CNE Quiz: Simulation Training in Early Emergency Response (STEER)

1. In hospitals, the first responders to medical emergencies are usually:
   A. Physicians.
   B. Nurses.
   C. Respiratory therapists.
   D. Cardiac teams.

2. In 2011, the annual number of cardiac arrests occurring in hospitals was approximately:
   A. 100,000.
   B. 200,000.
   C. 300,000.
   D. 400,000.

3. The total minutes of a Simulation Training in Early Emergency Response (STEER) was:
   A. 15.
   B. 20.
   C. 30.
   D. 45.

4. The number of clinicians who participated in the STEER study was:
   A. 117.
   B. 127.
   C. 137.
   D. 147.

5. The novelty of the STEER study was the:
   A. Low-intensity, long-duration transfer of responsibilities.
   B. High-intensity, short-duration delivery of content.
   C. Use of high-fidelity manikins.
   D. Crisis management for 5 minutes at the onset.

6. The STEER study innovative simulation-based teaching strategy was called:
   A. “Do-redo.”
   B. “Do it again.”
   C. “Do and go.”
   D. “Once again.”

7. The best overall statistically significant action improvement in the syncopal fall scenario was time to:
   A. Assess for injuries.
   B. Call for help.
   C. Activate the stroke team.
   D. Check blood glucose.
8. The best overall statistically significant action improvement in the ventricular fibrillation scenario was time to:
   A. Call for help.
   B. Start chest compressions.
   C. Use the backboard.
   D. Perform defibrillation.

9. The best overall statistically significant action improvement in the respiratory depression scenario was time to:
   A. Check vital signs.
   B. Call for help.
   C. Turn off the patient-controlled analgesia pump.
   D. Call the Rapid Response Team.

10. One focus of the STEER study was to teach nursing personnel how to strategically respond to an emergency situation by:
    A. Carrying out life-saving actions in the minimum amount of time.
    B. Taking life-saving actions in a recommended amount of time.
    C. Leading a life-saving team in following evidence-based guidelines.
    D. Directing a life-saving team while delegating responsibilities to team members.

11. The outcome of the STEER study was a focused, in situ simulation-based teaching program that:
    A. Could be effective in increasing confidence, initiating life-saving measures, and empowering nurses to manage emergencies.
    B. Demonstrated limited success in increasing confidence, initiating life-saving measures, and empowering nurses to manage emergencies.
    C. Showed limited success in collaboration with a life-saving team.
    D. May be effective in increasing confidence, initiating life-saving measures, and empowering physicians to manage emergencies.

12. Preliminary data from the pilot study demonstrate that:
    A. Teams can decrease their time in life-saving actions.
    B. The teams’ performance reached statistical significance.
    C. Individual performance revealed mixed results.
    D. Individuals were uncomfortable with the study activities.

### CNE QUIZ ANSWERS

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