



**Emergency Nursing**  
**1<sup>st</sup> year – 2<sup>nd</sup> semester**  
**Final Exam**

**Date: 22/5/2017**

**Time: 3 hrs**

**Page Number:11**

**Total Marks 80**

**Part I: Multiple choice questions:**

**A-Read the following statement and circle the right answer:**

**(One mark for the right answer: 52 Marks)**

**1. which of the following is an injury best defined as A sprain?**

- a. Muscle fibers those are stretched and torn
- b. A violent muscle spasm that tears away a small piece of bone
- c. Complete displacement of bone ends from their normal position
- d. Partial or complete tearing of the ligaments of the joint capsule

**2. Factors that impair wound healing include:**

- a. Malnutrition and immobility.
- b. Vomiting and coughing.
- c. Psychological condition.
- d. Abdominal distention.

**3. Wound fails to heal properly and layers of skin may separate are titled:**

- a. Dehiscence
- b. Evisceration
- c. Cellulitis
- d. Gunshot wound

**4. Full thickness of the skin is damage as loss of a fingertip is titled:**

- a. Dehiscence
- b. Evisceration
- c. Puncture wound
- d. Avulsion wound

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5. All the following are signs and symptoms of abdominal penetrating trauma except:

- a. Loss of all or part of the function of organs
- b. Sympathetic stress response
- c. Bleeding and blood clots
- d. Irritation intestinal fluid

6. All the following are signs and symptoms of abdominal blunt trauma except:

- a. Sympathetic stress response
- b. Damage organs and pain
- c. Rigidity of abdominal wall
- d. Irritation intestinal fluid

7. A victim has lost a lot of blood through a deep cut in his leg. He is breathing fast, seems pale and restless. He is probably...

- a. Having a stroke.      b. Having a heart attack.
- b. In shock.              c. Choking.

8. Fracture includes the following complications except:

- a. Fat embolism syndrome
- b. Acute compartment syndrome
- c. Delayed union and malunion
- d. polyphagia and poly urea

9. Factors that inhibit fracture healing include the following except:

- a. Extensive local trauma
- b. Abdominal distention.
- c. Inadequate immobilization
- d. Metabolic bone disease

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**10. Duration of keeping the airway open, look, listen and feel for breathing in CPR are:**

- a. Within 10 seconds
- b. Within 10 minute
- c. Every 2 minutes
- d. Every 2 seconds

**11. In CPR, cardiac massage repeat at a rate..... times / minute**

- a. 100 to 120 times / minute
- b. 60 to 90 times/ minute
- c. Less than 100 times /minute
- d. More 120 times/ minute

**12. During CPR, remove any visible obstruction from the patient's mouth by:**

- a. Finger sweep
- b. Chest thrusts
- c. Abdominal thrusts
- d. Jaw-thrust maneuver

**13. After blow the first breathing in CPR you must be:**

- a. Take your mouth away from the victim and watch for his chest to fall.
- b. Take another deep breath and repeat the cycle all over again.
- c. Continues breathing without movement your mouth away from the victim.
- d. Come to an end chest compression and repeat the cycle again.

**14. During CPR, rescuer should do all of them except:**

- a. Allow full chest wall recoil after each compression.
- b. Compress to depth of at least 2 inches and not greater than 6 cm.
- c. Losing contact between the hand and sternum.
- d. Interrupt compressions not more 10 seconds.

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**15. Throughout CPR, rescuer should do all of them except:**

- a. Position yourself vertically on the patient's chest and your arms straight
- b. Release the pressure without losing contact between the hand and sternum
- c. Compression and release should take an unchanged amount of time
- d. Apply pressure over the upper abdomen or bottom tip of the sternum.

**16. Implement CPR in all of the following except:**

- a. Loss of consciousness
- b. Feeling no pulse
- c. No breathing
- d. Constricted fixed pupil

**17. Which of the following is not one of the factors that determine the type of TBI?**

- a. Genetic variations
- b. Nature of the external force.
- c. Motivation of the patient
- d. Strength of the force

**18. What tissue attaches muscle to bone?**

- a. Tendon
- b. Joint
- c. Ligament
- d. Muscle fiber

**19. For sprain (Grade I) the minimum to maximum recovery times below is correct .....**

- a. 2 to 8 weeks.
- b. 2 to 6 weeks.
- c. 3 to 8 weeks.
- d. 3 to 6 weeks.

