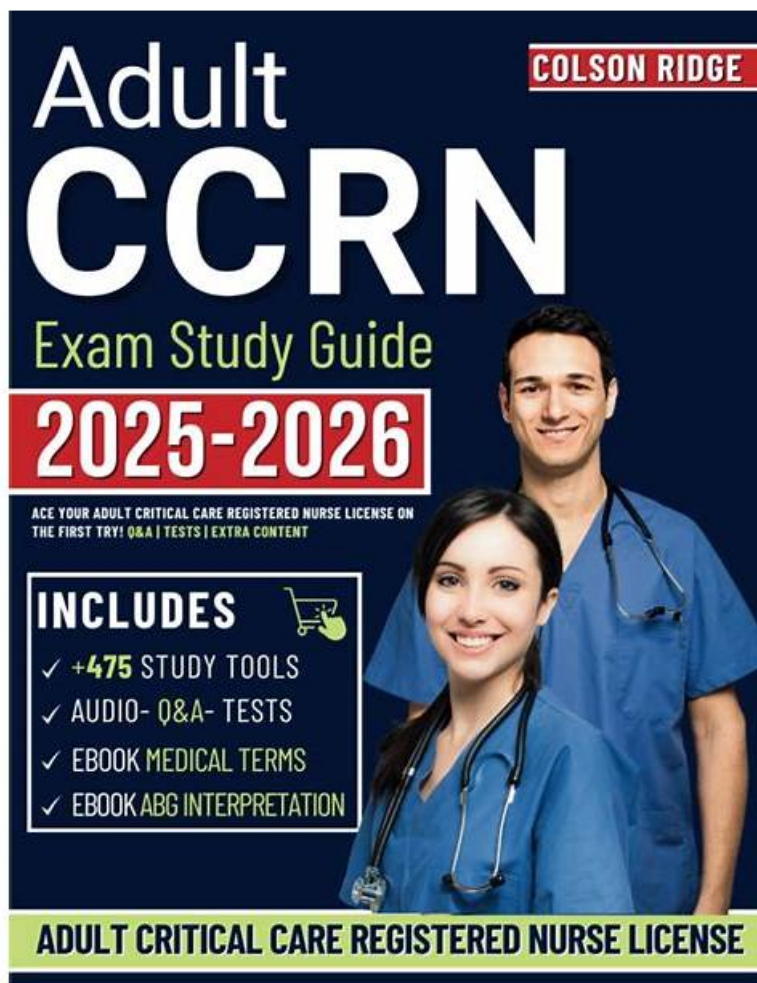


# CCRN-Adult試験勉強攻略 & CCRN-Adult全真模擬試験



さらに、CertShiken CCRN-Adultダンプの一部が現在無料で提供されています：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1IjKAYaXO8qbQztmNOOvPr0TpxDvBv3yz>

常にAACN CCRN-Adult試験に参加する予定があるお客様は「こちらの問題集には、全部で何問位、掲載されておりますか？」といった質問を提出しました。心配なくて我々CertShikenのAACN CCRN-Adult試験問題集は実際試験のすべての問題種類をカバーします。70%の問題は解説がありますし、試験の内容を理解しやすいと助けます。

## AACN CCRN-Adult 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>In musculoskeletal, neurological, and psychosocial areas, the syllabus includes managing trauma, neurological disorders, and behavioral health issues. This emphasizes the holistic approach required in critical care settings. Lastly, multisystem complications such as sepsis and shock states are included to assess the ability to manage life-threatening conditions that affect multiple organ systems.</li></ul>

トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
トピック 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>CLINICAL JUDGMENT:</b> This section measures the skills of Critical Care Nurses and covers a wide range of medical conditions across various systems. It includes cardiovascular issues such as acute coronary syndrome, heart failure, and cardiomyopathies, demonstrating the need for in-depth knowledge in managing these critical conditions. The section also addresses respiratory emergencies like pulmonary embolism and ARDS, emphasizing the importance of understanding respiratory failure and chronic conditions.</li> </ul>
トピック 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>PROFESSIONAL CARING &amp; ETHICAL PRACTICE:</b> This section assesses the skills of Clinical Nurse Leaders in professional caring and ethical practice. It covers advocacy and moral agency, highlighting the importance of representing patients' interests in healthcare decisions. The section also addresses caring practices that promote patient-centered care and response to diversity, ensuring that care is tailored to individual needs.</li> </ul>

