

Defib Academy Ch. 13 Workbook Homework

Total points 94/100 ?

Chapter 13 (Shock) Workbook Homework

Email *

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✓ Syncope refers to inadequate cellular perfusion. * 2/2

1. False



2. True

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



✗ Regulate blood flow in capillaries: *

0/2

- ☒ Perfusion
- ☐ Syncope
- ☐ Sphincters
- ☐ Blood pressure

✗

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

2/2

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

✓

✓ 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?

*2/2

- ☐ Mental status
- ☐ Respirations
- ☒ Blood pressure
- ☐ Pulse rate

✓



✓ Which of the following statements about septic shock is FALSE? * 2/2

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

✓ Widespread vascular dilation after exposure to an allergen: * 2/2

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

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

- ☐ Lumbar level
- ☐ Thoracic level
- ☒ Cervical level ✓
- ☐ Sacral level



✓ Adequate circulation of blood to the tissues: *

2/2

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



✓ ____ develops when the heart muscle can no longer generate enough pressure to circulate the blood to all organs.

*2/2

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



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

2/2

1. False
2. True



✓ Fainting or loss of consciousness: *

2/2

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



✓ Regulates involuntary body functions: *

2/2

- ☐ Syncope
- ☒ Autonomic nervous system
- ☐ Blood pressure
- ☐ Perfusion



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

1. False
2. True



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

1. True
2. False



✓ The autonomic nervous system regulates functions such as: *

2/2

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



✓ An injection of epinephrine is the most effective treatment for anaphylactic shock.

*2/2

1. True
2. False



✓ 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 can result from myocardial pump failure.
- ☐ It is caused by a lack of red blood cells.



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

1. True



2. False

✓ Compensated shock will present with falling blood pressure. * 2/2

1. False



2. True

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

1. True

2. False



✓ Neurogenic shock causes hypoperfusion due to: * 2/2

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



✓ 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

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



✗ Septic shock occurs as a result of a severe infection. * 0/2

- 1. False
- 2. True



✓ Hypovolemic shock is a result of: * 2/2

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



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

2/2

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



✗ ____ is a sudden reaction of the nervous system that produces temporary vascular dilation and fainting.

*0/2

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



✓ 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



✓ Blood flow through the capillary beds is regulated by: *

2/2

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



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

2/2

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



✓ Pulse pressure represents the force generated with each contraction of the heart. *2/2

- 1. False
- 2. True



✓ Patients in cardiogenic shock should NOT receive: *

2/2

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



✓ 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

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



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

2/2

1. False
2. True



✓ ____ is often the last vital sign to change in decompensated shock. * 2/2

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



✓ Bleeding is a common cause of cardiogenic shock. * 2/2

1. True
2. False



✓ What is the basic definition of shock? * 2/2

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



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

☒ Hemoglobin



☐ Albumin

☐ Iron

☐ Thyroglobulin

✓ Decompensated shock is a late phase of shock and indicates progression of shock toward irreversibility. *2/2

1. True

2. False



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

1. False

2. True



✓ In which of the following scenarios would you LEAST suspect shock? * 2/2

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



Full Name (first and last) *

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

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



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

☐ 10

☒ 5

☐ 2

☐ 15



✓ Inadequate cellular perfusion: * 2/2

☐ Autonomic nervous system

☐ Syncope

☐ Blood pressure

☒ Shock



✓ 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



✓ Regulation of blood flow is determined by: *

2/2

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



✓ 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

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



✓ Pressure in the arteries during cardiac arrest is known as systolic pressure. *2/2

1. True
2. False



✓ Widespread vascular dilation in response to severe infection: * 2/2

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



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

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



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