1. An elderly patient is brought to the Emergency Room after falling at home. The patient complains of severe pain in the hip and an inability to walk. To assess for a hip fracture, the nurse would:
   A. Observe for bruising over the affected hip
   B. Observe for shortening of the affected leg
   C. Move the affected leg to see whether it causes pain
   D. Move the affected leg to feel and hear crepitus

2. A patient is admitted to the Emergency Room with multiple injuries including a crushed chest, abdominal trauma, probable head injury, and multiple fractures. In order of priority, the initial emergency care interventions for this patient are to:
   A. Conduct a thorough physical assessment, assess vital signs, and cover open wounds
   B. Assess vital signs, control accessible bleeding, and determine the presence of critical injuries
   C. Start an IV, get blood for typing and cross matching, and obtain a history
   D. Assess vital signs, obtain a history, and arrange for emergency x-ray films

3. After an accident in which there is a question of back injury, the individual involved:
   A. Can be transported in sitting position
   B. May be transported best when placed in a side-lying position
   C. Should be protected from flexion and hyperextension of the spine
   D. May be transported in any position because position in not important

4. A child who was found face down in a water ditch is brought to the Emergency Room. The child, who has a pulse of 50 beats per minute but no spontaneous respirations, is intubated and bagged with 100% oxygen. The most important nursing measure at this time is to:
   A. Start an IV to provide fluid and electrolytes
   B. Assist the physician in delivering intracardiac medications
   C. Suction the endotracheal tube, mouth, and nasal passages
   D. Call the pediatric ICU to inform them of the child's admission

5. A patient is admitted to the Emergency Room with head and chest injuries received in an automobile accident. When evaluating the patient's response to the Emergency Room treatments, which assessments indicate that the patient can safely be transferred to a critical care unit?
   A. Alert but restless, stable vital signs, and cyanosis
   B. Stable vital signs, apprehension, and complaints of pain
   C. Drowsy but easily aroused, improving tissue perfusion, and fluctuating vital signs
   D. Elevated temperature, slowing pulse and respirations, and pain in the injured extremity

6. The nurse knows that a patient on long term anticoagulant therapy must be carefully monitored for potential hemorrhage complications that most commonly affect the:
   A. GI Tract
   B. Genitourinary tract
   C. Respiratory tract
   D. Capillary vasculature

7. Which sign is typically the first indication of increased ICP?
   A. Elevated systolic blood pressure
   B. Elevated body temperature
   C. Altered respiratory pattern
   D. Altered level of consciousness
8. Which condition commonly mimics the signs and symptoms of alcohol intoxication?
   A. Diabetic reactions
   B. Head injury
   C. Drug overdose
   D. All of the above

9. Which symptom of cocaine abuse would the nurse expect to detect during a patient assessment?
   A. Lethargy and obtundation
   B. Constricted pupils
   C. Hypothermia and tiredness
   D. Euphoria and restlessness

10. The major objective during the emergent phase of a burn is to:
    A. Relieve pain
    B. Prevent infection
    C. Replace blood loss
    D. Restore fluid volume

11. The goals of triage include all of the following EXCEPT:
    A. Assignment of patients to appropriate care areas within the emergency department
    B. Performing and documenting secondary survey on all patients who come to triage
    C. Control of patient flow through the emergency department
    D. Determination of the urgency of the patient's condition

12. A patient is receiving intravenous potassium chloride for the treatment of hypokalemia. Which of these rhythm strip changes should the nurse expect to observe if the patient develops hyperkalemia?
    A. Shortened PR interval
    B. Peaked T waves
    C. Prominent U wave
    D. Elevated ST segment

13. A clinical sign that would indicate a child is suffering severe dehydration is:
    A. The presence of excessive drooling
    B. The absence of tears
    C. A slightly increased respiratory rate
    D. A slowed heart rate

14. A patient complains of a sudden headache one minute after a drug is administered. Which of the following drugs would MOST LIKELY cause this symptom?
    A. Lidocaine
    B. Quinidine
    C. Nitrates
    D. Digoxin
15. Which of the following assessment parameters may be used by the emergency department nurse to evaluate the toxicity of an acetaminophen poisoning?
   A. Liver Function Test
   B. Serial arterial blood gases
   C. Coagulation studies
   D. Electrolytes

