

Exam

Name_____

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) The nursing instructor is teaching student nurses about dangerous infectious diseases. The nurse determines that learning has occurred when the students make which statement? 1) _____
- A) "The Ebola virus has the potential to kill more people than any other virus."
 - B) "The dengue fever virus will kill more people than any other virus."
 - C) "The influenza virus is the most dangerous virus today."
 - D) "The human immunodeficiency virus is the most deadly virus we have."

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The influenza virus causes 3.7 million deaths per year, making it the most deadly infectious disease in the world. Although lethal, none of the other viruses (dengue fever, Ebola virus, or human immunodeficiency virus) kill as many people as influenza.

Professional Practice

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

Nurse-Person Relationship

- B) The influenza virus causes 3.7 million deaths per year, making it the most deadly infectious disease in the world. Although lethal, none of the other viruses (dengue fever, Ebola virus, or human immunodeficiency virus) kill as many people as influenza.

Professional Practice

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

Nurse-Person Relationship

- C) The influenza virus causes 3.7 million deaths per year, making it the most deadly infectious disease in the world. Although lethal, none of the other viruses (dengue fever, Ebola virus, or human immunodeficiency virus) kill as many people as influenza.

Professional Practice

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

Nurse-Person Relationship

- D) The influenza virus causes 3.7 million deaths per year, making it the most deadly infectious disease in the world. Although lethal, none of the other viruses (dengue fever, Ebola virus, or human immunodeficiency virus) kill as many people as influenza.

Professional Practice

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

Nurse-Person Relationship

- 2) The nurse is preparing an educational plan for parents about how to protect their children if a bioterrorist attack occurs. What is the best information to include? 2) _____
- A) Follow the Health Canada guidelines for immunizations.
 - B) Don't worry, the Health Canada has everything under control.
 - C) Plan to call a Public Health Agency of Canada if an attack occurs.
 - D) Realistically, there is nothing that can be done.

Answer: A

- Explanation:
- A) One of the roles of the Health Canada is to publicize recommendations for immunizations. Telling parents not to worry and that Health Canada has everything under control is non-therapeutic and condescending information. Telling the parents that nothing can be done is not true, and would leave the parents feeling very powerless. Phone lines to a Public Health Agency would be overwhelmed during an attack, so calling them would elicit no information.
Professional Practice
Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness
Nurse-Person Relationship
 - B) One of the roles of the Health Canada is to publicize recommendations for immunizations. Telling parents not to worry and that Health Canada has everything under control is non-therapeutic and condescending information. Telling the parents that nothing can be done is not true, and would leave the parents feeling very powerless. Phone lines to a Public Health Agency would be overwhelmed during an attack, so calling them would elicit no information.
Professional Practice
Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness
Nurse-Person Relationship
 - C) One of the roles of the Health Canada is to publicize recommendations for immunizations. Telling parents not to worry and that Health Canada has everything under control is non-therapeutic and condescending information. Telling the parents that nothing can be done is not true, and would leave the parents feeling very powerless. Phone lines to a Public Health Agency would be overwhelmed during an attack, so calling them would elicit no information.
Professional Practice
Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness
Nurse-Person Relationship
 - D) One of the roles of the Health Canada is to publicize recommendations for immunizations. Telling parents not to worry and that Health Canada has everything under control is non-therapeutic and condescending information. Telling the parents that nothing can be done is not true, and would leave the parents feeling very powerless. Phone lines to a Public Health Agency would be overwhelmed during an attack, so calling them would elicit no information.
Professional Practice
Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness
Nurse-Person Relationship

3) The client was exposed to cutaneous anthrax two weeks ago. What will the nurse see when assessing the client's skin?

3) _____

- A) ulcerated areas, and later, keloids
- B) small, fluid-filled vesicles, and later, small skin erosions
- C) large pustules, and later, reddish scabs
- D) small skin lesions, and later, black scabs

Answer: D

Explanation: A) Cutaneous anthrax manifests as small skin lesions that develop and turn into black scabs. Small, fluid—vesicles/late small skin erosions are not seen with cutaneous anthrax. Large pustules/late reddish scabs are not seen with cutaneous anthrax. Ulcerated areas/late keloids are not seen with cutaneous anthrax.

