

37. As noted in the article, symptoms of Fahr's disease include
- unsteady gait.
 - akathisia.
 - headaches.
38. Symptoms of Fahr's disease begin in the patient's
- second or third decade of life.
 - fourth or fifth decade of life.
 - sixth or seventh decade of life.
39. Treatment of patients with Fahr's disease includes
- symptom management.
 - ionizing radiation to the brain.
 - brain surgery.
40. Which statement is true regarding Fahr's disease?
- Patients often suffer from anxiety or depression throughout their lives.
 - It is genetically inherited or may occur from parathyroid abnormalities.
 - Diagnosis is usually made from computed tomography scans.
41. Nicolas et al. (2013) reported that the purely psychotic presentations of Fahr's disease may not differ from that of patients with
- psilocybin intoxication.
 - phencyclidine intoxication.
 - schizophrenia.
3. What intervention by emergency nurses and providers made study participants feel comfortable and relaxed during various procedures?
- sedation
 - distraction
 - local anesthesia
4. Emergency staff practiced "humanism" with participants by
- facilitating discharge planning.
 - using phrases such as "thank you."
 - responding promptly to concerns.
5. "Attentiveness" by emergency nurses and providers was reflected in this study by
- asking follow-up questions to patients' statements.
 - ordering appropriate diagnostic tests.
 - providing thorough discharge instructions.
6. A behavior that reflected the theme of "explaining" was
- acknowledging participants' fears and anxiety.
 - administering medications and treatments in a timely fashion.
 - keeping the participant informed of the plan of care throughout his/her stay.
7. What did Manning et al. (2007) report leads to better patient outcomes and ensures overall safer care?
- treating patients with courtesy and respect
 - ensuring patients' understanding of their diagnoses and treatment plans
 - obtaining an accurate chief complaint and past medical history

RESEARCH TEST QUESTIONS

Improving Patients' Experiences Communicating With Nurses and Providers in the Emergency Department (pp. 523-530)

- An example of nonverbal body language of ED staff that patients noticed as part of their ED experience in the study described in this article was
 - smiling.
 - folded arms across the chest.
 - sighing.
- One of the ways that courtesy and politeness were displayed by nurses and providers in this study was by
 - saying "goodbye" at change of shift.
 - asking what the patient would prefer to be called.
 - offering a meal if the patient was allowed to eat.

Using Buzzy, ShotBlocker, and Bubble Blowing in a Pediatric Emergency Department to Reduce the Pain and Fear Caused by Intramuscular Injection: A Randomized Controlled Trial (pp. 502-511)

- In the study described in this article, the mean pain scores given by the children, parents, and observer during IM injections were significantly lower in which group?
 - Buzzy
 - ShotBlocker
 - Bubble-Blowing

9. Which statement is true regarding fear scores (parent, child, observer) in this study?
- A. Compared to the control group, they were lower in the Buzzy and ShotBlocker groups but not in the Bubble-Blowing group.
 - B. They were lower in all of the intervention groups than in the control group.
 - C. They were the same in all of the groups.
10. The lowest fear scores were found with children in the
- A. Buzzy group.
 - B. ShotBlocker group.
 - C. Bubble-Blowing group.
11. As noted in the article, which statement is true regarding the use of Buzzy?
- A. It is not reusable.
 - B. It does not reduce preprocedural anxiety.
 - C. It is not helpful for decreasing pain related to intravenous insertion.
12. The pictograph instructions used at the facility described in this article were supplemented by limited prose written at a
- A. third-grade reading level.
 - B. fifth-grade reading level.
 - C. eighth-grade reading level.
13. The initial pictograph selected for development at this facility was
- A. abdominal pain.
 - B. asthma.
 - C. fever in children.
14. Although more pictographs are planned, the greatest barrier experienced at the facility is
- A. writing the prose that accompanies the pictures.
 - B. getting someone to draw the pictures.
 - C. getting the prose translated into Spanish.

