

Module 24
FINAL EXAMINATION

Multiple Choice

For each of the following questions, circle the one letter that indicates the best response.

1. To facilitate passage of the NG tube, the patient should be positioned
 - a. in low-Fowler's position
 - b. flat in bed
 - c. in high-Fowler's position
 - d. on the left side

2. To determine the proper distance to insert the NG tube, you should measure
 - a. from the nose to the umbilicus
 - b. from the nose to the ear lobe to the xiphoid process
 - c. from the ear lobe to the nose to the umbilicus

3. When passing the tube through the nares to the oropharynx, have the patient's head
 - a. in extension
 - b. in flexion

4. During nasogastric intubation, the tube should be passed
 - a. backward along the floor of the nasal passage, toward the ear
 - b. backward and up the nose
 - c. along the nasal septum toward the opposite ear

5. During nasogastric tube insertion, the patient begins to gag and the tube is not advancing appropriately. You would
 - a. remove the nasogastric tube and try again
 - b. place the tube in ice to stiffen it
 - c. inspect the patient's throat for coiling of the tube
 - d. tell the patient this is normal with tube insertion

6. Mr. Jones is 48 hours postop following gastric resection. His nasogastric tube was pulled out accidental when he was trying to get out of bed. Your best nursing action would be

- a. reinsert the nasogastric tube and caution Mr. Jones to be more careful
 - b. leave the tube out and monitor his abdominal distention
 - c. notify the physician
 - d. insert a larger nasogastric tube and tape it more securely
7. Mr. Jones' nasogastric tube is attached to low constant suction. The tube does not appear to be draining. You should first
 - a. irrigate the tube with 20cc normal saline
 - b. remove the tube and insert a larger one
 - c. order a new suction set-up
 - d. increase the suction to high
8. To prevent skin breakdown of the patient's nares while the tube is in place, nursing care should include
 - a. rotating the tube 180 degrees daily
 - b. cleaning the site daily with soap and water
 - c. applying emollient cream to the nares
 - d. using Betadine to remove crust around the tube
9. For the patient receiving nasogastric tube feedings, nasogastric tube placement should be checked
 - a. before administering each intermittent tube feeding
 - b. once a day for continuous feedings
 - c. only after the tube is inserted
 - d. if the patient develops nausea with feedings
10. When checking tube placement prior to feeding, you find that the tube does not appear to be in stomach. Your next action would be to
 - a. remove the tube and insert another
 - b. check tube placement by another method
 - c. call the physician
 - d. give the feeding slowly
11. Water is instilled through the nasogastric tube prior to feeding of formula to
 - a. remove all the air from the tube
 - b. to insure patency of the tube
 - c. to test the patient's response
 - d. to check to see if the tube is in the lungs

12. While administering an intermittent tube feeding of 250cc formula, the patient begins to complain of abdominal cramping. You would
- tell the patient this is a normal response and continue the feeding
 - pinch the tubing momentarily, then slowly resume the feeding
 - reposition the patient on his right side
 - administer medication to increase gastrointestinal motility
13. During tube feeding, it is best for the patient to be positioned
- supine
 - sitting up in bed or in a chair
 - semi-Fowler's
 - on the right side
14. Following tube feedings the patient's head should be elevated at least 30 degrees to prevent
- indigestion
 - aspiration
 - gas
 - distention
15. The best time to administer medication through a nasogastric tube is
- before the feeding is started
 - while the feeding is infusing
 - after the feeding is finish
16. Clamping the nasogastric tube promptly when the feeding has infused helps to prevent
- nausea
 - distention
 - indigestion
 - aspiration

Matching

For the following, mate the potential complication of tube insertion in Column A with the appropriate nursing interventions in Column B.

Column A

____ 17. Improper tube placement

____ 18. No change in abdominal
distention after tube insertion

____ 19. Obstruction of nares

____ 20. Traumatization of mucous

Column B

a. - Do not force tube
- Use sterile technique
- Lubricate and inspect
the tube before
insertion

b. - Use at least two
different checks for
proper tube
positioning
- Measure client with
tube

c. - Have client clear
nostril without tube
- Put in a tube with a
smaller diameter

d. - Recheck tube
placement
- Move tube to
determine if it is
against the lining