

Name:\_\_\_\_\_ Oasis:\_\_\_\_\_

Questions

Mark:\_\_\_\_ / 39 (28 minimum required for pass)

CEPCP

Professional Development: **Medical Devices**  
Fall / Winter 2010

1)

**If a patient with an LVAD is found unresponsive with no palpable pulses it is important to;**

- a) start CPR without delay
- b) assess other signs of perfusion
- c) turn the LVAD off before starting CPR
- d) ensure the power supply is disconnected before shocking the patient

2)

**Where on the torso would one typically auscultate for the sound of an LVAD?**

- a) right upper abdominal quadrant
- b) left upper abdominal quadrant
- c) right lower abdominal quadrant
- d) left lower abdominal quadrant

3)

**You are transporting a patient with an LVAD to the hospital for a relatively minor medical complaint. What is the one important consideration in regards to the LVAD?**

\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

4)

**Which two vital signs may be unreliable in the patient with an LVAD?**

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (2)

5)

**What are two serious complications that can arise from the pre-hospital access of a CVAD?**

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (2)

6)

**What equipment should be prepared before starting to access a CVAD?**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (4)

7)

**What is the purpose of a fenestrated tracheostomy device?**

- a) to allow for suctioning through the device
- b) to allow the patient to speak and swallow more normally
- c) to enhance air flow through the device
- d) to allow for MDI delivery of medication

8)

**Why is mucous production increased in a person with a tracheostomy device?**

\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

9)

**The suction pressure to be used when suctioning through a tracheostomy device is;**

- a) 60-80 mmHg
- b) 80-100 mmHg
- c) 100 mmHg
- d) 120 mmHg

10)

**You are attempting to suction a tracheostomy when you meet resistance within the device. How should you proceed?**

\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

11)

**You have removed the inner cannula from the tracheostomy device but you are unable to clear out the obstruction within it and the patient is not breathing spontaneously. How should you proceed?**

\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

12)

**The three main processes the kidneys provide in relation to urine production are;**

- a) filtration, re-absorption, and secretion
- b) filtration, regurgitation, excretion
- c) excretion, formation, dissolution
- d) sorting, absorption, excretion

13)

**At what percentage of renal function is a patient considered to have 'end-stage renal disease'?**

\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

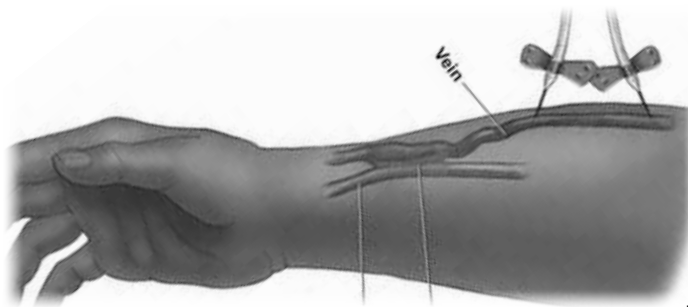
14)

**What are the two main types of dialysis?**

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (2)

15)

**What type of vascular access is pictured below?**



\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

16)

**What is dialysate?**

\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

17)

**What is the most likely reason that a patient on home dialysis will become unresponsive?**

- a) volume issues
- b) cardiac issues
- c) seizures
- d) sudden cardiac arrest

18)

**You are caring for a patient who was found unresponsive at home, still connected to a HEMOdialysis machine. There is no one on scene that has any knowledge of the machine or its operation. What is the best way to proceed?**

- a) carefully remove needles from the access area and prepare to apply direct pressure
- b) wait until the dialysis is done and the machine stops
- c) disconnect lines from their attachment on the dialysis machine
- d) clamp the lines and cut them as outlined in the emergency instructions

19)

**What are six usual causes of hypotension in a patient who is undergoing hemodialysis?**

---

---

---

---

---

---

(6)

20)

**The three phases of peritoneal dialysis are;**

- a) fill, cycle and empty
- b) inject, circulate and withdraw
- c) flush, irrigate and flow
- d) drain, fill and dwell

21)

**What three steps need to be taken to disconnect a patient from peritoneal dialysis in an emergency?**

---

---

---

(3)

22)

**What special consideration needs to be taken when assessing a peritoneal dialysis patient's blood sugar?**

---

(1)

23)

**You are treating a diabetic patient who is unresponsive with a very low blood sugar. You notice the patient has an insulin pump attached to his belt. You should;**

- a) clamp the line that runs from the pump to the patient
- b) no action is required in regards to the pump
- c) find the ON/OFF button and turn the pump off
- d) disconnect the line from the pump, then turn the pump off

24)

**The most important consideration when dealing with a patient who is on flolan is;**

- a) the treatment must not be discontinued
- b) turning the flolan off if the patient has a hypotensive episode
- c) turning the flolan off if the patient has a hypertensive episode
- d) pausing the administration before disconnecting the line

25)

**After a discussion with a BHP you have received orders to turn off a medication pump. No one on scene is familiar with its operation. You should proceed through the following steps:**

---

---

---

(3)