

NUR 2502 Multidimensional Care III

MDC3 Final Exam Blueprint Questions

AAA s/sx

Answer:

- commonly asymptomatic, and frequently rupture. Most of these are located between the renal arteries and the aortic bifurcation (dividing area).
- Assess patients with a known or suspected abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA) for abdominal, flank, or back pain. Pain is usually described as steady with a gnawing quality, unaffected by movement, and lasting for hours or days.
- A pulsation in the upper abdomen slightly to the left of the midline between the xiphoid process and the umbilicus may be present
- hypovolemic shock caused by hemorrhage. Signs and symptoms include hypotension, diaphoresis, decreased level of consciousness, oliguria (scant urine output), loss of pulses distal to the rupture, and dysrhythmias. Retroperitoneal hemorrhage is manifested by hematomas in the flanks (lower back). Rupture into the abdominal cavity causes abdominal distention.

AAA nursing interventions

Answer:

- frequent patient assessments, including blood pressure, pulse, and peripheral

circulation checks.

- PRIORITY (r/t hypertension)
- Abdominal fullness or pain or back pain
- Chest or back pain
- Shortness of breath
- Difficulty swallowing or hoarseness

Leukemia s/sx

Answer:

- Integumentary Signs and Symptoms
 - Ecchymoses
 - Petechiae
 - Open infected lesions
 - Pallor of the conjunctivae, the nail beds, the palmar creases, and around the mouth
- Gastrointestinal Signs and Symptoms
 - Bleeding gums
 - Anorexia
 - Weight loss
 - Enlarged liver and spleen
- Renal Signs and Symptoms
 - Hematuria
- Musculoskeletal Signs and Symptoms
 - Bone pain

- Joint swelling and pain
- Cardiovascular Signs and Symptoms
 - Tachycardia at basal activity levels
 - Orthostatic hypotension
 - Palpitations
- Respiratory Signs and Symptoms
 - Dyspnea on exertion
- Neurologic Signs and Symptoms
 - Fatigue
 - Headache
 - Fever

Leukemia nursing interventions high infection risk

Answer:

learnexams

- o The most common sources of infection are the skin, respiratory tract, and intestinal tract.
- o Infection occurs through both auto-contamination (normal flora overgrows and penetrates the internal environment)
- o cross-contamination (organisms from another person or the environment are transmitted to the patient).

Leukemia nursing interventions nursing priority

Answer:

o temperature elevation of even 1° F (or 0.5° C) above baseline is significant for a patient with leukopenia and indicates infection until it has been proven otherwise. Monitor patients with reduced IMMUNITY closely to recognize indications of infection. When any temperature elevation is present in a patient with leukemia, respond by reporting it to the primary health care provider immediately and implement standard infection protocols.

-Do not use blood administration tubing to infuse stems cells because the cells could get caught in the filter, resulting in the patient receiving fewer stem cells. Usually standard, larger-bore, IV administration tubing is used.

Leukemia treatment

learnexams

Answer:

-Induction therapy is intense combination chemotherapy started at the time of diagnosis. The purpose of this therapy is to achieve a rapid, complete remission of all disease symptoms.

o Side effects alopecia (hair loss), stomatitis (mouth sores).

-Consolidation therapy consists of another course of either the same drugs used for induction at a different dosage or a different combination of chemotherapy drugs.

This treatment occurs early in remission, and its intent is to cure.

-Maintenance therapy may be prescribed for months to years after successful induction and consolidation therapies for acute lymphocytic leukemia (ALL) and