

# Defib Academy Ch. 13 Workbook Homework

Total points 70/100 ?

Chapter 13 (Shock) Workbook Homework

Email \*

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✓ Neurogenic shock usually results from damage to the spinal cord at the: \* 2/2

☐ Lumbar level

☐ Thoracic level

☐ Sacral level

☒ Cervical level



✓ You respond to the local nursing home for an 85-year-old woman who has altered mental status. During your assessment, you notice that the patient has a fever. She is hypotensive, and her pulse is tachycardic. The nursing staff tells you that she has been sick for several days and that they called because her mental status continued to decline. You suspect the patient is in septic shock. This type of shock is due to: \*2/2

- ☐ Massive vasoconstriction
- ☒ Release of bacterial toxins ✓
- ☐ Pump failure
- ☐ Increased volumes

✗ Which of the following statements about septic shock is FALSE? \* 0/2

- ☐ There is damage to the spinal cord, resulting in vasodilation
- ☒ The larger-than-normal vascular bed to contain the smaller-than-normal volume of intravascular fluid ✗
- ☐ There is insufficient volume of fluid in the container
- ☐ The fluid that has leaked out often collects in the respiratory system

✓ Metabolism is the cardiovascular system's circulation of blood and oxygen to all cells in different tissues and organs of the body. \*2/2

- ☒ False ✓
- ☐ True



✓ Life-threatening allergic reactions can occur even when a patient has previously tolerated a substance without having an allergic reaction. \*2/2

1. False

2. True



✓ Which of the following is a common cause of obstructive shock? \* 2/2

- ☐ Myocardial infarction
- ☒ Tension pneumothorax
- ☐ Hemorrhage
- ☐ Infection



✓ Shock occurs when oxygen and nutrients cannot get to the body's cells. \* 2/2

1. False

2. True



✓ Which of the following is NOT a basic cause of shock? \* 2/2

- ☐ Blood vessel dilation
- ☒ Release of norepinephrine
- ☐ Poor pump function
- ☐ Blood or fluid loss



✗ Neurogenic shock causes hypoperfusion due to: \*

0/2

- ☐ Low circulating blood volume
- ☒ Massive vasoconstriction
- ☐ Obstruction of blood flow from the heart
- ☐ Widespread dilation of the vascular system

✗

✓ Compensated shock will present with falling blood pressure. \*

2/2

- 1. False
- 2. True

✓

✓ When treating a suspected unstable shock patient, vital signs should be recorded approximately every \_\_\_\_ minutes. \*2/2

- ☐ 2
- ☒ 5
- ☐ 10
- ☐ 15

✓



✓ The pressure of blood within the vessels at a given moment in time: \* 2/2

- ☐ Syncope
- ☐ Perfusion
- ☐ Shock
- ☒ Blood pressure



✓ You respond to a 17-year-old football player who was hit by numerous opponents. While walking off the field, he became unconscious. You take cervical spine control and start your assessment. You know that in the treatment of shock, you must do all of the following EXCEPT: \*2/2

- ☐ Assist ventilations
- ☒ Use hot water bottles or heating pads to keep patient warm
- ☐ Secure and maintain an airway
- ☐ Provide respiratory support



✗ \_\_\_\_ is often the last vital sign to change in decompensated shock. \* 0/2

- ☐ Blood pressure
- ☒ Respiratory rate
- ☐ Heart rate
- ☐ Oxygen saturation



✓ Bleeding is a common cause of cardiogenic shock. \*

2/2

1. False



2. True

✓ Pressure in the arteries during cardiac arrest is known as systolic pressure.

\*2/2

1. True

2. False



✓ Widespread vascular dilation after exposure to an allergen: \*

2/2

☒ Anaphylactic shock



☐ Septic shock

☐ Shock

☐ Compensated shock



✓ You are called to a construction site where a 27 -year-old worker has fallen from the second floor. He landed on his back and is drifting in and out of consciousness. A quick assessment reveals no bleeding or blood loss. His blood pressure is 90/60 mm Hg with a pulse rate of 110 beats/min. His airway is open, and his breathing is within normal limits. You realize the patient is in shock. Based on this information, the patient's shock is most likely due to an injury to the: \*2/2

- ☐ Peripheral nerves
- ☒ Spinal cord
- ☐ Thoracic vertebrae
- ☐ Skull



✗ The autonomic nervous system regulates functions such as: \* 0/2

- ☒ Eye movement
- ☐ Running
- ☐ Walking
- ☐ Digestion



✗ Pulse pressure represents the force generated with each contraction of the heart. \*0/2

- 1. False
- 2. True



✓ Syncope refers to inadequate cellular perfusion. \*

2/2

1. False



2. True

✓ Adequate circulation of blood to the tissues: \*

2/2

☐ Blood pressure

☐ Syncope

☒ Perfusion



☐ Shock

✗ Inadequate cellular perfusion: \*

0/2

☐ Shock

☐ Autonomic nervous system

☐ Blood pressure

☒ Syncope





✗ \_\_\_\_ develops when the heart muscle can no longer generate enough pressure to circulate the blood to all organs. \*0/2

