



## Critical Care Nursing – Question Bank

### ONE Mark Questions

**1. Define Critical Care Nursing.**

- **Answer:** Critical Care Nursing involves the specialized care of patients with life-threatening conditions requiring intensive monitoring and support.

**2. What is the primary goal of a nurse in an ICU setting?**

- **Answer:** The primary goal is to monitor and manage critically ill patients, ensuring stability and preventing complications.

**3. List any two common instruments used in Critical Care Nursing.**

- **Answer:** Ventilators and defibrillators.

**4. What does 'ABCDE' stand for in the context of trauma assessment?**

- **Answer:** Airway, Breathing, Circulation, Disability, Exposure.

**5. Name one complication associated with mechanical ventilation.**

- **Answer:** Ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP).

**6. What is the significance of the Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS)?**

- **Answer:** It assesses a patient's level of consciousness based on eye, verbal, and motor responses.

**7. Define Sepsis.**

- **Answer:** A life-threatening organ dysfunction caused by a dysregulated host response to infection.

**8. What is the purpose of a Swan-Ganz catheter?**

- **Answer:** It measures pulmonary artery pressures to assess cardiac function.

**9. What does 'PRBC' stand for in blood transfusion?**

- **Answer:** Packed Red Blood Cells.

**10. What is the normal range for central venous pressure (CVP)?**

- **Answer:** 2–8 mmHg.
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## **TWO Mark Questions**

1. **Explain the role of a nurse in managing a patient with acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS).**

- **Answer:** The nurse monitors oxygenation, administers prescribed therapies, manages ventilator settings, and provides supportive care to improve respiratory function.

2. **Discuss the importance of sedation and analgesia in ICU patients.**

- **Answer:** Sedation and analgesia are crucial for patient comfort, reducing anxiety, and preventing complications associated with immobility and invasive procedures.

3. **What are the indications for initiating mechanical ventilation?**

- **Answer:** Indications include respiratory failure, inadequate oxygenation or ventilation, and airway protection.

4. **Describe the process of endotracheal intubation.**

- **Answer:** Endotracheal intubation involves inserting a tube into the trachea to maintain an open airway and facilitate mechanical ventilation.

5. **What are the nursing interventions for a patient with a chest tube?**

- **Answer:** Interventions include monitoring drainage, ensuring tube patency, managing pain, and preventing complications like infection.

6. **Explain the concept of 'early goal-directed therapy' in sepsis management.**

- **Answer:** It involves the early administration of fluids, antibiotics, and vasopressors to stabilize patients with sepsis and improve outcomes.

7. **What is the role of a nurse in managing a patient with a myocardial infarction (MI)?**

- **Answer:** The nurse monitors vital signs, administers medications, provides emotional support, and educates the patient on lifestyle modifications.

8. **Discuss the significance of arterial blood gas (ABG) analysis in critical care.**

- **Answer:** ABG analysis provides information on a patient's oxygenation, ventilation, and acid-base status, guiding treatment decisions.

9. **What are the signs of increased intracranial pressure (ICP)?**



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- **Answer:** Signs include headache, vomiting, altered consciousness, and changes in pupil response.

**10. Define the term 'shock' and its types.**

- **Answer:** Shock is a condition characterized by inadequate tissue perfusion. Types include hypovolemic, cardiogenic, distributive, and obstructive shock.

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**FIVE Mark Questions**

**1. Discuss the pathophysiology and nursing management of acute renal failure in critically ill patients.**

- **Answer:** Acute renal failure involves sudden kidney dysfunction leading to fluid and electrolyte imbalances. Nursing management includes monitoring renal function, fluid balance, and administering prescribed treatments.

**2. Explain the principles of fluid and electrolyte management in ICU patients.**

- **Answer:** Principles include assessing fluid status, correcting imbalances, and monitoring laboratory values to guide therapy.

**3. Describe the nursing interventions for a patient undergoing continuous renal replacement therapy (CRRT).**

- **Answer:** Interventions include monitoring the circuit, assessing for complications, and providing patient education.

**4. Discuss the management of a patient with a traumatic brain injury (TBI) in the ICU.**

- **Answer:** Management includes monitoring neurological status, maintaining airway, and preventing secondary brain injury.

**5. Explain the nursing care for a patient with a ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP).**

- **Answer:** Care involves administering prescribed antibiotics, maintaining ventilator hygiene, and promoting pulmonary hygiene.

**6. Discuss the role of nutrition in the management of critically ill patients.**

- **Answer:** Nutrition supports healing, maintains immune function, and provides energy. Enteral or parenteral feeding may be utilized based on the patient's condition.



7. **Explain the nursing interventions for a patient with a central venous catheter (CVC).**

- **Answer:** Interventions include monitoring for complications, ensuring aseptic technique during access, and maintaining catheter patency.

8. **Discuss the management of a patient with acute pancreatitis in the ICU.**

- **Answer:** Management includes pain control, fluid resuscitation, and monitoring for complications like infection.

9. **Describe the nursing care for a patient with a burn injury in the ICU.**

- **Answer:** Care involves fluid resuscitation, wound management, pain control, and infection prevention.

10. **Explain the principles of infection control in the ICU setting.**

- **Answer:** Principles include hand hygiene, isolation precautions, and environmental cleaning to prevent healthcare-associated infections.

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## FIFTEEN Mark Questions

1. **Elaborate on the assessment and management of a patient with acute respiratory failure in the ICU.**

- **Answer:** Assessment includes evaluating oxygenation and ventilation status, while management involves oxygen therapy, mechanical ventilation, and addressing underlying causes.

2. **Discuss the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, and nursing management of sepsis in critically ill patients.**

- **Answer:** Sepsis involves a systemic inflammatory response to infection. Clinical manifestations include fever, tachycardia, and hypotension. Nursing management includes early identification, fluid resuscitation, and antibiotic therapy.

3. **Explain the principles and nursing care associated with invasive hemodynamic monitoring in the ICU.**



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- **Answer:** Invasive monitoring provides real-time data on cardiovascular status. Nursing care includes ensuring equipment function, interpreting data, and preventing complications.
  - 4. **Discuss the management of a patient with multi-organ dysfunction syndrome (MODS) in the ICU.**
    - **Answer:** Management includes supporting failing organs, addressing underlying causes, and providing comprehensive care to stabilize the patient.
  - 5. **Elaborate on the nursing interventions for a patient undergoing extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO).**
    - **Answer:** Interventions include monitoring ECMO parameters, ensuring circuit integrity, and providing patient education.
  - 6. **Discuss the ethical considerations in the care of critically ill patients in the ICU.**
    - **Answer:** Ethical considerations include decision-making regarding end-of-life care, informed consent, and balancing patient autonomy with beneficence.
  - 7. **Explain the role of family-centered care in the ICU setting.**
    - **Answer:** Family-centered care involves involving family members in decision-making, providing support, and ensuring communication to improve patient outcomes.
  - 8. **Discuss the management of a patient with acute gastrointestinal bleeding in the ICU.**
    - **Answer:** Management includes stabilizing hemodynamics, identifying the source of bleeding, and providing appropriate interventions such as endoscopy or surgery.
  - 9. **Elaborate on the nursing care for a patient with a tracheostomy in the ICU.**
    - **Answer:** Care involves maintaining airway patency, preventing infection, and providing suctioning as needed.
  - 10. **Discuss the principles of pain management in critically ill patients.**
    - **Answer:** Principles include assessing pain levels, administering analgesics, and utilizing non-pharmacological interventions to alleviate discomfort.
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