depression & anxiety
 - C. Impaired wound healing
 - D. Hyperthermia
103. It is formed by sensations and feelings of a person suffering from disease.
- A. Objective
 - B. Subjective
 - C. Wellness
 - D. Determinant of Health
104. Brain Death – Occurs after clinical death when the cells of the brain begin to die.
- A. 4-6 minutes
 - B. 6-8 min
 - C. 3-5
 - D. 4-10
105. The average amount of fat in the human body.
- A. Almost the same as the amount of fat in broccoli and meat is
 - B. Represents most of the body weight for males and females
 - C. Is typically greater in women than men
 - D. Is equal to the weight of the muscle tissue

106. All of the following are common insertion sites for CVP except one
- A. Right internal jugular
 - B. Left internal jugular
 - C. Right subclavian
 - D. Right radial artery
107. A normal CVP range is;-
- A. 5 to 10 cm H₂O
 - B. 20 to 25 cm H₂O
 - C. 25 to 30 cm H₂O
 - D. 30 to 35 cm H₂O
108. The following is an isotonic solution that can be administered to a hypovolemic patient in an attempt to replace fluid volume without causing significant fluid shifts across the cellular membranes or vessels;-
- A. 3% Normal saline
 - B. Dextrose water 5%
 - C. 5% Dextrose and 0% Normal Saline
 - D. (0.9%) Normal Saline
109. A nurse enters a client's room to discover that the client has no pulse or respirations. After calling for help, the first action the nurse should take is:
- A. Start a peripheral IV
 - B. Initiate high-quality chest compressions.
 - C. Establish an airway
 - D. Obtain the crash cart
110. Invasive monitoring consists of;-
- A. ECG
 - B. BP cuff
 - C. Arterial and/or pulmonary artery catheter
 - D. Cardiac monitor
111. Shock results from;-
- A. Decreased blood flow to tissues
 - B. Increased blood flow to tissues
 - C. Adequate perfusion
 - D. All of the above
112. An escape of blood from a blood vessel is;-
- A. Infection
 - B. Hemorrhage
 - C. Shock
 - D. Inflammation
113. When a blood vessel is damaged, the first mechanism that happens to reduce the blood loss and maintain the homeostasis of the vessel;-
- A. Increase peripheral perfusion
 - B. Vasoconstriction
 - C. Increase cerebral perfusion
 - D. Vasodilation

114. The Nursing specialty in which Nurses care for patients in the emergency or critical phase of their illness or injury is;
- Critical care Nursing
 - Emergency Nursing
 - Adult health Nursing
 - Triage Nursing
115. A patient tells his family that he would never want to be "kept alive like a vegetable". The term "vegetable" should be understood by the nurse to mean:
- The patient does not want any heroics or extraordinary treatments.
 - Pull the plug if the patient is ever in terminal state on a respirator.
 - If the patient is in a comatose state, let him die.
 - The doctor should interpret the term as vague and not helpful in advance care planning discussions unless it is clarified.
116. Mrs. W is an 81-year-old woman with recurrent colon cancer with liver metastases admitted to the hospital for chemotherapy. Mrs. W still wants to be a "full code." Your intern suggests that you sign her out as a "slow code." Should you do this?
- Yes, because slow codes are ethically justifiable.
 - Yes, because the "slow code" allows the appearance of respecting the patient's desire for CPR.
 - No, because the slow code is not actually complying with the request for a "full code" and is ethically unjustifiable.
 - No, because slow codes are illegal.
117. The following statements regarding the prevalence of healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) in ICUs is true?
- HAIs are more common in pediatric ICUs compared to adult ICUs
 - HAIs have no significant impact on patient outcomes
 - HAIs are less common in ICUs with higher nurse-to-patient ratios
 - HAIs contribute to increased mortality and morbidity rates in ICU patients
118. 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:
- Assess the client's airway
 - Provide pain relief
 - Encourage deep breathing and coughing
 - Splint the chest wall with a pillow

119. The lab result a nurse would expect in a patient diagnosed with DIC is;-
- A. A decreased prothrombin time (PT)
 - B. An increased platelet count
 - C. A low level of fibrinogen
 - D. An increased white blood cell count
120. A 25-year-old female with a diagnosis of Hemolytic uremic syndrome is admitted with severe diarrhoea and vomiting. The priority nursing intervention will be;-
- A. Administer antipyretic drug
 - B. Check for pupillary reaction
 - C. Assess skin turgor
 - D. Check bowel sounds

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