

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 -001/2018

Date of submission: July30th, 2018

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 Intra abdominal compartment syndrome.
b) Explain its etiology and pathophysiology.
c) Describe its nursing management. 2+3+5=15

- Q2. a) Define Open Heart Surgery.
b) Classify Open Heart Surgeries.
c) Discuss Nursing Care plan of patient with Open Heart Surgery. 2+5+8=15

Part-B

- Q3. a) Explain the Therapeutic management of Fulminant Hepatitis.
b) Discuss its Nursing management. 5+5=10

- Q4. a) Define Traumatic Pneumothorax.
b) Enlist its clinical manifestations.
c) Discuss treatment of Traumatic pneumothorax . 2+4+4=10

- Q5. a) Define Pulmonary Embolism.
b) Describe its Medical and Nursing management. 2+8=10

- Q6. a) Explain signs and symptoms of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary disease (COPD).
b) Discuss the Nursing management of a patient with COPD. 6+4=10

- Q7. Enlist the different arrhythmias arising from ventricles with their treatment. 10

- Q8. a) Classify Aneurysm.
b) Describe its Surgical and Nursing Management. 5+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. Mallory- weiss tear is associated with:
 - a) Pancreatitis
 - b) Hiatus Hernia
 - c) Peptic Ulcer
 - d) Esophageal Varices
- ii. One of these has no role in auto digestion of pancreas :
 - a) Elastase
 - b) Phospholipase A
 - c) Trypsin
 - d) Amylase
- iii. Most common cause of small to moderate effusions is :
 - a) Cancer
 - b) Pulmonary odema
 - c) Tuberculosis
 - d) Atelectasis
- iv. One of the following is **not** the purpose of pacemaker :
 - a) Stimulates Auricles of heart
 - b) Rate Management
 - c) Rate Adaptation
 - d) AV Synchrony
- v. The major source of plasma B-type Natriuretic Peptide (BNP) is:
 - a) Right Atria
 - b) SA node
 - c) Coronary Arteries
 - d) Left Ventricle

Q10 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) Malformation in blood vessels of GIT	(a) Pancreatitis
ii) Ranson's criteria	(b) Vessel Patency
iii) Hydrothorax	(c) Angiodysplasia
iv) Stents	(d) End stage liver disease
v) Frank starling principle	(e) Vasoconstriction
	(f) CHF
	(g) Heart attack

Q11. Fill in the blanks.

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

- a) Anal _____ occur due to forceful straining when passing hard stool.
- b) Krebs Henseleit cycle converts ammonia to _____ and _____.
- c) Folded lung syndrome is a type of _____ atelectasis.
- d) Half life of t-PA is _____ minutes.

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) Cullen's sign is paleness of periumbilical region in case of pancreatitis. (T/F)
- (b) Multi organ failure is a common complication of ARDS for patient above age of 5 years. (T/F)
- (c) Complicated parapneumonic effusions include empyema. (T/F)
- (d) Nocturia is late finding in Congestive Heart failure. (T/F)
- (e) Cardiac tamponade leads to shock. (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 -002/2018

Date of submission: August 30th, 2018

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 Hemorrhagic stroke.
- b) Explain the clinical manifestations of stroke.
- c) Discuss Nursing management of a patient with stroke.

2+5+8=15

Q2.

- a) Define shock.
- b) Explain different types of shock.
- c) Describe the management of patient in shock.

2+5+9=15

Part- B

Q3.

- a) Explain various mechanisms of Head Injury.
- b) Explain the management of patient with traumatic Brain Injury.

5+5=10

Q4.

- a) Enumerate the types of Status Epileptics of Hypoglycemia and explain its pathophysiology.
- b) Describe the management of these patients.

4+6=10

Q5.

Describe Nursing Process in Acute Tubular Necrosis in detail.

10

Q6.

- a) Differentiate Diabetic Ketoacidosis and Hyperglycemia Hyperosmolar Nonketotic Syndrome. (HHNS)
- b) Explain the Nursing Management of HHNS.

3+7=10

Q7.

- a) Explain the pathophysiological changes in burn injury.
- b) Write the Nursing care plan in managing burn injury along with rehabilitation of burn victim.

5+5=10

Q8

- a) Define poisoning and list its types.
- b) Explain clinical manifestation and treatment in case of any 5 poisons.

1+2+7=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. A person in persistent vegetative state is classified as permanent vegetative after:
 - a) 1 year
 - b) 2 year
 - c) 6 month
 - d) 4 weeks

 - ii. Hemisection of spinal cord causes:
 - a) Brown- squared syndrome
 - b) Cauda equira syndrome
 - c) Cauda- medullaris syndrome
 - d) Posterior cord syndrome

 - iii. Adrenergic manifestation of hypoglycemia includes all **except:**
 - a) Tremors
 - b) Hunger
 - c) Pallor
 - d) Coma

 - iv. One of the following is not common after Burns:
 - a) Distributive shock
 - b) Bladder infection
 - c) Scar formation
 - d) Curling's occur

 - v. One of these does not occur in drowning :
 - a) Dysnea
 - b) Hypoxenia
 - c) Cyanosis
 - d) Hypertension

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. Monro Kellie Hypothesis | (a) Locked in syndrome |
| ii. Quadriplegia | (b) Use of Immunosupper |
| iii. Osmotic Diuretic | (c) Use of corticosteroids |
| iv. Chronic rejection is desceased by | (d) Mannitol |
| v. Myxedema coma | (e) Hyperventilation |
| | (f) Decrease in Metabolic rate |
| | (g) Hypertension |

- Q11. Fill in the blanks: $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2}$
- a) People with _____ lobe contusions fall in “talk and die” category.
 - b) Thunderclap headache is characteristic of _____ .
 - c) Myasthenia gravis occurs due to some defect at _____ .

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) Barbiturate come is indicated for uncontrolled ICP. (T/F)
- b) Central cord syndrome occurs after Hyperextension injury. (T/F)
- c) Amputation of extremity may occur in 3rd degree burns. (T/F)
- d) Most sun burns are 2nd degree burns. (T/F)
- e) Early response to traumas "sickle cell" syndrome. (T/F)