

Nursing Management in Critical Care Conditions
Assignment I (Block 1-3) (Tutor Marked)

Programme Code: DCCN

Course Code: BNS - 032

Assignment Code: BNS –032 /TMA -1/2023

Date of submission: July30th, 2023

Maximum Marks: 100

Note:

This Assignment has three parts – Part A, B and C

Part A consists of two long answer questions. Each question carries 15 marks

Part B consists of six short answer questions. Each question carries 10 marks

Part C consists of four objective type questions. Each question carries 2 ½ marks

Part-A

- Q1. a) Define acute gastrointestinal bleeding.
b) List the causes of upper gastrointestinal bleeding.
c) Explain pathophysiology of acute gastrointestinal bleeding, with the help of a flow chart.
d) Describe the nursing management of a patient with acute gastrointestinal bleeding. **(1+3+4+7=15)**
- Q2. a) Define acute Coronary syndrome.
b) List the clinical manifestations of acute coronary syndrome.
c) Describe the management of the patient with acute coronary syndrome. **(2+3+10=15)**

Part-B

- Q3. a) List the etiological factors of hypertensive crisis.
b) Enumerate the pathophysiological changes in hypertensive crisis with the help of a flow chart.
c) Discuss the nursing management of a hypertensive patient. **(2+3+5=10)**
- Q4. a) Explain concept and meaning of Cardiac Transplantation.
b) Procedures for Heart Transplant.
c) Explain the pre and post operative undergone hearth transplant. **(2+3+5=10)**
- Q5. a) Define acute pancreatitis.
b) List the etiological factors of acute pancreatitis.
c) Describe the nursing management of a patient with acute pancreatitis. **(2+3+5=10)**

- Q6. Mr. Ajay Singh, 56 years old man, has been admitted with Hepatic failure. He is scheduled to undergo Liver Transplantation.
- Define hepatic failure.
 - State the absolute contraindications for liver transplantation.
 - Discuss the nursing management of Mr. Ajay Singh. **(1+4+5=10)**
- Q7. a) Enlist the signs and symptoms of heart block.
 b) Describe the Third degree heart block.
 c) Discuss the patient and family teaching that you would provide to patients with permanent pacemaker implantation. **(2+3+5=10)**
- Q8. Rupa, a 22 years old female, has been admitted with Traumatic pneumothorax following chest injury.
- List the signs and symptoms of traumatic pneumothorax.
 - Explain the treatment modalities for Rupa.
 - How will you, as a nurse, assess that the patient is developing flail chest? **(2+3+5=10)**

Part-C

- Q9. Place tick mark (✓) against the most appropriate answer given under each statement. $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2}$
- Blumberg sign is present in:
 - Pleural effusion
 - Perforative peritonitis
 - Heart failure
 - Pancreatitis
 - One of the following stimulates the urea cycle to lower serum ammonia levels :
 - Lactulose
 - Quinolones
 - Ornithine-aspartate
 - Sodium benzoate
 - Most common cause of GI Bleeding is :
 - Unstable Angina
 - Liver transplantation
 - Diabetes
 - Peptic Ulcer
 - Interstitial odema is stage characterized by all except:
 - Increase in hydrostatic pressure
 - Increase in colloidal oncotic pressure
 - Fluid leaves pulmonary capillaries
 - Fluid enters interstitial space
 - Heparin must be stopped when the INR reaches :
 - 1.0
 - 2.0
 - 3.0
 - 4.0

Q.10 Match the statements given in column A with the terms given in column B. $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2}$

Column A		Column B	
i)	Artificial liver support device	(a)	Nitrates
ii)	Blunt rupture of the lung surface	(b)	Carotid sinus massage
iii)	Vasodilators	(c)	Hepatic Failure
iv)	Oliguria italics	(d)	ELAD
v)	Vagal manoeuvres	(e)	Urine flow less than 30ml/hr

Q11. Fill in the blanks. $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2}$

- a) Barium enema is must be avoided if is suspected .
- b) Phospholipase A enzyme causes auto-digestion of pancreas by causing Necrosis.
- c) Virchow's triad is seen in a patient diagnosed with
- d) Capacity is the measurement of gases transferred from the alveoli to the capillary.
- e) Muscle is most commonly used for the Cardiomyoplasty procedure for managing Heart failure.

Q12. Write 'T' if the statement is True and 'F' if the Statement is false

- (a) Lower GI bleeding is four times more common than the upper GI bleeding. (T/F) $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2}$
- (b) Nitrogen gas is the major component of the alveoli during state of inflation. (T/F)
- (c) Adrenergic crisis caused by catecholamine excess is a typical background for a hypertensive emergency. (T/F)
- (d) The target mean arterial blood pressure during management of Aortic dissection must be of 40-50 mm Hg. (T/F)
- (e) Swinging heart are the abnormal heart beats seen in case of Cardiac Tamponade. (T/F)

Nursing Management in Critical Care Conditions
Assignment 2 (Block 4-6) (Tutor Marked)

Programme Code: DCCN

Course Code: BNS - 032

Assignment Code: BNS –032 /TMA-2/2023

Date of submission: August 30th, 2023

Maximum Marks: 100

Note:

This Assignment has three parts – Part A, B and C

Part A consists of two long answer questions. Each question carries 15 marks.