- ☐ Pump failure
- ☐ Cardiogenic shock
- ☐ Congestive heart failure
- ☒ A myocardial infarction

✗

✗ \_\_\_\_ is a sudden reaction of the nervous system that produces temporary vascular dilation and fainting. \*0/2

- ☐ Psychogenic shock
- ☐ Cardiogenic shock
- ☒ Neurogenic shock
- ☐ Vascular shock

✗

✓ A person in shock, left untreated, will survive. \* 2/2

1. True
2. False

✓



✓ The body responds to shock by directing blood flow away from organs that are more tolerant of low flow. \*2/2

1. True



2. False

✓ As a result of the aging process, older patients generally have more serious complications than younger patients. \*2/2

1. True



2. False

✗ You're called to a motor vehicle collision. Your patient is a 19-year-old woman who was not wearing her seat belt. She is conscious but confused. Her airway is open, and respirations are within normal limits. Her pulse is slightly tachycardic. Her blood pressure is within normal limits. She is complaining of being thirsty and appears very anxious. What is the last measurable factor to change that would indicate shock? \*0/2

☒ Mental status



☐ Pulse rate

☐ Respirations

☐ Blood pressure



✓ Widespread vascular dilation in response to severe infection: \*

2/2

- ☐ Shock
- ☐ Compensated shock
- ☐ Anaphylactic shock
- ☒ Septic shock



✓ Shock occurs only with massive blood loss from the body. \*

2/2

- 1. False
- 2. True



✓ What is the basic definition of shock? \*

2/2

- ☐ The loss of blood from the body
- ☐ A state of low blood pressure
- ☐ An inadequate supply of oxygen in the lungs
- ☒ A state of inadequate cellular perfusion



✓ You are called to the residence of a 67-year-old man who is complaining of chest pain. He is alert and oriented. During your assessment, the patient tells you he has had two previous heart attacks. He is taking medication for fluid retention. As you listen to his lungs, you notice that he has fluid in his lungs. This is known as pulmonary: \*2/2

- ☐ Cessation
- ☒ Edema
- ☐ Failure
- ☐ Overload



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✓ The autonomic nervous system controls the voluntary actions of the body. \*2/2

- 1. False
- 2. True



✓ An injection of epinephrine is the most effective treatment for anaphylactic shock. \*2/2

- 1. True
- 2. False



✓ Septic shock occurs as a result of a severe infection. \*

2/2

1. False

2. True



✓ Regulates involuntary body functions: \*

2/2

☐ Blood pressure

☐ Syncope

☐ Perfusion

☒ Autonomic nervous system



✗ Regulate blood flow in capillaries: \*

0/2

☐ Blood pressure

☐ Sphincters

☒ Syncope

☐ Perfusion



✓ Which of the following is NOT a sign of cardiogenic shock? \*

2/2

- ☒ Strong, bounding pulse
- ☐ Anxiety
- ☐ Nausea
- ☐ Cyanosis



✗ Inadequate circulation that does not meet the body's needs is known as perfusion. \*0/2

1. True



2. False

✗ Decompensated shock is a late phase of shock and indicates progression of shock toward irreversibility.

\*0/2

1. True



2. False



✗ Blood flow through the capillary beds is regulated by: \*

0/2

- ☐ Systolic pressure
- ☐ The capillary sphincters
- ☐ Diastolic pressure
- ☒ Perfusion

✗

✗ Regulation of blood flow is determined by: \*

0/2

- ☐ Diastolic pressure
- ☐ Systolic pressure
- ☐ Cellular need
- ☒ Oxygen intake

✗

✓ In which of the following scenarios would you LEAST suspect shock? \*

2/2

- ☒ A mild allergic reaction
- ☐ Abdominal or chest injury
- ☐ Multiple severe fractures
- ☐ A severe infection

✓



✓ Which of the following molecules is the primary carrier of oxygen in the bloodstream? \*2/2

- ☐ Iron
- ☐ Thyroglobulin
- ☐ Albumin
- ☒ Hemoglobin



✓ Fainting or loss of consciousness: \* 2/2

- ☐ Perfusion
- ☐ Compensated shock
- ☐ Shock
- ☒ Syncope



✓ Early stage of shock where blood pressure can still be maintained: \* 2/2

- ☐ Septic shock
- ☒ Compensated shock
- ☐ Perfusion
- ☐ Syncope





✓ Hypovolemic shock is a result of: \*

2/2

- ☐ Pump failure
- ☐ Massive vasoconstriction
- ☐ Widespread vasodilation
- ☒ Low circulating blood volume



✓ Which of the following statements about anaphylactic shock is TRUE? \*

2/2

- ☒ There is no blood loss anaphylactic shock.
- ☐ It is associated with bronchodilation.
- ☐ It is caused by a lack of red blood cells.
- ☐ It can result from myocardial pump failure.



✗ Patients in cardiogenic shock should NOT receive: \*

0/2

- ☒ Positive pressure ventilation
- ☐ Nitroglycerine
- ☐ Oxygen
- ☐ ALS care



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