



CCRN

Free Practice Test — 30 Real Exam-Style Questions

with full answer key & explanations

**Unlock the full bank of 5609 questions
+ unlimited timed mock exams + mistake book**

Practice on the web: <https://certs.theorypractice.app/ccrn>

\$2.99 / week · \$6.99 / month · cancel anytime

What you unlock: all 5609 questions • unlimited timed mock exams • mistake book • instant explanations

Study offline on the free app — search your exam on the App Store or Google Play



Unlock all 5609 questions + timed mock exams

→ <https://certs.theorypractice.app/ccrn>

\$2.99/week or \$6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start



Practice Questions

Try all 30 first, then check the answer key at the back.

Want the other 5579+ questions & full timed mock exams? Unlock at <https://certs.theorypractice.app/ccrn>

1. Premature termination of the curve, cardiac arrhythmias, and marked variation in pulmonary artery baseline temperature can all cause problems with thermodilution cardiac output measurement. What type of problem do these factors produce?

- A. Lower cardiac output values than expected
- B. Higher cardiac output values than expected
- C. Irregular upslope of the CO curve
- D. Irregular downslope of the CO curve

2. Which settings must be configured on an intra-aortic balloon pump (IABP) to achieve optimal support?

- A. The ECG signal to coordinate timing of counterpulsation only
- B. The ECG signal to trigger the balloon only
- C. The arterial pressure to coordinate timing of counterpulsation only
- D. Both the ECG signal to trigger the balloon and the arterial pressure to coordinate timing of counterpulsation

3. A student nurse overhears a physician explain the cardiac conduction system to a patient. Where does the heart's electrical impulse originate?

- A. Sinoatrial node
- B. Atrioventricular node
- C. Left atrium
- D. Right atrium

Study offline on the free app — search your exam on the App Store or Google Play



Unlock all 5609 questions + timed mock exams

→ <https://certs.theorypractice.app/ccrn>

\$2.99/week or \$6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start



4. A patient on an ACE inhibitor for hypertension complains of general malaise, low energy, muscle weakness, and rapid, shallow breathing. This patient should be further evaluated for which condition?

- A. Hypocalcemia
- B. Hypercalcemia
- C. Hypokalemia
- D. Hyperkalemia

5. A neonatologist auscultates a defect in the mitral valve of a 28-hour-old infant. By what other name is the mitral valve also known?

- A. Atrioventricular valve
- B. Atrial valve
- C. Sinoatrial valve
- D. Ventricular valve

6. Which of the following is a valid rating in the peripheral pulse assessment scale?

- A. 0 No depression
- B. +1 Small depression disappears in less than 1 second
- C. +3 Full
- D. +2 Depression disappears in less than 1-2 seconds

Want the other 5579+ questions & full timed mock exams? Unlock at
<https://certs.theorypractice.app/ccrn>

7. Which of the following conditions is characterized by a three-phase clinical course?

- A. Encephalitis
- B. Cerebral aneurysm
- C. Guillain-Barré syndrome
- D. Arteriovenous malformation

8. Which of the following most accurately describes the composition of bile?

- A. Bile is a greenish liquid composed of water, nutrients, bile salts, and phospholipids.
- B. Bile is a yellowish liquid composed of fluids, cholesterol, sodium salts, and lipids.
- C. Bile is a yellowish liquid composed of water, cholesterol, sodium salts, and lipids.
- D. Bile is a greenish liquid composed of water, cholesterol, bile salts, and phospholipids.



Unlock all 5609 questions + timed mock exams

→ <https://certs.theorypractice.app/ccrn>

\$2.99/week or \$6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start



9. What is the appropriate glucose treatment for an adult patient who is hypoglycemic?

- A. 30 cc of thiamine.
- B. 50 cc of glucose.
- C. 15 cc of thiamine.
- D. 15-20 grams of glucose.

Study offline on the free app — search your exam on the App Store or Google Play

10. A 3-year-old boy with hemophilia is prescribed prophylactic recombinant Factor VIII infusions three times per week. At what time of day should parents be advised to administer the infusions?