Professional Practice

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

Nurse-Person Relationship

B) Cutaneous anthrax manifests as small skin lesions that develop and turn into black scabs. Small, fluid—vesicles/late small skin erosions are not seen with cutaneous anthrax. Large pustules/late reddish scabs are not seen with cutaneous anthrax. Ulcerated areas/late keloids are not seen with cutaneous anthrax.

Professional Practice

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

Nurse-Person Relationship

C) Cutaneous anthrax manifests as small skin lesions that develop and turn into black scabs. Small, fluid—vesicles/late small skin erosions are not seen with cutaneous anthrax. Large pustules/late reddish scabs are not seen with cutaneous anthrax. Ulcerated areas/late keloids are not seen with cutaneous anthrax.

Professional Practice

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

Nurse-Person Relationship

D) Cutaneous anthrax manifests as small skin lesions that develop and turn into black scabs. Small, fluid—vesicles/late small skin erosions are not seen with cutaneous anthrax. Large pustules/late reddish scabs are not seen with cutaneous anthrax. Ulcerated areas/late keloids are not seen with cutaneous anthrax.

Professional Practice

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

Nurse-Person Relationship

4) The nurse works for the Centre of Emergency Preparedness and Response (CEPR). In planning for a bioterrorist attack, what will the best plan of the nurse include? Select all that apply.

4) _____

- A) Obtain a listing of health and law enforcement contacts.
- B) Assist in triage at local hospitals.
- C) Obtain current knowledge of emergency management.
- D) Learn the signs and symptoms of chemical and biological agents.
- E) Assist in the stockpiling of medications.

Answer: A, C, D

Explanation: A) The key roles of nurses in meeting the challenge of a potential bioterrorist event include education (knowledge), resources (health and law enforcement contacts), and diagnosis and treatment (signs and symptoms of chemical and biological agents). Stockpiling of medications is discouraged. In a bioterrorist attack, a nurse from the Centre of Emergency Preparedness and Response (CEPR) would have a broader role than assisting local hospitals with triage.

Professional Practice

Nurse-Person Relationship

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

B) The key roles of nurses in meeting the challenge of a potential bioterrorist event include education (knowledge), resources (health and law enforcement contacts), and diagnosis and treatment (signs and symptoms of chemical and biological agents). Stockpiling of medications is discouraged. In a bioterrorist attack, a nurse from the Centre of Emergency Preparedness and Response (CEPR) would have a broader role than assisting local hospitals with triage.

Professional Practice

Nurse-Person Relationship

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

C) The key roles of nurses in meeting the challenge of a potential bioterrorist event include education (knowledge), resources (health and law enforcement contacts), and diagnosis and treatment (signs and symptoms of chemical and biological agents). Stockpiling of medications is discouraged. In a bioterrorist attack, a nurse from the Centre of Emergency Preparedness and Response (CEPR) would have a broader role than assisting local hospitals with triage.

Professional Practice

Nurse-Person Relationship

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

D) The key roles of nurses in meeting the challenge of a potential bioterrorist event include education (knowledge), resources (health and law enforcement contacts), and diagnosis and treatment (signs and symptoms of chemical and biological agents). Stockpiling of medications is discouraged. In a bioterrorist attack, a nurse from the Centre of Emergency Preparedness and Response (CEPR) would have a broader role than assisting local hospitals with triage.

Professional Practice

Nurse-Person Relationship

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

E) The key roles of nurses in meeting the challenge of a potential bioterrorist event include education (knowledge), resources (health and law enforcement contacts), and diagnosis and treatment (signs and symptoms of chemical and biological agents). Stockpiling of medications is discouraged. In a bioterrorist attack, a nurse from the Centre of Emergency Preparedness and Response (CEPR) would have a broader role than assisting local hospitals with triage.

Professional Practice

Nurse-Person Relationship

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

5) The nursing instructor is teaching student nurses about the use of viruses in a bioterrorism attack. 5) _____

The nurse determines that learning has occurred when the students make which statement?

A) "Health Canada has a plan to vaccinate Canadians against most viruses."

B) "Actually, a bigger concern is a nuclear weapon exploding in a city."

C) "A bioterrorist attack with viruses is a real threat to people all over the world."

D) "Most Canadians have already been vaccinated against the lethal viruses."

Answer: C

Explanation: A) There are no effective therapies for treating clients infected by most types of viruses used in a bioterrorist attack. Mass vaccination is not appropriate until safer vaccines can be produced. Health Canada does not have a plan to vaccinate Canadians against most viruses. Most Canadians have not been vaccinated against viruses. At this time, a nuclear weapon does not pose a bigger threat to Canadian citizens than does a bioterrorism attack.

