

## IM7 Simulation Week 2 - Answers

### Titration Lab Quiz

1. Which of the following are true about norepinephrine (Levophed)? Select all that apply
  - a. Norepinephrine may cause dysrhythmias
  - b. Extravasation may cause tissue necrosis
  - c. Norepinephrine dilates the veins and arteries
  - d. Norepinephrine may increase O<sub>2</sub> demand
2. A patient is receiving a continuous propofol infusion. Which of the following should the nurse monitor as a potential adverse effect? Select all that apply
  - a. Respiratory depression
  - b. Hypertension (hypotension a bit more common)
  - c. Elevated triglyceride level
  - d. Acidosis
  - e. Rhabdomyolysis
3. While assessing a patient receiving nicardipine infusion the nurse should expect to find which of the following if the infusion is effective?
  - a. Decreased blood pressure
  - b. Decreased heart rate
  - c. Increased serum calcium level
  - d. Normal respiratory rate

## **Artificial Airway Maintenance Quiz – Watch videos:**

<https://vimeo.com/247984239> 24-hour Oral Care Kit: Instruction for use

<https://youtu.be/R54v1YDrmxM> 405 Providing Trach care

<https://youtu.be/85eraWgiraw> Inline Catheter Suction Technique

**1. What is the purpose of providing oral care to the ventilated patient?**

Prevent Ventilator Associated Pneumonia

**2. If the patient develops respiratory distress or cardiac decompensation during suctioning what should the nurse do?**

Stop suctioning and allow the patient time to reoxygenate

**3. What are 3 potential complications in the patient with an artificial airway on a ventilator?**

Patients with endotracheal tubes should be assessed frequently for complications involving the nose, mouth, pharynx, sinuses, and ears. Nasotracheal tubes can obstruct the Eustachian tube, causing otitis media. Damage to the nasal mucosa may occur from pressure or irritation. Other possible complications include damage to the vocal cords, laryngeal edema, and laryngeal ulcers, caused by traumatic insertion, improper stabilization, and/or unnecessary manipulation of the tube. Laryngeal ulcers occur more frequently with oral intubation than with nasal intubation. This is because it is difficult to anchor the endotracheal tube in the mouth, and an unanchored tube exerts pressure on the posterior rim of the glottis.

**4. If these complications were to arise, what should the nurse do?**

- Damage to mucosa – reposition ETT
  - Unplanned extubation – Use BVM to maintain oxygenation until reintubation can be done
  - Otitis media – assess and notify HCP, antibiotics made be ordered
  - Damage to vocal cords – notify HCP & request Speech Pathology consult and possible consult with ENT specialist
  - Laryngeal ulcers or edema – work with RT to insure proper tube placement and cuff pressure, notify HCP if occurs and possible consult for ENT provider
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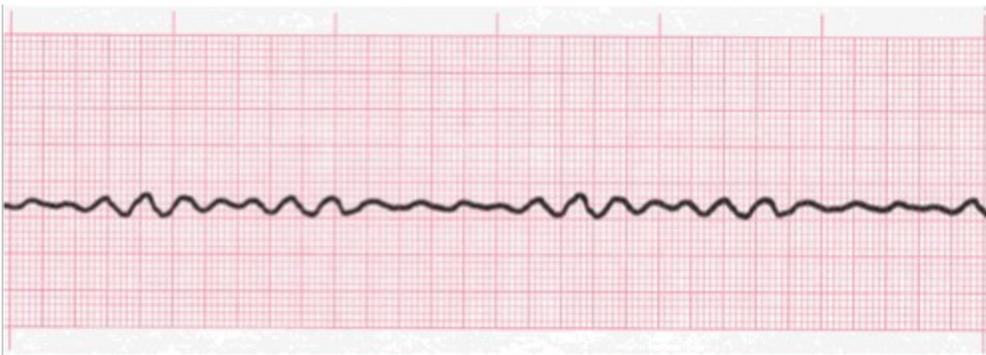
## Code Management Quiz – Watch this video first:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=90q19HTvm28>

1. What should the nurse do right away if she finds a patient in arrest? Select all that apply

- a. Call for help.
- b. Call for defibrillator
- c. START CPR.
- d. Call the primary health care provider

2. Identify the rhythm on the below strip.



**V-FIB**

3. Once a code is called or CPR initiated, what things justify interrupting compressions? Select all that apply

- a. Rhythm or pulse check
- b. Shock
- c. Ventilations
- d. Medication administration

4. What joules setting does the manufacturer recommend as the start for the Biphasic defibrillator?

- a. 50-100
- b. 120-200
- c. 200-300
- d. 300-360