

**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 -001/2022**

**Date of submission: July30th, 2022**

**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 Coronary Syndrome (ACS) and discuss its Risk factors.  
b) Distinguish between Angina and Myocardial Infarction.  
c) Describe the nursing management for ACS. 5+3+7=15

Q2

- a) Define Interstitial lung disease.  
b) Classify Interstitial lung disease.  
c) Discuss management of patient with interstitial lung disease. 2+5+8=15

**Part-B**

- Q3. a) Explain the causes and pathophysiology of lower GI bleeding.  
b) Discuss the Nursing care plan for a patient with lower GI bleeding. 5+5=10

- Q4. a) Define hepatic encephalopathy.  
b) Enlist its clinical manifestations and explain diagnostic assessment of hepatic encephalopathy.  
c) Discuss nursing management of a patient with hepatic encephalopathy. 2+4+4=10

- Q5. a) Define acute pancreatitis.  
b) Enumerate the criteria for a quick assessment of the severity of pancreatitis.  
c) Describe the nursing management of patient with pancreatitis. 2+3+7=10

- Q6. a) Explain the classification of pleural effusion and list its clinical manifestations.  
b) Discuss the Nursing management of a patient with pleural effusion. 5+5=10
- Q7. a) List the different type of open heart surgeries.  
b) Enumerate the Nursing diagnosis for a patient who has undergone Open Heart Surgery.  
b) Discuss the Nursing interventions for a patient after open Heart surgery. 2+3+5=10
- Q8. a) Define Hypertensive crisis and discuss its etiology.  
b) Describe the emergency management of hypertensive crisis. 2+3+5=10

### Part-C

- Q9. Place tick mark (✓) against the most appropriate answer given under each statement.  $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2}$
- i. Atrial tachycardia can occur due to which one of the following :
- a) Digitalis toxicity
  - b) Atropine
  - c) Hypoxemia
  - d) Alcohol abuse
- ii. Blumberg sign is commonly seen in which one of these:
- a) Appendicitis
  - b) Intestinal obstruction
  - c) Bronchitis
  - d) Peritonitis
- iii. Mallory-Weiss tear is usually associated with which of the following:
- a) Peptic ulcer
  - b) Diverticulitis
  - c) Hiatus Hernia
  - d) Polyps
- iv. One of the following is the end product of Krebs- Henseleit cycle:
- a) Urea and Glutamine
  - b) Ammonia and urea
  - c) Purines and glutamine
  - d) Ammonia and Purines
- v. Life long anticoagulation drug is:
- a) Heparin
  - b) Warfarin
  - c) Streptokinase
  - d) Aspirin

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

<b>Column A</b>		<b>Column B</b>	
i)	Asterixis involves	(a)	Secondary Pneumothorax
ii)	Auscultation of Large Pneumothorax shows	(b)	Pulmonary Odema
iii)	COPD is associated with	(c)	Microthrombi
iv)	Loop Diuretics are used in	(d)	Tremors of Hands
v)	DVT	(e)	Hyper-resonance
		(f)	Dullness
		(g)	Thoracotomy

Q11. Fill in the blanks.

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

- a) The obstruction with compromised blood flow is known as \_\_\_\_\_ obstruction.
- b) Barotrauma is the cause for \_\_\_\_\_ pneumothorax.
- c) Transducer in Intra Arterial Pressure monitoring is zeroed at the level of \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) Hepatic encephalopathy causes production of \_\_\_\_\_ and ammonia.
- e) Twitching or clonus spasm of muscles is called as \_\_\_\_\_.

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) Hemothorax is Intra aortic blood loss of 1.5 to 4 litre. (T/F)
- (b) Advance directives are common practice in India. (T/F)
- (c) "Trial test" helps detect spatial perception. (T/F)
- (d) Board-like abdomen is a complication after endoscopic procedures. (T/F)
- (e) Auto digestion of pancreas occurs due to trypsin. (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 -2/2022**

**Date of submission: August 30th, 2022**

**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 burn injury.
- b) Explain the pathophysiology of burn injury.
- c) Discuss Nursing management of a patient with burn injury.

