

NUR 2502 Multidimensional Care III

Rasmussen - MDC III - Final Exam

Most common s/s of ITP

Correct Answer:

Bruising, purpura

Treatment: *Idiopathic Thrombocytopenic Purpura*

Correct Answer:

PLT transfusions

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If your patient has thrombocytopenia, what are we going to try to avoid doing with this patient?

Correct Answer:

anything invasive like needlesticks, catheters, rectal tubes

therefore we want a central line or PICC so we aren't constantly sticking needles in them

What's the antidote to warfarin (Coumadin)?

Correct Answer:

Vitamin K

Patient Education: *Warfarin*

Correct Answer:

- avoid large amounts of dark leafy green vegetables
- avoid ginkgo biloba

How do we monitor warfarin?

Correct Answer:

PT/INR

When we are giving patients blood transfusions, what is the protocol?

Correct Answer:

- 2 nurses verifying the orders
- stay with the patient the first 15 min
- monitor vital signs 15 min after
- 4 hours start-finish

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What do you do if you notice a blood transfusion reaction? Fever, chills, headache...

Correct Answer:

- stop the infusion
- start normal saline(NS), flush
- send bag and tubing to the lab for testing

Can you still get blood products if you had an allergic reaction?

Correct Answer:

Yes! You'll just get some allergy meds first like benadryl

A patient has CHF and needs a blood transfusion, will we give them the blood?

Correct Answer:

Yes! Even though they are at risk for overload we will give them some furosemide (Lasix) first. Weigh the risk with benefit

What are we most worried about post-op for anyone who has had surgery?

Correct Answer:

- pneumonia - we can prevent this by telling them to cough, deep breathing, splinting pain, incentive spirometer
- paralytic ileus - r/t pain medication and anesthesia constipation

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Age-associated prostate gland enlargement that can cause urination difficulty.

Correct Answer:

BPH (benign prostatic hyperplasia)