

CHAPTER THREE: REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following is true of the needle in an over-the-needle catheter?
 - a. The needle is outside the catheter
 - b. The needle is used less frequently than a butterfly needle is
 - c. The needle is inside the catheter
 - d. The needle is left in place after insertion

2. A micro drip administration set delivers more drops per milliter because
 - a. The fluid is warmer and higher
 - b. The roller clamp adjusts to allow fluid to move through the tubing faster
 - c. The venous access device has a larger diameter
 - d. A needle in the drip chamber controls the size of the drops

3. The physician has ordered a blood transfusion for your patient. In addition to the unit of blood, what other equipment from this list will you need?
 1. 500 mL normal saline solution
 2. Y-tube administration device
 3. 1000 mL of D5W (5% dextrose in water)
 4. 26-gauge venous access device
 5. 18-gauge venous access device
 - a. 2,3, and 4
 - b. 2 only
 - c. 1,2, and 5
 - d. All of the above

4. Which of the following is the major advantage of an internal IV port?
 - a. No flushing is required
 - b. An internal port carries less risk of infection
 - c. An internal port offers painless accessibility
 - d. A nurse can insert an internal port

5. How is the midline catheter different from the peripherally inserted central catheter?
 - a. The midline catheter can be inserted by a nurse
 - b. The midline catheter tip is placed between the antecubital space and the shoulder
 - c. The midline catheter can be concealed by a T-shirt or tank top
 - d. The two are the same; there is no difference

6. The difference between a controller and a pump is that the _____ delivers preselected volume by adding pressure to the system when needed
7. The temperature of IV fluids can affect the rate of infusion because warm fluids drip _____ than cold fluids do
8. Coughing and increased _____ can slow the rate of gravity infusion
9. The majority of reported needlesticks in IV therapy are related to the use of _____ needles
10. The smaller the gauge number of the needle, the _____ the diameter

11. _____ Y set
12. _____ micro drip administration set
13. _____ PRN adaptor
14. _____ PCA
15. _____ Port-a-Cath
16. _____ angiocath
17. _____ macro drip administration set
18. _____ stopcock
19. _____ Buretrol
20. _____ Broviac Catheter

- a. An externally placed central catheter
- b. Commonly used to administer blood
- c. An internally placed central catheter
- d. Delivers 10 to 20 drops per milliliter
- e. Delivers 60 drops per milliliter
- f. Also known as an injection cap
- g. Allows for more than one fluid to flow into an IV access device
- h. One type of volume-control set
- i. Patient-controlled analgesia
- j. A common over-the-needle catheter

21. Peripheral access devices can be capped for intermittent IV therapy
 - a. True
 - b. False

22. The simplest central venous access is into the subclavian vein
 - a. True
 - b. False

23. Blood is considered an intravenous fluid
- a. True
 - b. False
24. Implantable ports have a higher incidence of infection than PICC lines do
- a. True
 - b. False
25. Central venous catheters are usually inserted by a physician
- a. True
 - b. False