### >> CCRN-Adult試験勉強攻略 <<

## AACN CCRN-Adult認定試験の過去問を探しているならコレを使おう

時代の発展に伴い、人間的な文明が発展し、CertShikenも発展しています。CertShikenは君の早くAACNのCCRN-Adult認定試験に合格するために、きみのもっと輝い未来のために、君の他人に羨ましいほど給料のために、ずっと努力しています。長年の努力を通じて、CertShikenのAACNのCCRN-Adult認定試験の合格率が100パーセントになっていました。CertShikenを選ぶなら、成功を選ぶのに等しいです。

## AACN CCRN (Adult) - Direct Care Eligibility Pathway 認定 CCRN-Adult 試験問題 (Q378-Q383):

### 質問 # 378

A terminally ill patient asks the nurse to withhold information about their prognosis from their family. What response by the nurse is BEST?

- A. "Why don't you want to tell them? It seems a bit selfish."
- B. "Because of the terminal nature of your prognosis, I will have to tell someone."
- C. "It's wrong not to let someone know about this. Which of your family members would you like me to discuss this with?"
- D. "I will follow your wishes and not tell them."

正解: D

解説:

The nurse should respect the patient's wishes and withhold the information from the family, honoring the patient's right to privacy and autonomy. It is incorrect to tell the patient that the nurse is obligated to disclose the information. The nurse may explore the patient's reasoning to determine their motivations; however, they should do this in a non-judgemental way.

### 質問 # 379

Which of the following is MOST LIKELY to be a congenital condition?

- A. Infective endocarditis
- B. Restrictive cardiomyopathy
- C. Hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy
- D. Dilated cardiomyopathy

正解: C

解説:

Hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy (HOCM) is considered a congenital cardiomyopathy. The diagnosis of HOCM is made if hypertrophy of the intraventricular septum is present.

Dilated cardiomyopathy is typically caused by coronary artery disease (CAD).

Restrictive cardiomyopathy is due to ventricular fibrosis, typically due to a pathological condition. It is the least common of the cardiomyopathies.

Infective endocarditis is an acquired valve disorder, often leading to gradual fibrotic changes of the valve and calcification of the valve cusps. Shortening of the chordae tendineae also may occur.

#### 質問 # 380

Which of the following factors is LEAST LIKELY to contribute to sleep disturbances in the critical care setting?

- A. Underlying cardiovascular disease
- **B. Nutrition**
- C. Metabolic changes
- D. Room temperature

正解: B

解説:

All critically ill patients experience altered sleep patterns. Patients experience lack of sleep for many reasons, not the least of which is the pain and anxiety from a critical illness that is within an environment inundated with life-saving activities of healthcare providers.

Patients often complain that sleep deficit is a major stressor, along with the discomfort of unrelieved pain.

Metabolic changes, underlying diseases (eg. cardiovascular disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease [COPD], dementia), and room temperature are all factors contributing to sleep disturbances.

Medications and other overall environmental stimuli, as well as anxiety, fear, and delirium, are other factors contributing to altered sleep patterns.

Nutrition is not a major contributor to sleep disturbances in the critical care setting, although there may be situations in which it will affect sleep.

#### 質問 # 381

What is the MOST common cause of ischemic stroke?

- A. Hypertension
- B. Bleeding
- **C. Thrombosis**
- D. Embolism

正解: C

解説:

Thrombosis is the most common cause of ischemic stroke and is generally due to atherosclerosis and the formation of plaque within an artery. A thrombus, or blood clot, forms at the site of the plaque and causes brain tissue ischemia along the course of the affected vessel, resulting in infarct if not reversed quickly.

Embolism is the occlusion of a cerebral vessel. The occlusion can be from a blood clot or infectious particles, fat, air, or tumor fragments. Hypertension and diabetes are risk factors for stroke.

#### 質問 # 382

A patient is admitted with anaphylactic shock secondary to a blood transfusion. The patient's spouse asks the nurse to explain how blood can cause a low blood pressure. The nurse responds that with anaphylactic shock the

- A. kidneys excrete large amounts of urine dropping the blood pressure.
- B. autonomic nervous system is disrupted dropping blood pressure.
- C. heart muscle weakens and is unable to pump effectively.
- **D. peripheral blood vessels dilate, and this creates a maldistribution of volume.**

正解: D

解説:

P.S.CertShikenがGoogle Driveで共有している無料の2026 AACN CCRN-Adultダンプ: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1IjKAYaXO8qbQztmNOOvPr0TpxDvBv3vz>