

CLINICAL TEST QUESTIONS

A 49-Year-Old Male Private Snake Keeper With Venom-Spit Ophthalmia (pp.712-714)

1. What snake native to the United States has the ability to forcefully eject venom from its fangs into the eyes of predators?
 - A. copperhead
 - B. water moccasin
 - C. western diamondback rattlesnake
2. Spitting cobras are capable of targeting and spitting venom accurately up to a distance of
 - A. 1 meter (3.3 feet).
 - B. 2 meters (6.6 feet).
 - C. 3 meters (9.8 feet).
3. When it comes in contact with ocular structures, spitting cobra venom can cause
 - A. persistent floaters.
 - B. permanent blindness.
 - C. a hyphema.
4. Which of the following signs and symptoms of venom-spit ophthalmia did the patient in the case review experience?
 - A. blepharospasm
 - B. hypopyon
 - C. anterior uveitis
5. The mainstay of treatment of venom-spit ophthalmia is
 - A. ophthalmic instillation of antivenin.
 - B. topical antibiotic solution.
 - C. copious irrigation.
6. Pain from venom-spit ophthalmia may be controlled using
 - A. corticosteroid ophthalmic drops.
 - B. epinephrine ophthalmic drops.
 - C. intravenous antivenin.
7. What type of ophthalmic drops can be used to prevent posterior synechiae and ciliary spasm?
 - A. cycloplegic
 - B. lubricating
 - C. miotic
8. What ophthalmic ointment binds with the cardiotoxins in spitting cobra venom, rendering them inactive and reducing the extent of corneal scarring?
 - A. tetracycline
 - B. neomycin
 - C. bacitracin
9. Most cases of venom-spit ophthalmia resolve without complications in a maximum of
 - A. 24 hours.
 - B. 48 hours.
 - C. 72 hours.

Point of Care Ultrasound Utilization for the Evaluation of Ectopic Pregnancy in the Emergency Department (pp.707-711)

10. What potential complication of an ectopic pregnancy is one of the leading causes of hemorrhage-related mortality in the pregnant population?
 - A. placental abruption
 - B. placenta previa
 - C. fallopian tube rupture
11. Ectopic pregnancies typically occur in the
 - A. first trimester.
 - B. second trimester.
 - C. third trimester.
12. Common signs and symptoms of an ectopic pregnancy include
 - A. abdominal pain.
 - B. purulent vaginal discharge.
 - C. nausea and vomiting.
13. Risk factors for an ectopic pregnancy include a history of
 - A. a multiple birth (e.g., twins, triplets).
 - B. pelvic inflammatory disease.
 - C. uterine polyps.
14. Typically the first sign of an intrauterine pregnancy (IUP) is the presence of a
 - A. fetal heartbeat.
 - B. yolk sac inside a gestational sac.
 - C. fetal pole (i.e., embryo).