Part B consists of six short answer questions. Each question carries 10 marks.

Part C consists of four objective type questions. Each question carries 2 ½ marks.

Part-A

- Q1. a) Enlist the causes and types of polytrauma.
b) Describe the clinical manifestations of polytrauma.
c) Discuss the nursing interventions of a patient with polytrauma. (3+4+8=15)

- Q2. a) Define traumatic brain injury.
b) Differentiate between epidural hematoma and subdural hematoma.
c) Describe the nursing care of a patient with traumatic brain injury. (2+3+10=10)

Part- B

Q3. Mr. Sen, 60 years old, has been admitted in nephrology ward with ESRD (End Stage Renal Disease) and renal transplantation is indicated for him.

- a) Define kidney Transplantation.
b) Enumerate advantages of renal transplantation.
c) Discuss the management of patient undergoing renal transplantation. (2+3+5=10)
- Q4. a) Explain the mechanisms of spinal cord injury.
b) Describe the nursing management (nursing process approach) of a patient with spinal cord injury.
c) List the complications of spinal cord injury. (2+6+2=10)
- Q5. a) Explain the pathophysiology of shock.
b) List down the clinical manifestation of septic shock.
c) Discuss the management of a patient with septicaemia. (3+3+4=10)

- Q6. a) Define hypoglycemia and explain its causes.
 b) Enumerate its clinical manifestations.
 c) Discuss the nursing management of patient having hypoglycemia. (3+3+4=10)
- Q7. a) Define Multi-organ dysfunction Syndrome (MODS).
 b) Discuss the pathophysiology of MODS.
 c) Describe the nursing collaborative management of patient with MODS. (2+3+5=10)
- Q8 a) Explain the risk factors for submersion injury.
 b) Discuss the Pathophysiology of Submersion.
 c) Describe the Nursing assessment along with Nursing Management for Submersion injury. (2+3+5=10)

Part-C

- Q9. Place tick mark (l) against the most appropriate answer given under each statement. $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2}$
- i. Following interventions help to reduce Cerebral Odema in Raised ICP **except**:
- Mannitol 20%
 - Lasix 0.5 -1 mg/kg IV
 - Glucocorticoids
 - Foley's Catheter
- ii. Status Epilepticus is the condition where there is a :
- recurrent seizure of more than 5 minutes
 - difficult breathing followed by bronchospasm
 - seizure episode lasts for less than 20 seconds
 - sudden drop of Systolic BP of less than 100 mm Hg
- iii. Your friend is which of the following donor :
- Related donor
 - Other living donor
 - Cadaveric donor
 - Probable donor
- iv. In Polytrauma patient with first degree , focus of management is :
- Establishing ABC
 - Start Drugs
 - Inserting Urinary Catheter
 - Administering Blood
- v. Whiplash Injury is a condition with :
- Injury and damage to Spinal Cord
 - Injury and damage to Lower Limbs
 - Injury and damage to Upper limbs
 - Injury and damage to Abdominal Organs

Q10. Match the terms given in column A with the Statements given in column B. $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2}$

Column A		Column B
i. ACTH Injections	(a)	SBP < 100 MM Hg
ii. Anaphylactic Shock	(b)	Pa CO ₂ 10 -30 mm Hg
iii. DKA	(c)	Irregular rate of Breathing
iv. Chenye Stokes Breathing	(d)	Hypersensitivity
v. Hypotension	(e)	Blood Sugar > 25 mg/dl
	(f)	Cortrosyn

Q11. Fill in the blanks: $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2}$

- a) Patient who is slow and has a hesitant response to stimuli is said to be
- b) ADH is stored inPituitary
- c) The condition of sudden decrease in Thyroid Hormone levels is called
- d) Shock occurs due to Injury to spinal cord.
- e) is characterized by paralysis of all limbs.

Q12. Write 'T' if the statement is True and 'F' if the Statement is false.

$\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2}$

- a) Fosphenytoin is preferred agent in Fever management for Raised ICP. (T/F)
- b) Cold ischemia of Longer than 48 hours is associated with increased risk for delayed graft rejection. (T/F)
- c) In Shock , there is a poor Oxygen and perfusion to the vital organs. (T/F)
- d) Myxedema Coma is an emergency condition caused by Hyperthyroidism. (T/F)
- e) Immobilizing the spine is primary goal of treatment in Traumatic Brain Injury. (T/F)

