

Rwandan Nurses Saving Lives: Rheumatic Heart Disease Education

Nurse Skills Questionnaire

Please provide a 4-digit code to use on the pre and post conference questionnaire. You will need to remember to use the same code to keep the research data matched and anonymous. My 4-digit code is : _____

Instructions: Please read each question and choose your answer by circling the letter.

HEENT:

1. When assessing for a potential Strep Throat, which of the following symptoms would make you consider this sore throat is NOT strep throat?
 - a. A throat with red spots instead of white pus on tonsils
 - b. A child with a persistent cough and runny nose
 - c. A child who has been nauseated and may have vomited
2. What HEENT physical finding would indicate an emergent need to refer to a physician to rule out meningitis?
 - a. Fever greater than
 - b. Pain with passive or active range of motion of the neck
 - c. Ringing in the ears
3. You are checking a child for Strep throat, but when inspecting the oral cavity you cannot see well, what should you do?
 - a. Have patient cough while you look
 - b. Use a tongue depressor
 - c. Hyperextend the neck

RESP- Normal

1. To listen to the breath sounds you need to use the _____ side of the stethoscope.
 - a. Diaphragm
 - b. Bell
 - c. Either one will work well
2. To help you hear breath sounds better have the patient _____.
 - a. Breathe slowly through the nose
 - b. Breathe slowly through the mouth
 - c. Breath forcibly through the mouth
3. The right middle lobe of the lung is heard _____.
 - a. At the middle of the back, right side
 - b. Under the arm about breast level, right side

- c. At the middle of front chest, right side
- 4. Which of the following are functions of the respiratory system?
 - a. Acid-base balance
 - b. Storage and filtration of blood for systemic circulation
 - c. Inspiration, expiration, and ventilation
 - d. All of the above

RESP- Abnormal

- 1. Fluid congestion in the lungs is common in Heart Failure patients. What does this HF fluid (pulmonary edema) sound like?
 - a. Fine crackles like rubbing hair together.
 - b. Water bubbles like blowing air in a straw in your drink.
 - c. Louder wet sounds like fine rain hitting the roof.
- 2. You are listening to a patient and you hear abnormal breath sounds, what technique do you use to determine whether the fluid is in the lung versus the bronchial-tracheal tree?
 - a. Have the patient cough and relisten, pulmonary edema will stay the same
 - b. Have the patient take deeper breaths while listening, the fluid in the bronchial-tracheal tree will go away.
 - c. Have the patient stand up and bend over 3 times to move the fluid and reassess, the pulmonary edema will go away.

CARDIAC-Normal

- 1. When listening to the heart, which part of the stethoscope will allow the best sound transmission for murmurs?
 - a. The diaphragm
 - b. The bell
 - c. The equalizer
 - d. All parts are equal
- 2. When listening to the heart, which part of the stethoscope do you use to hear the normal (lub-dub) heart sounds best?
 - a. The diaphragm
 - b. The bell
 - c. The equalizer
 - d. All parts are equal
- 3. When listening to the heart, how many different locations do you need to listen to for a complete assessment?
 - a. 2
 - b. 3
 - c. 4
 - d. 5
- 4. You are having troubles hearing the heart sounds clearly, what can you do so you can hear better?
 - a. Have the patient cough before listening to the heart

- b. Have the patient lean forward while listening to the heart
- c. Have the patient run in place to increase the heart rate before listening
- d. Have the patient hold their breath while listening to the heart

CARDIAC- Abnormal

1. What physical exam supports the diagnosis of an enlarged heart and heart failure?
 - a. You can feel for an enlarged point of maximum intensity- it will be big and deviated left
 - b. You can assess for jugular vein distension
 - c. An abnormal cardiac exam with a loud murmur in the mitral location
 - d. All of the above
2. When you are making a referral to the District hospital NCD clinic for a cardiac murmur, what do you need to communicate to the NCD nurse concerning the murmur?
 - a. Location
 - b. Intensity
 - c. Radiation
 - d. All of the above
3. You suspect that your patient has carditis, what can you do to confirm the sound is from the heart?
 - a. Have the patient cough before listening to the heart
 - b. Have the patient lean forward while listening to the heart
 - c. Have the patient run in place to increase the heart rate before listening
 - d. Have the patient hold their breath while listening to the heart

ABDOMEN

1. Which abdominal assessment can be done to help your decision concerning fluid overload?
 - a. Check for an enlarged spleen
 - b. A heel-thump test
 - c. Check for hepato-jugular reflux
 - d. All of the above
2. You are caring for a child with complaints of abdominal pain. You want to rule out a surgical emergency. What assessments can you do?
 - a. Listen to bowel sounds
 - b. A heel-thump test
 - c. A Psoas test
 - d. All of the above