MCQs

# Chapter 1: The history and development of critical care nursing

1. What disease caused the development of critical care services?

a. Polio

b. Spanish flu

c. Tuberculosis

d. Diphtheria

Ans: A

2. What was the name of the publication that triggered the most recent significant development in UK critical care services?

a. Critical Care Services

b. Critical to Success

c. ITU Steps

d. The Copenhagen report

Ans: B

3. How is the level of care defined for, “Patients requiring more detailed observation or intervention, including support for a single failing organ system or post-operative care and those ‘stepping down’ from higher levels of care?”

a. Level 0

b. Level 1

c. Level 3

d. Level 2

Ans: C

4. Which type of research is at the top of the hierarchy of evidence?

a. Cohort studies

b. Critically Appraised Topics

c. Randomised Controlled Trials

d. Systematic Review

Ans: D

5. What can cause unconscious bias?

a. Personal views being influenced by background

b. Personal views are influenced by our experiences

c. Making quick judgements and assessments of patients without realising

d. All of these

Ans: D

# Chapter 2: Humanising critical care

1. Which of the following is an example of humanising behaviours?

a. Physical touch

b. Loss of control

c. Isolation from family and friends

d. Loss of ability to communicate

Ans: A

2. What is the biggest barrier to communication in the critical care unit?

a. The staff

b. The equipment

c. Sedation

d. Illness

Ans: C

3. What is Step 3 of the WHO analgesic ladder?

a. Non-opioid analgesic

b. Weak opioid

c. Strong opioid

d. NSAID

Ans: C

4. Sedation can be used to \_\_\_\_\_\_

a. Reduce anxiety

b. Control agitation

c. For amnesia during neuromuscular blockade

d. All of these

Ans: D

5. What is the name of the first clinically validated scale to measure sedation levels?

a. The Waterlow Scale

b. The Ramsey Scale

c. The TISS Scale

d. The APACHE Score

Ans: B