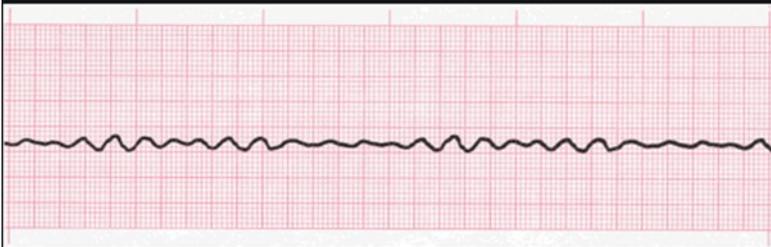


Code Quiz

1. The nurse is working in the emergency department when a 71-year-old man arrives with complaints of chest pain. He is connected to the cardiac monitor and an IV is inserted into his right arm. The patient abruptly loses consciousness. The nurse is not sure if he/she feels a pulse or not. The cardiac monitor shows this rhythm. What should the nurse do next?



- A. Ask another nurse to double check the pulse
- B. Defibrillate at 200 joules, or manufacturer guidelines
- C. Ventilate using a bag valve mask
- D. Change the EKG monitoring patches

2. You are caring for an 82-year-old post op patient in the intensive care unit when suddenly the patient begins sweating and clutching his chest and then becomes unresponsive. The monitor shows this rhythm. What is your next step?



- A. Administer 1 mg epinephrine IV
- B. Check the patient's respirations and pulse
- C. Defibrillate at 200 joules
- D. Ventilate using a Bag valve mask

3. You are caring for a patient on the medical surgical unit. As you and the unlicensed assistant (UAP) begin to ambulate the patient the patient collapses to the floor. On assessment you notice the patient does not appear to be breathing and you cannot feel a pulse. You send the nurse aid to call for help. What should you do next?

- A. Do nothing until the code team arrives
- B. Open the airway, deliver 4 breaths and wait for the AED
- C. Deliver 2 breaths followed by 15 compressions
- D. Start compressions at least 100 per minute but not more than 120 per minute

4. You have been assigned to care for an adult patient who has just arrived to the emergency department with complaints of abdominal pain. As you walk in the room you notice sinus bradycardia on the monitor. What is your next action?

- A. Immediately begin chest compressions
- B. Call for the code team
- C. Check the patient's LOC and vital signs
- D. Administer atropine

5. The nurse responds to a call for help from the emergency department waiting room. An adult is lying on the floor. List the order in which the nurse should carry out the following actions.

- A. Perform chin left or jaw thrust maneuver (5)

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- B. Establish unresponsiveness (1)
- C. Initiate cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) (4)
- D. Call for help and activate the code team (3)
- E. Check the pulse (2)

B, E, D, C, A

6. The nurse is caring for a patient who is on the cardiac monitor because of complaints of **syncope, dizziness, and intermittent episodes of palpitations**. The cardiac monitor shows the following:



What should the nurse do first?

- A. Call the Rapid Response Team
- B. **Obtain the crash cart**
- C. Assess the client and take vital signs
- D. Check the placement of the EKG patches

7. You are caring for a patient in the Intensive Care Unit. The patient is complaining of **chest pain and is diaphoretic, then suddenly becomes unresponsive with no pulse**. You quickly look at the cardiac monitor and see the following rhythm.



The rhythm is which of the following?

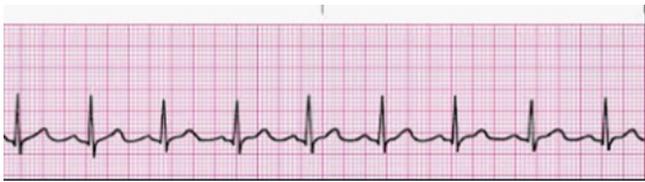
- A. Sinus tachycardia
- B. **Ventricular tachycardia**
- C. Atrial fibrillation
- D. Ventricular fibrillation

7. cont. You should immediately prepare for which of the following?

- A. Application of pacemaker pads and administration of adenosine
- B. Administration of atropine IV followed by a dopamine drip
- C. Administration of lidocaine IV if defibrillation is ineffective
- D. **CPR followed by defibrillation**

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8. An unresponsive patient with no palpable pulse and absent respiration is being administered CPR. The monitor shows the following rhythm. What should the nurse do next?



- A. Administer epinephrine IV
- B. Administer atropine IV
- C. Defibrillate the patient at the correct joules
- D. Continue CPR and call for the family

9. For this following rhythm to be considered symptomatic which of the following signs/symptoms would be present?

- A. The heart rate is slow
- B. The patient has symptoms
- C. The symptoms are due to the heart rate
- D. All of the above are needed for this rhythm to be considered symptomatic



10. List 5 potential causes of pulseless electrical activity (PEA)

Hypoxia, hypovolemia, hypo/hyperkalemia, hypothermia, and drug toxicity
