

CCRN-Adult덤프공부자료, CCRN-Adult시험대비덤프자료

CCRN PRACTICE QUESTIONS with Answers

A patient in the ED with complaints of chest pain. The 12-lead EKG shows ST elevation in leads V3 and V4. Occlusion of the affected coronary artery most likely would affect perfusion to which portion of the conduction system?

- A. Sinoatrial (SA) node
- B. Bachmann's bundle
- C. Atrioventricular (AV) node
- D. Bundle of His - ✓ LAD so D. bundle of his

Which of the following is the preferred lead for ST segment monitoring for a patient with a suspected RCA occlusion?

- A. I
- B. aVR
- C. III
- D. V1 - ✓ c. III

Which of the following is not a manifestation of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy?

- A. Syncope
- B. Murmur that increases with squatting
- C. Chest pain
- D. Sudden cardiac death - ✓ B

Classic manifestations of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy are chest pain, syncope, and an aortic stenosis type of murmur that decreases when the patient is in a squatting position. The first manifestation of this condition is occasionally sudden cardiac death during exercise.

In which quadrant is the mean QRS complex axis located if the QRS complex is predominantly positive in lead I and negative in lead aVF?

- A. Normal quadrant
- B. Left axis deviation quadrant
- C. Right axis deviation quadrant
- D. Indeterminant quadrant - ✓ B

Because the positive of lead I is the left arm, if the QRS complex is upright in lead I, the mean QRS axis is to the left. Because the positive of lead aVF (a unipolar lead) is at the foot, if the QRS complex is negative in lead aVF, the mean QRS axis is upward away from the foot. This axis would be in the upper left quadrant, described as left axis deviation.

Itcertkr CCRN-Adult 최신 PDF 버전 시험 문제집을 무료로 Google Drive에서 다운로드하세요:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=16m3S8mUFGRQMLKMDrmHeHRngQc1YoP5I>

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AACN CCRN-Adult 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Facilitation of learning is emphasized, indicating the role of nurses in educating patients and families about health management. Collaboration is another key component, focusing on teamwork within healthcare settings to improve patient outcomes. Systems thinking is included to encourage understanding of how different components of healthcare interact. Finally, clinical inquiry is highlighted as a means to foster evidence-based practice and continuous improvement in patient care.

- The endocrine, hematology, gastrointestinal, renal, and integumentary domains are also covered, focusing on conditions like diabetes mellitus, acute kidney injury, and infections. This section highlights the need for nurses to manage complex patient scenarios involving multiple systems effectively.

>> CCRN-Adult 덤프 공부자료 <<

CCRN-Adult시험대비 덤프자료 & CCRN-Adult시험패스 가능한 인증덤프자료

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최신 AACN CCRN CCRN-Adult 무료샘플문제 (Q975-Q980):

질문 # 975

In regards to patient restraints, which of the following is an example of a nurse demonstrating the principle of nonmaleficence?

- A. The nurse administers a sedative to help the patient get to sleep
- B. The nurse over-sedates the patient to avoid using physical restraints
- C. The nurse provides 1:1 supervision to the patient to ensure the patient's safety
- D. The nurse tries alternatives to restraints, such as pain relief**

정답: D

설명:

The principle of nonmaleficence imposes the duty to do no harm. This injunction suggests that the nurse should not knowingly inflict harm, and is responsible if negligent actions result in detrimental consequences.

The use of restraints violates the patient's autonomy, even when they are used for the benefit of the patient's safety (nonmaleficence). There must be a physician's order for the use of restraints. Alternative treatments, such as scheduled toileting, offering food and drink, pain relief, and distractions (e.g., presence of family), should be considered before choosing to apply physical restraints. Sedation is appropriate when it helps calm the patient (not for the sole purpose of putting the patient to sleep). Over-sedation is considered a chemical restraint, and should never take the place of nursing assessment and appropriate intervention(s). One-to-one (1:1) supervision is only warranted if it is ordered by the physician. While this is an example of nonmaleficence, since it is not a specific physician order, this could potentially cause the nurse to neglect her other patients, thus causing harm to them unintentionally. Therefore, it is not a solution in this scenario.