**20. How many cervical vertebrae are in the human spine?**

- a. Four
  - b. Five
  - c. Six
  - d. Seven
- ↓

**21. A client has a cervical spine injury at the level of C5. Which of the following conditions would the nurse anticipate during the acute phase?**

- a. Absent corneal reflex
- b. Decerebrate posturing
- c. Movement only the right or left half of the body
- d. Need for mechanical ventilation

**22. Injury to the head and neck may indicate injury in the.....**

- a. Thoracic spine
- b. Lumbar spine
- c. Cervical spine
- d. Sacral spine

**23. Steps performed during the primary assessment in emergency include:**

- a. Apply a cervical collar independent of spinal stabilization
- b. Administer medications to prevent further paralysis
- c. Perform a rapid rollout independent of manual spinal stabilization
- d. Proper manual spinal stabilization followed by mechanical immobilization

**24. You take a blow to the eyeball, but there's no bleeding or pain. You should**

- a. Go to the emergency room
- b. Ignore it and be glad you're OK
- c. Rinse it and apply an ointment
- d. Put dressing on it.

**25. Dressing and bandages are used to....**

- a. Increase the victim's pain.
- b. Reduce internal bleeding.
- c. Help control bleeding and prevent infection.
- d. Make it easier to take the victim to the hospital.

**26. If you get a chemical burn on your eye, what is the minimum amount of time you should wash your eyes with emergency eyewash?**

- a. 5 minutes
- b. 10 minutes
- c. 15 minutes
- d. 30 minutes



**27. The client arrives in the emergency room after sustaining a chemical eye injury from a splash of battery acid. The initial nursing action is to.....**

- a. Begin visual acuity testing
- b. Irrigate the eye with water
- c. Swab the eye with antibiotic ointment
- d. Cover the eye with a pressure patch

**28. A triage nurse determines that a patient with dyspnea and dehydration is not in a life-threatening situation. The triage category that the nurse would choose is:**

- a. emergent.
- b. urgent.
- c. immediate.
- d. delayed.

**29. In an industrial explosion the nurse uses "field triage" to categorize victims for treatment. A patient in need of emergent care would be tagged using the color:**

- a. blue.
- b. green.
- c. red.
- d. yellow.

**30. The first priority in treating any patient in the emergency department is:**

- a. controlling hemorrhage.
- b. establishing an airway.
- c. restoring cardiac output.
- d. obtaining consent for treatment.

**31. In case of blunt abdominal trauma from a motor vehicle crash. The nurse assesses the patient with the knowledge that the most frequently injured abdominal organ is the:**

- a. duodenum.
- b. large bowel.
- c. liver.
- d. pancreas

**32. Indicators of hypovolemic shock associated with internal bleeding include all of the following except:**

- a. bradycardia.
- b. cool, moist skin
- c. hypotension.
- d. thirst.

33. A \_\_\_\_\_ results when an injury allows air to enter through a hole in the chest wall which causing lung collapse.

- a. Tension pneumothorax
- b. Hemothorax
- c. Hemopneumothorax
- d. Pneumothorax

34- A hemothorax results from blood collecting in the pleural space from:

- A. A bleeding rib cage.
- B. A bleeding lung.
- C. A bleeding great vessel.
- D. All of the above

35- On inhalation, all of the following occur, except:

- a. The intercostal muscles contract, elevating the rib cage
- b. The diaphragm contracts.
- c. The pressure inside the chest increases.
- d. Air enters through the nose and mouth

36. In what is called a paradoxical movement, the detached portion of the chest wall:

- A. Moves opposite of normal.
- B. Moves out instead of in during inhalation.
- C. Moves in instead of out during expiration.
- D. All of the above.

37. Which of the following is an indication of Spinal Shock?

- a. Hyperthermia.
- b. Tachycardia.
- c. Hypertension.
- d. Vasodilation.

38. To care for a victim with a sucking chest wound, you would?

- a. Cover the wound completely with a sterile gauze pad.
- b. Cover the wound with a dressing that doesn't allow air to pass through.
- c. Apply ice pack to the wound and cover the wound slightly.
- d. Both a and c

39. A boy is shot with an arrow through the chest and out the back, what would be the best course of action?

- a. Remove the arrow and apply sterile gauze to the wound.
- b. Do not remove the arrow and place dressing around the arrow.
- c. Do not remove the arrow and detach the part out the back.
- d. Remove the arrow, wash the area, and bandage with sterile gauze.

40- A flail segment occurs when:

- a. Initiated by paradoxical motion.
- b. fracture of more ribs in two places.
- c. Only from bullet or knife wounds.
- d. After occurrences of a pneumothorax.

41. When a patient presents with jugular venous distension, respiratory distress, and hypotension following a closed chest injury, suspect:

- a. Rib fractures.
- b. A sucking chest wound.
- c. Subcutaneous emphysema.
- d. A tension pneumothorax.

42. All of the following are signs and symptoms of major chest trauma *except*

- a. Hemoptysis.
- b. Cyanosis.
- c. Paradoxical movement.
- d. Bradycardia.