- A. After lunch
- B. After dinner
- C. In the morning
- D. Before dinner

11. Which of the following is NOT a function of the large intestine?

- A. Storage of food residues
- B. Secretion of hormones
- C. Elimination of waste products
- D. Absorption of excess water and electrolytes

12. How is bowel infarction best defined?

- A. Decreased water flow to the minor mesenteric vessels
- B. Increased blood flow to the major mesenteric vessels
- C. Decreased blood flow to the major mesenteric vessels
- D. Increased blood flow to the minor mesenteric vessels

Want the other 5579+ questions & full timed mock exams? Unlock at

<https://certs.theorypractice.app/ccrn>

13. What condition does an elevated B-type natriuretic peptide (BNP) level indicate?

- A. Hypertension
- B. Pneumonia
- C. Heart failure
- D. Sepsis



Unlock all 5609 questions + timed mock exams

→ <https://certs.theorypractice.app/ccrn>

\$2.99/week or \$6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start



14. What is the primary treatment for proliferative diabetic retinopathy?

- A. Laser surgery
- B. Antibiotics
- C. Fluorescein angiography
- D. Tonometry

15. Which of the following represents an appropriate guideline when performing a family needs assessment after a critically ill patient is admitted?

- A. Give reassurance
- B. Give honest answers and information
- C. All of the above
- D. Offer realistic hope

Study offline on the free app — search your exam on the App Store or Google Play

16. A nurse reviews laboratory results for a pediatric patient with rheumatic fever. Which finding would be considered clinically insignificant?

- A. Positive antistreptolysin titer
- B. Elevated ESR
- C. Positive C-reactive protein
- D. Elevated reticulocyte count

17. After completing diabetes self-management education, which of the following should NOT be omitted from the nurse's documentation to protect against liability?

- A. No documentation of written materials given
- B. Documentation of the patient's response
- C. Documentation of what was not taught
- D. Documentation of the patient's understanding

18. Which of the following is the LEAST likely principle to be part of psychosocial care in the critical care environment?

- A. Encouraging communication
- B. Ensuring pain relief and comfort
- C. Discouraging family participation in care
- D. Promoting an appropriate sleep-wake cycle

Want the other 5579+ questions & full timed mock exams? Unlock at <https://certs.theorypractice.app/ccrn>



Unlock all 5609 questions + timed mock exams

→ <https://certs.theorypractice.app/ccrn>

\$2.99/week or \$6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start



19. Since Baby David cannot speak, Nurse Ellen must identify physiological signs of pain. Which of the following are recognized signs?

- A. Increased blood pressure and crying
- B. Increased heart rate and diaphoresis
- C. Increased intracranial pressure
- D. All of the above

20. A 37-year-old male being treated for shock from acute pancreatitis reports numbness and tingling around his fingers and mouth. The nurse notes tremoring of the wrists and feet, and inflation of the blood pressure cuff produces carpopedal spasm. What condition do these findings indicate?

- A. Chvostek's sign
- B. Shock
- C. Tetany
- D. Hypersensitivity reaction

21. A parent asks the Pediatric CCRN about varicella-zoster immune globulin. What is the most accurate statement to share?

- A. 'This blood product comes from a single donor.'
- B. 'This blood product has been known to transmit chickenpox to the child.'
- C. 'This is a synthetic product that is well tolerated.'
- D. 'This is a pooled blood product with an excellent safety profile.'

Study offline on the free app — search your exam on the App Store or Google Play

22. Which of the following does NOT impair the body's ability to dissipate heat?

- A. Dehydration
- B. High temperatures or humidity
- C. Excess clothing
- D. Heart attack

23. Which of the following is a recognized contributing factor to hypothermia?

- A. Excessive alcohol consumption
- B. Excessive caloric intake
- C. Excessive dietary fat intake
- D. Excessive water consumption



Unlock all 5609 questions + timed mock exams

→ <https://certs.theorypractice.app/ccrn>

\$2.99/week or \$6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start

Unofficial study material · not affiliated with any certifying body



24. Which organism is most commonly responsible for causing neonatal urinary tract infections (UTIs)?

- A. Citrobacter
- B. Klebsiella
- C. Enterobacter
- D. Escherichia coli

Want the other 5579+ questions & full timed mock exams? Unlock at <https://certs.theorypractice.app/ccrn>

25. Which of the following represents the body's primary (first line) defense against infection?

- A. None of the above
- B. Inflammatory response
- C. Fat
- D. Skin

26. On a standard chest X-ray, which structure appears black?

- A. Heart
- B. Mediastinum
- C. Lungs
- D. Skeletal thorax

27. A nurse is reviewing the history of a 4-week-old infant diagnosed with bronchopulmonary dysplasia (BPD). Which historical finding is most consistent with this diagnosis?

