

IGNOU

Diploma in Critical Care Nursing (DCCN)

**ASSIGNMENTS
2016**



**School of Health Sciences
Indira Gandhi National Open University
Maidan Garhi, New Delhi – 110068**

Dear Students,

There are two assignments in total and all these assignments are compulsory. Please note that you are required to score 50 % marks in each assignment separately. The assignments carry a weightage of 30 % marks towards the final evaluation in theory component and submission of related assignments is a pre-requisite for appearing in Theory Term End Examination for respective course. The subject area of assignments and its last date of submission are mentioned below:

Last Date of Submission	Course Code	Blocks Involved	Assignment Code
April 30 th , 2016	BNS – 031	1-3	BNS – 031/ TMA-1
May 30 th , 2016	BNS – 031	4-6	BNS – 031/ TMA-2
July 30 th , 2016	BNS – 032	1-3	BNS – 032/ TMA-1
August 30 th , 2016	BNS – 032	4-6	BNS – 032/ TMA-2

Please take note of the following points before writing your assignments:

- Use only foolscap size paper for writing your responses. Only handwritten assignments will be accepted. Typed or printed copies of assignments will not be accepted.
- Tie all the pages after numbering them carefully.
- Write the question number with each answer.
- **All the questions are compulsory.**
- Every assignment will be evaluated out of a full mark of 100. Weight age is indicated in parenthesis against each question.

Suggestion for writing assignments:

Read the assignments carefully. Scan through whole material of the course, answer may be linked within the blocks /units. Draw a rough outline of your answer in your own words. Support your answer from your clinical / community experience. Make a logical order. Then write your answer neatly and submit. Give illustrations and tables whenever necessary .**You may keep a Xerox copy of the assignments for future reference. Do not copy from print material.**

Answer each assignment in separate sheets. On the first page of the assignment response sheets, write the **course code, course title, assignment code, name of your Programmer study center (PSC) and date of submission. Your Enrollment No., Name and full address** should be mentioned in the top right corner of the first page. The first page of your assignments response sheet should look like the format given below:

Course Code.....	Enrollment No.....
Course title.....	Name.....
Assignment Code.....	Address.....
PSC

Date of Submission.....	

Please submit the assignments to the Programme In -Charge of the Programme Study Center Allotted to you

Concept and Principles in Critical Care Nursing
Assignment I (Block 1- 3) (Tutor Marked)

Programme Code: DCCN

Course Code: BNS - 031

Assignment Code: BNS –031 /TMA-1/2016

Date of submission : April 30th , 2016

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) Explain the meaning and definition of Nursing Diagnosis.
b) Describe components of Nursing Diagnosis.
c) Discuss purpose and skills of effective Implementation.
d) State taxonomy of Nursing Intervention.

2+4+4+5=15

- Q2. a) Discuss the factors affecting effective communication.
b) Describe the phases of inter-personal relationship.
c) Explain techniques of therapeutic communication.

4+5+6=15

Part-B

- Q3. a) Enlist the indications for monitoring intra-arterial pressure.
b) Explain the procedure for measuring intra-arterial pressure.
c) Briefly describe the complications associated with the procedure.

3+4+3=10

- Q4. a) List the Various methods for meeting nutritional requirements of critically ill patients.
b) Enumerate the indications of Total Parenteral Nutrition.
c) Discuss the nursing care plan of a patient on Total Parenteral Nutrition.

3+3+4=10

- Q5. a) Define the following terms:
i. Primary Nursing

- ii. Case management
 - iii. Pain
 - iv. Coping
- b) Discuss non-pharmacologic management of pain. 4+6=10
- Q6. a) State the physiological response to reduced oxygenation.
- b) Explain the nursing management of a patient with oxygenation deficit. 3+7=10
- Q7. a) Enlist the stages of sleep.
- b) Explain the sleep cycle.
- c) Describe nursing management of a client in rest and sleep. 2+3+5=10
- Q8. a) Enumerate the principles of guidance and counseling.
- b) Discuss the counseling skills you will as a critical care nurse use in critical care setting. 4+6=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. The critical thinking skills include the following:
- a) Analysis, interpretation, evaluation and influence
 - b) Explanation and influence
 - c) Evaluation and self regulation
 - d) Analysis, interpretation, explanation, evaluation, influence and self regulation
- ii. The purpose of nursing care evaluation is to:
- a) Assess patients condition as per expected outcome
 - b) Determine the effectiveness of Nursing
 - c) Promote accountability of critical care
 - d) Assess critical thinking, patient's condition, effectiveness of care and accountability of nursing staff
- iii. Non pharmacological intervention of pain includes:
- a) Distraction reframing, relaxation massage, imaging and muscle relaxation
 - b) Reframing and relaxation
 - c) Distraction and imaging
 - d) Reframing and Imaging
- iv. Respiratory acidosis is manifested as :
- a) Drowsiness, Headache, rapid shallow breaths and decreased blood pressure with hypoxia
 - b) Convulsions and hypoxia