2+5+8=15

Q2.

- a) Define Guillian Barre Syndrome (GBS).
- b) List the causes and clinical manifestations of GBS.
- c) Describe the management of patient in acute phase of GBS.

2+5+9=15

**Part- B**

Q3.

- a) Define Bladder Trauma and list its signs and symptoms.
- b) Explain the management of patient with bladder trauma.

5+5=10

Q4.

- a) Enumerate the causes of Hypoglycemia and explain its pathophysiology.
- b) Plan a Health education checklist for a patient with hypoglycemia.

4+6=10

Q5.

- a) Enlist the assessment and investigations for a patient suffering from Syndrome of Inappropriate Antidiuretic hormone secretion (SIADH).
- b) Discuss the role of a nurse in managing a patient with SIADH.

5+5=10

Q6.

- a) Differentiate Cadaver Organ Donation and Live Organ Donation.
- b) Explain the Nursing Management of patient undergoing Renal Transplantation.
- c) Enlist the complications of Renal Transplantation.

3+5+2=10

- Q7. a) Explain the various states of consciousness.  
b) Write the Nursing care plan in managing unconsciousness  
c) Discuss the Glasgow Coma Scale for monitoring levels of consciousness.

$$2\frac{1}{2}+5+2\frac{1}{2}=10$$

- Q8 a) Define septicemia and list its risk factors.  
b) Enumerate the signs and symptoms of septicemia.  
c) Explain the role of nurse in assessment and managing a patient with septicemia in CCU

$$1+2+2+5=10$$

### Part-C

- Q9. Place tick mark (✓) against the most appropriate answer given under each statement.

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

- i. Anaphylaxis is the result of person being sensitive to which one of the following:
- a) IgE antibodies
  - b) IgG antibodies
  - c) IgM antibodies
  - d) IgA antibodies
- ii. All of the following exist in Disseminated Intravascular coagulation **except** :
- a) Tissue factor a site of tissue injury
  - b) Activation of Protein C
  - c) Fibrin and platelet deposition in capillaries
  - d) Abundant Intravascular thrombin
- iii. Cause of slurred speech in hypothyroidism is due to which one of the following:
- a) Low BMR
  - b) Odema of membranes
  - c) Thickening of tongue
  - d) Decreased heat production
- iv. One of the following is the action of Mannitol:
- a) Acts as osmotic diuretic
  - b) Free water clearance
  - c) Movement of water across ventricle of brain
  - d) Creates osmotic gradient across blood brain barrier
- v. Normal dietary protein is restricted to about which one of the following :
- a) 20 gm/day
  - b) 30 gm/day
  - c) 40 gm/day
  - d) 50 gm/day

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. Almond odor occurs in	(a)	Aural phase of seizure
ii. Sensory warning is seen in	(b)	Myxedema
iii. Bronchial dilation is caused by which of these receptors	(c)	Beta 1 Receptors
iv. Dry, waxy swelling occurs in which disease	(d)	Cyanide poison
v. Addisonian crisis is associated with	(e)	Apneustic Breathing
	(f)	Beta 2 Receptors
	(g)	Hydrocortisone
	(h)	Lipolysis

Q11. Fill in the blanks

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

- a) Oral charcoal helps eliminate phenobarbitol into bile by process of \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) The method used for estimation of burns when they are scattered is called \_\_\_\_\_ method.
- c) The major cause of mortality in renal transplant patient is due to \_\_\_\_\_ disease.
- d) Brain damage occurring at site of impact due to combination of forces is called \_\_\_\_\_ injury.
- e) Paralyzed patients who are conscious but cannot communicate except with eyes are said to have \_\_\_\_\_ syndrome.

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) Mortality owing to drowning is the result of aspiration of water. (T/F)
- b) Secondary MODS occurs in majority of patients. (T/F)
- c) Ketonuria is not the feature of HHNS. (T/F)
- d) A vegetative state lacks awareness and wakefulness. (T/F)
- e) Whiplash injury involves spinal cord damage. (T/F)

