**380 Exam 1 Study Guide**

**Intravenous medications**

1. Your patient comes in with severe dehydration and the doctor orders an IV infusion. What type of dose is most likely to be ordered?
   1. Intermittent infusion—saline lock
   2. Continuous infusion
   3. Intermittent infusion—heparin lock
   4. Specific time infusion
2. Your patient is experiencing an anaphylactic reaction. Which medication be the best option to use?
   1. Epi Pen
   2. Chewable Benadryl
   3. Enteric-coated NSAID
   4. Inhaler
3. Which of the following safety issues would the nurse be most concerned with when giving a brand new IV medication?
   1. It results in the most rapid affects
   2. The patient is unable to refuse an IV medication
   3. The IV creates a portal/risk for infection
   4. Once the medication is given, it cannot be retrieved
4. A 14 year old male comes to the hospital with complaints of uncontrolled diarrhea. What would be the best type of IV to use for the treatment?
   1. Peripheral
   2. Central line
   3. PICC line
   4. Portacath
5. Your patient has an order for 5% destrose and lactated ringer solution and you use your nursing knowledge to decide how to implement this intervention. Which of the following interventions is the best choice?
   1. PIV in right forearm
   2. Saline lock on the left ankle
   3. CVC on the chest
   4. Heparin lock on the upper arm
6. Meagan is educating her patient on their PICC line order, which is being placed later today. Which of the following statements indicated a need for Meagan’s further education?
   1. “PICC lines are about two feet long and are longer than a central catheter line.”
   2. “We use the vein in the antecubital region of the arm and it’s advanced into the superior vena cava.”
   3. “This procedure can be performed by any registered nurse as long as it is sent to x-ray afterwards.”
   4. “This is a sterile procedure and great precautions are taken to keep the site free of microorganisms.”
7. Your patient is comparing the benefits of a Portacath versus a Hickmann line. Which aspect of this IV makes it a better choice for long term therapies? Select all that apply.
   1. Portacaths are only partially under the skin
   2. Portacaths can have either single or double ports for more uses
   3. Portacaths have lower risk of infection
   4. Portacaths are safer for the veins than Hickmanns
8. While passing your morning meds, you know you need to flush your patients IV. Which syringe would be best?
   1. 50 ml
   2. 10 ml
   3. 5 ml
   4. 2 ml
9. Your patient has been laying down for the past few hours and decides to get up to use the bathroom. She presses her call light and complains that blood is going backwards, back up the IV. What would be the best response as her nurse?
   1. “That’s perfectly normal—it’s just gravity.”
   2. “The IV port is bad. We need to adhere to appropriate maintenance and start a new IV access somewhere else.”
   3. “The gtt rate needs to be increased—it’s currently too slow for your site.”
   4. “I will stop the IV rate and we will start it back up once you lay down again.”
10. What are the common IV Isotonic solutions we **HAVE** to know? Select all that apply.
    1. Normal saline; 0.9% sodium chloride (NS)
    2. 0.45% Normal saline or ½ strength sodium chloride (1/2 NS)
    3. Dextrose 5% in water (D5W)
    4. Dextrose 5% in lactated ringers solution (D5LR)
    5. Lactated ringers solution (LR)
    6. Dextrose 5% in 0.9% normal saline (D5 NS)
    7. Dextrose 5% in 0.45% sodium chloride (DS1/2NS)
11. Which type of IV solution causes fluid to be drawn into the intravascular compartment out from the cells?
    1. Hypotonic
    2. Isotonic
    3. Hypertonic
12. Your patient is ordered Vancomycin 250mg IVPB. Which of the following would be appropriate nursing interventions? Select all that apply.
    1. Place the IVPB 6 inches above the primary line
    2. Record and regulate the gtt rate on the IV pump
    3. Reassess that the primary IV has resumed after the IVPB is complete
    4. Place the IVPB 12 inches above the primary line
13. Meagan is giving birth to her daughter and is given a PCA. You are her nurse and you know that you need to assess which of the following? Select all that apply.
    1. Meagan’s pain
    2. Meagan’s blood pressure
    3. Meagan’s temperature
    4. Meagan’s respiratory status

