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Introduction

Welcome to the *Ambulatory Care Nursing Review Questions, 4th edition*, published by the American Academy of Ambulatory Care Nursing (AAACN). This set of mock test items is designed to assist ambulatory care nurses in assessing their knowledge of the practice of ambulatory care nursing. Professional nurses should take every opportunity to advance their expertise, skills, and knowledge, and use tools such as this publication to assess their knowledge gaps and learn from studying the answers.

All the review questions, answers, and their associated page numbers (found in the back of the booklet) are based on the *Core Curriculum for Ambulatory Care Nursing, 3rd*

edition (Laughlin, 2012), a AAACN publication. Using the *Core Curriculum* as the companion to this set of review questions is highly recommended.

This edition of the *Review Questions* has been updated to reflect the latest content outline of the Ambulatory Care Nursing Certification Exam of the American Nurses Credentialing Center (ANCC) published in 2011. The 179 multiple-choice items follow the same format as the questions on the ANCC Ambulatory Care Nursing Certification Exam. The multiple-choice items are grouped into five domains of practice corresponding to those on the examination. The content in each of the domains and the percentage of questions are drawn directly from the test content outline as published by ANCC at the time of this writing (see Table 1).

Table 1.

Category	Domain of Practice	Percentage	Number of Review Questions
I	Clinical Practice	34.00%	60
II	Communication	19.33%	34
III	Professional Issues	22.00%	40
IV	Systems	10.67%	20
V	Education	14.00%	25

Exam Information

For further information about the Ambulatory Care Nursing Certification Exam offered by ANCC, contact ANCC at 800-284-2378 or visit the ANCC web site at <http://www.nursecredentialing.org/>

The exam is computer-based, containing 175 questions, 150 of which are scored and 25 are pilot questions. The test-taker does not know which questions are scored and which are not. Complete application and testing information may be found online at the ANCC web site. Nurses can apply throughout the year and take the test any time within a 90-day window after the application is approved by ANCC. The test may be taken at Prometric testing centers (www.prometric.com/ancc).

Further information about the test content, some sample questions, and references used by the test item writers may also be found at the ANCC web site <http://www.nursecredentialing.org/>

The American Academy of Ambulatory Care Nursing offers an array of exam preparation resources. Some of the AAACN references used by the ANCC test item writers include:

- *Core Curriculum for Ambulatory Care Nursing, 3rd edition*
- *Ambulatory Care Nursing Orientation and Competency Assessment Guide, 2nd edition*
- *Scope and Standards of Practice for Professional Ambulatory Care Nursing, 8th edition*
- *Scope and Standards of Practice for Professional Telehealth Nursing, 5th edition*
- *Telehealth Nursing Practice Essentials*

Additionally, AAACN offers other exam preparation resources including the *Ambulatory Care Nursing Certification Review Course*. The all-day review course is taught live at the AAACN Annual Conference. The course is also available on DVD, in the AAACN Online Library (www.prolibraries.com/aaacn), and through a site license for multiple groups of nurses. The course can also be presented at your location – call the AAACN National Office for details. An *Ambulatory Care Nursing Certification Review Course Syllabus* is also available.

Recommendations for Using These Review Questions

1. Complete all multiple-choice items or focus upon the items specific to one or more of the above categories.
2. Read each multiple-choice item carefully and circle your answer on the Answer Sheets provided at the end of this publication.
 - Try to answer the question before reading options.
 - Underline key words.
 - Do not read anything more into the question or options than what is there; do not over analyze.
 - If unsure of the answer, use logic to rule out options that could be correct versus those that are definitely incorrect.
 - Select options that reflect a nursing judgment.
 - If two answers are correct, choose the one that causes the other to occur.
 - Select options that are correct without exception.
 - When evaluating difficult test questions, mark out the options you think are wrong.
 - Avoid options that are true statements, but do not answer the question.
3. Check for the correct answers using the Answer Key located at the end of this publication. For further information about the topic addressed in the question and the rationale for the answer given, reference the *Core Curriculum for Ambulatory Care, 3rd edition*, and the page listed.
4. There is no passing score for this assessment. Reward yourself for the items you answer correctly. Review those items that you answer incorrectly to determine your areas for further study.

Disclaimer: These review questions provide an opportunity to assess your knowledge of selected components of ambulatory care nursing practice and to practice answering multiple-choice items. They do not represent a comprehensive compilation of all content composing ambulatory care nursing practice. Completion of these test questions does not guarantee the examinee will pass the certification exam. The editor and reviewers of these study questions are NOT item writers or content expert panel members for the Ambulatory Care Nursing Certification Examination offered by the American Nurses Credentialing Center.

The names used in the case examples in this publication are fictitious and are in no way based on any real or actual patient or nurse.