- c) Unconsciousness and convulsions
 - d) Drowsiness and hypoxia
- v. Non verbal communication is expressed by:
- a) Use of gesture or gait
 - b) Use of body posture, gait, gesture, general appearance, touch and distance
 - c) Gait, touch and distance
 - d) Use of humor, touch and distance

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) Psychomotor skills	a) Rapid & shallow breathing
ii) Accountability	b) Moral obligation
iii) Murmur	c) Performance skills
iv) Denial	d) Sound produced by irregular closing of heart valves
v) Ethics	e) Assuming responsibility for ones own action
	f) When patient refuses to accept Intellectual Skills.
	g) Intellectual Skills.

Q11. Fill in the blanks.

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

- a) Unconscious blocking of painful experience is called _____.
- b) Anxiety occurs in a patient when he thinks that he may die due to _____.
- c) If a nurse is not able to communicate or understand the language of a patient she should call a trained medical/nursing _____.
- d) Isotonic solution is solution that has same concentration of particles as _____.
- e) Central Venous pressure measurement is pressure measurement of _____ preload.

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) Defense mechanisms function at unconscious level and are involuntary. (T/F)
- b) Method of determining arterial oxygen is known as arterial blood gas analysis. (T/F)
- c) Parenteral nutrition is a form of intra venous nutrition that may be given with oral nourishment. (T/F)
- d) Therapeutic communication is an application of process of communication to promote well being of the client. (T/F)
- e) Counseling means assisting a person in making choices and adjustments. (T/F)

Concept and Principles in Critical Care Nursing
Assignment 2 (Block 4-6) (Tutor Marked)

Programme Code: DCCN

Course Code: BNS - 031

Assignment Code: BNS –031 /TMA -2/2016

Date of submission :May 30th , 2016

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 Quality Assurance.
b) Discuss the need for quality assurance in a Critical Care Unit.
c) Explain the principles of Quality Assurance.
d) Describe the Quality Assurance process in Critical Care Unit.
- 2+3+5+5=15

- Q2. a) Define Evidence based Nursing practice (EBNP).
b) Discuss the importance of Evidence based Practice in Nursing.
c) Enlist the barriers to Evidence based Nursing practice.
d) Explain the barriers in research utilization.
- 2+4+4+5=15

Part-B

- Q3. a) Define Review of Literature (ROL).
b) List down the purposes of ROL.
c) Explain various types of hypothesis in research.
- 1+6+3=10

- Q4. a) Describe the measures taken to prevent blood borne infection in Critical Care Units.
b) Discuss the protocols that you as a nurse should follow in your hospital in case of accidental needle stick injuries.
- 5+5=10

- Q5. You are working as a nurse supervisor in Critical Care Unit. You have to organize a development programme for your staff. Answer the following:
a) Explain the benefits of staff development program.
b) Describe the process of designing a staff development programme for your staff.

4+6=10

- Q6. a) Differentiate between Medical and Surgical asepsis.
b) Explain autoclaving and dry heat sterilization as methods of sterilization. 5+5=10
- Q7. Discuss the important features of Patient Charter in detail. 10
- Q8. Describe the steps of Research Process. 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. Characteristics of sample like sex of a person (male/female) can be measured on:
- a) Nominal Scale
 - b) Ordinal Scale
 - c) Interval Scale
 - d) Ratio Scale
- ii. Human tissues are to be disposed in:
- a) Black bag
 - b) Yellow bag
 - c) Red Bag
 - d) Blue Bag
- iii. An instrument by which normal rhythm of heart is restored in ventricular fibrillation is called:
- a) Cardiac monitor
 - b) ECG machine
 - c) Aneis bag
 - d) Defibrillator
- iv. Chain of infection includes all except:
- a) A pathogen
 - b) A reservoir
 - c) A Susceptible host
 - d) A Chemical agent
- v. The clinical teaching method which makes the learner use all his senses is :
- a) Maintaining Log book
 - b) Maintaining drug book
 - c) Maintaining accurate records
 - d) Bed side clinic

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

- i) Non malfeasance
- ii) Simulator
- iii) Delimitation
- iv) Sunflower effect

- v) Power of attorney

Column B

- a) All are good
- b) Boundaries of research study
- c) Avoid doing harm to the patient
- d) Official power for acting on someone's behalf
- e) Real life situation for analysis
- f) Flaws in the research study
- g) A device to support heart

Q11. Fill in the Blanks.

