

Examcollection CCRN-Adult Free Dumps - Test CCRN-Adult Questions

CCRN Adult exam questions with answers

S1 "lub"

✓ closure of AV (mitral and tricuspid) valves marks the end of diastole and the beginning of systole

SYSTOLE

S2 "dub"

✓ closure of the semilunar (pulmonic and aortic) valves marks the end of systole and the beginning of diastole

DIASTOLE

systolic murmur
"lub.... shhhhb,....dub"

✓ semilunar valves are OPEN during systole
- aortic stenosis
- pulmonic stenosis

AV valves are CLOSED during systole
- mitral insufficiency (will causes large, giant V-waves on the pulmonary artery occlusion pressure tracing if the patient has a pulmonary artery catheter)
- tricuspid insufficiency

diastolic murmur
"lub..... dub.....shhhhb"

✓ semilunar valves are CLOSED during diastole
- aortic insufficiency
- pulmonic insufficiency

AV valves are OPEN during diastole
- mitral stenosis (associate with atrial fibrillation due to atrial enlargement that occurs over time)
- tricuspid stenosis

when are the AV valves OPEN and semilunar valves CLOSED

✓ diastole

when are the AV valves CLOSED and the semilunar valves OPEN

✓ systole

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AACN CCRN-Adult Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 5	<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.
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

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AACN CCRN (Adult) - Direct Care Eligibility Pathway Sample Questions (Q191-Q196):

NEW QUESTION # 191

Which of the following is the most common surgical procedure used to prevent ischemic strokes?

- A. Embolectomy
- B. Carotid endarterectomy
- C. Anticoagulant administration
- D. Surgery cannot prevent ischemic strokes

Answer: B

Explanation:

Carotid endarterectomy involves the surgical removal of plaque from the wall of the carotid artery and is used to prevent ischemic strokes. Embolectomy is the surgical removal of an existing embolism and is used to treat, not to prevent, ischemic strokes. While anticoagulant administration is used to prevent ischemic strokes, this form of therapy is not surgical.

NEW QUESTION # 192

A patient is diagnosed with Immune Thrombocytopenic Purpura (ITP). Which treatment option would most likely be initiated FIRST?

- A. Fresh frozen plasma
- B. Platelet transfusion
- C. Intravenous Immunoglobulin (IVIG)
- D. Plasma exchange

Answer: C

Explanation:

In ITP, the immune system mistakenly targets platelets, leading to low platelet counts. IVIG is commonly used as a first-line

treatment as it can slow this autoimmune destruction of platelets. Plasma exchange is not typically used in ITP. Platelet transfusion is usually reserved for life-threatening bleeding and not as a primary treatment, as the body would also destroy the newly transfused platelets. It may be used; however, IVIG should be administered first. Heparin would be inappropriate, as it is an anticoagulant and would exacerbate bleeding risk.

NEW QUESTION # 193

What is the MOST common cause of ischemic stroke?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 194

Which of the following nursing diagnoses would be the MOST appropriate for a patient who presents to the critical care unit in a hyperglycemic emergency?

- A. Acute confusion, fluid volume deficit, impaired nutrition
- B. Acute confusion, ineffective breathing pattern, impaired nutrition
- C. Impaired motor function, acute pain, fluid volume overload
- D. Fluid volume deficit, decreased cardiac output, acute pain

Answer: A

Explanation:

The patient who is in a hyperglycemic emergency (DKA and HHS) experiences acute confusion, fluid volume deficit, and impaired nutrition. Acutely, the patient will need critical care monitoring related to dehydration and acid-base imbalance and will need fluid and electrolyte replacement as well as insulin therapy. The patient will also need education on long-term management of the condition, including diet and lifestyle modifications. The patient may have Kussmauls' respiratory pattern, but this is an effective compensatory breathing pattern, not an ineffective breathing pattern.

NEW QUESTION # 195

A diastolic murmur is auscultated in which of the following valvular insufficiencies?

- A. Pulmonic, aortic
- B. Mitral, aortic
- C. Mitral, tricuspid
- D. Tricuspid, pulmonic

Answer: A

Explanation:

A diastolic murmur would be caused by the backward regurgitant flow of blood through the incompetently closed pulmonic and aortic valves during diastole.

Mitral and tricuspid insufficiencies involve regurgitation of blood through incompetently closed mitral and tricuspid valves during systole, thus causing a systolic murmur.

* Systolic murmurs: Produced by mitral and tricuspid insufficiency

* Diastolic murmurs: Produced by mitral and tricuspid stenosis; pulmonic and aortic insufficiency

