

Pdf AACN CCRN-Pediatric Version, CCRN-Pediatric Valid Test Pattern

CCRN Pediatric Practice Exam Questions from AACN

To promote effective grieving in a 6-year-old sibling following the death of an infant, the nurse should:

- A) Recommend that the sibling not attend the infant's memorial service
 - B) Encourage the parents to minimize their expression of grief with the sibling
 - C) Explain to the sibling that the infant went to heaven
 - D) Explain to the sibling that thoughts and wishes did not cause the infant's death - Ans Answer: D) Explain to the sibling that thoughts and wishes did not cause the infant's death: At age 6, children may take words literally and because of their egocentrism, they believe that thoughts are all-powerful. They may truly believe they caused the death of their sibling. A simple, honest explanation of why the sibling died is indicated. This intervention is consistent with Caring Processes.
- A) Recommend that the sibling not attend the infant's memorial service: This intervention is not a solution to the problem and will not promote effective grieving for the sibling. It is not consistent with Caring Processes.
- B) Encourage the parents to minimize their expression of grief with the sibling: This intervention will lead to ineffective grieving for the sibling and is not consistent with Caring Processes.
- C) Explain to the sibling that the infant went to heaven: This intervention will not address the sibling's problem.

A 5-year-old with a history of congenital hydrocephalus and VP shunt placement at four weeks of age is admitted with increased somnolence, decreased appetite, and increased complaints of headache. This morning the child vomited twice. The nurse should anticipate:

- A) The physician ordering lumbar puncture and blood and urine cultures
 - B) the patient having a CT scan followed by possible shunt revision
 - C) Administering mannitol or hypertonic saline
 - D) Administering phenytoin (Dilantin) or fosphenytoin (Cerebyx) - Ans Answer: B) The patient having a CT scan followed by possible shunt revision: This patient is demonstrating signs of increased intracranial pressure. The most likely etiology is malfunction of the VP shunt as a result of blockage or disconnection, which is particularly likely over time as the child grows. The definitive diagnosis is made by a CT scan and a shunt series. Surgical intervention for a shunt revision would be indicated.
- A) The physician ordering lumbar puncture and blood and urine cultures: These interventions will not address the most likely primary problem, which is suspected VP shunt malfunction. Additionally, lumbar puncture is contraindicated in the presence of increased intracranial pressure, because downward herniation of the brainstem can occur.
- C) Administering mannitol or hypertonic saline: These medication are indicated for the medical management of increased intracranial pressure, of which this patient has

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The Prep4pass is a leading platform that is committed to ace the AACN CCRN-Pediatric exam preparation and enabling the candidates to pass the final Critical Care Nursing Exam (CCRN-Pediatric) exam easily. To achieve this objective the Prep4pass is offering real and updated AACN Certifications CCRN-Pediatric Exam Questions. These AACN CCRN-Pediatric exam questions are designed and verified by qualified CCRN-Pediatric subject matter experts.

The American Association of Critical-Care Nurses (AACN) established the CCRN-Pediatric certification exam to recognize nurses who possess advanced knowledge and skills in providing care to critically ill pediatric patients. Critical Care Nursing Exam certification exam is designed for experienced nurses who work in pediatric intensive care units (PICUs), cardiac care units, and emergency departments. It evaluates the nurse's knowledge and expertise in areas such as cardiovascular, respiratory, neurological, and gastrointestinal systems, among others.

Becoming certified in pediatric critical care nursing through the AACN CCRN-Pediatric exam can be a valuable credential for nurses. Certification can demonstrate a nurse's commitment to providing high-quality care to critically ill children and can also lead to increased job opportunities and higher salaries. Additionally, certified nurses may be better equipped to provide evidence-based care and make informed decisions about patient care.