Reference

Laughlin, C.B. (Ed.). (2012). *Core curriculum for ambulatory care nursing* (3rd ed.). Pitman, NJ: American Academy of Ambulatory Care Nursing.

95. If a telehealth nurse, licensed and practicing in Wisconsin, is providing telephone care to a patient in Arizona, which of the following is true:
- The care is being delivered in Wisconsin, where the nurse is on the phone, so the Wisconsin license is sufficient.
 - If both Wisconsin and Arizona participate in the interstate Nursing Licensure Compact (NLC), the nurse may deliver nursing care in Arizona within that state's scope of practice.
 - No nursing care can be delivered over any state boundaries, so the patient needs to seek care in the state where she or he is physically located.
 - If both Wisconsin and Arizona participate in the NLC, the nurse must submit his or her license and other information to Arizona for endorsement.
96. Federal and state laws require public health reporting in which of the following situations?
- Fraudulent billing claims.
 - Diagnosis of a serious communicable disease.
 - Employment discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.
 - Malpractice claims against a licensed professional.
97. In general, a minor (a person who has not reached the age of majority defined by the state) may not consent for his or her own health care. An exception would be made in which of the following situations?
- The responsible adult is deemed incompetent.
 - The minor demonstrates the ability or capacity to understand the information during the consent process.
 - The minor is eligible for Medicaid because of his or her family's financial status.
 - The minor is married or on active duty in the Armed Forces.
98. Which of the following scenarios demonstrates a situation that lends itself to applying a medically authorized protocol or clinical guideline?
- A patient calls demanding pain medication beyond what has already been prescribed for him.
 - An otherwise healthy patient has vague symptoms of fatigue, dizziness, and loss of appetite, with no other specific symptoms.
 - An adult patient with a seizure disorder, diabetes, and hypertension is experiencing vomiting and diarrhea and has not been able to take any medications or food for a day and a half.
 - A woman recently discharged from the hospital with heart failure reports her weight has increased three pounds since yesterday.
99. Decision support tools, such as protocols, guidelines, or algorithms, generally have the following characteristics:
- Eliminate the need for the nurse to use his or her own critical thinking skills.
 - Are readily applied to patients presenting with multiple symptoms and co-morbid conditions.
 - Provide standardization and decrease omissions.
 - Can be used efficiently by nurses without any training.
100. Shared governance councils at the unit level might exercise which of the following leadership functions?
- Identify risk management issues and trends, and advocate for patients.
 - Determine disciplinary action for assistive personnel with performance issues.
 - Review research proposals to determine appropriate protection of the rights of the research subjects.
 - Review and revise institutional infection control policies.
101. To create a culture of innovation and transform care, one requirement for a contemporary nursing leader would be:
- Support "quick fixes" to resolve problems.
 - Focus on developing a clear, shared vision that helps align and inspire others.
 - Develop policies and procedures and enforce them at the local level.
 - Participate in professional organizations.
102. A leader with emotional intelligence possesses the following traits:
- Self-awareness and openness to new ideas.
 - Focused on outcome indicators and survival skills.
 - Awareness of high-cost, low-value activities undertaken by the team.
 - Singular in focus and competitive toward others in achieving improvement metrics.
103. The Ambulatory Care Nursing Conceptual Framework is a diagram that specifies:
- Disease entities typically seen in ambulatory care settings.
 - Concepts that form the focus of nursing practice and the relationship among those concepts.
 - Specific drug treatment protocols for ambulatory care patients.
 - Communication patterns between members of the ambulatory care interdisciplinary team.