Professional Practice

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

Nurse-Person Relationship

- B) There are no effective therapies for treating clients infected by most types of viruses used in a bioterrorist attack. Mass vaccination is not appropriate until safer vaccines can be produced. Health Canada does not have a plan to vaccinate Canadians against most viruses. Most Canadians have not been vaccinated against viruses. At this time, a nuclear weapon does not pose a bigger threat to Canadian citizens than does a bioterrorism attack.

Professional Practice

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

Nurse-Person Relationship

- C) There are no effective therapies for treating clients infected by most types of viruses used in a bioterrorist attack. Mass vaccination is not appropriate until safer vaccines can be produced. Health Canada does not have a plan to vaccinate Canadians against most viruses. Most Canadians have not been vaccinated against viruses. At this time, a nuclear weapon does not pose a bigger threat to Canadian citizens than does a bioterrorism attack.

Professional Practice

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

Nurse-Person Relationship

- D) There are no effective therapies for treating clients infected by most types of viruses used in a bioterrorist attack. Mass vaccination is not appropriate until safer vaccines can be produced. Health Canada does not have a plan to vaccinate Canadians against most viruses. Most Canadians have not been vaccinated against viruses. At this time, a nuclear weapon does not pose a bigger threat to Canadian citizens than does a bioterrorism attack.

Professional Practice

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

Nurse-Person Relationship

6) The nurse conducts a seminar in a local community centre on how Canadians can be affected by radiation from a nuclear attack. The nurse determines that the education is effective when the clients make which statement?

6) _____

- A) "I am at risk to develop leukemia as a result of radiation exposure."
- B) "I need to take at least four showers every day or I will develop skin ulcers."
- C) "I can protect myself from cancers by taking potassium iodide (KI)."
- D) "I need to stay inside my house for at least two days after the attack to be safe."

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Leukemia is one of the long-term effects of radiation.
Radiation will not dissipate in two days. Showers will not always protect the skin.
Potassium iodide (KI) will only protect against thyroid cancer.
Professional Practice
Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness
Nurse-Person Relationship
- B) Leukemia is one of the long-term effects of radiation.
Radiation will not dissipate in two days. Showers will not always protect the skin.
Potassium iodide (KI) will only protect against thyroid cancer.
Professional Practice
Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness
Nurse-Person Relationship
- C) Leukemia is one of the long-term effects of radiation.
Radiation will not dissipate in two days. Showers will not always protect the skin.
Potassium iodide (KI) will only protect against thyroid cancer.
Professional Practice
Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness
Nurse-Person Relationship
- D) Leukemia is one of the long-term effects of radiation.
Radiation will not dissipate in two days. Showers will not always protect the skin.
Potassium iodide (KI) will only protect against thyroid cancer.
Professional Practice
Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness
Nurse-Person Relationship

7) The client tells the nurse that she is concerned about terrorist activity and questions if everyone should be immunized against smallpox. What is the best response by the nurse?

7) _____

- A) "The vaccine has side effects, which are serious and could kill many people."
- B) "I really do not think our country has enough vaccine to do this."
- C) "Don't be so concerned; if an attack comes, we will immunize people then."
- D) "The vaccine has some serious side effects, but this is probably a good idea."

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Mass immunization is not warranted at this time, so it is not a good idea to vaccinate everyone against smallpox. However, the WHO and many countries including Canada, are stockpiling small pox vaccine. Telling a client not to be concerned is a condescending and non-therapeutic response.

B) Mass immunization is not warranted at this time, so it is not a good idea to vaccinate everyone against smallpox. However, the WHO and many countries including Canada, are stockpiling small pox vaccine. Telling a client not to be concerned is a condescending and non-therapeutic response.

Professional Practice

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

Nurse-Person Relationship

C) Mass immunization is not warranted at this time, so it is not a good idea to vaccinate everyone against smallpox. However, the WHO and many countries including Canada, are stockpiling small pox vaccine. Telling a client not to be concerned is a condescending and non-therapeutic response.

Professional Practice

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

Nurse-Person Relationship

D) Mass immunization is not warranted at this time, so it is not a good idea to vaccinate everyone against smallpox. However, the WHO and many countries including Canada, are stockpiling small pox vaccine. Telling a client not to be concerned is a condescending and non-therapeutic response.

