Disclosure

• No planner, presenter, or speaker has any vested interest in the content to be discussed in this presentation.
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• To receive CE credits:
  ▪ Sign the attendance sheet
  ▪ Attend 80% of the course
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Professional Caring and Ethical Practice (20%)
  – Clinical Judgment (80%)
  – Advocacy/Moral Agency (2%)
  – Caring Practices (4%)
  – Collaboration (4%)
  – Systems Thinking (2%)
  – Response to Diversity (2%)
  – Clinical Inquiry (2%)
  – Facilitation of Learning (4%)
**Case Study Day 1--Cont’d**

A. Identify patient care needs according to priority?
B. Why might this patient be at risk for developing sepsis?
C. What clinical signs and symptoms may be evidence of early sepsis?
D. Is he exhibiting SIRS criteria?

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**Case Study Day 2**

His BP’s continue to be low in 80’s/50’s, no palpable peripheral pulses, but doppler-able. CVP=1mmHg, HR’s 130’s. His mentation starts to deteriorate.

A. What are the next appropriate nursing interventions?
B. What clinical outcome criteria would you expect to demonstrate that his condition improve?
C. What other clinical complications you may anticipate as the result of the medical interventions?

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**Case Study Day 3**

His condition tremendously improved on Day 3 with interventions on Day 2. Review of am Lab values indicate that BUN=28, Cr=2.3. UO decreased to 50 mls per 2 hours dark yellow. CVP=15. Later in the day CXR with diffused infiltrate. Increased FIO2 of 60% was needed on the ventilator. ABG 7.26/79/45/15/95%

A. What pathophysiologic changes is occurring in this patient?
B. What other assessment parameters will you obtain?
C. What interventions would be appropriate?
D. How would you know that your intervention is working?

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**Case Study Day 4**

He is much improved today from Day 3. Later in the Day is he extubated successfully from the ventilator. Breathing comfortably on 40% humidified FM. Sat 95%.

A. What nursing interventions you can implement to assist him along in his improved respiratory status?
B. Is he at risk for developing Delirium?
C. What are some of the risk factors for developing Delirium?

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**Sample Question #1**

Which of the following strategies is most likely to enhance collaboration on a patient care unit?

1. Active participation in interdisciplinary educational experience
2. Establish one consistent multi-disciplinary team to address patient care issue
3. Promote consistent face-to face interaction
4. Encourage communication until an agreement is reached in the interaction

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**Sample Question #2**

Which of the following hormones is produced in response to shock state?

1. Aldosterone
2. Oxytocin
3. Insulin
4. Seratonin

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Patient is admitted with acute gastrointestinal bleeding. Which of the following should be the nurse's first priority?

1. Request O negative blood for transfusion
2. Obtain informed consent for surgery
3. Insert rectal tube
4. Start a large bore Intravenous Access

A patient is transferred from the PCU to the general unit following a prolonged unstable postoperative course. In order to facilitate a smooth transition for the patient and family, the nurse should:

1. Inform the patient and family that the transfer will occur as soon as the bed is available
2. Transfer the patient right before the end of your shift
3. Provide information about the care of the new unit in a conference.
4. Provide reassurance that the patient will no longer be attached to the monitor.

A patient presents with severe asthma exacerbation. He has increased SOB and wheezing—O2 sat 92% on 3L via N/C & the RR 28. Which of the following is the 1st line of therapy?

1. IV fluid bolus
2. IV corticosteroid
3. Nebulized beta-agonist
4. IV beta-blockers

Patient is suspected to have pulmonary hypertension. When heart pressure measurement is desired, which of the following is the best diagnostic test?

1. A left-sided heart catheterization.
2. Cardiac Stress test
3. Right-sided heart catheterization.
4. Continuously CVP assessment

A 75-year-old patient is admitted with dehydration. The patient is visually and hearing impaired. Three days ago, the patient fell and fractured her hip, which was surgically repaired. The nurse notes fluctuations in level of consciousness between being alert and having clouding of awareness. The patient has periods of agitation. Which of the following is indicated?

1. Keep a radio or television on for the background noise so that the patient does not feel alone.
2. Maintain the patient on bed rest unless receiving physical therapy.
3. Discourage frequent visitation until the patient's mental status has stabilized.
4. Provide an environment conducive to promoting sleep

A nurse should assess signs of acute lung injury (ALI) in a patient with:

1. Asthmatic exacerbation.
2. Pulmonary hypertension.
3. SIRS or Sepsis.
4. Pneumothorax
A patient reports severe abdominal pain and vomiting for 1 week. Initial laboratory results indicate elevated amylase and lipase levels. The abdomen is rigid. Which of the following is indicated?

1. Maintaining NPO status.
2. Providing aggressive hydration.
4. Preparing to transfuse Fresh Frozen Plasma

Sample Question #.9

Which of the following electrolyte imbalances exist in a patient who is in initial DKA?

