

CV: Shock, monitoring  
Questions  
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1. Which of the following best defines shock:

- a) Hypotension
- b) Inadequate oxygen delivery to tissues\*
- c) Hypoxemia
- d) Lactic acidemia

2. The term “oxygen delivery dependency” is used when:

- a) Oxygen consumption decreases with oxygen delivery\*
- b) Critical carotid stenosis leads to a stroke
- c) Arterial oxygen saturation is less than 90%
- d) Hemoglobin is less than 5

3. Cytopathic hypoxia refers to:

- a) Pathologic findings in hypoxic cells
- b) Toxic effects of oxygen on cells
- c) Brain swelling caused by hypoxia
- d) Inability of cells to utilize oxygen\*

4. Of the following, which is the best indicator of adequate resuscitation from shock?

- a) Normal mental status
- b) Normal blood pressure
- c) Normal mixed venous oxygen saturation\*
- d) Normal pH

5. A 78 yo woman is found unresponsive by her family. Her BP is 75/35, HR 120, RR 20, temp 35.7°C. Physical examination reveals that she is arousable and mumbles incomprehensible words. On examination, she has no jugular venous distention, clear lungs and a distended, but soft abdomen. The most important FIRST step in her care is:

- a) send cultures
- b) initiate fluid resuscitation\*
- c) intubation
- d) obtain chest a radiograph

6. Under varying conditions, cardiovascular autoregulation refers to the ability of the body to maintain normal:

- a) temperature
- b) heart rate
- c) blood sugar
- d) cardiac output
- e) organ blood flow\*

7. What is the best method for predicting fluid responsiveness (i.e., low preload)?

- a) urine output
- b) heart rate
- c) passive leg raising\*
- d) pulse pressure

8. A 65 yo male was involved in a motor vehicle crash 3 weeks ago and suffered an open ankle fracture for which external fixation was performed. He returned to the hospital today for internal fixation. Immediately post-op, he is hypotensive with new atrial fibrillation and hypoxemia. His chest radiograph is below.



The most likely cause is:

- a) hemorrhage
- b) pulmonary embolism\*
- c) aspiration
- d) myocardial infarction
- e) air embolism