

UNIVERSITY OF BOLTON

FACULTY OF HEALTH AND WELLBEING

FdA HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE

SEMESTER TWO EXAMINATION 2018/2019

ACUTE ILLNESS MANAGEMENT

MODULE NO: HSC5016/HSC5116

Date: Thursday 21 February 2019

Time: 10.00 am – 12.00 noon

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

There are 50 questions.

Answer ALL 50 questions.

Each question is worth one mark.

Please write your answers in the booklet provided.

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1. You are asked to assess an acutely unwell patient. The approach you should take is?
 - A ABCDE
 - B AVPU
 - C CRT
 - D GCS
 - E SBAR

2. On assessment the patient is unresponsive. **The immediate risk** is that their...
 - A Fluid balance will be affected
 - B Capillary refill time will be delayed
 - C Airway will be unprotected
 - D Oxygen saturation will rise
 - E Pulse will be irregular

3. When documenting a child's temperature, which of the below should also be assessed?
 - A Time of last feeding, cooling measures given.
 - B Site of measurement, antipyretic medications administered, and any rewarming measures done.
 - C Last feeding 30 min ago, oxygen requirement, and skin condition of the axilla.
 - D Antibiotics given, site of measurement, and rewarming measures used.

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E None of the above

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4. You are called to see a patient who does not respond to voice; he is making a snoring sound. The first action to improve airway patency is ...
- A Insertion of oropharyngeal airway
 - B Intravenous antibiotics
 - C Head tilt chin manoeuvre
 - D High flow oxygen
 - E Pharyngeal suction
5. You have started a full assessment of a 56 year old patient with a history of pneumonia. The following clinical finding will allow you to safely proceed from assessing AIRWAY to BREATHING...
- A Ability to talk
 - B Crowing
 - C Gurgling
 - D See-saw breathing
 - E Snoring
6. Lack of oxygen to the brain will results in significant injury or death after...
- A 1 minute
 - B 4 minutes
 - C 8 minutes
 - D 10 minutes
 - E 16 minutes

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7. Which type of shock is associated with haemorrhage?
- A Cardiogenic
 - B Hypovolaemic
 - C Anaphylactic
 - D Septic
 - E Neurogenic
8. Capillary refill time in small children or adults with peripheral vascular disease can be taken at what alternative site?
- A Over the sternum of the forehead
 - B At the Hallux (big toe)
 - C Behind the knee
 - D At the site of the radial pulse
 - E All of the above
9. You assess a patient with a 3 day history of respiratory infection. He has a respiratory rate of 32/min, heart rate of 134/min, blood pressure of 82/38 mmhg and temperature of 30.0c. This patient is likely to have...
- A Anaphylactic shock
 - B Cardiogenic shock
 - C Hypovolaemic shock
 - D Neurogenic shock
 - E Septic shock

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10. Exposure assessment includes checking ...

- A For seizures
- B Urine output
- C Capillary refill time
- D For rashes and swellings
- E For see-saw breathing

11. What is the name of the communication tool recommended by the AIMS course?

- A MARS
- B ABCDE
- C SBAR
- D BADS
- E ACDC

12. Which of the following are considered *essential* physiological observations which should be recorded every time as determined by NICE (2007)?

- A Respiratory rate, heart rate, blood pressure, urine output, level of consciousness, oxygen saturation
- B Respiratory rate, heart rate, blood pressure, temperature, urine output, oxygen saturation
- C Respiratory rate, heart rate, blood pressure, temperature, level of consciousness, oxygen saturation
- D Respiratory rate, heart rate, blood pressure, temperature, level of consciousness, blood glucose

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- E Respiratory rate, heart rate, blood pressure, temperature, level of consciousness

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13. A patient starts to make abnormal breathing sounds following the administration of a liquid antibiotic at night time. The most likely reason is...

- A Airway swelling following a burn
- B Airway swelling following an allergic reaction
- C Foreign body in the airway
- D Long standing history of snoring
- E Secretions in the airway

14. Which of the following is **not** a component of assessing breathing?

- A Oxygen saturation
- B Symmetry of chest movement
- C Accessory muscle use
- D AVPU
- E Respiratory rate and pattern

15. Disability assessment includes...

- A Pain assessment
- B Head to toe examination
- C Chest auscultation
- D Temperature
- E Blood pressure

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16. In NEWS what is the normal range for systolic blood pressure?

- A 79 - 94 mmhg
- B 91 - 100 mmhg
- C 101 - 110 mmhg
- D 111 - 219 mmhg
- E 121 - 230 mmhg

17. In NEWS what is the range of a normal heart rate?

- A 51 - 90
- B 91 - 110
- C 41 - 50
- D 80 - 115
- E 60 - 120

18. What is the clinical response if a patient is found to have a NEWS score of between a total of 1-4 ?

- A No need to escalate
- B Escalate to registered nurse
- C Medical team to be urgently informed
- D Refer to critical care
- E Emergency assessment to be carried out within 30 mins

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19. You are describing a patient on the phone to a senior nurse using the SBAR tool. The following statement would be an appropriate ASSESSMENT.

