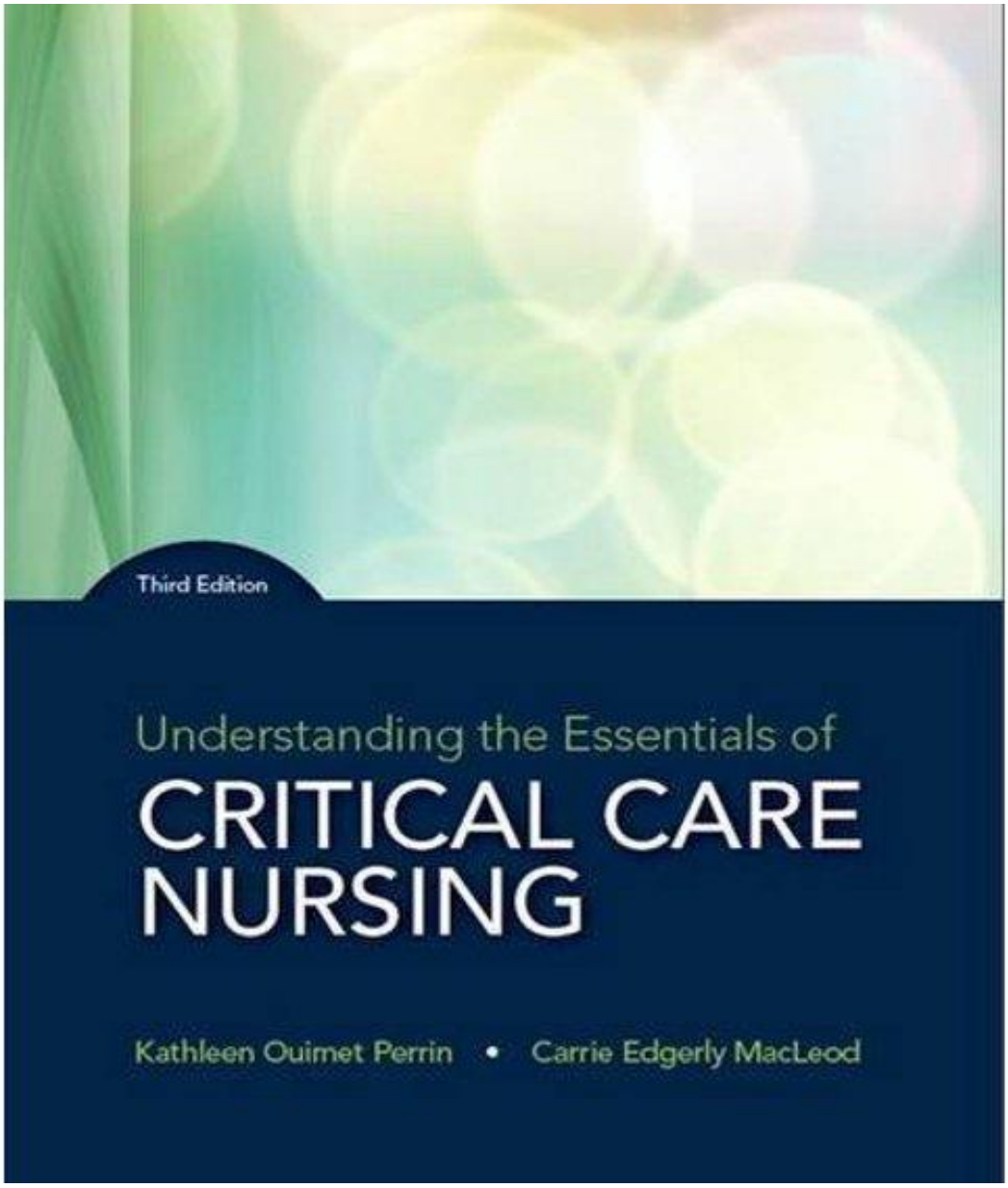
TEST BANK


Third Edition
Understanding the Essentials of
CRITICAL CARE
NURSING
Kathleen Ouimet Perrin • Carrie Edgerly MacLeod