질문 # 976

A patient being treated for acute kidney injury does not have a diuretic phase following the oliguric phase of their pathology. Which of the following MOST likely explains this?

- A. The patient received dialysis during the oliguric phase**
- B. The patient did not actually have an acute kidney injury
- C. This is expected if the acute kidney injury was a prerenal acute kidney injury
- D. The patient's acute kidney injury is transitioning into chronic renal failure

정답: A

설명:

Acute kidney injury is characterized by three stages: the oliguric phase, the diuretic phase, and the recovery phase. If dialysis is provided during the oliguric phase, the diuretic phase will be shortened or absent. The absence of the diuretic phase does not necessarily indicate the patient did not actually have an acute kidney injury or that chronic renal failure is developing. An absent diuretic phase is not expected if the acute kidney injury is a prerenal acute kidney injury.

질문 # 977

A patient post-surgical externalized ventricular drain placement has treatment orders that include continuous cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) drainage at 10 mm Hg. Which of the following should the nurse anticipate with an increase in the ICP above 25 mm Hg?

- A. a decrease in the pulse pressure
- B. the amplitude of P2 greater than P1 on the waveform morphology
- C. a change in CSF drainage from clear to pink
- D. an increase in the cerebral perfusion pressure from 65 to 70

정답: B

설명:

An increase in intracranial pressure (ICP) above 25 mm Hg often results in changes in the waveform morphology observed in the monitoring of intracranial pressure. Specifically, the amplitude of P2 becomes greater than P1, which is indicative of decreased intracranial compliance. This pattern is known as the

"pathological waveform," suggesting increased intracranial pressure and decreased ability of the brain to accommodate the pressure changes. References: CCRN Exam Handbook, AACN, page 23, section on Neurological.

질문 # 978

The nurse is caring for a patient who has developed pancytopenia after receiving chemotherapy. Which of the following complications should the nurse anticipate?

- A. Hypoglycemia
- B. Hyperkalemia
- C. Thrombocytosis
- D. Infection

정답: D

설명:

Pancytopenia refers to decreased levels of all blood cells. This places the patient at a higher risk of infection due to leukopenia.

Hyperkalemia is not directly related to pancytopenia. Thrombocytosis is the opposite of the expected thrombocytopenia.

Hypoglycemia is not directly related to blood cell counts

질문 # 979

The critical care nurse understands that a patient is at risk of developing Post-Intensive Care Syndrome (PICS) after a lengthy stay in the intensive care unit (ICU).

Which of the following interventions will be the LEAST helpful in preventing this condition from occurring?

- A. Ensuring the patient is appropriately sedated
- B. Encouraging the patient to keep a diary while in the ICU
- C. Ensuring pain is treated promptly
- D. Ensuring the patient's glasses are available

정답: A

설명:

Healthcare providers are becoming increasingly aware that time spent in the ICU can cause long-term physical, mental, and cognitive changes, impacting patients and families for years following the illness.

This PICS can result in survivors and their family members exhibiting signs of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD).

Basic interventions can be done to prevent and treat PICS, maintaining psychological integrity during and after a critical illness. These include:

- * keeping stressors at a minimum
- * encouraging family participation in care
- * promoting a proper sleep-wake cycle
- * encouraging communication and questions, with honest and positive feedback
- * empowering the patient to participate in decisions as appropriate
- * providing education about unit expectations and rules, procedures, medications, and the patient's physical condition

* ensuring pain relief and comfort

* providing continuity of care providers

In addition, use of diaries in the ICU can be helpful after discharge in providing context for patients surrounding their experiences when their memories may be minimal or confusing. It is also important to have the patient's usual sensory and physical aids available (such as glasses,) as they may help to prevent confusion.

While keeping the patient adequately sedated is important, it will likely increase confusion, thus increasing the risk of PICS.

질문 # 980

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