

Continuing Education QUIZ (1.0 hour CEU)

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Barriers to Incident Notification in a Prehospital Setting

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Preshospital Intravenous Fluid Administration is Associated with Higher Mortality in Trauma Patients: A National Data Bank Analysis

1. Which of the following statements is **true** regarding the article: *Barriers to Incident Notification in a Prehospital Setting*?
 - Some of the barriers to reporting critical incidents included the burden of reporting, the fear of potential litigation, and the concern that nothing would change even if the incident was reported
 - Barriers to reporting critical incidents appear to be most prevalent in the prehospital setting when compared to other health care disciplines
 - One of the key approaches which may alleviate many of the barriers to reporting is shifting to a systems based focus rather than an individual shame and blame approach
 - All of the above
2. "Paramedics felt that they would be less likely to report an incident if they were not able to easily access a mechanism to report the incident, or if a period of time had elapsed following the incident" demonstrates which of the following barriers?
 - Fear of breaches of confidentiality and fear of embarrassment
 - Burden of reporting
 - Lack of familiarity with process
 - Impact of 'blame culture'
3. Difficulty understanding who to report an incident to is an example of which of the following barriers?
 - Fear of breaches of confidentiality and fear of embarrassment
 - Burden of reporting
 - Lack of familiarity with process
 - Impact of 'blame culture'

4. Which of the following statements is **true** regarding the article: *Prehospital Intravenous Fluid Administration is Associated with Higher Mortality in Trauma Patients: A National Trauma Data Bank Analysis*?
- Scene placement of intravenous access has not been shown to significantly increase scene time or overall time to the hospital
 - Delaying aggressive fluid resuscitation until surgery in the hypotensive trauma patient with a penetrating torso injury has been shown to result in a negative patient outcome.
 - The primary focus in the trauma patient with evidence of hypotension and vasoconstriction in the prehospital setting is to raise their systolic blood pressure with intravenous fluids in order to perfuse their vital organs.
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
5. Regarding the article: *Prehospital Intravenous Fluid Administration is Associated with Higher Mortality in Trauma Patients: A National Trauma Data Bank Analysis*, the harm associated with prehospital IV placement was seen in both blunt and penetrating trauma, but was more exaggerated in penetrating trauma victims, and especially in those who were hypotensive.
- True
 - False
6. Regarding the article: *Prehospital Intravenous Fluid Administration is Associated with Higher Mortality in Trauma Patients: A National Trauma Data Bank Analysis*. In patients with severe head injury IV placement was not associated with a significant increase in risk of death.
- True
 - False
7. Which of the following mechanisms have been proposed for worsening outcomes associated with IV fluid administration?
- Dislodgement of clot formation
 - Dilution of clotting factors
 - Acceleration of hemorrhage caused by elevated blood pressure
 - All of the above