Safety in the EMU Quiz Answer Key

1. What does VEM stand for?
   a. Virtual electric monitoring
   b. Visual estimation monitoring
   c. **Video EEG monitoring**
   d. Valued Epilepsy monitoring

2. What is the purpose of VEM?
   a. Identify and characterize seizures
   b. Localize origin of seizures in the brain
   c. Diagnose non-epileptic seizures
   d. **All of the above**

3. In 2010, the Epilepsy classifications were updated. What is the new term for partial seizures?
   a. Simple motor seizures
   b. **Focal seizures with and without impaired awareness**
   c. Complex partial seizures
   d. Partial temporal lobe seizures

4. How does a generalized seizure differ from a focal seizure?
   a. In a generalized seizure the patient is always conscious while in a focal seizure the patient is always unconscious
   b. A generalized seizure always begins with an aura, while a focal seizure always happens with no warning.
   c. **Generalized seizures begin in both sides of the brain while a focal seizure only begins on one side of the brain.**
   d. There is no difference between generalized and focal seizures.

5. What is a psychogenic non-epileptic seizure?
   a. A spell that resembles a seizure is not caused by abnormal electric discharges in the brain
   b. A spell that is a side effect of taking an anti-epileptic medication
   c. A spell that is caused by a metabolic imbalance
   d. A spell that is caused by liver problems

6. One method used to provoke seizures in the EMU is having the patient?
   a. Ambulate around the ward
   b. Drink coffee continuously
   c. Cough
   d. **Hyperventilate**
7. Which of the following should be done to make the patient’s room as safe as possible?
   a. Put the bed at a low height
   b. Have oxygen ready with a new cannula
   c. Clear clutter and unnecessary equipment from room
   d. All of the above.

8. The following action should be taken when a patient is actively having a seizure:
   a. Do nothing
   b. Call the kitchen and order a meal for the patient since they will be hungry after
   c. Hold the patient down
   d. Press the seizure alarm button as soon as possible

9. If a patient is having a tonic clonic seizure, the following action should be taken:
   a. Roll the patient on to the side
   b. Suction secretions from mouth when seizure is over
   c. Notify the MD
   d. All of the above

10. True or False? When a patient is having a tonic clonic seizure, you should always place something in their mouth to prevent them from swallowing the tongue.
    False

11. A seizure protocol includes the following:
    a. When the nurse is able to take a break
    b. How often bed sheets should be changed
    c. **When to call a physician**
    d. When the patient is allowed to eat

12. Please identify which question is part of the patient seizure assessment.
    a. “Are you going to have another seizure?”
    b. “**What is your name?**”
    c. “Would you like to use the bathroom?”
    d. “Would you like me to call a family member?”

13. How often should the patient seizure assessment be performed?
    a. Every minute until the patient returns to baseline
    b. **Every 15 minutes until the patient returns to baseline**
    c. Every 30 minutes until the patient returns to baseline
    d. The seizure assessment only needs to be done once.

14. Where should the RN’s seizure assessment be documented?
    a. On a scratch sheet of paper
b. On the change of shift report  
c. **On the “Seizure Assessment” or similar note in CPRS**  
d. On the “EMU Assessment” folder on CPRS

15. The following is included in documentation of the patient’s seizure:  
   a. Date/time of seizure  
   b. Duration of seizure  
   c. Description of seizure and postictal phase  
   d. **All of the above**