Emergency Medicine & Critical Care Rotation
Post-Rotation Assessment

The following post-rotation assessment has been developed to measure the effectiveness of the rotation experience. The post-rotation assessment lets us know how far you have come in the 6 weeks on rotation.

<u>These assessments will in no way impact the evaluation of your performance on this rotation</u>

Baseline information

1) How many APPE rotations have you completed prior to this rotation? _____
2) How many acute care APPE rotations have you completed prior to this rotation? _____
3) Have you worked in a hospital pharmacy while in pharmacy school? Yes or No
    a. If yes, how long have you worked in a hospital pharmacy? _____
    b. If yes, were you a technician, an intern, or both? _____

Interdisciplinary team

1) Please rank the following physician members of the medical team by order of seniority (1 being highest seniority, 5 being least seniority)
    __ Resident physician
    __ Intern
    __ Fellow
    __ Attending physician
    __ Medical student
2) Which of the following team members is typically responsible for obtaining arterial blood specimens and performing arterial blood gas analysis?
    a. Nurses
    b. Patient care technicians
    c. Respiratory therapists
    d. Physicians
3) Which of the following team members is responsible for performing CAM-ICU assessments?
    a. Nurses
    b. Patient care technicians
    c. Respiratory therapists
    d. Physicians

Terminology

1) Which of the following is considered central venous access? (select all that apply)
    a. 18 gauge in the right antecubital vein
    b. Arterial line in the femoral artery
    c. A PICC line in the right antecubital vein
    d. A triple lumen catheter in the internal jugular vein
2) Which of the following can be used to measure or calculate a mean arterial pressure (MAP)? (select all that apply)
    a. Direct measurement from a central venous catheter
    b. Systolic and diastolic BP measurements from a blood pressure cuff
    c. Direct measurement from an arterial catheter
    d. Direct measurement using transthoracic echocardiography

Patient presentation

1) When initially presenting your assessment and plan for a new ICU patient, which approach should be used?
    a. Stepwise approach going through each medication, its indication, and any intervention needed
    b. Stepwise approach discussing findings, assessment, and plan by organ system
    c. Concise summary of pertinent positive findings, interventions performed, and recommended changes to therapy
    d. Concise summary of recommended changes to therapy
2) As the pharmacist on the team, which of the following should you be prepared to discuss on rounds? (select all that apply)
    a. Any medication regimen that the patient is currently receiving
    b. Any medications that may be causing an adverse drug event
    c. Any medications that may have caused or exacerbated the patient's condition
    d. Any laboratory values that may impact medication management for this patient
3) Which of the following abbreviations are considered safe to use by the institute of safe medication practices (ISMP)? (select all that apply)
    a. U (for unit)
    b. QD (once daily)
    c. BID (twice daily)
    d. ug (microgram)

Mechanical ventilation

1) Indicate the appropriate sequence of events during drug facilitated endotracheal intubation (RSI). 1 = first step, 5 = final step
    ___ Initiate analgesia and sedation infusions
    ___ Administer paralytic agent
    ___ Select regimen
    ___ Administer sedative
    ___ Intubate the patient
2) Which of the following are considered contraindications to the use of succinylcholine? (select all that apply)
    a. End stage hepatic disease
    b. End stage renal disease
    c. Muscular dystrophy
    d. History of malignant hyperthermia
3) Which of the following is a validated tool for assessing pain in a critically ill patient?
    a. CPOT
    b. RASS
    c. CAM-ICU
    d. OGTT
4) CO is a 68 year old male who presents to the ED with respiratory distress. He has a history of COPD. His initial ABG shows: pH = 7.1, pCO_2 = 113, HCO_3 = 34. Which of the following is the most accurate assessment of these findings?
    a. Primary respiratory acidosis with partial compensation
    b. Primary respiratory acidosis with full compensation
    c. Primary metabolic acidosis with partial compensation
    d. Primary metabolic acidosis with full compensation
5) Which of the following ventilator settings has the largest effect on aveolar recruitment?
    a. Tidal volume
    b. Inspiratory time
    c. Peak end expiratory pressure
    d. Fraction of inhaled oxygen

Sepsis

1) Which of the following is taken into consideration when calculating the patient's SOFA score? (select all that apply)
    a. T. bili
    b. D. bili
    c. Serum creatinine
    d. Serum BUN

2) What is the current guideline recommended MAP goal for a patient with sepsis?
    a. ≥ 55 mmHg
    b. ≥ 65 mmHg
    c. ≥ 75 mmHg
    d. ≥ 85 mmHg
3) According to the most recent sepsis guidelines, how soon after arrival should a patient receive antibiotics?
    a. 30 minutes
    b. 60 minutes
    c. 90 minutes
    d. 120 minutes
4) Which of the following vasopressors will cause the largest effect on heart rate at therapeutic doses? (select all that apply)
    a. Dopamine
    b. Epinephrine
    c. Norepinephrine
    d. Vasopressin

Acute Ischemic Stroke

1) EC is a 72 year old male with a history of diabetes and prior stroke. He presents to your ED with signs and symptoms consistent with an acute ischemic stroke. He has no contraindications to receiving alteplase. Alteplase should be considered if he presented _____ hours after symptom onset? (select all that apply)
    a. 2.5
    b. 3.5
    c. 4.5
    d. 5.5
2) EC's blood pressure is 220/130. Per the most recent guidelines, at what blood pressure would it be appropriate to administer alteplase?
    a. 145/90
    b. 165/100
    c. 185/110
    d. 205/120
3) Which of the following imaging studies must be performed prior to the administration of alteplase?
    a. X-ray
    b. CT
    c. MRI
    d. PET

Nutrition and Prophylaxis

1) Which of the following has the smallest inner diameter?
    a. Dobhoff tube
    b. 14 French NG tube
    c. 12 French OG tube
    d. Percutaneous gastric tube
2) Which of the following electrolytes is most likely to cause cardiac arrest if administered as an IV push?
    a. Calcium
    b. Magnesium
    c. Potassium
    d. Sodium
3) Which of the following adjunct orders should be available for all patients receiving insulin? (select all that apply)
    a. D50
    b. Glucagon
    c. Oral glucose
    d. Fingerstick blood glucose testing
4) Which of the following agents is most commonly for DVT prophylaxis?
    a. Unfractionated heparin
    b. Warfarin
    c. Rivaroxaban
    d. Clopidogrel