Professional Practice

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

Nurse-Person Relationship

8) The client has been exposed to a nerve agent. For which symptoms will the nurse most likely assess?

8) _____

- A) pinpoint pupils, decreased blood pressure, and increased heart rate
- B) salivation, involuntary urination, and convulsions
- C) dilated pupils and increased blood pressure and heart rate
- D) rapid breathing and cold, clammy skin

Answer: B

Explanation: A) Symptoms of nerve gas exposure are related to overstimulation of acetylcholine, and can result in salivation, involuntary urination, and convulsions. The nerve agent blocks acetylcholinesterase. Dilated pupils and increased blood pressure and heart rate are symptoms of sympathetic nervous system stimulation. Pinpoint pupils, decreased blood pressure, and increased heart rate are not symptoms of overstimulation of acetylcholine. Rapid breathing and cold, clammy skin are not symptoms of overstimulation of acetylcholine.

Professional Practice

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

Nurse-Person Relationship

B) Symptoms of nerve gas exposure are related to overstimulation of acetylcholine, and can result in salivation, involuntary urination, and convulsions. The nerve agent blocks acetylcholinesterase. Dilated pupils and increased blood pressure and heart rate are symptoms of sympathetic nervous system stimulation. Pinpoint pupils, decreased blood pressure, and increased heart rate are not symptoms of overstimulation of acetylcholine. Rapid breathing and cold, clammy skin are not symptoms of overstimulation of acetylcholine.

Professional Practice

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

Nurse-Person Relationship

C) Symptoms of nerve gas exposure are related to overstimulation of acetylcholine, and can result in salivation, involuntary urination, and convulsions. The nerve agent blocks acetylcholinesterase. Dilated pupils and increased blood pressure and heart rate are symptoms of sympathetic nervous system stimulation. Pinpoint pupils, decreased blood pressure, and increased heart rate are not symptoms of overstimulation of acetylcholine. Rapid breathing and cold, clammy skin are not symptoms of overstimulation of acetylcholine.

Professional Practice

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

Nurse-Person Relationship

D) Symptoms of nerve gas exposure are related to overstimulation of acetylcholine, and can result in salivation, involuntary urination, and convulsions. The nerve agent blocks acetylcholinesterase. Dilated pupils and increased blood pressure and heart rate are symptoms of sympathetic nervous system stimulation. Pinpoint pupils, decreased blood pressure, and increased heart rate are not symptoms of overstimulation of acetylcholine. Rapid breathing and cold, clammy skin are not symptoms of overstimulation of acetylcholine.

Professional Practice

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

Nurse-Person Relationship

9) A small nuclear weapon has been detonated in a nearby city. For which immediate symptoms of radiation sickness will the nurse assess in clients who have been exposed?

9) _____

- A) weight loss and fatigue
- B) dilated pupils and aggression
- C) anorexia and fatigue
- D) nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The immediate symptoms of radiation sickness include nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Weight loss and fatigue are late symptoms of radiation sickness. Anorexia and fatigue are not signs of radiation sickness. Dilated pupils and aggression are not signs of radiation sickness.

Professional Practice

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

Nursing Practice: Alterations in Health

B) The immediate symptoms of radiation sickness include nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Weight loss and fatigue are late symptoms of radiation sickness. Anorexia and fatigue are not signs of radiation sickness. Dilated pupils and aggression are not signs of radiation sickness.

Professional Practice

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

Nursing Practice: Alterations in Health

C) The immediate symptoms of radiation sickness include nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Weight loss and fatigue are late symptoms of radiation sickness. Anorexia and fatigue are not signs of radiation sickness. Dilated pupils and aggression are not signs of radiation sickness.

Professional Practice

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

Nursing Practice: Alterations in Health

D) The immediate symptoms of radiation sickness include nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Weight loss and fatigue are late symptoms of radiation sickness. Anorexia and fatigue are not signs of radiation sickness. Dilated pupils and aggression are not signs of radiation sickness.

Professional Practice

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

Nursing Practice: Alterations in Health

10) The client comes to the emergency department with an anxiety attack. He tells the nurse he heard that there was another anthrax attack in the United States and is concerned about running out of medications. What is the best response by the nurse?

