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Question: 734

In the context of vascular access, "thrombosis" refers to _____.

- A. Infection at the catheter site
- B. The formation of a blood clot within the catheter
- C. Damage to the vein during insertion
- D. Catheter dislodgement

Answer: B

Explanation: Thrombosis refers to the formation of a blood clot within the catheter, which can obstruct blood flow and lead to complications.

Question: 735

According to the INS guidelines, the maximum duration for using a peripheral IV catheter without replacement is _____.

- A. 24 hours
- B. 48 hours
- C. 72 to 96 hours
- D. 1 week

Answer: C

Explanation: The INS recommends that peripheral IV catheters can remain in place for 72 to 96 hours, provided there are no complications.

Question: 736

Which of the following devices is specifically designed for use in emergency situations?

- A. Tunneled catheter
- B. Peripheral IV catheter
- C. Intraosseous device
- D. PICC line

Answer: C

Explanation: Intraosseous devices are primarily used in emergencies when intravenous access is difficult or impossible, providing rapid access to the vascular system.

Question: 737

What is the appropriate action if a central venous catheter becomes occluded?

- A. Attempt to flush the catheter
- B. Remove the catheter immediately
- C. Administer thrombolytics
- D. Use a larger syringe for flushing

Answer: A

Explanation: Attempting to flush the catheter is the first step; if unsuccessful,

further evaluation and potentially catheter removal may be necessary.

Question: 738

The use of a hemostatic dressing post-insertion is primarily to _____.

- A. Provide warmth
- B. Absorb drainage
- C. Promote clotting and reduce bleeding
- D. Prevent infection

Answer: C

Explanation: Hemostatic dressings are designed to promote clotting and minimize bleeding at the catheter insertion site.

Question: 739

What is the significance of tracking catheter dwell times in vascular access management?

- A. It indicates staffing needs
- B. It helps identify trends in complications
- C. It is unnecessary for patient care
- D. It simplifies documentation processes

Answer: B

Explanation: Tracking catheter dwell times is significant as it helps identify

trends in complications, informing practice improvements.

Question: 740

Which two factors are essential in the decision-making process for catheter removal?

- A. Duration of catheter placement
- B. Patient's request to remove the catheter
- C. Signs of infection or complications
- D. Patient's favorite activities

Answer: A, C

Explanation: The duration of catheter placement and the presence of signs of infection or complications are critical factors in determining the need for catheter removal.

Question: 741

Which of the following is a potential complication of catheter tip malposition?

- A. Phlebitis
- B. Cardiac arrhythmias
- C. Hematoma
- D. Thrombosis

Answer: B

Explanation: Catheter tip malposition can irritate the heart or major vessels, potentially leading to cardiac arrhythmias.

Question: 742

Which of the following is a critical aspect of professional conferences for vascular access practitioners?

- A. Networking opportunities
- B. Increased administrative duties
- C. Mandatory attendance
- D. Limited educational content

Answer: A

Explanation: Professional conferences provide valuable networking opportunities, allowing practitioners to share knowledge and learn from each other.

Question: 743

Patient education regarding catheter care should emphasize which two points?

- A. Signs of infection to monitor
- B. The ability to shower with the catheter
- C. How to secure the catheter
- D. Avoiding all physical activity

Answer: A, C

Explanation: Educating patients on signs of infection and how to secure the catheter is crucial for preventing complications and ensuring proper care.

Question: 744

What does the term "asepsis" refer to in the context of medical procedures?

- A. The presence of pathogens
- B. The absence of pathogenic microorganisms
- C. The use of antibiotics
- D. The placement of catheters

Answer: B

Explanation: Asepsis refers to the absence of pathogenic microorganisms, which is essential in preventing infections during medical procedures.

Question: 745

Which vascular access device is least likely to be associated with infection risk?

- A. Peripheral IV
- B. Tunneled central catheter
- C. PICC line
- D. Non-tunneled central catheter

Answer: B

Explanation: Tunneled central catheters have a lower infection risk due to their design, which reduces skin flora exposure compared to other devices.

