

# MCQs

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## 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