CHAPTER 4: INTRAVENOUS FLUIDS, COMPONENTS, AND COMPATIBILITY
REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. ____ hemolytic reaction
2. ____ Rh system
3. ____ osmolarity
4. ____ hypertonic solution
5. ____ ABO system
6. ____ incompatibility
7. ____ parenteral nutrition
8. ____ isotonic solution
9. ____ extravasation
10. ____ hypotonic solution

a. Solution that draws fluids from cells and tissues
b. A chemical, physical, or therapeutic change that occurs when two or more medication or solutions are mixed
c. The inadvertent infiltration of necrotizing solutions or medications into surrounding tissue
d. Blood transfusion reaction caused by a donor/recipient incompatibility
e. Solution that moves across the cell membrane into surrounding cells and tissues
f. Inherited antigens found on the surface of red blood cells; the second most important system for determining donor/recipient compatibility
g. Solution that does not affect the fluid balance of the surrounding cells or tissues
h. Concentration of a solution; determines the direction of fluid shift between the extracellular and intracellular compartments
i. IV infusion of nutrients, including amino acids, dextrose, fat, electrolytes, vitamins, and trace elements
j. Blood grouping system based on antigens present on red blood cells and antibodies in the serum; the most important system for determining donor/recipient compatibility

11. Patients with congestive heart disease must be monitored for fluid overload when receiving a sodium chloride IV solution
    a. True
    b. False

12. Plasma expanders act to expand the intracellular space
    a. True
    b. False

13. Blood and blood products are the body's main transport for oxygen, nutrients, and hormones.
    a. True
    b. False

14. Total parenteral nutrition can be used for long-term nutritional support
    a. True
    b. False

15. Incompatibility does not cause the loss of therapeutic effects of a medication or solution
    a. True
    b. False

16. Which type of IV solution causes no movement of fluids into or out of the intravascular space?
    a. Sodium chloride
    b. Hypertonic
    c. Isotonic
    d. Hypotonic

17. Hypertonic solutions have an osmolarity that is
    a. Higher than that of serum
    b. Lower than that of serum
    c. The same as that of serum
    d. None of the above

18. Which of the following describes the effect of hypotonic solutions on fluid movement?
    a. Fluid shifts out of the cells into the intravascular space
    b. Fluid is not affected
    c. Circulatory overload takes place
    d. Fluid shifts into the cells from the intravascular space

19. Which of the following can cause a hemolytic reaction?
    a. ABO incompatibility
    b. A normal saline infusion
    c. Rh incompatibility
    d. Both a and c

20. Which of these solutions will restore and maintain nutritional status for patients?
    a. Peripheral parenteral nutrition
    b. Total parenteral nutrition
    c. D5 NS
    d. Ringer's solution

21. Which of these IV additives can cause hemorrhage or bleeding?
    a. Insulin
    b. Potassium
    c. Heparin
    d. Morphine

22. Which of these factors affects drug compatibility?
    a. Order in which drugs are mixed
    b. Time and temperature
    c. Light and pH
    d. All of the above

23. Which of the following is an advantage of iv medication administration?
    a. Possibility of drug incompatibility
    b. Rapid drug actions and therapeutic response
    c. Extravasation
    d. Loss of therapeutic action

24. Which of the following classifications of medications is used to treat cancer?
    a. Anti-infectives
    b. Antifungals
    c. Chemotherapeutic agents
    d. Analgesics

25. Which of the following rights are included in the seven basic rights of medication administration?
    a. Right drug, right patient, right time, right route, and right dose
    b. Right drug, right patient, right doctor, right route, and right dose
    c. Right drug, right room, right time, right route, and right dose
    d. Right drug, right patient, right date, right route, and right dose