43. Which of the following should be suspected as a potential cause of syncope?

- a. Vagal stimulation
- b. Hypovolemia
- c. Cardiac dysrhythmia
- d. All of the above

44. Goals of emergency management primarily:

- a. Stabilize condition
- b. Stop longer threaten
- c. Restore patient to wellbeing
- d. Effective advanced life support

**B-Situation: Questions 34 to 40 related to this situation: (45-52)**

Amal is 55 years old. She admitted to emergency hospital after falling from high with hypotension 90/60 mmhg, abdominal pain, tenderness, rigidity, hematuria, and protrusion of intestine from abdominal wall, and also pain in left shoulder. After 3 hours of admission, she suddenly suffer from headache, vomiting three times, numbness of arm and leg of right side, bleeding and cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) from ear, confusion then apnea, pulse rate 30 b/m and loss of consciousness

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45. Patient on admission her diagnosis is:

- a. Shock
- b. Renal failure
- c. Blunt trauma
- d. Appendicitis

46. Signs and symptoms after 3 hours of admission indicate that patient have

- a. Stroke
- b. Head trauma
- c. Diabetic ketoacidosis
- d. Meningitis

47. The first emergency care of this patient is

- a. Replace eviscerated organs in the abdomen
- b. Begin rescue breathing and CPR
- c. Stabilize the head and neck
- d. Apply direct pressure to any external bleeding wounds

48. The first option to open the airway in this patient by:

- a. Air way insertion
- b. Head tilt- chin lift
- c. Jaw thrust
- d. Chest thrust

49. Patient need to.....

- a. Breathing at a rate of 12 cycle /minute
- b. Check the carotid pulse for not more than 10 second
- c. Cardiac compression 100 to 120 times a minute
- d. Breathing at a rate of 12 cycle /minute and check pulse every 2 minutes

50. The nurse must do all of them for intestinal protrusion except.....

- a. Keep the patient NPO.
- b. Attempt to replace eviscerated organs in the abdomen.
- c. Cover eviscerated organs soaked sterile dressing with a saline
- d. Exploratory laparotomy

51. Pain in the left shoulder indicated to

- a. Bleeding from a ruptured spleen
- b. Laceration of the liver
- c. Appendicitis
- d. Stomach ulcer

52. Patient diagnosis by all of the following except:

- a. MIR
- b. Abdominal US and CT scan
- c. Assess for serial amylase and hematocrit levels.
- d. Skull x-rays, CT, MRI

**Part II- Matching questions**

**(4marks)**

**1- Match the term listed in column (A) with its meaning in column (B)**

A	Answer	B
1- Nephrectomy		a-.....Surgical procedure where two parts of the bowel are joined together.
2- Laparotomy		b-..... removal of a kidney.
3- Anastomosis		c-.....for penetrating trauma and blunt trauma in case of peritoneal stimulation: shock; bowel sounds are not audible

**2- Match the term listed in column (A) with its meaning in column (B)**

A	Answer	B
1. Air trapped in the thoracic cavity under pressure.		A. Traumatic Asphyxia
2. Sudden compression of the thoracic cavity.		B. Flail Segment
3. Collapsed lung		C. Sucking Chest Wound
4. An open chest wound that permits air entry.		D. Pneumothorax
5. Condition created by the fracture of two or more ribs in two or more places.		H. Tension Pneumothorax

**Part III: True and falls questions**

**(10marks)**

**Read the following statement carefully then circle litter (T) if its true and litter (F) if it is falls.**

1- When carbon monoxide is inhaled, it enters the bloodstream and binds with oxygen.	T	F
2- Corrosive poisons Include alkaline and acid agents that can cause tissue destruction after coming in contact with mucous membranes.	T	F
3- When apply tourniquet to control external bleeding place the tourniquet touching the wound edges.	T	F
4- When correct pressure point is done numbness will be felt on injured area.	T	F
5- When apply pressure to control external bleeding if the dressing soaked remove it and apply another dressing.	T	F
6- The average adult body contains 5 to 6 liters of blood.	T	F
7- Veins conduct blood back to the heart.	T	F

8- If patient is suspected of having internal bleeding he should be kept quiet and treated for shock	T	F
9- Fractures of the first three ribs are rare but can result in a high mortality rate.	T	F
10- Jugular venous distension is an early sign of a tension pneumothorax.	T	F

**Part IV: Short Essay questions: (14marks)**

**1- Mention four (4) Signs and symptoms before fainting**

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....

**2- List how to prevent fainting**

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....

**3- List two(2) common nursing diagnosis for patient with abdominal trauma**

- 1.....
- 2.....

**4- Write four(4) principles of emergency management**

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....

Good Luck

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