The CCRN-Pediatric Exam is a computer-based test that assesses a nurse's knowledge and skills in the care of critically ill children, including infants, toddlers, and adolescents. CCRN-Pediatric exam consists of 150 multiple-choice questions and covers a range of

topics related to pediatric critical care, such as cardiovascular, respiratory, neurological, and gastrointestinal systems, as well as trauma, pharmacology, and ethical considerations. Nurses who pass the exam earn the CCRN-Pediatric certification, which is valid for three years and can be renewed through continued education and professional development.

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AACN Critical Care Nursing Exam Sample Questions (Q113-Q118):

NEW QUESTION # 113

A 15-year-old girl was recently diagnosed of idiopathic scoliosis. She is worried about being different from her friends and upset about the treatment regimen. How would the nurse help her to develop a positive self-image:

- A. remind her that her back would be crooked if she doesn't adhere to the treatment
- B. refer her to a psychiatrist for consult.
- C. assist her in selecting clothes to improve her appearance
- D. be focus on her positive rather her negative attributes

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation: The nurse would help her by selecting appropriate clothing that will help minimize the appearance of a brace, especially if an effort is made to wear the current style.

NEW QUESTION # 114

A family member asks permission to visit a patient after work at 12:30 AM. On previous visits, the family member has been disruptive. To address the situation, a nurse should:

- A. Not allow the visit, as the patient will be sleeping
- B. Ask the family member to visit during scheduled visiting hours
- C. Ask the family member to visit before work
- D. Allow the family member to visit after setting behavioral limits

Answer: D

Explanation:

Family-centered care involves balancing patient needs, safety, and visitation flexibility. If past behaviors have been disruptive, the best approach is to allow the visit conditionally, while setting clear behavioral expectations. This respects family involvement while maintaining therapeutic boundaries.

"In situations of previously disruptive visitors, staff may limit visitation based on behavior. Visitors may be permitted under behavioral agreements to promote a safe environment." (Referenced from CCRN Pediatric - Professional Caring and Ethical Practice: Family-Centered Care and Behavioral Limits)

NEW QUESTION # 115

Charlie, a toddler, is going to take his Ferrous Fumarate. The order reads: 25 mg BID. The suspension contains 40 mg/0.5 ml. The nurse should give:

- A. 0.30 ml

- B. 0.10 ml
- C. 0.5 ml
- D. 0.25 ml

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation: To a toddler who is going to take his Ferrous Fumarate, the nurse should give D/S x Q which is $25\text{mg}/40\text{mg} \times 0.5 \text{ ml} = 0.3 \text{ ml}$

NEW QUESTION # 116

When evaluating the effectiveness of a new skin care protocol, a nurse should assess the:

- A. Change in nursing care hours
- **B. Presence of lesions, ulcers, or erythema**
- C. Documentation of nursing interventions
- D. Preventive measures implemented

Answer: B

Explanation:

When evaluating the effectiveness of a clinical intervention like a skin care protocol, you measure outcomes- not the process. In this context, the presence or absence of skin breakdown, including ulcers or erythema, reflects patient-centered results and effectiveness. "The presence of pressure injuries, ulcers, or erythema is a measurable outcome used to evaluate the efficacy of skin care protocols." (Referenced from CCRN Pediatric - Direct Care: Integumentary, Skin Integrity and Prevention of Pressure Injuries)

NEW QUESTION # 117

Which of these clients should the nurse assess first?

- A. A 10-year-old boy who is scheduled for a tonsillectomy in an hour
- **B. A 6-month-old child sleeping quietly with bulging and tense anterior fontanel**
- C. A 3-year-old boy who had an episode of tonic-clonic seizure a day ago
- D. A 5-year-old child on a gluten-restricted diet initiated 48 hours ago

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation: A bulging and tensed anterior fontanel is indicative of increased intracranial pressure, a serious medical problem. Increased pressure can damage the brain or the spinal cord; therefore, it should be the nurse's first priority. The child on a gluten-restricted diet would have adjusted to the diet and the child with an episode of seizure would have to be closely monitored. Though it is important to give preoperative preparations to the 10-year old for a tonsillectomy, it does not take priority over an infant with increased ICP.

NEW QUESTION # 118

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