



First : Short Answer Questions (SAQ)

- 1- List 2 indicators that the patient need fluid resuscitation?
- 2- Enumerate steps of treatment of acute haemolytic transfusion reaction?
- 3- Define medication errors and mention steps of using medications?
- 4- Enumerate 2 adverse effects of O₂ therapy ?
- 5- Mention 2 types of crystalloids and their use?
- 6- Define O₂ therapy and list devices used in monitoring and assessment?
- 7- Enumerate electrolyte abnormalities during blood transfusion?
- 8- Enumerate main types of shock?
- 9- Enumerate 4 clinical features of hypovolemic shock?
- 10- Enumerate 1 advantage and 1 disadvantage of electronic medical record?

Second : Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

- 1- Poorly monitoring fluid chart leads to which of the following?

Answer: Dehydration and overhydration

- 2- Which of the following is a late irreversible sign of shock?

Answer: Anuria

3- In septic shock, the major pathophysiologic problem is:

Answer: Decreased afterload due to vasodilation

4- Which lab marker best reflects severity of tissue hypoxia in shock?

Answer: Serum lactate

5- In older adults, which of the following statements is true regarding hydration status assessment?

Answer: No single clinical or laboratory feature reliably predicts dehydration

6- Which of the following is a complication of massive transfusion?

Answer: Citrate toxicity

7- Which of the following best defines massive transfusion?

Answer: Transfusion of ≥ 10 RBC units within 24 hours

8- What is the primary purpose of a medical record?

Answer: Communication among healthcare providers

9- 3% saline is used in?

Answer: Acute severe hyponatremia

10- Which of the following is large in size and does not pass from blood vessels?

Answer: Colloid solutions

11- Osmolarity means number of osmoles per:

Answer: Liter of solvent

12- One unit of packed red blood cells will raise hemoglobin by:

Answer: 1 g/dL and hematocrit by 3%