

Pretest/post-test Questionnaire

Name:

Sociodemographic:

Education:

Experience:

Income:

Appointment type:

Ward/ICU Posting (tick applicable): Pediatric ward/PICU/NICU/Cardiac ICU/Gynecology-SBU ward

1. When we use IV therapy in children ?
 - a) Emergency / lifesaving medication
 - b) Medication which cannot be tolerated orally
 - c) When fluid and electrolyte balance cannot be maintained by enteral feeds and supplements
 - d) Blood and blood products
 - e) All of the above.
2. When we should not give IV therapy?
 - a) When alternative routes of administration (e.g. oral) would be as effective
 - b) Where the patency of the intravenous access device is in doubt
 - c) Where nurse workload exceeds the ability to carry out the procedure safely
 - d) Where the prescription is illegible
 - e) All of the above
3. Check list before administration contains.....
 - a) The infant's name, MRD number, current weight, date of birth, allergies
 - b) The correct fluid / drug
 - c) The correct dose / units (written in words and figures for controlled drugs) and frequency
 - d) The correct start date and time and completion (if applicable) date and time
 - e) All of the above
4. Mention toddler age group
 - a) Up to 1 year
 - b) Up to 3 years
 - c) Up to 6 years
 - d) Up to 12 years
5. Ideal solution for flushing
 - a) 5% dextrose
 - b) 0.9% NaCl
 - c) Distilled water
 - d) Water for injection

6. IV Cannula for neonates should be without injection port.
 - a) **True** b) False
7. TPN will be administered via a dedicated lumen of a central venous catheter. TPN may not be administered peripherally
 - a) **True** b) False
8. Tick IV therapy related complications
 - a) Occlusion
 - b) Infiltration
 - c) Extravasation
 - d) Phlebitis
 - e) Infection
 - f) **ALL**
9. To prevent infiltration
 - a) **Smallest gauge catheter should be used**
 - b) Large gauge catheter should be used
10. Inspection of IV line after every _____ hours
 - a) 1 hour
 - b) **3 hours**
 - c) 4 hours
 - d) 6 hours