

Philadelphia University

School of Nursing

**Emergency Exam (sample)**

**Date:**

**Time:**

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| **Student’s information** |
|  **Name of Student:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **Registration Number:**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **Course Coordinator:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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| **Questions** | **Number of Questions** | **Actual Marks** | **Obtained Marks** |
| Multiple choices |  |  |  |
| Total  | 1 |  |  |

 **Number of Pages of the Exam** = (7) pages **Obtained Marks** = --------------------------------------------------------------- |

1. **The pain resulting from damage or dysfunction to the nervous system is called:**
2. **Neuropathic pain**
3. Nociceptive pain
4. Somatic pain
5. Visceral pain
6. **The mnemonic OLD CARTS may aid in the verbal appraisal of pain in a concentrated manner. The letter "T" in this mnemonic may be evaluated by answering the following question:**
7. **What have you used to treat the pain?**
8. Can you describe the pain using a word?
9. Where does it hurt?
10. Use a developmentally appropriate scale to rate the severity of the pain .
11. **The visual analog scale was revised some years ago because one face was smiling and one had tears , and the words happy and sad were used , which were thought to be confusing .**
12. True
13. **False**
14. **Is it deliberate action on the side of the caregiver that transmits to a kid the message that they are worthless, imperfect, unloved, undesired, dangerous, or valued only for the purpose of serving the demands of another?**
15. **Psychological abuse**
16. Sexual abuse
17. Physical abuse
18. Neglect
19. **The form of seizure in which the body stiffens with Jurky muscular action affecting the whole body:**
20. **Myoclonic**
21. Petit mal
22. Tonic
23. Atonic
24. **This form of hydrocephalus arises when the flow of CSF inside the ventricular system is unobstructed. The problem develops as a result of insufficient absorption or as a result of an excessive increase in the amount of CSF generated.**
25. **Communicating Hydrocephalus**
26. Non-communication (Obstructive) Hydrocephalus
27. Acquired Hydrocephalus
28. Congenital Hydrocephalus
29. **Crush and gunshot injuries are two types of hard tissue injuries associated with maxillofacial trauma:**
30. True
31. **False**
32. **The most frequent type of soft tissue injuries:**
33. **Laceration**
34. Crush injuries
35. Hematomas
36. Contusion
37. **If rhabdomyolysis is not detected and treated immediately, it might result in the following:**
38. **Acute kidney injury (AKI)**
39. Brain tissue damage
40. Chest emphysema
41. Pneumothorax
42. **In children priapism is frequently associated with:**
43. sickle cell disease
44. leukemia
45. trauma
46. medications
47. toxins
48. **All options are correct.**

**11. The parents bring their 3-year-old son to the emergency department after having found that he has ingested some of his mother's medicine. Which assessment would be of critical importance for this child?**

A**) Assessing mental status and skin moisture and color**

B) Evaluating the effectiveness of the child's breathing

C) Noting the child's pulse rate and quality

D) Auscultating all lung fields for signs of edema

**12. After teaching a group of nursing students about shock in children, the instructor determines that the teaching was successful when the students identify which type of shock as most common?**

A) Septic

B) Cardiogenic

**C) Hypovolemic**

D) Distributive

13. **The nurse is reviewing the laboratory test results of a child with nephrotic syndrome. Which of the following would the nurse least likely expect to find?**

A) Hyperlipidemia

B) Hypoalbuminemia

**C) Decreased blood urea nitrogen (BUN)**

D) Hypoproteinemia

14. **A 15-year-old boy comes to the emergency department accompanied by his parents. The boy reports an abrupt onset of sudden pain on the right side of his scrotum. When asked to rate his pain on a scale of 1 to 10, with 10 being the most severe, the boy states, “It's a 12.” Further assessment reveals a blue-black swelling on the affected side. The nurse suspects testicular torsion and immediately notifies the physician based on the understanding of which of the following?**

**A) The condition is a surgical emergency.**

B) The boy is at risk for sepsis

C) Intravenous antibiotics need to be initiated.

D) Renal failure is imminent.