- A Her airway is patent; her respirations are 32/min; oxygen saturations are 88% on 40% O₂; BP is 85/55; pulse 140 bpm; no urine output in last hour; She is V on the AVPU score; Her abdomen is distended
- B She has been admitted with abdominal pain two days ago with constipation; she is pale and clammy and the NEWS score is 2
- C Please come as soon as possible, is there anything I can do in the meantime.
- D I am calling about Mrs Garvey who is 71 yrs old and a patient on ward B4.
- E Patients airway appears blocked, colour not good, respiration rate looks poor, I think she is very unwell and needs your help now.

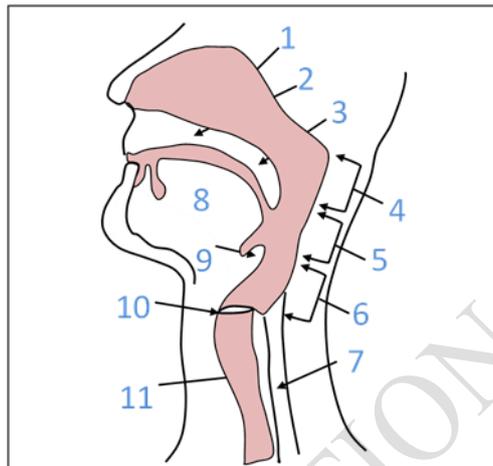
20. A naso pharyngeal tube is measured from the :

- A Tip of the nose to the jaw line
- B Tip of the nose to the end of the ear lobe
- C Tip of the nose to the tragus
- D Tip of the nose to the end of the ear
- E Tip of the nose to the top of the ear

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21. Look at the image shown. What is the name of the structure shown by **Arrow 7**?



- A Tonsil
- B Epiglottis
- C Oropharynx
- D Tongue
- E Oesophagus

22. You are caring for a 15-year-old child with cerebral palsy and developmental delay. Family have advised that the child is developmentally the age of 5-year-old child. The appropriate pain scale to use would be?

- A. FACES
- B. OUCHER
- C. Visual Analogue
- D. FLACC

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E. All of the above

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23. Haematuria means...

- A Presence of sugar in urine
- B Presence of ketones in urine
- C Presence of protein in urine
- D Involuntary escape of urine
- E Presence of blood in urine

24. An patient may become exhausted when they can no longer maintain the required respiratory effort. A sign may be...

- A Altered respiratory pattern
- B Sweating
- C Inability to speak in complete sentences
- D Cyanosis
- E All of these

25. Blood pressure is usually expressed as...

- A Diastolic pressure over systolic pressure
- B Pulse pressure over diastolic pressure
- C Systolic pressure over diastolic pressure
- D Diastolic pressure over pulse pressure
- E Pulse pressure over systolic pressure

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26. Which of the following events is measured as systolic blood pressure?

- A Atrial contraction
- B Ventricular contraction
- C Pulse rhythm
- D When the heart is resting
- E All of the above

27. The cardiac valves ensure that flow of blood through the heart is one-way. Where else in the cardiovascular system are there valves doing the same?

- A Medium sized veins
- B Capillaries
- C Large veins like the vena cava
- D Arteries
- E Medium sized arteries

28. Which artery links the axillary artery with the radial artery?

- A Ulnar artery
- B Subclavian artery
- C Brachial artery
- D Palmar arteries
- E Femoral artery

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29. Which of the following airways has the smallest diameter?

- A Bronchiole
- B Bronchus
- C Trachea
- D Oesophagus
- E Nasal passage

30. Normal blood sugar levels are....

- A 2-5 mmol/l
- B 5-8 mmol/l
- C 8-11 mmol/l
- D 11-14 mmol/l
- E 15-20 mmol/l

31. The kidneys are important in the regulation of...

- A Water balance
- B Electrolyte balance
- C pH
- D Secreting hormones

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E All of these

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32. Urine moves along the ureters by...

- A The heart beating it through
- B Peristalsis
- C Thinking of urinating
- D Diffusion
- E Listening to water running

33. Which is true of the urethra?

- A It is longer in females than males
- B It is not part of the genital tract in males
- C It is shorter in females than males
- D It is composed of cardiac muscle
- E None of the above

34. The strength of a peripheral pulse in a child is?

- A. Inversely proportional to the age of the child
- B Directly proportional to the stroke volume
- C Inversely proportional to the stroke volume
- D Directly proportional to the age of the child
- E All of the above

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35. The inflammatory response...

