

NEW GENERATION ATI ENGAGE ADULT MEDICAL SURGICAL RN

3.0. RN CRITICAL ALTERATIONS IN PERFUSION ASSESSMENT RESULTS

Question: 1 of 29

PARTIALLY CORRECT

Time Elapsed: 00:02:41



FLAG

A nurse is providing care for a client in the emergency department.

Exhibit 1 Exhibit 2 Exhibit 3

Nurses' Notes

1000:

Chief complaint: Client states, "I think I ate nuts."
Client presents to the emergency department and states, "I'm highly allergic to peanuts and I think the cake I just ate must have had nuts in it, because my throat is scratchy."

Physical Examination:

General: anxious
Respiratory: tachypnea, no wheezing
Cardiovascular: tachycardia, S1, S2, no murmur
Skin: clammy, pale

1015:

The client states, "This is really bad. My heart is pounding out of my chest."

For each potential intervention, click to specify whether the intervention is indicated for septic shock, cardiogenic shock, anaphylactic shock, or hypovolemic shock. Each intervention may be indicated for use with more than one form of shock.

Intervention	Septic shock	Cardiogenic shock	Anaphylactic shock	Hypovolemic shock
Initiate antibiotic therapy.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Administer IM epinephrine.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Prepare for insertion of Intra-aortic balloon pump.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Administer packed red blood cells.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Administer 0.9% sodium chloride IV.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Administer IV antihistamines.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Initiate central line access.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Note: Each category must have at least 1 response option selected.

PARTIALLY CORRECT My Answer

When generating solutions for a client who is experiencing shock, the nurse should recognize that many interventions are similar between types of shock while some are specific to a certain type of shock. The nurse should plan for interventions such as central line access and IV crystalloid fluids for most types of shock. For anaphylactic shock, the nurse should plan for administration epinephrine, antihistamines, corticosteroids, and nebulized albuterol. Treatment for cardiogenic shock may include an intra-aortic balloon pump, vasopressors, and IV fluids. When treating septic shock, IV antibiotics will be included along with vasopressors and possibly mechanical ventilation. Hypovolemic shock may include administration of blood products but not vasopressors.



Question: 2 of 29

CORRECT

Time Elapsed: 00:04:18



FLAG

A nurse is providing care in the intensive care unit for a client who experienced a myocardial infarction and developed pericarditis a few days later.

Exhibit 1 Exhibit 2 Exhibit 3

Nurses' Notes

Yesterday, 1700:

Client is admitted to the intensive care unit for treatment of pericarditis. Client has a history of heart failure and a recent myocardial infarction requiring coronary artery bypass grafts (CABG). Client reports some discomfort at left chest on inspiration.

Physical Examination:

General: Awake and alert, appears uncomfortable
Cardiovascular: heart rate 82/min, S1, S2 noted
Respiratory: respiratory rate 20/min, breath sounds clear bilaterally, no crackles
Extremities: skin warm and dry, 2+ pulses throughout, no edema
Client returned from echocardiogram and chest x-ray.

Today, 0800:

Client reports "chest tightness and shortness of breath."
Appears restless.

Physical Examination:

General: anxious, agitated
Cardiovascular: tachycardic, muffled heart sounds, 3+ jugular vein distention (JVD)
Respiratory: dyspneic, breath sounds clear bilaterally, no crackles, tachypnea
Extremities: skin warm and dry, 2+ pulses throughout, no edema

The nurse has reviewed the nurse's notes, diagnostic results, and vital signs. Complete the following sentence by using the lists of options.



The nurse anticipates the client will be diagnosed with cardiac tamponade and will require pericardiocentesis.

CORRECT My Answer

When analyzing cues, the nurse notes that the client's manifestations of chest pain, shortness of breath, muffled heart sounds, hypotension, and pulsus paradoxus, along with their recent history of myocardial infarction and CABG, most likely reflect cardiac tamponade as a complication of pericarditis. The treatment for cardiac tamponade is a pericardiocentesis to remove fluid from the pericardial sac, which should then improve cardiac output.

PREVIOUS

CONTINUE



Question: 3 of 29

Time Elapsed: 00:05:37



📖 FLAG

A nurse is reviewing concepts related to shock with a newly graduated nurse. Which of the following information should the nurse include in the teaching?



- Shock results in excess aerobic cellular metabolism.
- Shock is the result of circulatory failure.
- Shock causes increased systemic vascular resistance (SVR) resulting in the dilation of blood vessels.
- Shock results in increased myocardial contractility.

PREVIOUS

CONTINUE



Question: 4 of 29

Time Elapsed: 00:06:04



📖 FLAG

A nurse is providing education to clients at a community health fair regarding cardiovascular health and risk factors. Which of the following statements should the nurse include?



- "Sudden cardiac arrest occurs infrequently and is considered a minor public health burden."
- "Coronary artery disease is the greatest risk factor for cardiac arrest."
- "Anaphylactic shock is the leading risk factor for cardiac arrest in the hospital."
- "Younger age and being female increases the risk for cardiac arrest."

PREVIOUS

CONTINUE



Question: 5 of 29

Time Elapsed: 00:06:23



FLAG

A nurse is providing care for several clients on a cardiac floor. Which of the following is a comorbidity that increases the client's risk for abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA)?



- Chronic asthma
- Osteoarthritis
- Renal insufficiency
- Addison's disease

PREVIOUS

CONTINUE



Question: 6 of 29

Time Elapsed: 00:06:38



📖 FLAG

A nurse is assessing a client admitted for an abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA) 2 days ago. Which of the following psychosocial manifestations might the client display?



- Reporting sleeping soundly for 8 hours per night
- Reporting abdominal fullness
- Expressing a sense of powerlessness
- Bruit over the carotid artery

PREVIOUS

CONTINUE



Question: 7 of 29

Time Elapsed: 00:07:14



FLAG

A nurse is completing a postoperative assessment of a client after surgical repair of an abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA). What are the most important components for the nurse to include as part of the focused data collection? (Select all that apply.)



- Pedal pulses
- Ecchymosis to abdomen
- Urine output
- Radial pulses
- Serum sodium

PREVIOUS

CONTINUE



Question: 8 of 29

Time Elapsed: 00:08:07



📖 FLAG

A nurse is teaching a new graduate nurse about the Sequential Organ Failure Assessment (SOFA) scoring system. Which of the following does a SOFA score assess?



- The SOFA score distinguishes between acute and chronic organ dysfunction.
- A SOFA score assesses the risk of mortality in relation to cardiac dysrhythmias.
- The SOFA score is used to identify the correct antibiotic to treat sepsis.
- A SOFA score assesses the risk of mortality in relation to multiple organ dysfunction syndrome (MODS).

PREVIOUS

CONTINUE



Question: 9 of 29

Time Elapsed: 00:08:34



FLAG

A nurse is teaching a client about cardiac tamponade (CT). Which of the following information should the nurse include in the teaching?

- Accumulation of fluid around the heart causes CT.
- CT results in increased cardiac output.
- CT causes a softening of the left ventricle, increasing cardiac output.
- CT is a disorder related to atrial fibrillation.

PREVIOUS

CONTINUE