Question: 746

When collaborating with a patient's care team, what is the primary goal of effective communication?

- A. To assign blame for complications
- B. To ensure all team members are informed and aligned
- C. To expedite the discharge process
- D. To prioritize the physician's directives

Answer: B

Explanation: Effective communication fosters teamwork and ensures that all members are informed and aligned in patient care.

Question: 747

What is the recommended dwell time for a peripheral intravenous catheter in an adult patient?

- A. 24 hours
- B. 72-96 hours
- C. 1 week
- D. 2 weeks

Answer: B

Explanation: The recommended dwell time for a peripheral IV catheter in adults is typically 72-96 hours, depending on the site and condition of the catheter.

Question: 748

Which of the following is a sign of potential nerve injury during catheter insertion?

- A. Localized swelling
- B. Persistent pain or tingling in the extremities
- C. Fever
- D. Redness around the insertion site

Answer: B

Explanation: Persistent pain or tingling in the extremities indicates potential nerve injury during catheter insertion.

Question: 749

What is the primary goal of infection control measures during central line insertion?

- A. To minimize costs
- B. To enhance patient comfort
- C. To prevent catheter-related bloodstream infections

D. To reduce the number of insertions

Answer: C

Explanation: The primary goal is to prevent catheter-related bloodstream infections through strict adherence to aseptic techniques during insertion.

Question: 750

What is the most appropriate method for confirming the placement of a central venous catheter?

- A. Auscultation of breath sounds
- B. Chest X-ray
- C. Visual inspection of insertion site
- D. Checking for blood return

Answer: B

Explanation: A chest X-ray is the gold standard for confirming the correct placement of a central venous catheter to ensure it is not in the lungs.

Question: 751

The "5 Moments of Hand Hygiene" concept highlights the importance of _____.

- A. Wearing gloves
- B. Using hand sanitizers

- C. Specific times for hand hygiene to prevent infection
- D. Relying on non-touch techniques only

Answer: C

Explanation: The "5 Moments of Hand Hygiene" emphasizes critical moments when hand hygiene is necessary to prevent infection.

Question: 752

In a patient with a known allergy to chlorhexidine, which antiseptic should be avoided for vascular access site preparation?

- A. Povidone-iodine
- B. Alcohol
- C. Hydrogen peroxide
- D. Saline

Answer: A

Explanation: Povidone-iodine can cause allergic reactions in patients with iodine allergies, making it unsuitable for skin preparation.

Question: 753

What is the most appropriate way to handle a patient who experiences discomfort during the catheter removal process?

- A. Ignore the discomfort

- B. Explain the procedure and reassure the patient
- C. Rush the removal process
- D. Discontinue the removal immediately

Answer: B

Explanation: Providing reassurance and explanation helps alleviate patient anxiety and discomfort during the procedure.

Question: 754

Which pathogen is commonly associated with infections in patients with implanted devices?

- A. Streptococcus pneumoniae
- B. Enterobacter cloacae
- C. Staphylococcus epidermidis
- D. Escherichia coli

Answer: C

Explanation: Staphylococcus epidermidis is a coagulase-negative staphylococcus that frequently causes infections in patients with implanted devices due to its ability to adhere and form biofilms.

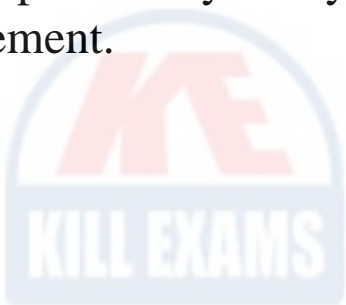
Question: 755

What is the primary concern when managing a patient with a pulmonary artery catheter?

- A. Insertion site infection
- B. Cardiac arrhythmias
- C. Fluid overload
- D. Catheter occlusion

Answer: B

Explanation: Monitoring for cardiac arrhythmias is critical when managing a patient with a pulmonary artery catheter due to the risk of complications during catheter placement.





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