TEST BANK FOR UNDERSTANDING THE ESSENTIALS OF CRITICAL CARE NURSING 3RD EDITION BY KATHLEEN PERRIN, CARRIE MACLEOD

TABLE OF CONTENT

Perrin: Understanding the Essentials of Critical Care Nursing
Chapter 1: What is Critical Care?
MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the quest

1) Identify who of the following patients suffers from critical illness. A patient:
A) With chronic airflow limitation whose VS are: BP 110/72, P 110, R 16.
B) With acute bronchospasm and whose VS are: BP 100/60, P 124, R 32.
C) Who was involved in a motor vehicle accident whose VS are: BP 124/74, P 74, R 18.
D) On chronic dialysis with no urine output and whose VS are: BP 98/50, P 108, R 12.

Answer: B

Explanation: A) Acute bronchospasm can present a life-threatening situation, which can jeopardize a patient's survival. #1, #3, and #4 are examples of less-threatening situations.
Nursing Process: Assessment
Cognitive Level: Analysis
Category of Need: Physiological Integrity–Physiological Adaptation

B) Acute bronchospasm can present a life-threatening situation, which can jeopardize a patient's survival. #1, #3, and #4 are examples of less-threatening situations.
Nursing Process: Assessment
Cognitive Level: Analysis
Category of Need: Physiological Integrity–Physiological Adaptation

C) Acute bronchospasm can present a life-threatening situation, which can jeopardize a patient's survival. #1, #3, and #4 are examples of less-threatening situations.
Nursing Process: Assessment
Cognitive Level: Analysis
Category of Need: Physiological Integrity–Physiological Adaptation

D) Acute bronchospasm can present a life-threatening situation, which can jeopardize a patient's survival. #1, #3, and #4 are examples of less-threatening situations.
Nursing Process: Assessment
Cognitive Level: Analysis
Category of Need: Physiological Integrity–Physiological Adaptation

2) Of the following patients, who should be cared for in a critical care unit? A patient: (Select all that apply.)
A) With an acetaminophen overdose
B) Suffering from acute mental illness
C) With chronic renal failure
D) With acute decompensated heart failure

Answer: A, D

Explanation: A) (Note: This requires multiple responses to be correct.)
Critical care units are considered units for caring for patients with specific organ system failure. Although the organ failing in #4 is obvious, patients with acetaminophen overdose often suffer liver failure as a consequence. #2 and #3 present patient concerns of a noncritical nature.
Nursing Process: Evaluation
Cognitive Level: Analysis
Category of Need: Physiological Integrity–Physiological Adaptation

B) (Note: This requires multiple responses to be correct.)
Critical care units are considered units for caring for patients with specific organ system failure. Although the organ failing in #4 is obvious, patients with acetaminophen overdose often suffer liver failure as a consequence. #2 and #3 present patient concerns of a noncritical nature.
Nursing Process: Evaluation
Cognitive Level: Analysis
Category of Need: Physiological Integrity–Physiological Adaptation

C) (Note: This requires multiple responses to be correct.)
Critical care units are considered units for caring for patients with specific organ system failure. Although the organ failing in #4 is obvious, patients with acetaminophen overdose often suffer liver failure as a consequence. #2 and #3 present patient concerns of a noncritical nature.
Nursing Process: Evaluation
Cognitive Level: Analysis
Category of Need: Physiological Integrity–Physiological Adaptation

D) (Note: This requires multiple responses to be correct.)
Critical care units are considered units for caring for patients with specific organ system failure. Although the organ failing in #4 is obvious, patients with acetaminophen overdose often suffer liver failure as a consequence. #2 and #3 present patient concerns of a noncritical nature.
Nursing Process: Evaluation
Cognitive Level: Analysis
Category of Need: Physiological Integrity–Physiological Adaptation

3) A hospital in a small rural town would be able to provide which level of care in the critical care unit?
A) Level I
B) Level II
C) Level III
D) It is unlikely that the hospital would have a critical care unit

