

## Hemodynamic Monitoring

Directions: Select the letter corresponding to the MOST CORRECT response.

1. The data that can be obtained by impedance cardiography includes all of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Cardiac output
- B. Stroke volume
- C. Pulmonary vascular resistance
- D. Thoracic fluid content

2. Echocardiography can be used to obtain data pertaining to which of the following?

- A. cardiac chamber size,
- B. valve configuration & motion
- C. congenital heart defects
- D. all of the above

3. Which of the following systemic arterial pressures is the first to decrease in hypovolemia?

- A. pulse pressure
- B. diastolic pressure
- C. systolic pressure
- D. mean pressure

4. Which of the following systemic arterial pressures is monitored to titrate vasoactive drugs?

- A. pulse pressure
- B. diastolic pressure
- C. systolic pressure
- D. mean pressure

5. Advantages of central venous lines, compared to peripheral sites, include all of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. accommodation of high fluid flows
- B. fewer complications
- C. easier placement during hypotension
- D. monitoring capability

6. Which of the following will increase central venous pressure?

- A. hypovolemia
- B. decreased intrathoracic pressure
- C. right ventricular failure
- D. increased cardiac output

7. All of the following can be accomplished with a pulmonary artery catheter, EXCEPT:

- A. measurement of left ventricular pressure
- B. measurement of cardiac output
- C. obtaining mixed venous blood
- D. measurement of pulmonary artery pressure

8. Which of the following represents abnormal values?

- A. systolic pulmonary artery pressure = 22 mm Hg
- B. diastolic pulmonary artery pressure = 8 mm Hg
- C. pulmonary artery occlusion pressure = 25 mm Hg
- D. mean pulmonary artery pressure = 13 mm Hg

9. Pulmonary artery pressures are increased by which of the following?

- A. pulmonary embolism
- B. pulmonary vasodilation
- C. right ventricular failure
- D. hypovolemia

10. Which of the following intends to reflect left-ventricular preload?

- A. mean pulmonary artery pressure
- B. pulmonary artery occlusion pressure
- C. diastolic systemic arterial pressure
- D. pulmonary artery pulse pressure