15. A transabdominal pelvic ultrasound (TAUS) can visualize a yolk sac and fetal heartbeat as early as
- 4.5 – 5 weeks.
 - 6 – 7 weeks.
 - 8 – 10 weeks.
16. If clinical suspicion is high for an ectopic pregnancy and an IUP cannot be identified on the TAUS, what additional test may be needed?
- transvaginal ultrasound
 - computed tomography scan of the pelvis
 - magnetic resonance imaging scan of the pelvis
17. The TAUS examination begins with the patient in the
- supine position.
 - left-lying position.
 - right-lying position.
18. The focused abdominal sonogram in trauma (FAST) examination typically begins with which view?
- pelvic
 - left upper quadrant
 - right upper quadrant
19. Morrison's pouch is the space between the
- posterior wall of the uterus and the rectum.
 - liver and right kidney.
 - spleen and left kidney.
20. What patient position will help increase the sensitivity of the FAST examination by allowing the provider to visualize dependent fluid?
- left-lying
 - slight reverse-Trendelenburg
 - slight Trendelenburg
- Immunotherapy Adverse Events: An Emergency Nursing Perspective (pp.699-706)**
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21. Which statement is true regarding nivolumab?
- It is an orphan drug for the treatment of glomerulosclerosis.
 - It is a PD-1 immunotherapy agent.
 - It is used to treat patients with graft-versus-host disease.
22. Among the most common immune-related adverse events (irAEs) are those that affect which organ system?
- skin
 - pulmonary
 - hepatic
23. How long after initiation of immunotherapy treatment is the typical onset of colitis as an irAE?
- 1 – 2 weeks
 - 3 – 5 weeks
 - 6 – 7 weeks
24. As noted in the article, a possible complication of enterocolitis or colitis in patients receiving immunotherapy is
- bowel perforation.
 - sloughing of the intestinal lining.
 - intussusception.
25. Immune-mediated pneumonitis is seen most frequently in patients who had previously been treated with surgery, radiation therapy, and chemotherapy for
- esophageal cancer.
 - gastric cancer.
 - lung cancer.
26. Common endocrine symptoms associated with irAEs include
- pruritus.
 - hair loss.
 - numbness/tingling.
27. Patients who have an irAE that affects the kidneys will commonly experience
- increased urine production.
 - decreased urine production.
 - hematuria.
28. If not properly managed, one of the highest mortalities associated with irAEs is from
- myositis and myocarditis.
 - intracerebral hemorrhage.
 - acute liver failure.
29. Immune-related adverse events have been reported after a minimum of how many doses of immunotherapy?
- 1 dose
 - 2 doses
 - 3 doses
30. Up to how long after discontinuation of treatment can a patient still experience an irAE?
- 2 months
 - 4 months
 - 12 months

31. What medication do the authors report is frequently indicated in the management of irAEs?
- antihistamines
 - steroids
 - narcotics
32. According to the AE-grading criteria developed by the National Cancer Institute, a rash covering 10% – 30% of the body surface area is considered
- Grade 2.
 - Grade 3.
 - Grade 4.

RESEARCH TEST QUESTIONS

The Relationship Between Mindfulness, Triage Accuracy, and Patient Satisfaction in the Emergency Department: A Moderation-Mediation Model (pp.644-660)

- Collective mindfulness can be identified through 5 team processes, including
 - eagerness to simplify.
 - resistance to operations that prevent automated processes.
 - preoccupation with failure.
- Nurses with high, as compared with low, trait mindfulness tend to be
 - open to operating in habitual or ritual modes despite prior expertise.
 - open to new information.
 - less sensitive to the environment.
- In the study described in this article, patient satisfaction was assessed with which subscale of the Consumer Emergency Care Satisfaction Scale?
 - Environment
 - Caring
 - Teaching
- Results of this study revealed a positive correlation between trait mindfulness and
 - triage accuracy.
 - gender.
 - ED tenure.

- Triage accuracy had a positive correlation with
 - gender.
 - patient satisfaction.
 - tenure as an RN.
- Another positive correlation was discovered between collective mindfulness and
 - ED tenure.
 - ED workload environment.
 - patient satisfaction.
- The highest triage accuracy in this study was obtained for high-trait-mindfulness nurses under a(n)
 - moderate ED workload environment.
 - high ED workload environment.
 - extreme ED workload environment.

Women's Experiences of Miscarriage in the Emergency Department (pp.670-676)

- Regarding the announcement of the miscarriage, the women in this study reported that they did not receive adequate information on
 - the cause of the miscarriage.
 - the chances that the pregnancy was still viable.
 - the gestational age of the fetus.
- The lack of information about the time required to diagnose a miscarriage included a lack of information about the
 - time when ultrasound would be available.
 - turnaround time for test results.
 - time until discharge from the emergency department.
- During the course of the miscarriage, one quarter of the participants said that they did not receive adequate information on the
 - time to treatment by the ED provider.
 - "next step" in the ED process.
 - treatment options.
- The majority of women who took medication and who expelled the fetus/embryo at home reported that they felt unprepared for the
 - risk of uterine rupture.
 - medication side effects.
 - pain.