Acute Illness Management Course (AIM©)
Pre-Course Questionnaire

Date:

a) Please tick the health professional group that you belong to:

Physiotherapy Student ☐ Nursing Student ☐

Nurse ☐

Doctor ☐

Physiotherapist ☐

Other ☐ Please state …….

b) Years qualified: please tick

0 – 2 years ☐ 3 – 5 years ☐ 6 – 10 years ☐

11 – 20 years ☐ 20 years + ☐

c) Reflecting on your professional practice indicate in which area you are currently employed: please tick one

Acute Care (ICU, HDU, Emergency Department, Theatre, CCU, MAU, Acute Wards) ☐

Non Acute Areas ☐

d) Have you previously participated in an Acute Illness Management course (AIM© or ALERT)? Please tick

No ☐

Yes ☐

If you have already completed an AIM© course, when was this?

Please read the following statements and indicate your responses in the boxes provided. <u>There is one correct answer per question</u>.

1.	**Which of the following indicates a complete airway obstruction when using the AIM© assessment tool?**	Please Tick
	Oxygen saturation	
	Patient able to speak	
	Patient unable to speak	
	Capillary refill time	

2.	**Which of the following could potentially cause airway problems?**	Please Tick
	Allergic reactions	
	Bronchospasm	
	Central Nervous System depression	
	Foreign body	
	Infection	
	Trauma	
	All of the above	

3.	**What is the appropriate intervention for a patient who is unable to maintain a patent airway, when using the AIM© A airway assessment procedure?**	Please Tick
	Apply simple airway manoeuvre (head tilt- chin lift) and apply oxygen via a high concentration mask	
	Apply simple airway manoeuvre (head tilt- chin lift), apply nebulisers	
	Suction, position patient and cannulate	

4.	**What is considered in the AIM© manual to be the normal resting respiratory rate in a healthy adult? (Breaths per minute)**	Please Tick
	< 8	
	8 -11	
	12 – 20	
	21-29	
	> 30	

5.	**Which of the following is an early sign of respiratory distress:**	Please Tick
	Tachypnoea	
	Bradypnoea	
	Hypotension	
	Bradycardia	

6.	**What is considered to be a normal oxygen saturation in a healthy adult?**	Please Tick
	< 80%	
	81- 90%	
	91 – 93%	
	≥94 %	

7.	**If an acutely ill patient with pneumonia dropped their saturations below 90%, how much oxygen would you administer?**	Please Tick
	28%	
	35%	
	60%	
	15 Lpm via a high concentration mask	

8.	**In an acutely ill patient, would you remove oxygen therapy to measure any of the following?**	Please Tick
	Respiratory rate	
	Blood gases	
	Oxygen saturations	
	None of the above	

9.	**Which of the following list most accurately describes the factors that adversely affect the accuracy of oxygen saturation readings:**	Please Tick
	Cold extremities, dim lighting, long nails	
	Poor peripheral perfusion, anaemia, shivering, false nails	
	Long nails, cyanosis, dim lights	
	Dim lighting, false nails, pallor	

10.	**What should you consider when undertaking a respiratory assessment:**	Please Tick
	Respiratory rate, colour, use of accessory muscles, Oxygen saturations	
	Respiratory rate, temperature, heart rate and AVPU	
	Respiratory rate, colour, use of accessory muscles, AVPU	
	Respiratory rate, use of accessory muscles, urine output and oxygen saturations	

11.	**Which of the following best describes the interventions that should be considered to relieve breathlessness in an acutely ill patient?**	Please Tick
	Clearing the airway, repositioning, hi-flow oxygen, respiratory physiotherapy, nebulised bronchodilators	
	Clearing the airway, repositioning, opening a window, 35% oxygen	
	Lying the patient flat, hi-flow oxygen, respiratory, measuring saturations, respiratory physiotherapy, nebulised bronchodilators	
	Sitting the patient upright, measuring saturations, reassurance, 28% oxygen, respiratory physiotherapy	