10) _____

- A) "Your health is in danger due to the anxiety; we really need to focus on reducing your anxiety now."
- B) "The Public Health Agency of Canada maintains a large stockpile of medications for us in case that occurs."
- C) "You don't need to worry about another attack at all; I think our government can take care of us."
- D) "I'm sure the Centre of Emergency Preparedness and Response (CEPR) has contingency plans in the event of an anthrax attack."

Answer: B

- Explanation:
- A) The Public Health Agency of Canada maintains a stockpile of antibiotics, vaccines, medical/ surgical supplies, and other client-support supplies in the event of a bioterrorist attack. Telling the client not to worry is a non-specific and patronizing response. Reducing anxiety is important, but this response does not answer the client's concern. Telling the client that the Centre of Emergency Preparedness and Response (CEPR) has contingency plans is too vague and non-specific.
Professional Practice
Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness
Nurse-Person Relationship
 - B) The Public Health Agency of Canada maintains a stockpile of antibiotics, vaccines, medical/ surgical supplies, and other client-support supplies in the event of a bioterrorist attack. Telling the client not to worry is a non-specific and patronizing response. Reducing anxiety is important, but this response does not answer the client's concern. Telling the client that the Centre of Emergency Preparedness and Response (CEPR) has contingency plans is too vague and non-specific.
Professional Practice
Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness
Nurse-Person Relationship
 - C) The Public Health Agency of Canada maintains a stockpile of antibiotics, vaccines, medical/ surgical supplies, and other client-support supplies in the event of a bioterrorist attack. Telling the client not to worry is a non-specific and patronizing response. Reducing anxiety is important, but this response does not answer the client's concern. Telling the client that the Centre of Emergency Preparedness and Response (CEPR) has contingency plans is too vague and non-specific.
Professional Practice
Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness
Nurse-Person Relationship
 - D) The Public Health Agency of Canada maintains a stockpile of antibiotics, vaccines, medical/ surgical supplies, and other client-support supplies in the event of a bioterrorist attack. Telling the client not to worry is a non-specific and patronizing response. Reducing anxiety is important, but this response does not answer the client's concern. Telling the client that the Centre of Emergency Preparedness and Response (CEPR) has contingency plans is too vague and non-specific.
Professional Practice
Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness
Nurse-Person Relationship

11) The nurse is teaching a class on anthrax to a group of emergency response workers. What is the best instruction to include?

11) _____

- A) Anthrax is a deadly bacterium; the most common and deadly form is gastrointestinal anthrax.
- B) Cutaneous anthrax is serious because it quickly spreads by person-to-person contact.
- C) Anthrax most commonly affects wild rodents such as mice, rats, squirrels, and chipmunks.
- D) Cutaneous anthrax is the most common form, but inhaled anthrax is the most lethal form.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A) Cutaneous anthrax is the most common, but least complicated form of anthrax. Inhalation anthrax is the least common, but most dangerous form of anthrax. Gastrointestinal anthrax is a rare form of anthrax. Anthrax most commonly affects hoofed animals such as cattle, sheep, and horses. Cutaneous anthrax cannot be spread by person-to-person contact.
Professional Practice
Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness
Nurse-Person Relationship

B) Cutaneous anthrax is the most common, but least complicated form of anthrax. Inhalation anthrax is the least common, but most dangerous form of anthrax. Gastrointestinal anthrax is a rare form of anthrax. Anthrax most commonly affects hoofed animals such as cattle, sheep, and horses. Cutaneous anthrax cannot be spread by person-to-person contact.
Professional Practice
Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness
Nurse-Person Relationship

C) Cutaneous anthrax is the most common, but least complicated form of anthrax. Inhalation anthrax is the least common, but most dangerous form of anthrax. Gastrointestinal anthrax is a rare form of anthrax. Anthrax most commonly affects hoofed animals such as cattle, sheep, and horses. Cutaneous anthrax cannot be spread by person-to-person contact.
Professional Practice
Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness
Nurse-Person Relationship

D) Cutaneous anthrax is the most common, but least complicated form of anthrax. Inhalation anthrax is the least common, but most dangerous form of anthrax. Gastrointestinal anthrax is a rare form of anthrax. Anthrax most commonly affects hoofed animals such as cattle, sheep, and horses. Cutaneous anthrax cannot be spread by person-to-person contact.
Professional Practice
Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness
Nurse-Person Relationship

12) The client has been exposed to a nerve agent. Which antidote will the nurse plan to administer?