- A. Prior mechanical ventilation
- B. Prior phototherapy
- C. Meconium aspiration at delivery
- D. Growth retardation

Study offline on the free app — search your exam on the App Store or Google Play

28. In most respiratory disorders, which statement best describes physical activity?

- A. It needs to be completely avoided.
- B. There are no activity restrictions.
- C. It needs to be carefully planned.
- D. It should be entirely spontaneous.



Unlock all 5609 questions + timed mock exams

→ <https://certs.theorypractice.app/ccrn>

\$2.99/week or \$6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start



29. A nurse is performing an admission assessment on a newborn diagnosed with spina bifida (meningomyelocele). Which assessment action best identifies the most significant symptom of this condition?

- A. Assessing capillary refill in the nailbeds of the upper extremities
- B. Palpating the abdomen for masses
- C. Checking for responses to painful stimuli from the torso downward
- D. Testing the urine for blood

30. Which of the following correctly describes myxedema coma?

- A. It is caused by discontinuation of thyroid medications
- B. It results from severe deficiency or complete absence of thyroid hormones
- C. It results from overproduction of thyroid hormones
- D. It is caused by an overdose of thyroid medications



Unlock all 5609 questions + timed mock exams

→ <https://certs.theorypractice.app/ccrn>

\$2.99/week or \$6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start



Answer Key & Explanations

You just practised 30 of 5609. Unlock every question + timed mocks at <https://certs.theorypractice.app/ccrn>

1. D — Irregular downslope of the CO curve

An irregular downslope of the cardiac output curve can result from cardiac arrhythmias, catheter tip movement, premature termination of the curve, right-to-left shunt, and marked variation in pulmonary artery baseline temperature.

2. D — Both the ECG signal to trigger the balloon and the arterial pressure to coordinate timing of counterpulsation

Optimal IABP support requires two waveforms: the ECG to trigger balloon inflation and the arterial pressure waveform to coordinate counterpulsation timing. Settings are typically 1:1 or 1:2; 1:3 is used only for weaning prior to removal due to increased thrombus risk. The balloon should not be stationary for more than 20 minutes while in place.

3. A — Sinoatrial node

The electrical impulse originates in the sinoatrial (SA) node, the natural pacemaker of the heart, which coordinates normal sinus rhythm. The SA node is located near the opening of the superior vena cava in the right atrium.

4. D — Hyperkalemia

Hyperkalemia occurs when blood potassium levels are elevated. ACE inhibitors can impair potassium excretion and contribute to hyperkalemia, especially in the setting of renal insufficiency. The condition can be life-threatening.

5. A — Atrioventricular valve

The mitral valve is also known as the left atrioventricular valve. It is a bicuspid valve consisting of two leaflets surrounded by the mitral valve annulus, located between the left atrium and left ventricle.

6. C — +3 Full

The peripheral pulse rating scale uses the following grading: 0 = absent pulse, +1 = palpable but thready, +3 = full, and +4 = full and bounding.

7. C — Guillain-Barré syndrome

Guillain-Barré syndrome is a rare neurological disorder with a characteristic three-phase course: a progressive phase of ascending weakness/paralysis, a plateau phase, and a recovery phase.

8. D — Bile is a greenish liquid composed of water, cholesterol, bile salts, and phospholipids.

Bile is a greenish fluid consisting of water, cholesterol, bile salts, and phospholipids. It plays a key role in the digestion and absorption of fats.

9. D — 15-20 grams of glucose.

Adult hypoglycemic patients require 15-20 grams of glucose. Pediatric patients require 2 g/kg. Administering glucose unnecessarily can cause brain damage.



Unlock all 5609 questions + timed mock exams

→ <https://certs.theorypractice.app/ccrn>

\$2.99/week or \$6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start

Unofficial study material · not affiliated with any certifying body



10. C — In the morning

Because Factor VIII has a short half-life, it should be given in the morning on scheduled days. Administering it later in the day may leave the child with inadequate factor coverage during peak activity periods when bleeding risk is highest.

11. B — Secretion of hormones

The large intestine absorbs excess water and electrolytes, stores food residues, and eliminates waste. It does not secrete hormones or digestive enzymes.

12. C — Decreased blood flow to the major mesenteric vessels

Bowel infarction results from a critical reduction in blood flow through the major mesenteric vessels, leading to ischemia and death of bowel tissue.

13. C — Heart failure

Elevated BNP levels indicate heart failure. BNP rises in the bloodstream as heart failure worsens. Levels above a certain threshold are consistent with severe heart failure and can help guide diagnosis and management.