Answer: C

Explanation: A) #1 and #2 describe more advanced and inclusive critical care abilities; #4 is not likely a
all because most hospitals have some critical care areas.
Nursing Process: Evaluation
Cognitive Level: Application
Category of Need: Safe, Effective Care Environment–Management of Care
B) #1 and #2 describe more advanced and inclusive critical care abilities; #4 is not likely a
all because most hospitals have some critical care areas.
Nursing Process: Evaluation
Cognitive Level: Application
Category of Need: Safe, Effective Care Environment–Management of Care
C) #1 and #2 describe more advanced and inclusive critical care abilities; #4 is not likely a
all because most hospitals have some critical care areas.
Nursing Process: Evaluation
Cognitive Level: Application
Category of Need: Safe, Effective Care Environment–Management of Care
D) #1 and #2 describe more advanced and inclusive critical care abilities; #4 is not likely a
all because most hospitals have some critical care areas.
Nursing Process: Evaluation
Cognitive Level: Application
Category of Need: Safe, Effective Care Environment–Management of Care

4) A nurse employed in an "open" ICU would most likely be working with a:
A) Multidisciplinary team with physicians who are also responsible for patients on other units.
B) Multidisciplinary team that includes a physician employed by the hospital.
C) Physician in charge of patient care who is a specialist in critical care.
D) Primary care physician who must consult a critical care specialist.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) #2, #3, and #4 refer to "closed" ICUs.
Nursing Process: Evaluation
Cognitive Level: Analysis
Category of Need: Safe, Effective Care Environment–Management of Care
B) #2, #3, and #4 refer to "closed" ICUs.
Nursing Process: Evaluation
Cognitive Level: Analysis
Category of Need: Safe, Effective Care Environment–Management of Care
C) #2, #3, and #4 refer to "closed" ICUs.
Nursing Process: Evaluation
Cognitive Level: Analysis
Category of Need: Safe, Effective Care Environment–Management of Care
D) #2, #3, and #4 refer to "closed" ICUs.
Nursing Process: Evaluation
Cognitive Level: Analysis
Category of Need: Safe, Effective Care Environment–Management of Care

5) According to the Institute of Medicine, technology increases the likelihood of errors in critical care units when:
A) It relies heavily on human decision-making.
B) Devices are programmed to function without double checks.
C) It makes the workload seem overwhelming to health care providers.
D) There is uniform equipment throughout each facility.

Answer: B

Explanation: A) #1, #3, and #4 have not been identified to increase the likelihood of errors in the critical care unit.
Nursing Process: Evaluation
Cognitive Level: Comprehension
Category of Need: Safe, Effective Care Environment–Management of Care

B) #1, #3, and #4 have not been identified to increase the likelihood of errors in the critical care unit.
Nursing Process: Evaluation
Cognitive Level: Comprehension
Category of Need: Safe, Effective Care Environment–Management of Care

C) #1, #3, and #4 have not been identified to increase the likelihood of errors in the critical care unit.
Nursing Process: Evaluation
Cognitive Level: Comprehension
Category of Need: Safe, Effective Care Environment–Management of Care

D) #1, #3, and #4 have not been identified to increase the likelihood of errors in the critical care unit.
Nursing Process: Evaluation
Cognitive Level: Comprehension
Category of Need: Safe, Effective Care Environment–Management of Care

6) Which of the following is a common example of installing forcing functions or system level firewalls in order to prevent errors?
A) Prior to administration of insulin, two nurses check the dose.
B) Prior to obtaining a medication, height, weight and allergies are recorded.
C) All medications are checked by two nurses prior to administration.
D) Undiluted potassium chloride is not available on critical care units.

Answer: D

Explanation: A) #1 and #3 are examples of avoiding reliance on vigilance; #2 is an example of utilizing constraints.
Nursing Process: Evaluation
Cognitive Level: Application
Category of Need: Physiological Integrity–Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

B) #1 and #3 are examples of avoiding reliance on vigilance; #2 is an example of utilizing constraints.
Nursing Process: Evaluation
Cognitive Level: Application
Category of Need: Physiological Integrity–Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

C) #1 and #3 are examples of avoiding reliance on vigilance; #2 is an example of utilizing constraints.
Nursing Process: Evaluation
Cognitive Level: Application
Category of Need: Physiological Integrity–Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

D) #1 and #3 are examples of avoiding reliance on vigilance; #2 is an example of utilizing constraints.
Nursing Process: Evaluation
Cognitive Level: Application
Category of Need: Physiological Integrity–Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies