

NICU Intravenous Essentials Post Test

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: _____

True or False. Please circle the correct answer.

- True False 1. Phlebitis is a complication of improperly functioning valves in the veins.
- True False 2. A vein is a highly distensible, thin walled vessel.
- True False 3. The basilic vein is found in the lower leg.
- True False 4. A nurse should always wear gloves when starting an IV.
- True False 5. Heparin solution should be used to flush a peripheral IV.
- True False 6. The nurse should document time, date, and reason for removal of IV.
- True False 7. Pain control needs to be considered only for venipuncture, not for angiocatheter insertion.
- True False 8. Blood reenters the circulatory system from the inferior vena cava.
- True False 9. The long saphenous vein is the longest vein in the arm.
- True False 10. The RN should document the site and time only of IV insertion.

Multiple Choice. Select the **BEST** answer for each question.

1. A patient that has tenderness at a site, with a bruise evident, and infusion of fluids has stopped due to blood leaking into the extravascular space is said to have a:

- a. circulatory overload
- b. systemic infection or bacteremia
- c. hematoma
- d. phlebitis
- e. none of the above

2. When removing an angiocatheter from patient, the following items are required to be documented:

- a. date, time, reason of removal
- b. location and condition of site
- c. how patient tolerated procedure
- d. all of the above
- e. none of the above

3. When initiating peripheral vascular cannulation for either administration of fluid or drawing of blood for lab tests, the nurse should consider the following:

- a. physician order, size of catheter, and need
- b. nurse discretion, nurse convenience, time
- c. physician order, patient condition, nurse preference
- d. all of the above
- e. none of the above

4. The function and anatomy of veins can be described as:

- a. being the transporter of oxygenated blood throughout the body
- b. being highly distensible, thin walled vessels carrying approximately 50% of the body's blood volume at any one time
- c. being able to transport blood away from heart to supply the body
- d. all of the above
- e. none of the above

5. The largest vein of the upper extremity, running along the medial aspect of the arm from wrist to shoulder is called the:

- a. long saphenous
- b. short saphenous
- c. dorsal metatarsal
- d. all of the above
- e. none of the above

6. Documentation of venipuncture should include the following items:

- a. date and time
- b. type and gauge of needle/catheter
- c. location, reason, and number of attempts
- d. all of the above
- e. none of the above

7. The following list of veins is the largest veins of the extremities and the most common sites for venipuncture in infants:

- a. basilic vein, saphenous vein, and dorsal vein
- b. basilic vein, long saphenous vein, and cephalic vein
- c. median antecubital vein, brachial vein, and metatarsal vein
- d. all of the above
- e. none of the above

8. A patient has had a peripheral angiocatheter inserted for five days, with D12.5 TPN infusing at 5.6mL/hr continuously since admission. The infant has been NPO until today when feeds of 3mL of expressed breast milk NGT q3^o was initiated at noon. At 7 p.m., the infant is noted as having an axillary temperature of 97.3^o, is listless, and having multiple episodes of bradycardic events. The infant is most likely showing symptoms of:

- a. phlebitis
- b. circulatory overload
- c. systemic infection or bacteremia
- d. all of the above
- e. none of the above

9. This example of documentation of insertion of an angiocatheter to be used for continuous infusion of IVF for hydration is missing what information:

“22 gauge angiocatheter inserted on first attempt by RN in right basilic, tolerated procedure well, IVF infusing without difficulty at ordered rate”

- a. time, date, pain assessment, number of attempts, rate and type of IVF
- b. time, date, pain assessment, rate of IVF
- c. time, vein, number of attempts
- d. all of the above
- e. none of the above

10. When priming angiocatheters and t-connectors when setting up supplies to initiate an in-dwelling peripheral IV, the fluid of choice to decrease the amount of trauma to the tissue, and risk of creating coagulopathies, yet maintains patency of catheter would be:

- a. heparinized 0.9% normal saline solution
- b. D10% glucose solution
- c. Lactated Ringers Solution
- d. all of the above
- e. none of the above

Fill in the blank of the following questions:

1. A _____ should be removed as soon as possible when therapy is completed, when contaminated, or when site is infiltrated.
2. The _____ is the outer layer of the vein.
3. _____ can occur when the IV fluids are infused at wrong rate or for too long. The patient may experience respiratory distress, be anxious, have crackles in lungs, increased blood pressure, and neck engorgement.
4. _____ are the deep veins of the upper arm, usually paired and smaller than the superficial veins. They travel in the upper arm parallel to the brachial artery and join with the basilica vein to form the axillary vein.
5. The first choice of pain management for painful procedures is swaddling and pacifier use. If more pain management is necessary, the next step is to use _____.

Read the following documentation entry. Please make corrections to the following documentation if necessary by circling the mistake and rewriting the entry correctly.

“7/28/11: PIV inserted lesser saphenous vein, tolerated well. IVF infusing without difficulty.”