14. A — Laser surgery

Laser scatter (photocoagulation) treatment is the standard management for proliferative retinopathy, targeting abnormal blood vessels to preserve vision. Vitrectomy is used when there is significant vitreous hemorrhage. Tonometry is a diagnostic test for intraocular pressure, and fluorescein angiography is used to assess retinal blood flow and detect macular edema.

15. C — All of the above

All listed options are appropriate guidelines for an initial family needs assessment. This would be followed by a comprehensive assessment that includes open-ended communication and evaluation of the family's communication style, among other elements.

16. D — Elevated reticulocyte count

An elevated reticulocyte count is related to anemia and is not a specific indicator of rheumatic fever. A positive antistreptolysin titer reflects prior streptococcal infection; elevated C-reactive protein and ESR both indicate an active inflammatory process, which are expected findings in rheumatic fever.

17. A — No documentation of written materials given

To protect against liability, the nurse must document what was taught, what was not taught, all written materials provided, the patient's understanding, and the patient's response to teaching. Omitting documentation of written materials provided is not an acceptable practice.

18. C — Discouraging family participation in care

Discouraging family participation is contrary to sound psychosocial care in the critical care setting. Best practice supports actively encouraging family involvement, minimizing stressors, empowering patients to participate in decisions as appropriate, and striving for continuity of care providers.

19. D — All of the above

In a preverbal infant, physiological signs of pain include elevated heart rate, increased blood pressure, increased intracranial pressure, and diaphoresis. All of the listed signs are relevant indicators.



Unlock all 5609 questions + timed mock exams

→ <https://certs.theorypractice.app/ccrn>

\$2.99/week or \$6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start

Unofficial study material · not affiliated with any certifying body



20. C — Tetany

Paresthesia, tremors, and carpopedal spasm with cuff inflation (Trousseau's sign) are consistent with tetany resulting from critically low serum calcium. Patients with acute pancreatitis are prone to hypocalcemia due to electrolyte disturbances from impaired pancreatic function.

21. D — 'This is a pooled blood product with an excellent safety profile.'

Varicella immune globulin, like all immune globulin preparations, provides temporary passive immunity. It is derived from pooled blood donations but has an excellent safety profile. It is not synthetic, is not from a single donor, and does not transmit varicella to the child.

22. D — Heart attack

A heart attack does not impair heat dissipation. The body's ability to release excess heat can be hindered by dehydration, excess clothing, and high ambient temperatures or humidity.

23. A — Excessive alcohol consumption

Excessive alcohol intake impairs thermoregulation, increasing the risk of hypothermia.

24. D — Escherichia coli

UTIs in newborns are frequently accompanied by bacteremia and can result in long-term complications. Neonates with UTI should be evaluated for systemic infection and structural or functional urinary tract abnormalities. Escherichia coli is the most frequently implicated pathogen, accounting for up to 80% of neonatal UTIs. Klebsiella is the next most common, followed by Enterobacter and Citrobacter.

25. D — Skin

The skin serves as the first line of defense against pathogens by providing a physical barrier. The second line of defense includes the inflammatory response, complement activation, and phagocytosis.

26. C — Lungs

The lungs are filled primarily with air and therefore appear black on chest X-ray. The skeletal thorax appears white, and the heart and mediastinum appear gray.

27. A — Prior mechanical ventilation

Bronchopulmonary dysplasia is an iatrogenic lung disease associated with positive-pressure mechanical ventilation used to treat lung disease in premature or critically ill newborns.

28. C — It needs to be carefully planned.

Patients with respiratory disorders are often easily fatigued. Physical activity must be planned carefully to conserve energy for the work of breathing and effective coughing, which are critical priorities in these patients.

29. C — Checking for responses to painful stimuli from the torso downward

Newborns with meningomyelocele lack innervation below the level of the sac, which contains the meninges and spinal cord. They typically show diminished or absent pain responses in areas below the lesion.

30. B — It results from severe deficiency or complete absence of thyroid hormones

Myxedema coma is a life-threatening condition that develops when thyroid hormone levels are severely depleted or completely absent, leading to a profound slowing of metabolic processes.



Unlock all 5609 questions + timed mock exams

→ <https://certs.theorypractice.app/ccrn>

\$2.99/week or \$6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start

Unofficial study material · not affiliated with any certifying body



Ready to pass?

Unlock the full CCRN bank, every explanation, and unlimited timed mock exams.

Scan to start practising

<https://certs.theorypractice.app/ccrn>

Also on iOS & Android — search your exam name on the App Store or Google Play



Unlock all 5609 questions + timed mock exams

→ <https://certs.theorypractice.app/ccrn>

\$2.99/week or \$6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start