12) _____

A) Apomorphine

B) Atropine (MarkI)

C) Hydroxyzine (Vistaril)

D) Acetate of ammonia

Answer: B

Explanation: A) Atropine is an anticholinergic drug that will reverse the symptoms of acetylcholine overstimulation. Hydroxyzine (Vistaril), acetate of ammonia, and apomorphine will not reverse the symptoms of acetylcholine overstimulation.

Professional Practice

Nursing Practice: Alterations in Health

B) Atropine is an anticholinergic drug that will reverse the symptoms of acetylcholine overstimulation. Hydroxyzine (Vistaril), acetate of ammonia, and apomorphine will not reverse the symptoms of acetylcholine overstimulation.

Professional Practice

Nursing Practice: Alterations in Health

C) Atropine is an anticholinergic drug that will reverse the symptoms of acetylcholine overstimulation. Hydroxyzine (Vistaril), acetate of ammonia, and apomorphine will not reverse the symptoms of acetylcholine overstimulation.

Professional Practice

Nursing Practice: Alterations in Health

D) Atropine is an anticholinergic drug that will reverse the symptoms of acetylcholine overstimulation. Hydroxyzine (Vistaril), acetate of ammonia, and apomorphine will not reverse the symptoms of acetylcholine overstimulation.

Professional Practice

Nursing Practice: Alterations in Health

- 13) The nurse administers potassium iodide (KI) tablets to a client who has been exposed to radiation from a nuclear weapon. What is the rationale for administering potassium iodide (KI) to this client?
- A) It was administered to prevent brain cancer.
 - B) It was administered to prevent thyroid cancer.
 - C) It was administered to prevent renal cancer.
 - D) It was administered to prevent liver cancer.

Answer: B

Explanation: A) Potassium iodide (KI) can prevent up to 100% of the radioactive iodine from entering the thyroid gland. Potassium iodide (KI) will not protect the liver, the kidneys, or the brain from the effects of radioactive iodine.
Professional Practice
Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness
Nursing Practice: Alterations in Health

B) Potassium iodide (KI) can prevent up to 100% of the radioactive iodine from entering the thyroid gland. Potassium iodide (KI) will not protect the liver, the kidneys, or the brain from the effects of radioactive iodine.
Professional Practice
Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness
Nursing Practice: Alterations in Health

C) Potassium iodide (KI) can prevent up to 100% of the radioactive iodine from entering the thyroid gland. Potassium iodide (KI) will not protect the liver, the kidneys, or the brain from the effects of radioactive iodine.
Professional Practice
Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness
Nursing Practice: Alterations in Health

D) Potassium iodide (KI) can prevent up to 100% of the radioactive iodine from entering the thyroid gland. Potassium iodide (KI) will not protect the liver, the kidneys, or the brain from the effects of radioactive iodine.
Professional Practice
Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness
Nursing Practice: Alterations in Health

- 14) The client has been exposed to anthrax. What treatment will the nurse plan to administer?
- A) Ciprofloxacin (Cipro) and doxycycline (Vibramycin).
 - B) Penicillin (Bicillin LA and vancomycin (Vancocin).
 - C) Ampicillin (Apo-Amoxi) and cefepime (Maxipime).
 - D) Tetracycline (Apo-Tetra) and erythromycin (Erythrocin).

Answer: A

Explanation: A) The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has approved the use of ciprofloxacin (Cipro) and doxycycline (Vibramycin) in combination for treatment of anthrax. Tetracycline (Apo-Tetra) and erythromycin (Erythrocin) are not approved for the treatment of anthrax. Ampicillin (Apo-Amoxi) and cefepime (Maxipime) are not approved for the treatment of anthrax. Penicillin (Bicillin LA and vancomycin (Vancocin) are not approved for the treatment of anthrax.
Professional Practice
Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness
Nurse-Person Relationship

B) The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has approved the use of ciprofloxacin (Cipro) and doxycycline (Vibramycin) in combination for treatment of anthrax. Tetracycline (Apo-Tetra) and erythromycin (Erythrocin) are not approved for the treatment of anthrax. Ampicillin (Apo-Amoxi) and cefepime (Maxipime) are not approved for the treatment of anthrax. Penicillin (Bicillin LA and vancomycin (Vancocin) are not approved for the treatment of anthrax.

