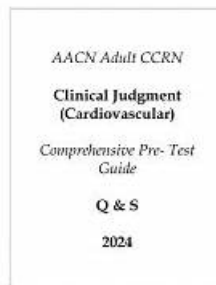


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AACN CCRN (Adult) - Direct Care Eligibility Pathway Sample Questions

(Q335-Q340):

NEW QUESTION # 335

Which of the following medications does NOT need to be discontinued by a patient who has recently been diagnosed with pulmonary fibrosis?

- A. Nitrofurantoin
- **B. Prednisone**
- C. Bleomycin
- D. Amiodarone

Answer: B

Explanation:

Medications that can cause lung toxicity should be discontinued and avoided by patients who have pulmonary fibrosis due to the risk that they will increase the development of scar tissue within the lungs. These medications include nitrofurantoin, amiodarone, and bleomycin. Prednisone is a corticosteroid and is used to treat pulmonary fibrosis.

NEW QUESTION # 336

What is the MOST SEVERE form of Heart Failure (HF)?

- A. Right-sided heart failure
- B. Left-sided heart failure
- C. Acute heart failure
- **D. Cardiogenic shock**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Cardiogenic shock is the most severe form of HF, is a life-threatening condition, and requires emergency management. In cardiogenic shock, the heart is unable to pump enough blood to meet the oxygen and metabolic needs of the body, resulting in decreases in stroke volume and cardiac output.

The other forms of HF are not as severe as cardiogenic shock.

NEW QUESTION # 337

Which of the following best describes a FAST exam?

- A. It is a rapid CT scanning technique used for patients who cannot tolerate a normal CT scan.
- B. It is a rapid assessment technique used to quickly triage patients.
- C. It is an exam that is focused exclusively on the abdomen.
- **D. It is an ultrasound exam used for trauma patients.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

FAST is an acronym that stands for focused assessment with sonography for trauma. A FAST exam is used to assess for bleeding and other internal injuries. While a FAST exam may primarily focus on the abdomen, it can also assess the organs of thoracic cavity.

NEW QUESTION # 338

A patient presents with fever and chills, is diaphoretic, and reports experiencing abdominal and intermittent left shoulder pain for the past week. An ultrasound shows an enlarged spleen. Vital signs are:

BP 106/59

HR 118

RR 23

T101.2° F (38.4° C)

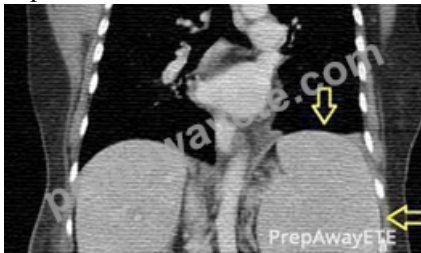
When reviewing the lab report, which of the following findings is most significant to this presentation?

- A. PLT 150,000/mm³

- B. WBC less than 500/mm³
- C. Hct 39%
- D. positive blood cultures

Answer: D

Explanation:



Splenomegaly



An x-ray of a person's body Description automatically generated

The patient's presentation is suggestive of splenic abscess, which is a rare but serious complication of splenomegaly. Splenic abscess is caused by bacterial or fungal infection of the spleen, usually from hematogenous spread or contiguous spread from adjacent organs. The most common symptoms are fever, chills, abdominal pain, and left shoulder pain (Kehr sign). The most significant laboratory finding is positive blood cultures, which indicate systemic infection and sepsis. Other laboratory findings may include leukocytosis, anemia, thrombocytopenia, elevated inflammatory markers, and abnormal liver function tests.

However, these are nonspecific and may vary depending on the underlying cause of splenomegaly and the type of microorganism involved.

References:

- * Splenic Abscess - Infectious Disease Advisor
- * Cross-sectional imaging findings of splenic infections: is ... - Springer

NEW QUESTION # 339

A patient with a history of multiple hospitalizations has been diagnosed with an infection caused by Vancomycin-Resistant Enterococcus (VRE). The MOST appropriate nursing action to prevent the spread of this infection would be which of the following?

- A. Strict adherence to contact precautions
- B. Placing the patient in a negative pressure room
- C. Administering appropriate antibiotics
- D. Implementing droplet precautions

Answer: A

Explanation:

VRE is spread through direct contact, so strict adherence to contact precautions, including the use of gloves and gowns, is necessary to prevent its spread. Droplet precautions are not specifically indicated for VRE. Administering appropriate antibiotics will help treat the patient's infection, but it will not prevent transmission to others. A negative pressure room is not needed, as VRE is not airborne.

NEW QUESTION # 340

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