16. Methods that the emergency room nurse may use to reinforce discharge instructions include:
   A. Give only oral instructions when discharging a patient from the ER
   B. Tell the patient to call their physician or nurse practitioner if there is anything they do not understand about their care in the emergency room
   C. Involve the patient's family or significant others (with patient consent) with the discharge instructions that are being given to the patient
   D. If the patient does not speak English, encourage him/her to contact a translator when he/she returns home to explain the instructions to him

17. When establishing and maintaining adequate airway, breathing, and circulation for trauma victims, the emergency nurse should give equal priority to:
   A. Assessing the patient's neurological status
   B. Identifying all injuries
   C. Maintaining cervical spine precautions
   D. Assessing vital signs

18. Your patient is on a ventilator. The low volume alarm sounds. This may be due to:
   A. Pulmonary edema
   B. Decreased secretions
   C. A disconnected tube
   D. Patient is waking up

19. Which of these medications in a patient's history would be associated with hematemesis?
   A. Hydromorphone hydrochloride (Dilaudid)
   B. Acetaminophen (Tylenol)
   C. Meperidine hydrochloride (Demerol)
   D. Ketorolac tromethamine (Toradol)

20. A 15-year-old boy who was stacking wood 2 days ago presents to the emergency department complaining of a painful ulceration on the dorsal surface of the second digit of his right hand. He has no other complaints. Based on this history, the most likely thing that may have bitten him is:
   A. Back widow spider
   B. Blue scorpion
   C. Brown recluse spider
   D. Wolf spider

21. A late sign or symptom of hyponatremia is:
   A. Hypertension
   B. Hyperactivity
   C. Seizure activity
   D. Neck vein distention
22. One of the best ways to prevent misinterpretation of patient care situations is to:
   A. Clearly and concisely document what happened
   B. Call the supervisor to witness any unusual events
   C. Ask the physician to add information to their dictation
   D. Complete an exception report as a routine part of the chart

23. An injury where skin is peeled away from an extremity is:
   A. Contusion
   B. Laceration
   C. Abscess
   D. Avulsion

24. When using active external re-warming devices, caution must be exercised to prevent:
   A. Additional vasoconstriction in the affected extremities from the application of heat
   B. Decrease in patient's core body temperature from the application of heat
   C. Injury to the patient's skin from heat application because of the initial peripheral vasoconstriction
   D. The development of hypertension from heat application

25. When a child presents to the ER and abuse or neglect is suspected, the emergency nurse must:
   A. Notify the parents about her concern
   B. Report to the appropriate authorities
   C. Obtain the appropriate consent for further treatment
   D. Consult with an attorney to protect herself from a lawsuit

26. The nurse's most immediate concern for a patient sustaining a LeFort fracture should be:
   A. Tooth loss
   B. Airway management
   C. Tooth malocclusion
   D. Uncontrolled epistaxis and resultant hypovolemia

27. The purpose of charcoal in the care of the poisoned patient is to:
   A. Absorb toxins from the gastrointestinal tract
   B. Induce vomiting and remove all the remaining toxins
   C. Prevent cardiac dysrhythmia that may result from absorbed toxins
   D. Decrease the possibility of bleeding from the absorbed toxins

28. Name this rhythm:
   ![ECG waveform]
   A. 1st degree heart block
   B. Normal sinus rhythm
   C. 3rd degree heart block
   D. Bradycardia
29. A 24-year-old woman complains of crampy pain in the right lower quadrant for the past several hours. She denies nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea but reports moderate spotting over the past 24 hours. Her last menstrual period was 2 months before the onset of symptoms. Her vital signs include blood pressure of 124/84, P 90, and temperature 98.8 degrees. Based on these assessment findings, the emergency nurse should suspect:

A. Dysmenorrhea
B. Endometritis
C. Ectopic pregnancy
D. Ruptured ovarian cyst

30. What is the principal cause of a radial head dislocation in children?

A. A pull on a pronated forearm
B. A fall onto an outstretched forearm
C. A blow to a pronated forearm
D. A crush injury to a supinated forearm

31. Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) is NOT transmitted by:

A. Large droplet aerosols
B. Sneezing
C. Visitors
D. Hand washing