

Module 11
FINAL EXAMINATION

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Select the **one** best answer

1. The type of IV fluid appropriate for the patient with ketosis is'
 - a. electrolyte solution
 - b. nutrient solution
 - c. blood volume expander

2. When administering a piggyback IV, you should
 - a. hang the primary IV fluid lower than the piggyback fluid
 - b. hang the piggyback IV fluid lower than the primary IV fluid
 - c. hang the primary IV fluid and the piggyback IV fluid at the same level

3. In choosing an IV administration set for a “keep vein open” rate (30cc/hr), you would use a
 - a. microdrip set
 - b. macrodrip set

4. Prior to starting the IV, the patient asks, “Will it hurt?” Your best response would be
 - a. “No, the IV is a painless treatment.”
 - b. “Starting the IV may be uncomfortable, but it should not be painful once the fluid is infusing.”
 - c. “Yes, IV’s are uncomfortable, but you will get use to the discomfort.”

5. Which of the following should be considered when selecting an IV insertion site?
 - a. the type of solution ordered
 - b. the infusion rate
 - c. the patient’s age
 - d. the condition of the veins
 1. 1 and 2
 2. 1 and 4
 3. 2, 3, and 4
 4. all of the above

6. In performing venipuncture for an IV infusion, it is best to
 - a. start with the larger veins closest to the antecubical space
 - b. start the IV in the patient’s dominant

- c. start with the veins in the hand or lower arm

Calculate the Infusion Rate for each of the following orders (7-10)

7. 2000 ml. in 8 hours with a drip of factor of 20 drops per milliliter
8. 2000 ml. in 24 hours with a drip of factor of 15 drops per milliliter
9. 100 cc in 1 hour with a drip of factor of 60 drops per milliliter
10. 50 cc in 30 minutes with a drip of factor of 10 drops per milliliter
11. Mr. Smith's IV site appears edematous; the skin at the site is pale and cool to touch. He is complaining of pain at the IV site. The IV is infusing more slowly than before. This is most probably
 - a. phlebitis
 - b. infiltration
 - c. reaction to IV antibiotics
12. For the patient in question 11, your most appropriate nursing action would be
 - a. discontinue the IV
 - b. restart the IV in another site
 - c. apply warm moist compresses to the site
 - d. elevate the affected extremity
 - e. all of the above
13. When checking Mrs. Brown's IV site, you note that there is a "red streak" going up her arm above the IV site. The site is warm to touch; she says a loud "ouch" as you touch it. The site also appears slightly edematous. This appears to be
 - a. infiltration
 - b. phlebitis
 - c. reaction to IV antibiotics
14. After you discontinue Mrs. Brown's IV, you would

- a. apply warm moist compresses to the site
 - b. apply an ice pack to the site
15. Mr. Green was admitted to the emergency room 3 hours ago following a motorcycle accident. The physician ordered IV fluids at 500cc/hr X 4 hours to help compensate for blood loss. The patient has received 1500cc IV fluid thus far and is now complaining of a pounding headache, he is short of breath, heart rate is 160. This is most likely
- a. air embolism
 - b. circulatory overload
 - c. pulmonary edema
 - d. speed shock
16. When administering two incompatible medications into the same IV line, you would flush the line before and after the first medication with
- a. Heparin
 - b. D5W
 - c. normal saline
 - d. sterile water

MATCHING

Match the blood product in Column A with its use in Column B.

- | | | | |
|---------|------------------|----|---|
| ___ 17. | whole blood | a. | used to expand blood volume as in hypovolemic shock |
| ___ 18. | packed red cells | b. | used to treat DIC, and hemophilia A |
| ___ 19. | platelets | c. | used to treat massive hemorrhage |
| ___ 20. | plasma | d. | used to treat anemia when increase in blood volume is not needed |
| ___ 21. | albumin | e. | used to treat thrombocytopenia |
| ___ 22. | granulocytes | f. | used to treat patients with severely deficient WBC's |
| ___ 23. | cryoprecipitate | g. | used to replace deficiencies in coagulation factors; for severe liver disease |

24. The most dangerous type of transfusion reaction is
- septic reaction
 - hemolytic reaction
 - febrile reaction
 - allergic reaction
25. Miss Anemic is receiving a transfusion of 250cc packed red cells. After thirty minutes she complains of low back pain, chills, and headache. You check her temperature and find it is 100.6 F. Your next nursing action should be
- notify the physician
 - draw blood work for hemoglobin and culture studies
 - stop the infusion
 - recheck the patient in 15 minutes
26. To help prevent a septic reaction, all blood products should be administered within _____ hours after they are started on the patient
- 2
 - 3
 - 4
 - 6
27. The IV solution that is started on the patient in preparation for a blood transfusion is

- a. D5W
- b. DS LR
- c. normal saline