- A Is triggered by any form of tissue damage
- B Only activated in the presence of infection
- C Causes pain by red blood cells travelling through the bloodstream
- D Always requires medical intervention
- E Never requires medical intervention

36. The term given to a mass of clotted blood that forms around broken ends of bone is...

- A Haematuria
- B Haemophilus
- C Haematoma
- D Haemeostasis
- E Haemorrhage

37. According to NICE Guidelines CG50 all adult patients in acute hospital settings should have their physiological observations recorded...

- A Hourly as a minimum
- B 4 hourly as a minimum
- C 12 hourly as a minimum
- D Daily as a minimum
- E Weekly as a minimum

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38. A patient who has been admitted with a suspected cervical spine injury is having difficulty maintaining their airway. The following action should not be taken...
- A Look for cyanosis
 - B Perform a blind finger sweep
 - C Inspect for foreign bodies
 - D Check for air movement with back of hand
 - E Consider a jaw thrust technique
39. Oropharyngeal airways should only be used when....
- A There are no nasopharyngeal airways available
 - B The patient can communicate without speaking
 - C The patient is unconscious
 - D The patient is going in and out of consciousness
 - E The patient can lift their head and chin on command
40. Breathing problems leading to acute illness hypoxia are best managed by giving oxygen...
- A Immediately via a low concentration mask with reservoir
 - B To achieve target oxygen saturations of below 80%
 - C Immediately via high concentration mask with reservoir
 - D After a full ward round consultation
 - E When a patient has been breathless for an hour

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41. When using a high concentration mask on a patient it is not important to...
- A Promptly refer to multi-professional team
 - B Set according to guidelines
 - C Check valves are working
 - D See if good fit
 - E Ensure bag is deflated
42. A manual BP should be taken if the acutely ill patient has a systolic BP of less than...
- A 90mmHg
 - B 100mmHg
 - C 80mmHg
 - D 120mmhg
 - E 70mmHg
43. The patient is at potential or actual risk of losing the ability to protect the airway if their
- A AVPU score is V or below and/or if the GCS is 8 or less
 - B AVPU score is P or below and/or if the GCS is 8 or less
 - C AVPU score is U or below and/or if the GCS is 8 or less
 - D AVPU score is P or below and/or if the GCS is 10 or less
 - E AVPU score is P or below and/or if the GCS is 9 or less

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44. Assessing pain with a conscious patient may cover.....

- A Location, Duration, Allergic to antibiotics, Effectiveness of previous medication
- B Location, Duration, Size of wound, Effectiveness of previous medication
- C Location, Duration, Severity, Priority of medical opinion
- D Location, Duration, Severity, Effectiveness of previous medication
- E Duration, Severity, history of trauma, Allergic to antibiotics

45. When reviewing a patient using the SBAR tool this would be an example of BACKGROUND...

- A I am nurse Taylor calling about Mr Booth, who is 54 yrs old and is on ward E5...
- B His airway is patent and respirations are 32/min, O2 saturations are 88%, BP is 85/55, he has not passed any urine this hour...
- C Mr Booth was admitted abdominal pain two days ago. The current problem is that he is pale and clammy with a NEWS score of....
- D I would like to know your recommended treatment plan please so I can record it in the notes.
- E Hi, I think I might need some help with a patient, I have no information at the moment but he doesn't look.

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46. When caring for a 5-year-old girl, you notice a harsh, high-pitched musical sound on inspiration. What should you identify this sound as:

- A Crackles
- B Wheezing
- C Stridor
- D Grunting
- E Snoring

47. The following abbreviations are often used. Which is the incorrect one?

- A PERL – pupils equal and reacting to light
- B GCS – Glasgow Coma Scale
- C CVS – Cardio Vascular Symptomology
- D COPD – Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
- E MI – Myocardial Infarction

48. The following terms are often used. Which is the incorrect one?

- A Bradycardia – heart rate more than 100 beats/min
- B Hypercapnia – excessive CO₂ in the blood
- C Necrosis – cell death
- D Sepsis – the presence of pathogenic or toxins in the blood
- E Perfusion – blood flow through the vessel of an organ

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49. The following abbreviations are often given for various conditions. Which is the incorrect one?
- A CVA – Cerebrovenous accident
 - B DVT – Deep Vein Thrombosis
 - C PE –Pulmonary Embolus
 - D SIRS – Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome
 - E VT – Ventricular tachycardia
50. What is the normal respiratory rate for a 5-12 year old?
- A 25-50 breaths per minute
 - B 18-25 breaths per minute
 - C 12-24 breaths per minute
 - D 25-40 breaths per minute
 - E 20-35 breaths per minute

END OF QUESTIONS