A Picture Is Worth a Thousand Words: Pictographs to Improve Understanding of Discharge Instructions (pp. 531-537)

12. Compared to 22.5% of English-speaking patients who had a 50% chance of having poor health literacy in the study described in this article, what percentage of Spanish-speaking patients were in this same category?
- A. 33.4%
 - B. 44.3%
 - C. 55.3%
13. On which item on the Newest Vital Sign instrument did English speakers score similarly to the Spanish speakers?
- A. calculating carbohydrate grams
 - B. calculating total calories
 - C. explaining about food allergies
14. The Armstrong Institute for Patient Safety and Quality (2014) reported that in addition to poor health literacy, risk factors predictive of discharge failure included
- A. volume of patients in the emergency department.
 - B. time of day.
 - C. socioeconomic factors.
15. As noted in the article, the higher risk of contrast extravasation (CE) in patients with ultrasound-guided peripheral intravenous (USGPIV) catheters who undergo contrast-enhanced computed tomography studies compared to the risk in patients with standard landmark techniques (SIV) may be linked to inadequate
- A. length of the PIV catheter.
 - B. diameter of the PIV catheter.
 - C. flexibility of the PIV catheter.
16. Compared to a 0.21% rate of CE in the SIV population in this study, the rate of CE among patients in the USGPIV population was
- A. 0.14%.
 - B. 2.3%.
 - C. 4.1%.
17. Which statement is true regarding vessel or patient characteristics associated with a greater likelihood of CE events in this study?
- A. There was a higher rate of CE events in patients who had end-stage renal disease.
 - B. There was a higher rate of CE events in obese patients.
 - C. There were no characteristics that identified patients at higher risk for CE events.

Contrast Extravasation as a Complication of Emergency Nurse-Performed Ultrasound-Guided Peripheral Intravenous Catheter Placement (pp. 512-516)

21. To decrease the incidence of CE, the authors recommend that attempts should be made to encourage placement of USGPIV catheters into the
- more proximal forearm veins.
 - more distal forearm veins.
 - antecubital veins.

Patient Preference for Medical Information in the Emergency Department: Post-Test Survey of a Random Allocation Intervention (pp. 517-522)

22. The majority of patients in the study described in this article preferred their medical information provided in which format?
- written-only
 - video-only
 - written and video
23. Which statement is true regarding gender preference for the video format?
- The majority of male participants preferred video.
 - The majority of female participants preferred video.
 - There was no difference between genders related to the preference for video.
24. Patients preferring the written-only format reported that they
- had greater interest in reading medical information at home via the Internet.
 - had previously received medical information about their conditions from their physicians.
 - were less likely to report that the video would help them better care for their medical conditions.
25. Eighty-two participants with which medical condition were more likely to report that they learned something new about their illness from viewing the video?
- congestive heart failure
 - hypertension
 - type 2 diabetes mellitus
26. What percentage of participants reported an interest in watching medical videos or reading medical information at home on the Internet?
- 44%
 - 67%
 - 81%

Contamination in Adult Midstream Clean-Catch Urine Cultures in the Emergency Department: A Randomized Controlled Trial (pp. 488-501)

27. In the 2008 study by Bekeris et al. of 4,413 urine cultures from 114 emergency departments, the median contamination rate was
- 14.8%.
 - 21.1%.
 - 29.4%.
28. When considering the time of collection of a urine specimen and the dispatch of that specimen to the laboratory, the authors note that the number of *Escherichia coli* in a sample can double every
- 22 minutes.
 - hour.
 - 1½ hours.
29. The most common reason for exclusion of a urinalysis sample after randomization in the study described in this article was
- difficulty with collection equipment.
 - no wipes used.
 - insufficient urine.
30. Which statement is true regarding the contamination rates between the groups in this study?
- The contamination rate was the highest in the control group.
 - The contamination rate was the lowest in the group that used the funnel collection container and Castile soap wipes.
 - There was no statistical difference in the contamination rates between any of the groups.
31. Regarding the urine collection equipment and wipes, a higher percentage of participants reported the
- Castile wipe was easier to use than the silver colloidal wipes.
 - cup was easier to use than the funnel.
 - funnel and silver colloidal wipes were easier to use than any of the other equipment and wipes combinations.
32. Which statement is true regarding the authors' conclusions from this study?
- Non-use of wipes primarily occurred from a lack of understanding of the instructions.
 - The funnel collection system may not be appropriate for ED use.
 - Novel collection methods will solve the problem of contamination in midstream clean-catch urine cultures.