

ONCOLOGIC EMERGENCIES TEST

1. Oncologic emergencies can happen at any time during the course of an Oncologic diagnosis. As nurses, our overall goals is to:
 - a. Prevent, reverse or minimize life-threatening complication
 - b. Identify patients at risk and assess each interaction
 - c. Educate patients and family members regarding risk and ho/when to manage the complications
 - d. Follow the physicians orders only

2. Which of the following situations present risk factors for the development of Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation (DIC)?
 - a. Infection/sepsis from gram negative bacteria
 - b. Drug or transfusion reaction or anaphylaxis
 - c. Presence of an abdominal shunt
 - d. Patients with adenocarcinoma
 - e. All of the above

3. Acute DIC is characterized by micro vascular thrombosis and bleeding occurring simultaneously.
 - a. True
 - b. False

4. Which of the following statements about cardiac tamponade are accurate?
 - a. Results from pericardial effusion
 - b. Most commonly due to lung cancer
 - c. Can be acute onset or develop over time
 - d. Retrosternal chest pain is a symptom
 - e. All of the above

5. Malignant pleural effusion **is not**:
 - a. May be an initial sign of cancer
 - b. An accumulation of fluid in the pericardial space
 - c. May be a sign of advanced disease
 - d. Happens in about 50% of all cancer patients sometime in the course of their disease

6. Characteristics of hypercalcemia of cancer
 - a. Diagnosis of hypercalcemia should take into consideration serum albumin value
 - b. Diagnosed when serum calcium is greater than 11.0 mg/dl
 - c. Hypercalcemia of cancer should be asymptomatic
 - d. There is little relation between the degree of symptoms and calcium level
 - e. All of the above

7. 50 – 75% of all cancer deaths are attributable to:
 - a. Cardiac arrest
 - b. Malnutrition
 - c. Infection
 - d. Superior Vena Cava Syndrome

8. What is the most effective way to decrease episodes of infection?
 - a. Prophylactic antibiotics
 - b. Use of colony stimulating factors
 - c. Wearing a mask when in public
 - d. Good hand washing

9. Which of the following are **not** signs and symptoms of malignant cerebral edema?
 - a. Headache, nausea and vomiting
 - b. Personality changes
 - c. Speaking in tongues
 - d. Visual disturbances

10. Which of the following statements regarding pulmonary emboli is false?
 - a. May be due to air, fat, parasites as well as a clot
 - b. One of the most difficult diagnoses to make
 - c. CXR is not generally diagnostic
 - d. Will cause fremitis