
SNOQ

Specialized Nursing Questions

Special for Candidates to Participate in Exams Abroad and Job Seekers

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Acute Care Nurse Practitioner(ACNP) _25 questions

- 1. A patient has been admitted to the intensive care unit with a diagnosis of “rule out” Guillain-Barre syndrome. The nurse is completing the admission data base and asking about the patient’s history. What diagnosis might precipitate a diagnosis of Guillian-Barre syndrome?**
 - A. Myocardial infarction within the last 6 months
 - B. Headache, nausea and nuchal rigidity
 - C. Mild fevers, upper respiratory infection or a minor virus
 - D. Slurred speech and weakness in one or both sides of the body
- 2. Which of the following statements would reflect that the patient does not understand the long term effects of liver failure?**
 - A. “If I stop drinking, my liver will get better.”
 - B. “I need to monitor and limit my salt intake.”
 - C. “It is important that I get more rest.”
 - D. “My skin might become more yellow and change in color.”
- 3. What characteristics would the nurse most likely assess in a patient with reduced Renal Reserve (early stages of renal disease)?**
 - A. Elevated BUN (blood, urea, nitrogen) lab value.
 - B. Mild anemia and hypertension
 - C. Terminal uremia
 - D. Nocturia
- 4. A patient is transferred from the medical-surgical floor to the intensive care unit for a blood pressure of 70/40, increased confusion over the past 6 hours, nausea, vomiting and urine output of 50 mL over the last 6 hours. The patient also has a diagnosis of diabetes mellitus and the blood sugars have remained less than 60 despite a bolus of 50 mL of dextrose. What would the nurse do upon receiving the patient?**
 - A. Begin an intravenous bolus of fluid.
 - B. Administer an injection of glucocorticoid replacement.
 - C. Send the patient for an abdominal x-ray.
 - D. Assess vital signs, put the patient on the telemetry monitor and draw labs.

Answer Key

Acute Care Nurse Practitioner(ACNP)-KEY

- 1. Answer: C** - When completing the admission data base and asking about the patient's history the diagnosis that might precipitate Guillian-Barre syndrome is mild fevers, upper respiratory infections or minor viruses. The nurse should pay particular attention to any mild infections and fevers the patient has recently had. The primary cause of Guillian-Barre syndrome is not known; however; about 50% of patients with Guillian-Barre have a recent history of infection.
- 2. Answer: A** - The statement that reflects that the patient does not understand the long term effects of liver failure is the statement, "If I stop drinking, my liver will get better." Damage to the liver is irreversible. It is important to monitor salt intake, get more rest and be aware of changes that will occur, such as jaundice, as the disease progresses.
- 3. Answer: A** - In the beginning stages of renal disease, known as reduced renal reserve, the characteristics that the nurse would assess is a Glomerular Filtration Rate that is reduced to 50% of what it normally is. The BUN (blood, urea, nitrogen lab value) will be slightly elevated- but there will be minimal, if any, clinical symptoms.
- 4. Answer: D** - The first thing the nurse should do on receiving the patient from the medical surgical floor is to take the vital signs, place the patient on the telemetry monitor and request a lab draw. After the initial assessment, begin fluid replacement. While the patient may be showing signs and symptoms of acute adrenal crisis, there is not an indication to administer glucocorticoid replacement.
- 5. Answer: D** - The medication that would most likely to be given to a patient presenting with a sudden onset of shortness of breath, difficulty breathing, a swollen tongue and dizziness would be Epinephrine. The patient is presenting signs and symptoms of anaphylactic shock.
- 6. Answer: A** - The condition that the symptoms of Dyspnea, chest pain and purulent sputum are a cause of is hypostatic pneumonia. A patient is at risk for this after surgery if they remain immobile, are breathing ineffectively and are unable to mobilize their respiratory secretions.