

Module 18
FINAL EXAMINATION

Matching

Match the term in Column A with the Description in Column B.

Column A

- __ 1. shock
- __ 2. hypovolemic shock
- __ 3. cardiogenic shock
- __ 4. neurogenic shock
- __ 5. septic shock
- __ 6. anaphylaxis

Column B

- a. massive peripheral vasodilatation
- b. results from untreated infections
- c. insufficient blood supply to vital organs
- d. loss of blood or plasma
- e. pump failure
- f. severe allergic reaction

Multiple Choice

Circle the one letter that represents the best answer for each question.

- 7. Your first concern in treating any patient with suspected shock is
 - a. restoring fluid balance
 - b. maintaining a patent airway
 - c. restoring blood pressure
 - d. maintaining body temperature

- 8. Hypovolemic shock can be caused by all of the following **except**
 - a. loss of blood
 - b. loss of plasma
 - c. prolonged hypoventilation
 - d. prolonged vomiting
 - e. prolonged diarrhea

- 9. The major organisms causing septic shock are
 - a. viruses
 - b. gram negative
 - c. gram positive
 - d. bacteria

10. Mrs. Sitton has just received spinal anesthesia for a hemorrhoidectomy. Her blood pressure has dropped to 60/40. She is most likely developing
 - a. anaphylaxis
 - b. hypovolemic shock
 - c. neurogenic shock
 - d. septic shock

11. Mr. Phillips has been brought into the emergency room with profuse bleeding from multiple lacerations he sustained in an auto accident. He is pale and his skin feels cool and clammy; blood pressure is 70/30, pulse is 130, weak and thready. He could be developing
 - a. hypovolemic shock
 - b. septic shock
 - c. neurogenic shock
 - d. anaphylaxis

12. You have ascertained that Mr. Phillips is breathing satisfactorily. Your next action should be to
 - a. raise his feet and legs
 - b. attempt to control the bleeding
 - c. maintain his body temperature
 - d. observe for signs of cardiogenic shock

13. The best position for treatment of Mr. Phillips is
 - a. supine with head elevated 10-12 inches
 - b. semi-Fowler's
 - c. Trendelenburg
 - d. supine with legs elevated 10-12 inches

14. Mr. Pace has had a massive heart attack. His blood pressure is 70/40, pulse is 120 and irregular, and his respirations are 40 and shallow. He is most likely experiencing
 - a. hypovolemic shock
 - b. cardiogenic shock
 - c. neurogenic shock
 - d. anaphylaxis

15. In neurogenic shock, the mechanism causing marked hypotension is

- a. inadequate pumping action of the heart
 - b. severe systemic infection
 - c. inadequate circulating blood volume
 - d. massive peripheral vasodilatation
16. For the patient in neurogenic shock, you would expect to find
- a. cool, clammy skin
 - b. warm, flushed skin
 - c. bradycardia
 - d. hypertension
17. In assessing the patient with cardiogenic shock, it is important to monitor respiratory status because he/she is at risk for developing
- a. pneumonia
 - b. pulmonary edema
 - c. complete airway obstruction
 - d. pneumothorax
18. Johnny was climbing a tree and bumped a hornet's nest. Consequently, he was stung multiple times by the angry hornets. If Johnny experiences an **anaphylactic** reaction to the stings, you would likely observe
- a. pale, cool and clammy skin
 - b. elevated body temperature
 - c. increased blood pressure
 - d. facial edema
19. The anaphylactic reaction can progress to cause complete airway obstruction. This is often due to
- a. laryngeal edema
 - b. depression of respiratory center in the brain
 - c. decreased blood pressure
 - d. bronchial dilatation
20. As you are preparing to administer IV penicillin, the patient says she thinks she might be allergic to penicillin. Your most appropriate action would be to
- a. give the medication and monitor the patient closely for signs of allergic reaction

- b. hold the medication until the physician makes rounds
- c. call the pharmacy and request an alternative medication
- d. hold the medication and notify the physician