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

- a) A method of recording whether a characteristic is present, absent or whether an action is present or not is called_____.
- b) A legal document that helps to ensure that health care wishes will be respected if the client is unable to speak or communicate is called_____.
- c) The period of recovery after infection is called_____.
- d) The infection acquired in hospital from other people, either clients or staff is called_____.
- e) When the findings of a study obtained from the sample are applicable to a larger population, it is called_____.

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) Credentialing is the process of determining and maintaining competence in nursing practice.
- b) The population to which the researcher wants to generalize his findings is called accessible population.
- c) Inflammation is the active reaction of the body tissues against any infection, injury or irritation.
- d) Ongoing systematic collection, analysis and interpretation of health data is called surveillance.
- e) Cytotoxic drugs are to be disposed in blue bag.

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 -1/2016

Date of submission : July30th, 2016

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 Pulmonary Odema.
b) Distinguish between Cardiogenic and Non-Cardiogenic Pulmonary Odema.
c) Describe medical management for Pulmonary Odema.
d) Discuss the role of a nurse in care of a patient with Pulmonary Odema in a critical care unit.

2+3+4+6=15

- Q2. Mrs. Radha, 65 years old female, having a history of Hypertension since 25 years has come to casualty with severe crushing pain radiating to left arm, neck and back. After examination and diagnostic assessment she has been diagnosed as a case of acute Myocardial infarction. Discuss condition of Mrs. Radha under following headings:

- a) Define Myocardial Infarction.
b) Enumerate clinical manifestations of Myocardial Infarction.
c) Discuss emergency management for Mrs Radha in Critical Care Unit.
d) Discuss the role of a nurse in education of general public regarding strategies which help to protect heart.

1+4+7+3=15

Part-B

- Q3. a) State diagnostic assessment for a patient with Acute Pancreatitis.

- b) Explain the care you will as a Critical Care Nurse give to a patient for preventing recurrent attacks of Pancreatitis.
5+5=10
- Q4. a) Draw a flow chart of pathophysiology of Acute Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage.
b) Describe the immediate nursing management of a patient with Fulminant Hepatic Failure.
5+5=10
- Q5. a) Define Atelectasis.
b) Explain the classification of Atelectasis.
c) Describe how will you as a nurse assess a patient with Pneumothorax at the time of admission.
2+3+5=10
- Q6. a) Distinguish between the clinical features of Emphysema and Chronic Bronchitis.
b) Discuss the therapeutic management of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD).
5+5=10
- Q7. a) Enumerate the contraindications for thrombolytic therapy in Acute Coronary Syndrome.
b) Explain the collaborative management of Acute Coronary Syndrome.
4+6=10
- Q8. Using steps of nursing process write the role of a critical care nurse in taking care of patient with Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG).
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. Absolute contraindication for thrombolytic therapy includes:
- Chest pain
 - Active bleeding
 - Uncontrolled hypertension
 - Pregnancy
- ii. Following are the signs and symptoms of Renal Insufficiency in Hypertensive Crisis patient except:
- Proteinmia
 - Hemotemia

- c) Glycosemia
- d) Azotemia

iii. Which of the following medication can be used to treat orthopnea in patients with heart failure?

- a) Digoxin
- b) Nitroglycerin
- c) Verapamil
- d) ACE Inhibitors

iv. In pancreatitis there is elevation in blood levels of all the following except:

- a) Blood Calcium Level
- b) Blood Glucose Level
- c) Blood Lipid Level
- d) Blood Bilirubin Level

v. Placement of Sengstaken Blakemore tube occurs in the treatment of:

- a) Upper GI bleeding
- b) Hemorrhoids
- c) Lower GI bleeding
- d) Intestinal obstruction

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

- i) Creation of adhesions
- ii) Frothy foul smelling stool
- iii) An auto immune disease
- iv) Formation of blood clot in vein deep in the body
- v) Abnormal collection of chronic inflammatory cells

Column B

- (a) Sarcoidosis
- (b) SLE
- (c) Plerodesis
- (d) DVT
- (e) Paracentesis
- (f) Steatorrhea
- (g) Molina

Q11. Fill in the blanks.

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

- a) Pleural effusion and fever that develops 1-4 weeks after occurrence of MI is _____.
- b) Characteristic breath odor like freshly mowed grass is called _____.
- c) The P wave in Atrial Flutter looks like _____.

- d) The development of thrombosis due to hypercoagulability injury to vascular endothelium and venous stasis in Pulmonary Embolism patient is termed as _____.
- e) The Pulmonary capillary wedge pressure is _____ in Cardiogenic pulmonary odema.

