

Ati med surg 2 final exam (test bank) With Correct Answers!!

MI interventions - <<<ANSWER>>>MONAVOMIT

- morphine**
- oxygen**
- nitrates**
- aspirin**
- vitals**
- oxygen**
- monitor**
- IV access**
- time to decide**

what lab studies are we going to look at for MI -

<<<ANSWER>>>TROPONIN

cardiac enzymes

creatin kinase (released when there is muscle damage)

myoglobin

normal troponin - <<<ANSWER>>>Tropinin I- <0.5

Tropinin T <0.1

manifestations of MI - <<<ANSWER>>>Sudden severe chest pain; may radiate

Nausea, vomiting

Diaphoresis

Dyspnea

***Women may be different: they may just be fatigued or have stomach pain**

patient teaching for ICD - <<<ANSWER>>>Implantable cardiac defibrillator teaching:

- follow up appointments**
- incision care-arm restrictions (don't lift anything above the head or anything heavy)**
- sexual activity (wait a week and see how you feel)**
- driving (don't drive for 2 weeks)**
- avoid direct blows (ex. turn back to the shower water)**
- avoid large magnets, MRI-air travel (must be wanded)**
- avoid antitheft devices**
- what to do if ICD fires**
- medic alert ID**
- ICD id card**
- caregivers should learn CPR**

what are the signs of TB - <<<ANSWER>>>BLOODY SPUTUM

- cough**
- chest pain**
- weight loss**
- fever**
- night sweats**
- dark urine**

Besides TB, when will you also see bloody sputum - <<<ANSWER>>>left sided heart failure

How do we administer eye drops? - <<<ANSWER>>>When administering eye drops, have the patient tilt their head back slightly and use your hand to pull down the lower eyelid. Then, hold the dropper close to the eyes and squeeze the prescribed number of drops in the conjunctival sac. Then close the patient's eye for a minute to make sure the medication does not leave the eye

Explain the Rinne hearing test - <<<ANSWER>>>With the Rinne test, a tuning fork is used and is placed first 2 inches from the ear canal opening and then on the mastoid bone. During the position change, the patient should be able to recognize that the ear canal position is louder

Explain the Weber Test - <<<ANSWER>>>With the Weber test, a tuning fork is used and placed on the forehead of the patient to see if the patient hears the sound equally in both ears.

post op care for craniotomy - <<<ANSWER>>>Goal is detecting cerebral edema, relieving pain, preventing seizures, monitoring ICP and neuro status, intubation, central venous lines,

Monitor: respiratory function, ABGs, VS, LOC, evidence of bleeding or CSF, seizures, fluid status, ineffective perfusion, imbalanced body temp, impaired gas exchange, altered sensory perception, body image, aphasia (communication), skin integrity, physical mobility.

mild-moderate injury on the GCS is what range - <<<ANSWER>>>9-15

major injury on GCS is what range - <<<ANSWER>>>3-8

**what is the treatment for sinus tachycardia? - <<<ANSWER>>>- guided by cause (treat pain)
-vagal maneuver
-B-adrenergic blockers**

what is the treatment for PAC - <<<ANSWER>>>-monitor for more serious dysrhythmias, withhold sources of stimulation, beta blockers

**what is the treatment for PVC - <<<ANSWER>>>correct cause
antidysrhythmics (amiodarone, digoxin)**

**treatment of asystole - <<<ANSWER>>>CPR and ACLS measures;
epinephrine and/or vasopressin intubation**

treatment for pulseless ventricular fibrillation -
<<<ANSWER>>>defibrillation

treatment for v tach - <<<ANSWER>>>with pulse: antidysrhythmics or cardioversion
pulseless: CPR and rapid defibrillation

what do we do for symptomatic bradycardia - <<<ANSWER>>>give atropine!

we can also pace them.

can also give dopamine or epi as a drip.

how do we avoid an adrenal crisis if the patient is on corticosteroids? -
<<<ANSWER>>>gradually taper down the dose do not just abruptly stop

what is Hodgkins lymphoma - <<<ANSWER>>>-relatively rare malignancy cancer of the lymph nodes
-manifests as a painless lymph node enlargement; pruritis; B symptoms, severe pain when drinking alcohol,
-treatment is determined by stage of disease

patient teaching for Hodgkins lymphoma - <<<ANSWER>>>-use gentle no irritating products on skin
-understand treatment options (chemo radiation, immunotherapy, stem cell transplant)
-lymph node biopsy will be needed to confirm diagnosis
-neutropenic precautions

what are the signs and symptoms of Diabetes insipidus? -
<<<ANSWER>>>-severe thirst
-peeing a lot
-getting up to pee at night a lot
-pale, colorless urine
-low urine concentration
-dehydration