

You can obtain 3 CEU's for reading the article "ASSESSMENT OF KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE OF NURSES REGARDING ENTERAL NUTRITION AT A MILITARY HOSPITAL" and answering ALL the accompanying questions with a pass mark of 70% or more.

This article has been accredited for CEU's (ref. no. DT/A01/P00008/2023/00003)

HOW TO EARN YOUR CEUS

- 1) Register at <https://www.mpconsulting.co.za>.
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- 3) Click on "Journal CPD".
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- 6) Visit <https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/ojcn20/current> to access the relevant CPD article.
- 7) Answer ALL the accompanying questions in the CPD questionnaire.
- 8) Click "Submit answers" to obtain your results.

Only online questionnaires will be accepted.

Activity 170

1. The prevalence of malnutrition in hospitalised patients globally ranges between . . .%.
 - a. 13 and 96
 - b. 13 and 69
 - c. 17 and 50
2. One of the barriers impacting good clinical practices to enteral nutrition includes:
 - a. Lack of awareness of available protocols
 - b. Adequate training and a slow administration process
 - c. Adequate experience in working with critical care patients
3. The benefits of enteral nutrition include:
 - a. Maintains immunity, respiratory function, and metabolic response
 - b. Maintains gut motility, immunity, and metabolic responses
 - c. Maintains metabolic response, immunity, and increases hospital infections
4. The median knowledge level score of participants regarding enteral nutrition was . . .
 - a. 45.8
 - b. 80.0
 - c. 46.3
5. At least 32% of nursing personnel perceive enteral nutrition as:
 - a. Time-consuming
 - b. Reducing the length of hospital stay
 - c. Cost-effective
6. True or False: Close to one-quarter of nursing personnel did not consider enteral nutrition as the first option for critically ill patients as they felt that it caused discomfort.
 - a. False
 - b. True
7. Which of the following method(s) was not indicated as a practice to reduce the risk of aspiration?
 - a. Saline solution
 - b. Semi-fowlers position
 - c. Litmus-test
8. In managing diarrhoea in patients receiving enteral nutrition, which of the following was practiced by the majority of nursing personnel?
 - a. Treat the cause
 - b. Communicate with the dietitian to change the feed
 - c. Administer fluid and electrolyte therapy to prevent dehydration
9. The nursing personnel with protocol(s) in their workplace refer to them . . .
 - a. Daily
 - b. Annually
 - c. Once to twice per month
10. Some participants regard in-service training as the . . . source of nutrition knowledge.
 - a. Primary
 - b. Secondary
 - c. Least
11. The findings of this study revealed that nursing personnel had . . . knowledge regarding enteral nutrition.
 - a. Inadequate
 - b. Sufficient
 - c. Excellent
12. Which of the following is not a benefit of enteral nutrition?
 - a. Reduced hospital stay
 - b. Increase hospital cost
 - c. Maintains gut integrity
13. Guidelines indicate that when the feeding tube is used for both feeding and drug administration it should be flushed with . . . of water before and after medication.
 - a. 5–10 ml
 - b. 15–40 ml
 - c. 15–30 ml
14. The importance of having an enteral nutrition protocol in the workplace is to . . .
 - a. Dispose of the misconceptions and assumptions related to patient information
 - b. Eliminate misinterpretation of patient information
 - c. Both a and b are correct
15. When an educational program on nursing practices regarding patient care was introduced, what was the outcome of the results in the Bedier et al. study?
 - a. No change was reported
 - b. Immediate enhancement in knowledge and daily practice
 - c. Change was observed at a later stage