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**QUESTION 1**

You enter a patient's room and find the patient not breathing, no pulse, and unresponsive. You have called for help. What is the next step?

- A. Bag mask ventilations
- B. Chest compressions
- C. Oxygen
- D. Open airway

Correct Answer: B

New standards in CPR emphasize chest compressions over airway, so the next step after calling for help is to check the pulse and begin chest compressions. Chest compressions should be given immediately (30 for an adult patient), and then followed by opening the airway and beginning respirations. Ventilation is only initiated when the airway is open or patent, as oxygen is not needed until the patient is breathing.

QUESTION 2

You are caring for a child who is going to have a tonsillectomy. Which of the following laboratory results would you want to check preoperatively?

- A. Prothrombin time
- B. Sedimentation rate
- C. Blood urea nitrogen
- D. Creatinine

Correct Answer: A

The nurse would want to check the prothrombin time preoperatively and report any abnormal results to the surgeon. The tonsillar area is very vascular, which can increase the patient's chance of bleeding. If the prothrombin time is not adequate, the patient could bleed to death.

QUESTION 3

Which of the following assessments by the nurse would indicate a possible manifestation of dementia?

- A. Presence of personal hygienic care
- B. Improvement in sleeping
- C. Absence of sundown syndrome
- D. Confabulation



Correct Answer: D

Confabulation is when a patient fabricates events or experiences to fill in the gaps in memory. This is common with dementia patients. Dementia varies from the development of mild cognitive symptoms to more severe alterations in neurological functions. These more severe alterations can become life-threatening.

QUESTION 4

You are monitoring a child who had a tonsillectomy. On assessment, which findings would indicate to you that the child might be bleeding?

- A. Decreased pulse
- B. Elevation in blood pressure
- C. Complaints of discomfort
- D. Frequent swallowing

Correct Answer: D

Frequent swallowing by the child might indicate that there is bleeding. Other signs or symptoms might include restlessness, vomiting blood, and a fast, thready pulse. Elevation of blood pressure and discomfort do not indicate bleeding.

QUESTION 5

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

Correct Answer: D

The patient with emphysema would be able to enhance their breathing by sitting on the side of the bed and leaning on an overbed table. Other effective positions for the patient would be resting the elbows on the knees and standing while leaning against a wall.

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