Professional Practice

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

Nurse-Person Relationship

C) The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has approved the use of ciprofloxacin (Cipro) and doxycycline (Vibramycin) in combination for treatment of anthrax. Tetracycline (Apo-Tetra) and erythromycin (Erythrocin) are not approved for the treatment of anthrax. Ampicillin (Apo-Amoxi) and cefepime (Maxipime) are not approved for the treatment of anthrax. Penicillin (Bicillin LA and vancomycin (Vancocin) are not approved for the treatment of anthrax.

Professional Practice

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

Nurse-Person Relationship

D) The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has approved the use of ciprofloxacin (Cipro) and doxycycline (Vibramycin) in combination for treatment of anthrax. Tetracycline (Apo-Tetra) and erythromycin (Erythrocin) are not approved for the treatment of anthrax. Ampicillin (Apo-Amoxi) and cefepime (Maxipime) are not approved for the treatment of anthrax. Penicillin (Bicillin LA and vancomycin (Vancocin) are not approved for the treatment of anthrax.

Professional Practice

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

Nurse-Person Relationship

15) The nurse is teaching the importance of drugs for emergency preparedness to local firemen. The nurse determines that learning has occurred when the firemen make which statement(s)? Select all that apply.

15) _____

- A) "Our local hospital is supposed to be stockpiling antibiotics."
- B) "The central depot in Toronto, and eight other warehouses."
- C) "A 24-hour response capability is maintained."
- D) "Our country's drug stockpile is managed by the Public Health Agency of Canada."
- E) "The agency assesses and refurbishes stockpile units and distributes medical and pharmaceutical supplies at the request of the provinces."

Answer: C, D, E

Explanation: A) The Public Health Agency of Canada maintains a \$300 million National Emergency stockpile system (NESS) to quickly provide emergency supplies to provinces and territories when requested. The system consists of a central depot in Ottawa, eight other warehouses and 1300 prepositioned supply centres. A 24-hour response capability is maintained. The agency assesses and refurbishes stockpile units and distributes medical and pharmaceutical supplies at the request of the provinces. The stockpiling of antibiotics and vaccines by local hospitals, clinics and individuals is not recommended.

Professional Practice

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

- B) The Public Health Agency of Canada maintains a \$300 million National Emergency stockpile system (NESS) to quickly provide emergency supplies to provinces and territories when requested. The system consists of a central depot in Ottawa, eight other warehouses and 1300 prepositioned supply centres. A 24-hour response capability is maintained. The agency assesses and refurbishes stockpile units and distributes medical and pharmaceutical supplies at the request of the provinces. The stockpiling of antibiotics and vaccines by local hospitals, clinics and individuals is not recommended.

Professional Practice

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

- C) The Public Health Agency of Canada maintains a \$300 million National Emergency stockpile system (NESS) to quickly provide emergency supplies to provinces and territories when requested. The system consists of a central depot in Ottawa, eight other warehouses and 1300 prepositioned supply centres. A 24-hour response capability is maintained. The agency assesses and refurbishes stockpile units and distributes medical and pharmaceutical supplies at the request of the provinces. The stockpiling of antibiotics and vaccines by local hospitals, clinics and individuals is not recommended.

Professional Practice

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

- D) The Public Health Agency of Canada maintains a \$300 million National Emergency stockpile system (NESS) to quickly provide emergency supplies to provinces and territories when requested. The system consists of a central depot in Ottawa, eight other warehouses and 1300 prepositioned supply centres. A 24-hour response capability is maintained. The agency assesses and refurbishes stockpile units and distributes medical and pharmaceutical supplies at the request of the provinces. The stockpiling of antibiotics and vaccines by local hospitals, clinics and individuals is not recommended.

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- E) The Public Health Agency of Canada maintains a \$300 million National Emergency stockpile system (NESS) to quickly provide emergency supplies to provinces and territories when requested. The system consists of a central depot in Ottawa, eight other warehouses and 1300 prepositioned supply centres. A 24-hour response capability is maintained. The agency assesses and refurbishes stockpile units and distributes medical and pharmaceutical supplies at the request of the provinces. The stockpiling of antibiotics and vaccines by local hospitals, clinics and individuals is not recommended.

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Answer Key

Testname: C3

- 1) C
- 2) A
- 3) D
- 4) A, C, D
- 5) C
- 6) A
- 7) A
- 8) B
- 9) D
- 10) B
- 11) D
- 12) B
- 13) B
- 14) A
- 15) C, D, E