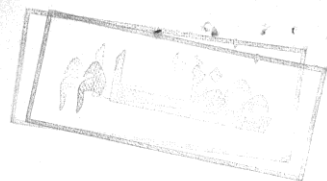


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Nursing Faculty, Year 2

Orthopedics, May 2017

Read carefully the below statements and mark the true ones with (T), and the false ones with (F): (0.5 mark each)

1. Circulating nurse observes, checks and monitors all equipments used during surgery to confirm they are running smoothly.
2. Urine volume remains normal in patients suffering from hypovolemic shock
3. Early spinal stabilization in polytrauma significantly have less pulmonary complications and shorter hospital stay
4. Fracture shaft femur occurring with major trauma, are considered pathological until proved otherwise
5. Assessment of a Patient with fracture pelvis starts with resuscitation of general condition.
6. Complications of prolonged bed rest are the most common complications of intertrochanteric fracture of the femur.
7. Popliteal artery injury should be considered in supracondylar fracture femur.
8. Neurovascular examination is mandatory before and after closed reduction of dislocated shoulder joint.
9. Theatre nurses play multiple roles before, during, and even after the operation.
10. Patient with tense swollen leg with severe pain post traumatic and intact pulse needs a good analgesic and splint only
11. Types of traction are skin and skeletal.
12. Post-operative nursing care includes prevention and early detection of complications.
13. Insertion of bilateral large bore cannula isn't an emergency in multiple trauma patients.
14. Open fractures constitute an orthopedic emergency.
15. Single x-ray view is adequate for assessment of fracture shape
16. Resuscitation according priorities in any polytrauma patient irrespective to the fracture sites.
17. Protection of thoracolumbar spine trauma is application of semirigid collar

18. The most common complication of long spine board is bed sores
19. The most common type of shock in polytrauma patient is septic shock
20. Patient with tense swollen leg with severe pain post traumatic and intact pulse is an emergency that compromise leg circulation
21. Primary treatment of open fracture is washing by saline, debridement, anti-shock measures, analgesics and splint
22. Primary treatment of open fracture bleeding is to apply sterile dressing and direct compression.
23. The sequelae of compartment syndrome is sudek's atrophy
24. Searching for crepitus and swelling are the most important clinical signs of fracture assessment
25. Single x-ray view with 2 joints is adequate for assessment of fracture shape
26. Multiply injured patient is a patient with more than one system affected.
27. Glasgo coma scale (GCS) includes assessment of eye opening, verbal response and motor response.
28. Hypovolemic shock may occur in fracture pelvis.
29. Primary survey includes airway, breathing, circulation, disability and exposure (A,B,C,D,E)
30. Malunion is one of general complications of fracture.
31. Protection of cervical spine trauma is application of long spine board
32. Cast is an internal fixation.
33. Patient with fractured tibia will have pain, swelling and deformity of the leg.
34. Insertion of bilateral large bore cannula and fluid replacement is mandatory multiple trauma patient.
35. Early spinal stabilization in polytrauma significantly has less pulmonary complications and shorter hospital stay.
36. Complications of prolonged bed rest are DVT, diarrhea and fat embolism.
37. The local complication of fracture are malunion, nonunion, and neurovascular injury.
38. The end point of resuscitation in multiple trauma patients is fully rrsuscitated patient.
39. The sequelae of compartment syndrome can be prevented by urgent fasciotomy.
40. Making sure a patient is fully informed about the risks and benefits of the operation is a preoperative duty of nurses.

41. Musculoskeletal system is one of the major sources of bleeding in polytrauma patient.
42. The transportation of patient with dorsolumbar fracture requires sitting of the patient.
43. Swelling is the most important clinical sign in assessment of a fracture.
44. Splintage of the fracture reduce pain but increase blood loss.
45. Advanced Trauma Life Support is a system applied to any polytraumatized patients.
46. Traction is a method of reduction and stabilization also
47. Hypovolemic shock is the most common cause of preventable death in multiply injured patients.
48. The priorities of primary survey in polytrauma patients are the same for all patients.
49. Treatment of hypovolemic shock is by replacement and stopping of bleeding
50. Transfer of polytrauma patients before life-threatening problems is managed.

with best wishes

[Signature]