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) Classic Wenckebach is seen in Mobitz type-I second degree heart block.
- (b) ERCP is the surgical management for pancreatitis.
- (c) Calcium channel blockers belong to Class II antiarrhythmics.
- (d) Angiotension converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors reduce both after load and pre load.
- (e) Insertion of 14-16 gauze needle into the pleural space is the immediate management of pneumothorax.

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

Programme Code: DCCN

Course Code: BNS - 032

Assignment Code: BNS –032 /TMA -2/2016

Date of submission : August 30th, 2016

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. Mr. Kirat, 60 years old is admitted to medical emergency unit with complaints of weakness of right side of the body, severe headache, nausea, vomiting and slurred speech. On examination he has been diagnosed as a case of cerebro –vascular Accident (CVA). Discuss his condition under the following headings:

- a) Define Transient Ischemic Attack.
- b) Enlist the various clinical manifestations of a patient with CVA.
- c) Enumerate the drug therapy for Mr. Kirat.
- d) Describe objective based nursing interventions of Mr. Kirat in Critical Care Unit.

1+3+5+6=15

- Q2. a) Define Diabetic Ketoacidosis.
- b) List the causes of Diabetes Ketoacidosis.
- c) Explain pathophysiology of Diabetic Ketoacidosis with the help of the flow chart.
- d) Prepare a collaborative care guide for Diabetic Ketoacidosis.

1+3+4+7=15

Part- B

- Q3. a) Prepare a check list for the quick assessment of patient with increased Intra-Cranial pressure.
- b) Explain the non-operative conservation interventions for increased Intra Cranial pressure.

4+6=10

- Q4. a) Differentiate between Myasthenic crisis and Guillain Barre Syndrome.
- b) Plan a rehabilitative programme for a patient with Guillain Barre Syndrome.

- 6+4=10
- Q5. a) List the eligibility for being a donor in renal transplantation.
 b) Discuss the role of a nurse in preparing a patient for renal transplantation.
- 3+7=10
- Q6. a) Enumerate the etiology of Adrenal Crisis.
 b) Describe the nursing management of patient with adrenal crisis based on nursing process approach.
- 3+7=10
- Q7. a) Draw a flow chart depicting pathophysiology of Multi Organ Dysfunction Syndrome (MODS).
 b) Explain the role of Critical Care Nurse in management of patient with MODS.
- 4+6=10
- Q8. a) Define Triage.
 b) Explain the role of nurse in triaging and coding in critical care unit with the help of suitable example from clinical area.
- 2+8=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. Signs of gradual increase in intracranial pressure are the following except:
- a) Early morning headache
 b) Projectile vomiting
 c) General motor and sensory dysfunction
 d) Papilledema
- ii. Non modifiable risk factor for heart attack is:
- a) Elevated BP
 b) Diabetes mellitus
 c) Cardiac diseases
 d) Family history
- iii. Adrenergic manifestations of hypoglycemia are :
- a) Headache, confusion & irrational behavior
 b) Irritability, nervousness and tachycardia
 c) Confusion, inability to concentrate and loss of consciousness
 d) Seizure, coma and death
- iv. The commonest type of circulatory shock is:

- a) Septic shock
- b) Hypovolemic shock
- c) Cardiogenic shock
- d) Neurogenic shock

v. Following tags are reserved for triaging walking wounded casualty:

- a) Yellow tags
- b) Green tags
- c) White tags
- d) Black tags

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) Irregular respiration episodes of apnea followed by deep inspiration	(a) Cheyne-stokes respiration
(ii) Breathing irregularly without rhythm, gasp like and associated with a lesion in the medullary respiratory center	(b) Ketoneuria
(iii) Prolonged delay to perform an act	(c) Apneustic Breathing
(iv) Break down of fats for energy production	(d) Agnosia
(v) Inability to recognize familiar object	(e) Ataxia breathing
	(f) Abulia
	(g) Lipolysis

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

- a) Blood glucose level is _____ in patient with Hyper glycemc hyperosmolar non kenotic syndrome.
- b) The dosage of morphine in management of increased Intracranial pressure is _____.
- c) Occurrence of Acute Peptic Ulcer following severe stress is known as _____.
- d) Accumulation of blood in the space between the duramater and the skull is termed as _____.
- e) A slough produced by a thermal burn due to corrosive application or by gangrene is termed as _____.

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

- a) Metabolic rate is abnormally increased in thyrotoxic crisis. (T/F)
- b) Ringers lactate is administered as fluid therapy for burn patient when Parkland formula is used. (T/F)

- c) Before administering penicillin, test dose should be given to prevent anaphylaxis. (T/F)
- d) Jerky movements are seen in tonic phase of seizure. (T/F)
- e) Hypotension, tachycardia and tachypnoea are the cardinal features of shock. (T/F)