**15. The nurse is reviewing the medical record of a child diagnosed with septic arthritis. The nurse would expect all of the following EXCEPT:**

A) Elevated neutrophil count

**B) Decreased C-reactive protein level**

C) Joint fluid with increased white blood cells

E) Increased erythrocyte sedimentation rate

**16. A nurse is assessing a child with suspected osteomyelitis. Which finding would help support this suspicion?**

**A) Swelling and point tenderness**

B) Decreased erythrocyte sedimentation rate

C) Coolness of the affected site

D) Increased range of motion

**17. Frostbite, which may result in full-thickness necrosis of the skin, muscle, and bone, as well as gangrene, is classified as follows:**

1. First degree
2. Second degree
3. Third degree
4. **Fourth degree**

**18. Electrical Burns have the most potential to cause urgent life-threatening problems in two systems:**

1. **The cardiovascular system and the nervous system**
2. The nervous system and the genitourinary system
3. The cardiovascular system and the musculoskeletal system
4. All systems are affected the same

19. **Diagnosis of schizophrenia in young children can be a challenge because of the difficulty in differentiating an actual hallucination from an active imagination**

1. **True**
2. False

**20. One of the followings is not appropriate intervention for a child with depression disorder :**

1. **Ask indirect questions about suicidal ideation.**
2. Perform a complete physical examination.
3. Consider suicide precautions and provide a safe environment.
4. Obtain a CBC to rule out anemia, and measure thyroid levels to rule out hypothyroidism

**21. A D-dimer test is a blood test that is often used to determine whether or not patients have a blood clotting disorder. Among these conditions is disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC)**

1. **True**
2. False

22. The nurse is caring for a 16-year-old boy with acute myelogenous leukemia who is having chemotherapy and who has incomplete records for varicella zoster immunization. Which of the following will be the priority nursing diagnosis?

A) Pain related to adverse effects of treatment verbalized by the child

B) Nausea related to side effects of chemotherapy verbalized by the child

C) Constipation related to the use of opioid analgesics for pain

**D) Risk for infection related to neutropenia and immunosuppression**

23. A 14-year-old boy is diagnosed with Hodgkin disease. When palpating for enlarged lymph nodes, the nurse would expect to find which nodes as most commonly enlarged?

**A) Cervical**

B) Axillary

D) Occipital

E) Inguinal

24. A nurse is providing care to a child with idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura with a platelet count of 18,000/mm3. Which medication would the nurse most likely expect to be ordered?

A) Folic acid

**B) Intravenous immune globulin**

C) Dimercaprol

D) Deferoxamine

25. The nurse is developing a plan of care for a child with thalassemia. Which of the following would the nurse expect to include?

1. **Deferoxamine therapy**
2. Heparin therapy
3. Opioid analgesics
4. Platelet transfusions
5. Intravenous immunoglobulin

26. **All of the followings are focused interventions for hyperthyroidism EXCEPT:**

1. Reduce the body temperature through administration of acetaminophen or use of cooling blankets.
2. Administer beta blockers to counteract the sympathetic hyperstimulation and prevent heart failure.
3. Decrease circulating thyroid hormone by administration of antithyroid medications, thyroidectomy, or radioiodine ablation.
4. **Administer beta-adrenergic agonists to counteract the sympathetic hyperstimulation and prevent heart failure.**

**27. Heat transfer that is facilitated by movement of air or liquid across an object.**

1. Evaporation
2. **Convection**
3. Conduction
4. Radiation

Fill in the Blanket :

**28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ X is an abnormal upward deflection of the electrocardiogram (ECG) at the QRS complex-S-T segment junction. It is often seen in the electrocardiograms of individuals with mild hypothermia and gets more apparent as body temperature decreases.**

**Answer: Osborn wave**

**29. The nurse is developing a plan of care for a 7-year-old boy with diabetes insipidus. Which of the following would the nurse most likely identify as the priority nursing diagnosis?**

**A) Deficient fluid volume related to dehydration**

B) Excess fluid volume related to edema

C) Deficient knowledge related to fluid intake regimen

D) Imbalanced nutrition, more than body requirements related to excess weight

**30. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a widespread pediatric infection caused by parvovirus B19 (PV-B19). Usually moderate, it is characterized by a rash resembling a "slapped cheek."**

1. **Fifth Disease**
2. Coxsackie Infection
3. Impetigo
4. Chickenpox