

Certified Environmentalist

1. You are caring for a patient who demands to be released from the hospital immediately. The patient was

A. Tell the patient that discharge is not possible at this time.

B. Call the patient's family.

C. Notify the physician.

D. Persuade the patient to stay.

Answer(s): C

2. You are caring for a postpartum mother who is in hypovolemic shock from hemorrhage. What would you

A. Oxygen at 3 to 4 liters

B. Oxytocic drug via IV

C. Heart rate every 5 minutes

D. Increase IV fluid rate

Answer(s): D

3. You are preparing a teaching session on tuberculosis. What is one of the first symptoms that the group

A. Bloody, productive cough

B. Cough with mucoid sputum

C. Chest pain

D. Dyspnea

Answer(s): B

4. You are caring for a child with epiglottitis. On assessment of the child what would indicate to you that the

A. The child is leaning backwards and supporting himself with his hands and arms.

B. The child has a low-grade fever and complains of a sore throat.

C. The child is leaning forward with the chin thrust out.

D. The child exhibits nasal flaring and bradycardia.

Answer(s): C

5. Your patient stopped drinking abruptly and now complains of feeling wired and being on pins and needles.

A. Monitor the patient for other symptoms.

B. Determine the time of last drink, and assess the patient for other signs and symptoms of withdrawal.

C. Assess the patient for all current substance use patterns, including time of last usage and withdrawal.

D. Notify the physician to get an order for stimulate medication.

Answer(s): C

6. Which of the following medications would you give to a patient with benzodiazepine overdose?

A. Diazepam (Valium)

B. Traizolam (Halicion)

C. Fluvoxamine (Luvox)

D. Flumazenil (Romazicon)

Answer(s): D

7. You are caring for a patient with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). This patient would be

A. Respiratory acidosis

B. Respiratory alkalosis

C. Metabolic acidosis

D. Metabolic alkalosis

Answer(s): A

8. You have delegated care of a patient in restraints to a nursing assistant. How often should the nursing

A. Every 30 minutes

B. Every 2 hours

C. Every 3 hours

D. Every 4 hours

Answer(s): A

9. In which position would a patient with emphysema be able to enhance the effectiveness of breathing?

A. On the side, lying in bed

B. Sitting in a recliner

C. Sitting up in bed

D. Sitting on the side of the bed and leaning on an overbed table

Answer(s): D

10. You are caring for a patient who has been stung by a bee. The patient has dyspnea, pruritis and localized

A. Remove the stinger.

B. Place blankets over the patient.

C. Listen for stridor and check the patient's tongue for swelling.

D. Put the patient in the Trendelenburg position.

Answer(s): C

11. An elderly patient comes into the emergency department to rule out stroke. On admission, vital signs are

A. Have the patient describe how they are feeling.

B. Check the patient's Dilantin level.

C. Decrease fluids.

D. Encourage the patient to drink.

Answer(s): C

12. Your patient in the emergency department has been sexually assaulted. The patient is withdrawn,

A. Sign of the patient's increased risk for suicide

B. An indication of the patient's need for admission

C. Signs of depression

D. Normal reactions to sexual assault

Answer(s): D

13. You are caring for a patient who is diaphoretic and disoriented and has a temperature of 100 degrees

A. Withdrawal from alcohol or depressants

B. Flu

C. Withdrawal from antipsychotic drugs

D. Abruptly discontinuing lithium

Answer(s): A

14. The most appropriate action by the nurse who is preparing to communicate with an older patient who has

A. Stand in front of the patient.

B. Exaggerate lip movements.

C. Obtain a sign language interpreter.

D. Pantomime and write the patient notes.

Answer(s): A

15. You are caring for a patient in a crisis state. What would you want to consider when planning care for this

A. All individuals experiencing a crisis will have the same symptoms.

B. The patient is suffering from a mental illness if they are in a crisis state.

C. The patient is suffering from an emotional illness if they are in a crisis state.

D. Each person reacts differently to a crisis.

Answer(s): D

16. What is the anticipated therapeutic effect of an escharotomy?

A. Bleeding from the site

B. Formation of granulation tissue

C. Decreasing edema formation

D. Return of distal pulses

Answer(s): D

17. You have received reports on the patients that you are assigned to. After assessing each of your patients,

A. An ambulatory patient who will be discharged today

B. A patient who has begun to run a fever and is anxious and diaphoretic

C. A patient who will receive physical therapy today

D. A patient who has been given pain medication

Answer(s): B

18. What nursing action would the nurse take when caring for a patient with enucleation with bright red

A. Notify the physician.

B. Continue to monitor the drainage.

C. Document the finding.

D. Mark the drainage on the dressing.

Answer(s): A

19. You are caring for a patient who has been assaulted. The patient is agitated, trembling, and

A. Encourage the patient to discuss the assault.

B. Place the patient in a quiet room alone.

C. Remain with the patient.

D. Teach relaxation techniques.

Answer(s): C

20. Which of the following symptoms would require the nurses immediate attention if the patient had bipolar

A. Outlandish behaviors and inappropriate dress

B. Grandiose delusions of being a royal descendent of King Arthur

C. Nonstop physical activity and poor nutritional intake

D. Constant, incessant talking that includes sexual innuendoes and teasing the staff

Answer(s): C
