

## Quiz 2

### Objectives

1. Utilize scientific principles in administering instillations (enemas)
2. Select correct solution and utilize scientific principles when irrigating a nasogastric tube
3. Identify four differences in administering a cleansing enema and a retention enema (solution, quantity of solution, catheter size and pressure used).
4. Identify differences between isotonic , hypertonic and hypotonic solutions
5. Compare a cleansing enema and retention enema in regard to patient positioning, equipment, pressure, solution and temperature
6. Chart treatment given and character of return flow when administering an irrigation (nasogastric tube) and instillation (enema)
7. Describe the location, advantages, disadvantages and care of nasogastric, nasointestinal, gastrostomy and percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy (PEG) tubes for the provision of enteral feeding
8. Compare the procedure, benefits and risks of intermittent versus continuous tube feedings
9. List nursing interventions to promote comfort, prevent complications and provide information to the patient receiving tube feedings.
10. Describe procedure for administering medications via a feeding tube.
11. Describe terminology and normal physiology of bowel elimination
12. Analyze measures to promote bowel elimination
13. Identify measures to prevent and or relieve constipation, fecal impaction and diarrhea
14. Assess bowel elimination for expected and unexpected data
15. State actions of cathartics, stool softeners and antidiarrheals
16. Describe the 6 steps in the infection process chain
17. List interventions which can reduce transmission of infections for each step of the infection chain
18. Describe principles of medical asepsis applied to patients on transmission based and protective precautions
19. Recognize the impact of sensory deprivation on the individual
20. Describe requirements recommended by the CDC standard and transmission based precautions and the rationale for the use of each
21. List important facts to teach the patient, family and auxiliary staff
22. Identify nursing diagnoses appropriate to preventing and treating infections.
23. State symptoms of neurovascular impairment due to tight bandaging

## Terms to know

Antiseptics	Disinfectants
Iatrogenic Infection	nosocomial infection
Communicable disease	Infectious disease
Standard precautions	Universal precautions
Transmission based precautions	Airborne precautions
Droplet Precautions	contact precautions
Neutropenic precautions	MRSA
VRE	C.Diff.
Hemorrhoids	Diarrhea
Sphincter	constipation
Peristalsis	Fecal incontinence
Colostomy	Fecal impaction
Anus	Flatus
Rectum	Valsalva maneuver
Leukocytosis	Gangrenous
Suffix "itis"	Serosanguineous
Ecchymosis	Purulent
Hemorrhage	Granulation tissue
Intentional wound	Open wound
Unintentional wound	Closed wound
Exudate	dehiscence
Serous	suffix "osis"
Evisceration	Montgomery straps
Debridement	Fistula
Incision	puncture
Contusion	Penetrating wound
Abrasion	Avulsion
Laceration	

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201-203	bindings and bandages	189-196	Transmission based precautions