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QUESTION 1

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

What would be the priority nursing intervention?

- 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.

Correct Answer: C

Remain with the patient when they are in a severe state of anxiety. Encouraging the patient to discuss the assault will only increase the anxiety. The patient would not be able to learn relaxation techniques while in a state of severe anxiety.

QUESTION 2

You receive an order for 1000 mL of normal saline over 12 hours. The drop factor is 15 drops per 1 mL. You prepare to set the flow rate at how many drops per minute?

- A. 15 drops a minute
- B. 17 drops a minute
- C. 21 drops a minute
- D. 23 drops a minute

Correct Answer: C

The drop rate is 21 drops a minute.

QUESTION 3

Your patient has been admitted to the hospital with acute blindness. After many tests are run the physician can find no organic reason for the patient's blindness. You learn that the patient became blind after witnessing a serious car accident where several people were killed. What do you suspect is the cause of the patient's blindness?

- A. Psychosis
- B. Conversion disorder
- C. Dissociative disorder



D. epression

Correct Answer: B

The patient is suffering from conversion disorder. The patient has witnessed something so unbelievable that they have gone blind in order to deal with the conflict. Conversion disorder is when a patient has an alteration or loss of physical functioning that has not pathological cause.

QUESTION 4

Which diagnostic test would confirm a diagnosis of tuberculosis?

- A. Bronchoscopy
- B. Chest x-ray
- C. Sputum culture
- D. Tuberculin skin test

Correct Answer: C

A sputum culture would confirm the diagnosis of tuberculosis. The culture would isolate the bacterium, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. A tuberculin skin test leads to a presumptive diagnosis. A chest x-ray would show evidence of granulomatous disease.

QUESTION 5

Your patient has been diagnosed with a hyphema following hitting their head on the steering wheel during a car accident. What position would you want to place this patient in?

- A. Supine
- B. Semi- fowlers
- C. Lateral
- D. Trendelenburg

Correct Answer: B

The patient should be placed in semi-fowlers position on bed rest. A hyphema is caused by a force, such as hitting your head on the steering wheel, strong enough to break the blood vessels in the eye. Placing the patient in semi-fowlers position lets gravity work to keep the hyphema away from the optical center of the cornea.

QUESTION 6

You are caring for a patient in iron overload. Which medication do you suspect the physician will order?

- A. Granisetron (Kytril)



- B. Deferoxamine (Desferal)
- C. Ketoconazole (Nizoral)
- D. Terbinafine (Lamisil)

Correct Answer: B

Deferoxamine (Desferal) is what the physician will order for a patient who is in iron overload. Granisetron (Kytril) is an antiemetic. Ketoconazole (Nizoral) and terbinafine (Lamisil) are antifungal medications.

QUESTION 7

You are caring for a patient with hypothermia who is undergoing the rewarming process. What nursing diagnosis would you want to include in this patient's care plan?

- A. Deficient knowledge
- B. Risk for injury
- C. Risk for infection
- D. Pain

Correct Answer: B

The patient is at highest risk for injury during the rewarming process. The nurse should make this the priority nursing diagnosis for the care plan. All other diagnoses may be relevant to the patient but are not priorities.

QUESTION 8

A patient who has been assaulted is exhibiting signs of hyperventilation, pacing, rapid speech and headache.

What level of anxiety is this patient in?

- A. Panic
- B. Severe
- C. Moderate
- D. Psychotic

Correct Answer: B

This patient is displaying the signs of severe anxiety. This patient would display signs of hyperventilation, purposeless activity, loud, rapid speech and headache. The other three options are incorrect.



QUESTION 9

You are caring for a patient who has been involuntarily admitted to the hospital because of violent behavior. The patient is demanding to leave the hospital. The nurse understands that keeping the patient will lead to:

- A. Charges of imprisonment
- B. Charges of assault
- C. Charges of slander
- D. No charges because the nurse's actions are reasonable.

Correct Answer: D

No charges will be filed against the nurse, because the actions of the nurse are reasonable. False imprisonment is an act with intent to confine a person to a specific area. This could be charged against the nurse if the patient had been voluntarily admitted to the hospital.

QUESTION 10

What adverse effect would you observe in a patient who is taking an excessive amount of bupropion (Wellbutrin)?

- A. Dizziness when getting up
- B. Seizure activity
- C. Increased weight
- D. Constipation

Correct Answer: B

The patient would begin to have seizures if they are taking an excess amount of bupropion (Wellbutrin). A dosage of more than 450 mg daily is considered to be excessive. Weight gain and constipation are common side effects of this medication. Orthostatic hypotension is not a side effect of this medication.

QUESTION 11

You determine that the patient you are caring for is having a transfusion reaction. You stop the blood immediately. Which action would you take next?

- A. Notify a physician.
- B. Determine the patient's white blood cell count.
- C. Administer normal saline at KVO.
- D. Administer normal saline bolus.

Correct Answer: C

The nurse should start normal saline at KVO for this patient to keep the IV open. Then the nurse should notify the



physician of the reaction. The physician may order a white blood cell count or normal saline bolus, but the nurse should not initiate either without an order.

QUESTION 12

What clinical manifestations would you see if your patient had cataracts?

- A. Eye pain
- B. Floating spots
- C. Blurred vision
- D. Diplopia

Correct Answer: C

Blurred vision is a clinical manifestation of cataracts. The patient may also exhibit decreased color perception.

All other signs are not signs of cataracts.

QUESTION 13

Which of the following would be prescribed for a patient with frostbite on the toes?

- A. Continuous, rapid rewarming of the toes in warm water until flushing returns
- B. Continuous, rapid rewarming of the toes in warm water for 15 to 20 minutes
- C. Continuous, rapid rewarming of the toes in warm water once flushing returns
- D. Continuous, rapid rewarming of the toes in cold water for 45 minutes

Correct Answer: A

The nurse should prepare for orders for continuous, rapid rewarming of the toes in warm water until flushing returns. Slow rewarming of the affected area can lead to increased cellular damage, so it is avoided. Rewarming can lead to pain, so analgesics should be prescribed.

QUESTION 14

You are caring for a patient in shock. Which parameter would you want to monitor to determine if treatment is effective?

- A. Cardiac output
- B. Respiratory rate
- C. Peripheral pulse rate



D. Central venous pressure

Correct Answer: A

The nurse needs to monitor the cardiac output to determine if treatment is effective. The cardiac output monitors the left ventricular function of the heart. The peripheral pulses and respiratory rate may remain within normal, so they are not the best indicators of treatment effectiveness.

QUESTION 15

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)

Correct Answer: D

Flumazenil (Romazicon) is given to a patient with benzodiazepine overdose because it is an antagonist. Diazepam and traizolam are also benzodiazepines and would increase the overdose. Fluvoxamine is an SSRI anti-depressant and would not be an effective treatment for this patient.

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