155. *Healthy People 2020* identifies nationwide priorities for health improvement. Included is an objective that health care providers address health literacy needs by several actions, including:
- Asking the patient to describe how he or she will follow the instructions provided.
 - Facilitating access to specialized health services.
 - Addressing the patient's emotional readiness to learn.
 - Providing more written materials and/or Internet resources.
156. A telephone triage RN receives a call from a 45-year-old woman complaining of a "migraine headache." The nurse determines this patient has many knowledge deficits related to headaches and their management. What would be an appropriate rationale for deferring the education to another time?
- Migraine headaches are more common in some ethnic minorities, and the nurse is unsure about this woman's ethnic background.
 - The patient may not be physically or emotionally ready to learn since she is in significant pain.
 - Patients with migraine headaches need to be seen and evaluated by a provider urgently, so the nurse needs to facilitate an urgent appointment or emergency room visit.
 - She is unable to provide this patient with the clinic's standard teaching sheet for migraine headaches.
157. Aspirin therapy has recently been approved for primary prevention of cardiovascular events. However, the risk-to-benefit ratio should be assessed because aspirin is known to increase risk of:
- "Hot flashes" in post-menopausal women.
 - Bronchospasm in patients with asthma.
 - Gastrointestinal bleeding.
 - Gall bladder inflammation.
158. Which of the following is cited frequently as a barrier to patient counseling in ambulatory care?
- Lack of interest by patients.
 - Time constraints for clinicians and the episodic nature of interactions.
 - Inability to overcome language barriers and low literacy.
 - Lack of community resources and printed materials.
159. Motivational interviewing has been described as a patient-centered and collaborative method of changing behavior. A feature of motivational interviewing involves individuals who:
- Learn by observing others.
 - Change behavior in response to reinforcements; increasing rewards for healthy behaviors and decreasing rewards for unhealthy ones.
 - Take health-related action if they perceive susceptibility to and severity of an illness can be reduced by taking the action.
 - Have self-efficacy and can be guided to evaluate their own behavior and generate their own solutions to change.
160. In providing health education about weight management to a large group, which instructional method is most likely to be successful?
- Case study.
 - Role playing.
 - PowerPoint presentation and discussion.
 - Simulation exercises.
161. Whitney, a 24-year-old African American, presented in labor for her first baby, having had no prenatal care. She does not want any extra tests done on her baby, and does not see the reason for having the baby tested for sickle cell disease, since she and her husband are both healthy. Her nurse would best explain the reason for the testing by saying:
- One in 10 African Americans has sickle cell trait, and 1 in 325 has sickle cell disease.
 - Whitney may have sickle cell disease and not know it, because the chronic anemia and vaso-occlusive effects of sickle cell disease usually occur when a woman is older.
 - Although she and her husband may be healthy, they may still have sickle cell trait, which could result in disease in their baby.
 - There are four major variants of the disease, and she or her husband may have one of the milder forms.

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| 1. | A | B | C | D | 46. | A | B | C | D |
| 2. | A | B | C | D | 47. | A | B | C | D |
| 3. | A | B | C | D | 48. | A | B | C | D |
| 4. | A | B | C | D | 49. | A | B | C | D |
| 5. | A | B | C | D | 50. | A | B | C | D |
| 6. | A | B | C | D | 51. | A | B | C | D |
| 7. | A | B | C | D | 52. | A | B | C | D |
| 8. | A | B | C | D | 53. | A | B | C | D |
| 9. | A | B | C | D | 54. | A | B | C | D |
| 10. | A | B | C | D | 55. | A | B | C | D |
| 11. | A | B | C | D | 56. | A | B | C | D |
| 12. | A | B | C | D | 57. | A | B | C | D |
| 13. | A | B | C | D | 58. | A | B | C | D |
| 14. | A | B | C | D | 59. | A | B | C | D |
| 15. | A | B | C | D | 60. | A | B | C | D |
| 16. | A | B | C | D | 61. | A | B | C | D |
| 17. | A | B | C | D | 62. | A | B | C | D |
| 18. | A | B | C | D | 63. | A | B | C | D |
| 19. | A | B | C | D | 64. | A | B | C | D |
| 20. | A | B | C | D | 65. | A | B | C | D |
| 21. | A | B | C | D | 66. | A | B | C | D |
| 22. | A | B | C | D | 67. | A | B | C | D |
| 23. | A | B | C | D | 68. | A | B | C | D |
| 24. | A | B | C | D | 69. | A | B | C | D |
| 25. | A | B | C | D | 70. | A | B | C | D |
| 26. | A | B | C | D | 71. | A | B | C | D |
| 27. | A | B | C | D | 72. | A | B | C | D |
| 28. | A | B | C | D | 73. | A | B | C | D |
| 29. | A | B | C | D | 74. | A | B | C | D |
| 30. | A | B | C | D | 75. | A | B | C | D |
| 31. | A | B | C | D | 76. | A | B | C | D |
| 32. | A | B | C | D | 77. | A | B | C | D |
| 33. | A | B | C | D | 78. | A | B | C | D |
| 34. | A | B | C | D | 79. | A | B | C | D |
| 35. | A | B | C | D | 80. | A | B | C | D |
| 36. | A | B | C | D | 81. | A | B | C | D |
| 37. | A | B | C | D | 82. | A | B | C | D |
| 38. | A | B | C | D | 83. | A | B | C | D |
| 39. | A | B | C | D | 84. | A | B | C | D |
| 40. | A | B | C | D | 85. | A | B | C | D |
| 41. | A | B | C | D | 86. | A | B | C | D |
| 42. | A | B | C | D | 87. | A | B | C | D |
| 43. | A | B | C | D | 88. | A | B | C | D |
| 44. | A | B | C | D | 89. | A | B | C | D |
| 45. | A | B | C | D | 90. | A | B | C | D |