**Intravenous Access**

*Please print, complete and hand in this quiz at the start of the Intravenous Access seminar*

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Mr. LN, a 22 year old man, presents to the emergency department with severe abdominal pain after being involved in a MVC. Free fluid in the abdominal cavity is diagnosed on ultrasound. You are asked to establish intravenous access. Which of the following would be an appropriate location to insert the needle?
   1. In the upper limb.
   2. In the lower limb.
   3. In either the upper or lower limbs.
   4. In neither the upper nor the lower limbs; a central line should be started immediately.
2. The main complication(s) of attempting to establish IV access are:
   1. superficial thrombophlebitis.
   2. infection.
   3. ischemia distal to the puncture site.
   4. only (a) and (b).
3. In general, initial IV access is established at:
   1. the most peripheral site.
   2. the most central site.
   3. the antecubital fossa.
   4. the internal jugular vein.
4. For trauma patients, what is the most common location for establishing an intravenous line?
   1. Veins of the lower limb.
   2. Veins of the forearm.
   3. Veins on the dorsum of the hand.
   4. Antecubital fossa.