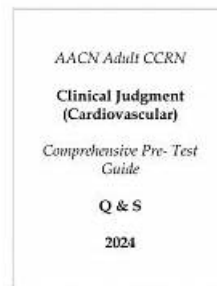


AACN CCRN-Adult資格準備、CCRN-Adult復習教材



BONUS!!! Jpshiken CCRN-Adultダンプの一部を無料でダウンロード: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1SefC_3OkLLtkpJV2Z8miKxo0WPcCwNAi

あなたは今やはりCCRN-Adult試験に悩まされていますか？長い時間CCRN-Adult試験に取り組んでいる弊社はあなたにCCRN-Adult練習問題を提供できます。あなたはCCRN-Adult試験に興味を持たれば、今から行動し、CCRN-Adult練習問題を買いましょう。CCRN-Adult試験に合格するために、CCRN-Adult練習問題をよく勉強すれば、いい成績を取ることが難しいことはありません。つまりCCRN-Adult練習問題はあなたの最も正しい選択です。

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	• CLINICAL JUDGMENT: 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.
トピック 4	• PROFESSIONAL CARING & ETHICAL PRACTICE: 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.

トピック 6	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.
トピック 7	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.

>> AACN CCRN-Adult資格準備 <<

CCRN-Adult復習教材 & CCRN-Adult日本語版受験参考書

CCRN-Adultガイド資料の誤った情報を取得する心配はありません。個人の好みと予算の選択に応じて、ショッピングカートに参加するための適切な商品を選択します。CCRN-Adult学習資料の3つの形式は、PDF、ソフトウェア/PC、およびAPP/オンラインです。各形式には、明確な長所と短所があります。専門家によって作成された印刷可能なPDF形式があり、ダウンロードにアクセスできれば、いつでもどこでもCCRN-Adultトレーニングエンジンを学習できます。また、CCRN-Adultシミュレートされた実際の試験環境を備えたインストール可能なソフトウェアアプリケーションもあります。

AACN CCRN (Adult) - Direct Care Eligibility Pathway 認定 CCRN-Adult 試験問題 (Q977-Q982):

質問 # 977

A patient experiences life-threatening bradycardia and undergoes a subsequent heart transplant. Which of the following drugs is the BEST medication to treat this patient's slow rhythm?

- A. Dopamine
- B. Isoproterenol**
- C. Epinephrine
- D. Adenosine

正解: B

解説:

Isoproterenol is a potent pure beta-receptor agonist. It has potent inotropic, chronotropic, and vasodilatory properties, increasing heart rate and contractility, and causing vasodilation in mesenteric, renal, and skeletal muscle tissue beds.

Its use is typically reserved for temporizing life-threatening bradycardia, as significant tachycardia almost always accompanies it. The restrictions on this agent are further enhanced by dramatic price increases, which negate clinical benefit compared with other agents and devices (eg, pacemakers).

Adverse effects include tachyarrhythmias, myocardial ischemia, and hypotension.

Adenosine depresses sinus node automaticity and atrioventricular nodal conduction. It is indicated for the acute termination of atrioventricular nodal and reentrant tachycardia, and for SVTs, including Wolff-Parkinson-White (WPW) syndrome. Adenosine slows the heart rate down, rather than speeding it up.

Dopamine and epinephrine can be used to treat symptomatic bradycardia. However, in this example, the patient undergoes a heart transplant; therefore, the patient will require treatment with isoproterenol.

質問 # 978

Which of the following weaning parameters would indicate criteria for extubation?

- A. Tidal volume ≥ 5 mL/kg, vital capacity 15 mL/kg, negative inspiratory force > -25 cm H₂O**
- B. Vital capacity of 10 mL/kg, negative inspiratory force of at least -10 cm H₂O, no excessive secretions
- C. Vital capacity of 15 mL/kg, respiratory rate less than 20, ability to breathe spontaneously on flow-by for six hours
- D. Tidal volume of 3 mL/kg, vital capacity of 10 mL/kg, respiratory rate < 14

正解: A

解説:

Criteria for extubation include the following weaning parameters:

- * Tidal volume $\geq$ 5 mL/kg
- * Vital capacity of 10 to 15 mL/kg
- * Negative inspiratory force $>$ -20 to -25 cm H₂O
- * Respiratory rate $>$ 10 and $<$ 30
- * Adequate oxygenation on inspired oxygen concentration of 40% or less
- * Ability to protect airway
- * No excessive secretions

質問 # 979

A patient returns to the ICU after undergoing a wedge resection. Which of the following BEST describes how this patient should be positioned?

- A. The patient should be prone
- B. The nonsurgical lung should be in a dependent position
- C. The patient should be frequently repositioned side-to-side
- D. The surgical lung should be in a dependent position

正解: C

解説:

A wedge resection is a procedure that involves the surgical removal of a small, wedge-shaped piece of lung tissue to remove a small tumor.

It was once thought that optimal ventilation and perfusion matching occurs when the "good lung" (nonsurgical lung) is positioned in the dependent position. While this has been shown to improve blood flow to the nonsurgical (dependent) lung, evidence shows that optimal recovery occurs when the patient changes sides frequently, as this prevents atelectasis and other potential complications.

質問 # 980

Following a splenectomy, a patient is most at risk for

- A. pulmonary embolism
- B. hypertension
- C. sepsis.
- D. wound dehiscence.

正解: C

解説:

The spleen plays a crucial role in filtering bacteria and old or damaged blood cells, as well as mounting an immune response. After a splenectomy, the patient is at increased risk for infections, particularly from encapsulated organisms like *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Haemophilus influenzae*, and *Neisseria meningitidis*.

This heightened susceptibility to infection can lead to sepsis, a life-threatening condition. References: AACN Adult CCRN Certification Review Course, AACN CCRN Exam Handbook.

質問 # 981

Which of the following is MOST LIKELY to be true of a patient who experiences hypoglycemia in the critical care unit?

- A. The hypoglycemia is precipitated by iatrogenic interventions
- B. They have type 1 diabetes mellitus
- C. The patient's blood glucose levels were not monitored frequently enough
- D. The patient is having seizures or is in a coma

正解: A

解説:

2026年Jpshikenの最新CCRN-Adult PDFダンプおよびCCRN-Adult試験エンジンの無料共有: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1SefC_3OkLLtkpJV2Z8miKxo0WPecWNAi