1. Hypokalemia and hyponatremia
2. Hypokalemia and hypernatremia
3. Hyperkalemia and hyponatremia
4. Hyperkalemia and hypernatremia

Sample Question # 12;

Which of the following statements is most correct with reference to withdrawal of life support?

1. An ethics consult should be called to determine the proper course of action before a final determination is made.
2. The healthcare team is obligated to respect and support the right to an autonomous informed decision.
3. Withdrawal of life support should be considered if all medical treatment and alternatives have been explored.
4. The physician has the right to make the final decision regarding withdrawal of life support.

Sample Question #.10

A patient with no living relatives becomes unconscious after complaining of tearing chest pain. The patient is taken for emergent surgery after tests reveal a dissecting aneurysm. Permission for this procedure is derived from?

1. The Good Samaritan Law
2. The Scope of Practice Law
3. Hospital policy
4. Implied consent

Sample Question # 13

A patient with a 2-day history of an upper respiratory infection, excess thirst, and tachypnea is admitted and experiences a seizure. For which of the following electrolyte imbalances should the nurse monitor?

1. Hypercalcemia
2. Hypermagnesemia
3. Hyponatremia
4. Hypophosphatemia

Sample Question # 14
To facilitate adequate ventilation and oxygenation following a right pneumonectomy, the nurse should position the patient?

1. On the right side.
2. On the left side.
3. Flat on back.
4. In a high Fowler’s position.

Sample Question # 15

A patient with diabetes develops hyperkalemia. Which of the following ECG findings should the nurse anticipate?

1. Depressed ST segments
2. Shortened PR intervals
3. Inverted T waves
4. Presence of U waves

Sample Question # 17

Preventive therapy for a patient who is at high risk for developing vein thrombosis (DVT) should include Warfarin (Coumadin) and which of the following?

1. Early ambulation and a sequential compression device.
2. Bedrest and low-dose heparin.
3. Early ambulation and low-dose urokinase.
4. Bedrest and graduated compression stockings (TED hose)

Sample Question # 18

A patient with a history of Atrial fibrillation acutely develops numbness and weakness on the right side, confusion, and lightheadedness. Which of the following positions is recommended as the patient is prepared for transport to have a CT scan performed?

1. Prone
2. Supine with the head of bed up 30 degrees.
3. High Fowler’s
4. Dorsal recumbent with head flat

Sample Question # 19

A patient with life-threatening hyperkalemia is likely to be experiencing?

1. Decreased urine output.
2. Profound tachypnea.
3. Associated metabolic acidosis.
4. Increased ventricular ectopy.

Sample Question # 20

Family support techniques should begin with the nurse by...

1. Facilitating family contact for additional support.
2. Listening for and acknowledging family members’ fears and concerns.
3. Making introductions and inquiring how family members wish to be addressed.
4. Providing information on the patient’s condition.

Sample Question # 21
A patient is admitted with mild exacerbation COPD. The patient reports a 5-day history of an upper respiratory infection with a small amount of sputum production, and nonprogressive, but persistent dyspnea and cough. The patient is receiving oxygen at 2 L/min via nasal cannula. Which of the following should the nurse anticipate?

1. Administering antibiotics.
2. Obtaining a sputum culture.
4. Administering an influenza vaccine.

Which of the following strategies should the nurse implement for pain management in a patient who underwent thoracic surgery?

1. Respond to the person’s perception of pain rather than the patient’s behavior.
2. Anticipate patient’s response to pain based on past experiences with patients of the same cultural background.
3. If the patient believes that pain is being experienced as a punishment, reassure the patient and provide analgesics based on the level of pain reported.
4. Provide a stable environment and discourage others from manipulating it in order to promote healing.

A patient with pancreatitis develops sudden dyspnea and expectorates pink frothy sputum. Breath sounds are equal with diffuse crackles. ABGs on 2 L via nasal cannula are: pH 7.45, pCO2 =34, pO2 =54, HCO3=21. The most likely diagnosis is:

1. Hemothorax
2. Pneumothorax
3. Pneumonia.

Enteral feeding of a multi-trauma victim is advocated over total parenteral nutrition (TPN) because enteral feedings

1. Increase the albumin level and maintain bowel function.
2. Prevent infection and increase the albumin level.
4. Increase the albumin level and prevent translocation of bacteria.

A nurse admits a patient who is post-CABG and is receiving an insulin drip. The reason for this therapy is to

1. Prevent the development of diabetes mellitus.
2. Reduce the risk of infection.
3. Prevent the development of intestinal ischemia.
4. Reduce the risk of acute renal failure.
Summary

1. Discuss various pertinent most commonly encountered Clinical Cases
2. Enhance your comfort level by...
   Practice taking example PCCN Test
3. Clarify and Review previously covered concepts

References