

RN Learning System Medical-Surgical Cardiovascular And Hematology Practice Quiz Questions and Answers PDF

RN Learning System Medical-Surgical Cardiovascular And Hematology Practice Quiz Questions And Answers PDF

Disclaimer: The rn learning system medical-surgical cardiovascular and hematology practice quiz questions and answers pdf was generated with the help of StudyBlaze AI. Please be aware that AI can make mistakes. Please consult your teacher if you're unsure about your solution or think there might have been a mistake. Or reach out directly to the StudyBlaze team at max@studyblaze.io.

What are potential complications of untreated hypertension? (Select all that apply)

- Stroke** ✓
- Osteoporosis
- Heart attack** ✓
- Kidneys damage** ✓

Untreated hypertension can lead to serious health complications, including heart disease, stroke, kidney damage, and vision loss. These conditions arise due to the increased pressure on blood vessels and organs over time.

Which of the following are anticoagulant medications? (Select all that apply)

- Warfarin** ✓
- Metformin
- Heparin** ✓
- Aspirin

Anticoagulant medications are drugs that help prevent blood clots from forming. Common examples include warfarin, heparin, and rivaroxaban.

Which diagnostic tests are used to evaluate heart function? (Select all that apply)

- Echocardiography** ✓
- Cardiac catheterization** ✓
- Spirometry
- MRI of the brain

Common diagnostic tests used to evaluate heart function include echocardiograms, electrocardiograms (ECGs), stress tests, and cardiac catheterization. These tests help assess the heart's structure, electrical activity, and overall performance.

What are the ethical considerations when obtaining informed consent for a cardiac catheterization procedure?

Key ethical considerations include ensuring patient comprehension, assessing decision-making capacity, providing adequate information about risks and benefits, and confirming that consent is given voluntarily.

Discuss the nursing interventions for a patient experiencing an acute myocardial infarction.

Key nursing interventions include: 1) Assess and monitor vital signs and cardiac rhythm, 2) Administer prescribed medications (e.g., aspirin, nitroglycerin, anticoagulants), 3) Provide supplemental oxygen if needed, 4) Establish IV access for medication administration, 5) Monitor for complications (e.g., arrhythmias, heart failure), 6) Provide emotional support and education regarding lifestyle modifications and medication adherence.

Describe the pathophysiology of sickle cell anemia and its impact on the body.

The pathophysiology of sickle cell anemia involves a mutation in the beta-globin gene, resulting in the production of sickled hemoglobin (HbS). These sickled red blood cells can obstruct blood vessels, leading to pain, organ damage, and increased risk of infections.

How can patient education on lifestyle modifications reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease?

Patient education on lifestyle modifications can reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease by promoting healthier habits, such as improved diet, regular physical activity, and smoking cessation.

What is the main cause of iron deficiency anemia?

- Excessively iron intake
- Insufficient dietary iron ✓**
- High calcium levels
- Low vitamin D levels

Iron deficiency anemia is primarily caused by insufficient iron intake, which can result from poor diet, blood loss, or malabsorption issues. It leads to a decrease in hemoglobin production, affecting oxygen transport in the body.

Which conditions are classified as hematologic disorders? (Select all that apply)

- Leukemia ✓**
- Anemia ✓**
- Diabetes

Hypertension

Hematologic disorders encompass a range of conditions affecting blood cells, including anemia, leukemia, and hemophilia. These disorders can impact the production, function, and lifespan of blood cells, leading to various health complications.

Which of the following is a common symptom of heart failure?

- Jaundice
- Frequent urination
- Rashes
- Shortness of breath ✓**

A common symptom of heart failure is shortness of breath, especially during physical activity or when lying down. This occurs due to fluid buildup in the lungs as the heart struggles to pump effectively.

Which blood component is primarily responsible for clotting?

- Red blood cells
- Platelets ✓**
- Plasma
- White blood cells

Platelets, also known as thrombocytes, are the blood components primarily responsible for clotting. They work together with clotting factors to form a plug that helps stop bleeding.

