

**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 -001/2020**

**Date of submission: July30th, 2020**

**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 2½ marks**

**Part-A**

- Q1. A 65 years old Chain smoker suddenly complains of Severe crushing chest pain radiating to left shoulder and is brought to Emergency Department. On assessment ECG shows acute ST elevation , BP= 170/110 mm Hg , HR= 110/min. Answer the following:
- a) Explain the probable diagnosis of the Patient.
  - b) Enlist the diagnostic Evaluation of Patient with Angina.
  - c) Discuss the Management highlighting PCI (Percutaneous Intervention and Nursing care of the patient getting PCI. 2+3+10=15
- Q2
- a) Explain in detail the pre and post operative nursing responsibilities of Patient with CABG using Nursing Process.
  - b) Discuss the Infection control practice to be followed for patient with CABG in post anesthesia care unit or post-operative room. 10+5=15

**Part-B**

- Q3.
- a) Enlist causes of Interstitial Lung Disease (ILD) and classify it.
  - b) Discuss the therapeutic management of Patient with ICD. 2+3+5=10
- Q4.
- a) Discuss pathophysiological changes in Fulminant Hepatic Failure.
  - b) Discuss Nursing management of patient in Fulminant Hepatic Failure. 5+5=10
- Q5.
- a) Define the term Peritonitis.
  - b) Discuss the Nursing management of Patient with Perforation Peritonitis. 3+7=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. a) Define the term Pneumonia. Enlist the causes and risk factors for development of Pneumonia.  
 b) Write down Medical and Surgical Management of patient with Pneumonia.  
 2+3+5=10
- Q8. a) Enlist the causes of Lower GI Bleeding.  
 b) Discuss the pathophysiology of Acute GI Bleeding by making a flow chart.  
 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. The immediate management in Tension pneumothorax is:
- Starting High Flow oxygen to Patient
  - Chest decompression with 14-16 gauge needle at 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> Intercostal space
  - Administering Isotonic IV fluids
  - Shifting the Patient for surgery
- ii. Most common symptom in patient with Hepatic Encephalopathy in Stage 4 will be :
- Decerebrate posture, Abnormal EEG
  - Euphoria , Confusion and abnormal EEG
  - Marked Confusion , Grave disorientation and abnormal EEG
  - Moderate Confusion, normal EEG
- iii. Crescendo pattern is characteristic of :
- Unstable Angina
  - Stable Angina
  - STEMI
  - Myocardial Infraction
- iv. First oral balanced vasodilator is :
- Hydralazine
  - Nitroprusside
  - Digoxin
  - Amrinone
- v. Folded Lung Syndrome is other name for:
- Rounded Atelectasis
  - Absorption Atelectasis
  - Familial Emphysema
  - Chylothorax

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)	UGI hemorrhage	(a)	Pulmonary Embolism
ii)	Inferior Vena cava filter	(b)	Aneurysm of Arch of Aorta
iii)	Terbutaline	(c)	Erosive gastritis
iv)	Cardinal Sign of LV failure	(d)	Used in exacerbation of asthma
v)	Hoarse voice	(e)	Breathlessness
		(f)	Heart attack

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

- a) The drug of choice to decrease pain and anxiety in MI patient is .....
- b) The formulae to calculate MAP is.....
- c) The most frequent cause of Atelectasis is .....
- d) The bacteria commonly responsible for Peptic Ulcer is .....
- e) The management of third degree heart block is .....

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

- (a) The intraabdominal pressure decreases in Abdominal Compartment Syndrome.  $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2}$   
(T/F)
- (b) Urine output is best indication for tissue perfusion. (T/F)
- (c) Patient should be given Oral fluid in Intestinal Obstruction. (T/F)
- (d) Sublingual NTG is drug of choice to control Chest Pain (T/F)
- (e) Unstable angina is relieved with rest and avoiding exertion. (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 -002/2020**

**Date of submission: August 30th, 2020**

**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 Raised Intracranial pressure.
- b) Describe the two main mechanisms causing Raised Intracranial Pressure.
- c) Discuss Nursing Care Plan for a patient having Raised Intracranial Pressure.

2+3 ½ +3 ½ +6=15

Q2.

- a) Enumerate the types of Trauma.
- b) Discuss the assessment of Polytrauma.
- c) Describe the Nursing Interventions in Polytrauma.

4+5+6=15

**Part- B**

Q3.

Discuss the Nursing Management of Patient with Altered Sensorium.

10

Q4.

- a) Enlist the Clinical Manifestations of Guillian Barre Syndrome (GBS).
- b) Describe the Nursing care of the patient with GBS.

5+5=10

Q5.

- a) Enumerate the Classification of Donors.
- b) Discuss the Complications of Renal Transplantation.

3+7=10

Q6.

- a) Discuss the pathophysiology of Diabetic Ketoacidosis (DKA) with flowchart.
- b) Explain the Collaborative Care for DKA in tabular form.

5+5=10

Q7.

- a) Enlist the types of Adrenal Crisis.
- b) Discuss the Nursing process in the Patient with Adrenal Crisis.

4+6=10

Q8

- a) Define Drug Overdose.
- b) Describe the Nursing management in Drug Overdose and Poisoning.

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. Following Scores on Glasgow come scale point towards coma **except**:
  - a) 8 and above
  - b) 7 and less
  - c) 5 and above
  - d) 6 and less
  
- ii. Other name for Egg shell fractures is:
  - a) Depressed skull fracture
  - b) Linear skull fracture
  - c) Oblique skull fracture
  - d) Comminuted Skull Fracture
  
- iii. Indications for Renal Transplantation are as follows **except**:
  - a) ESRD
  - b) Recent Malignancy
  - c) Life Expectancy of more than 1 year
  - d) Corrected Heart Disease
  
- iv. Sensory warning occurs in which of the following phase of Seizure:
  - a) Aural
  - b) Tonic
  - c) Clonic
  - d) Post ictal
  
- v. “Wheel and Flare” reaction is commonly seen in :
  - a) Carbon-monoxide poisoning
  - b) Anaphylaxis
  - c) Submersion Injury
  - d) Septicemia

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

- | <b>Column A</b>                         | <b>Column B</b>             |
|---|-----------------------------|
| i. Cincinnati Pre-hospital Scale        | (a) Promotes Coagulation    |
| ii. Recombinant activated Factor –VII a | (b) Permanent Brain Damage  |
| iii. Recurrent Hypoglycemia             | (c) Raised Hematocrit       |
| iv. Plasma Loss in Burns                | (d) Diagnose Kidney Problem |
| v. Specific Triage Method               | (e) START                   |
|   | (f) Diagnose Stroke         |
|   | (g) EFGHI                   |

Q11. Fill in the blanks:

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

- a) t-PA should be administered within .....hours of onset of Stroke symptoms in acute ischemic stroke.
- b) ..... medication must be continued to avoid Chronic Graft Rejection.
- c) Thickening of ..... causes slurred speech and hoarseness in patient with Myxedema Coma.
- d) The most common type of Circulatory Shock is ..... Shock.

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) Tetraplegia has the highest Mortality Rate. (T/F)
- b) Myasthenia Gravis can be inherited. (T/F)
- c) Patient should be dialyzed within 12 hours of Renal transplant surgery. (T/F)
- d) Propylthiouracil acts by blocking release of Thyroid hormone in Thyroid Crisis. (T/F)
- e) Post-transplantation malignancy is one of the leading cause of morbidity and mortality after transplantation. (T/F)