

Critical Care Nutrition: Where Do We Stand and What Should We Do? A Follow-up Adult Case Discussion

Test Questions

1. When it comes to hemodynamic resuscitation, which of the following statements is correct?
 - a. Vasopressors aim to increase blood pressure and Inotropes aim to decrease cardiac output
 - b. Vasopressors aim to decrease blood pressure and Inotropes aim to increase cardiac output
 - c. Vasopressors aim to increase blood pressure and Inotropes aim to increase cardiac output
 - d. Vasopressors aim to decrease blood pressure and Inotropes aim to decrease cardiac output
2. What is the primary complication of splanchnic vasoconstriction during reduced perfusion in the gut?
 - a. Decreased gut motility
 - b. Delayed nutrient absorption
 - c. Enhanced immune response
 - d. Necrosis of the microvilli
3. As little as ____% blood loss can result in gut hypoperfusion?
 - a. 5
 - b. 10
 - c. 15
 - d. 20
4. Which vasopressor dose (when dose is stable) is generally considered a “safe threshold” for initiating early enteral nutrition (EN) in critically ill patients?
 - a. Norepinephrine ≤ 0.1 mcg/kg/min
 - b. Norepinephrine ≤ 0.2 mcg/kg/min
 - c. Norepinephrine ≤ 0.5 mcg/kg/min
 - d. Norepinephrine ≤ 0.7 mcg/kg/min
5. Monitoring triglyceride levels in critically ill patients receiving propofol is important because it helps:
 - a. to assess the need for adjusting the amount of calories from fat
 - b. to diagnose a hypocatabolic state
 - c. to prevent complications such as refeeding syndrome
 - d. to determine electrolyte balance

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