**Adult Health and Aging**

1. Which of the following changes are common to see in the older adult? Select all that apply.
   1. More easily bruises
   2. Less skin pigmentation / paler skin
   3. Slower reaction times
   4. Subcutaneous fat begins to move to the abdomen region
   5. Reaction times increase
   6. Vision and hearing worsens
   7. Weakness of the lungs
   8. Increased constipation
   9. Improved immune system
2. You understand what precautions you must take when administering acetaminophen to your older adult patient. Which of the following aspects of drug metabolism is altered in older patients? Select all that apply.
   1. Liver mass shrinks and metabolism decreases
   2. The absorption rate is slower
   3. Circulation throughout the body is less effective
   4. The filtration rates of the kidneys decrease
   5. The half life of the medication increases
3. Nana turns 61 this September and wants to know which vaccines she should receive when she goes to the doctor for her birthday check up. You advise her to receive which of the following? Select all that apply.
   1. Flu shot
   2. Singles vaccine
   3. Pneumococcal vaccine
   4. HPV vaccine
4. For the normal middle/older adult, which of the following health promotion activities should a patient do most frequently?
   1. Pap smear
   2. PSA
   3. Occult blood
   4. Colonoscopy
5. You have a very complex patient today. Which of the following of her diseases is considered chronic, rather than acute illnesses?
   1. Diabetes
   2. UTI
   3. GI bug
   4. Flu
6. Margaret is diagnosed with Crohn’s disease. Which of the following modifications would not be suitable to manage her condition?
   1. Recognize and respond to symptoms
   2. Use medications effectively
   3. Effective coping strategies
   4. Maintain the same previous lifestyle
7. Linda is actively dying. What clinical manifestations can you expect to see on your patient? Select all that apply.
   1. Blue fingertips and cold hands
   2. Incontinence
   3. Cheyne-Stokes respirations
   4. Improved muscle tone
8. Which of the following nursing interventions would not be appropriate for Linda?
   1. Turn her from supine position to side, and vice versa q2h
   2. Administer Morphine to aide with air hunger
   3. Keep body and peri area clean and dry
   4. Swab inside of mouth with damp mouth swab
9. A 35 year old client does not have a steady job and lives with his parents. Which stage of growth and development would this client be experiencing?
   1. Integrity
   2. Isolation
   3. Stagnation
   4. Despair
10. Based on the second leading cause of death in the US, what secondary prevention would be appropriate for a 55 year old man?
    1. BP screening
    2. Chest x-ray
    3. Carotid ultrasound
    4. Colonoscopy

**Pain**

1. Your patient is dehydrated, is having trouble breathing, and is having abdominal pain. How should you prioritize your nursing care?
   1. Breathing treatment, hydration treatment, and then pain treatment
   2. Pain treatment, hydration treatment, and then breathing treatment
   3. Hydration treatment, breathing treatment, and then pain treatment
2. Which of the following interventions is the nurse responsible for when a client is in pain? Select all that apply.
   1. Assess pain and communicate with other providers
   2. Ensure the initiation of adequate pain relief
   3. Write orders for dependent interventions
   4. Evaluate effectiveness of interventions
3. A 45 year old man is still slightly sedated due to recent appendectomy surgery. Which of the following assessments reveal he is in pain?
   1. Laying in a supine position
   2. Holding arms across stomach
   3. Relaxed facial expression
   4. Statement from his wife: “His pain is a 9/10.”
4. Ron was recently in a car wreck and is paralyzed from the waist-down, so he is unable to feel when you pinch his toe. Which segment of pain transmission is altered?
   1. Transmission to the thalamus and the cerebral cortex
   2. Dorsal horn processing to the CNS
   3. Transmission along the peripheral nerve fibers to the spinal cord
   4. Transmission from your finger to his toe
5. Why does Meagan experience a “high” after a long run?
   1. Use of opioid analgesics
   2. Increased threshold for pain perception
   3. Endogenous opioids like endorphins are released
   4. Inflamed tissues damaged from running release cortisol
6. Gabriel breaks his arm on the playground this summer. Which type of pain does he feel?
   1. Nociceptive
   2. Neuropathic
   3. Chronic
   4. None of the above
7. Nana has diabetes and frequently complains of a stabbing pain in her feet. Which type of pain is she feeling?
   1. Nociceptive
   2. Neuropathic
   3. Phantom
   4. Acute
8. Meagan had horrible cramps all day yesterday, even though she took 1000mg of acetaminophen around the clock. What is the best way to (as her nurse) document this pain?
   1. “8/10 on a scale of 0-10”
   2. “Acute pain on the stomach”
   3. “End-of-dose failure at 1130”
   4. “Breakthrough pain experienced consistently even after OTC administration”
9. Based on a timeline of a patient’s pain scale, which point in time would have been the best time to administer pain medication?
   1. 0/10
   2. 5/10
   3. 10/10
10. Your patient has severe pain that is not helped with any other pain relief treatments. What type of intervention would you suggest to the doctor?
    1. Neuroablitave
    2. Nerve Blocks
    3. Nerve augmentation