12.	**When should you administer high concentration oxygen?**	Please Tick
	When a patient is hypoxic	
	When a patient is acutely ill	
	Where there is evidence of significant trauma	
	For the patient with severe sepsis	
	All of the above	

13.	**When applying a high concentration oxygen mask with reservoir should you:**	Please Tick
	Turn oxygen flow to 15 litres per minute and inflate the reservoir bag prior to putting it on the patient	
	Turn oxygen flow to 6 litres per minute and inflate the reservoir bag prior to putting it on the patient	
	Turn oxygen flow to 15 litres per minute and remove once the oxygen saturation level has reached 92%	
	Turn oxygen flow to 6 litres per minute and remove once the oxygen saturation level has reached 92%	

14.	**If a patient is hypotensive which of the following is *inappropriate*?**	Please Tick
	Increased frequency of clinical observations	
	A bolus of intravenous fluid	
	Reassess in 30 minutes	
	Refer the patient to someone senior in the team	

15.	**Is hypotension considered to be:**	Please Tick
	Normal	
	A late sign of cardiovascular compromise	
	An early sign of cardiovascular compromise	

16.	**A fluid challenge for hypotensive patients should be:**	Please Tick
	150mls over 5 – 10 and reassess	
	500mls over 5 – 10 minutes and reassess	
	250mls over 30 minutes and reassess	
	250mls over 5 – 10 minutes and reassess	

17.	**Which of the following would most accurately support a diagnosis of sepsis?**	Please Tick
	Respiratory rate 12 per minute, temperature > 38.3° C, Heart rate 70 beats per minute, confusion	
	Respiratory rate 22 per minute, temperature 38.6° C, Heart rate 96 beats per minute, white cell count 20	
	Respiratory rate 22 per minute, oxygen saturation 92%, temperature 37.6° C, heart rate 85 beats per minute,	
	Respiratory rate 18 per minute, temperature > 36.4° C, Heart rate 70 beats per minute, hypotension	

18.	**Which one of the following interventions is <u>not</u> a specific component of the Sepsis Care bundle:**	Please Tick
	Give intravenous fluid	
	Take blood cultures	
	Take blood for lactate levels	
	Start naso-gastric feeding	
	Give high flow oxygen	
	Catheterise and commence fluid balance	

19.	**Which statements best describes the common causes of acute renal failure**	Please Tick
	Hypoxia, hypotension, drugs, dehydration, infection	
	Hypertension, drugs, dehydration, hypothermia	
	Sepsis, hypotension, hypothermia, hypoglycaemia	

20.	**What is considered a normal urine output in an adult?**	Please Tick
	10– 20 mls / hour	
	80– 100 mls / hour	
	>0.5 mls/ kg / hour	
	2– 5 mls / kg / hour	
	40– 50 mls / hour	

21.	**Poor renal function can lead to which one of the following outcomes:**	Please Tick
	Improved oxygenation	
	Hyperkalaemia	
	Hypokalaemia	
	Cyanosis	

22.	**Which of the following is the correct meaning of *'AVPU'***	Please Tick
	Agitated, Voice, Pain, Unresponsive	
	Alert, Voice, Psychotic, Unresponsive	
	Agitated, Vague, Pain, Unresponsive	
	Alert, Voice, Pain, Unresponsive	

23.	**Which specific adverse symptoms would you observe in patients receiving epidural pain relief?**	Please Tick
	Hypertension and vasodilatation	
	Hypertension and vasoconstriction	
	Hypotension and vasodilatation	
	Hypotension and vasoconstriction	

24.	**What is considered to be the appropriate intervention for a patient who is unconscious and has a blood sugar of 2.5mmol/L?**	Please Tick
	A milky drink	
	Intravenous Dextrose	
	A piece of chocolate	
	Insulin	

25.	**Which of the following observations should be recorded as a minimum standard in all acutely ill patients**	Please Tick
	Respirations, oxygen saturations, heart rate, blood pressure, temperature, urine output	
	Respirations, heart rate, blood pressure, temperature, blood cultures and glucose levels	
	Respirations, heart rate, blood pressure, urine output and glucose levels	