Which of the following are common signs of myocardial infarction? (Select all that apply)

- Chest pain ✓**
- Headache
- Sweating ✓**
- Nausea ✓**

Common signs of myocardial infarction include chest pain, shortness of breath, nausea, and sweating. Recognizing these symptoms is crucial for timely medical intervention.

What is the primary purpose of an ECG/EKG?

- To measure blood pressure
- To record the electrical activity of the heart ✓**
- To evaluate lung function

- To assess heart valve function

An ECG/EKG is primarily used to measure the electrical activity of the heart, helping to identify any irregularities in heart rhythm and function.

What is the primary function of the left ventricle in the heart?

- To pump blood to the lungs
- To pump oxygenated blood to the body ✓
- To receive deoxygenated blood from the body
- To receive oxygenated blood from the lungs

The left ventricle is responsible for pumping oxygenated blood to the entire body through the aorta. It plays a crucial role in maintaining systemic circulation and ensuring that all tissues receive the oxygen and nutrients they need.

Which medication is commonly used to treat hypertension?

- Insulin
- Antibiotics
- Antihistamines
- Beta-blockers ✓

Common medications used to treat hypertension include diuretics, ACE inhibitors, and beta-blockers. These medications help lower blood pressure and reduce the risk of heart disease and stroke.

Which of the following is a risk factor for coronary artery disease?

- Low cholesterol levels
- Smoking ✓
- High fiber diet
- Regular exercise

Coronary artery disease (CAD) is influenced by several risk factors, including high blood pressure, high cholesterol, smoking, diabetes, obesity, and a sedentary lifestyle. Identifying and managing these risk factors can significantly reduce the likelihood of developing CAD.

Which lifestyle changes can help manage cardiovascular disease? (Select all that apply)

- Smoking cessation ✓
- High-fat diet

Regular exercise ✓

Stress reduction ✓

Lifestyle changes such as adopting a heart-healthy diet, engaging in regular physical activity, quitting smoking, and managing stress can significantly help in managing cardiovascular disease.

What is the primary goal of coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) surgery?

To replace damaged heart valves

To remove blood clots

To repair heart muscle damage

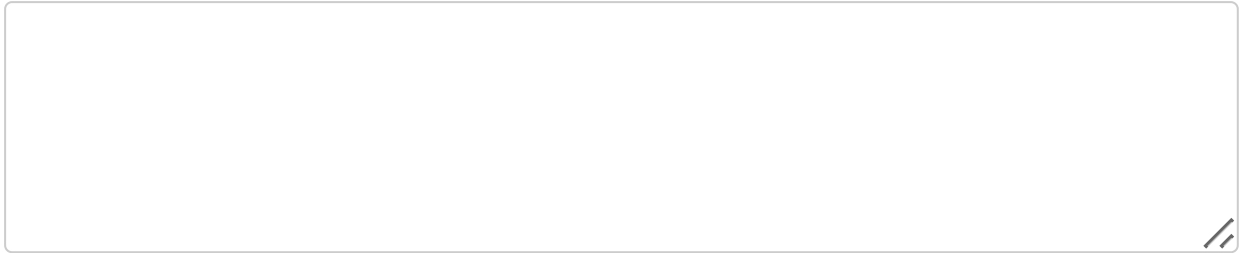
To increase blood flow to the heart muscle ✓

The primary goal of coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) surgery is to improve blood flow to the heart by bypasses blocked or narrowed coronary arteries. This procedure helps alleviate symptoms of heart disease and reduces the risk of heart attacks.

Outline the steps involved in performing CPR and the rationale behind each step.

1. Check responsiveness: Tap the person and shout to see if they respond. 2. Call for help: If unresponsive, call emergency services or ask someone else to do so. 3. Perform chest compressions: Place hands on the center of the chest and push hard and fast (100-120 compressions per minute) to circulate blood. 4. Provide rescue breaths: After every 30 compressions, give 2 rescue breaths if trained, ensuring the airway is open. 5. Continue cycles of compressions and breaths until emergency services arrive or the person shows signs of life.

Explain the role of the conduction system in the heart and its importance in maintaining normal cardiac function.



The conduction system includes structures such as the sinoatriAL node, atrioventricular node, bundle of His, and Purkinje fibers, which work together to initiate and propagate electrical signals that control heart contractions.