



Up-to-date Questions and Answers from authentic resources to improve knowledge and pass the exam at very first attempt. ---- Guaranteed.



ACCNS-P Dumps
ACCNS-P Braindumps
ACCNS-P Real Questions
ACCNS-P Practice Test
ACCNS-P Actual Questions



killexams.com

Nursing

ACCNS-P

AACN Clinical Nurse Specialist - Wellness through Acute Care (Pediatric)

ORDER FULL VERSION

<https://killexams.com/pass4sure/exam-detail/ACCNS-P>



Question: 1

A 6-year-old child with type 1 diabetes mellitus is experiencing symptoms of hypoglycemia. Which intervention should the nurse prioritize?

- A. Administering a rapid-acting glucagon injection
- B. Administering oral glucose gel or tablets
- C. Administering a rapid-acting insulin injection
- D. Administering an oral hypoglycemic agent

Answer: B

Explanation: Hypoglycemia is characterized by low blood glucose levels and can lead to neurologic symptoms if untreated. The initial treatment for hypoglycemia in a conscious child is the administration of oral glucose gel or tablets. Glucagon injection is used in severe cases of hypoglycemia or when the child is unconscious and unable to swallow. Rapid-acting insulin injections and oral hypoglycemic agents are not appropriate interventions for hypoglycemia.

Question: 2

A 16-year-old adolescent with type 1 diabetes mellitus is admitted to the emergency department with symptoms of diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA). Which laboratory finding would the nurse expect to see in this patient?

- A. Hyperglycemia and metabolic alkalosis
- B. Hypoglycemia and metabolic acidosis
- C. Hyperglycemia and metabolic acidosis
- D. Hypoglycemia and metabolic alkalosis

Answer: C

Explanation: Diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA) is a life-threatening complication of diabetes mellitus characterized by hyperglycemia, metabolic acidosis, and ketosis. Hyperglycemia and metabolic acidosis are hallmark findings in DKA. Hypoglycemia and metabolic alkalosis are not consistent with the pathophysiology of DKA.

Question: 3

A 14-year-old adolescent presents with symptoms of growth hormone deficiency. Which assessment finding would be consistent with this condition?

- A. Excessive growth of facial and body hair
- B. Hypertension and weight gain
- C. Rapid growth and increased appetite
- D. Delayed puberty and short stature

Answer: D

Explanation: Growth hormone deficiency in adolescents can result in delayed puberty and short stature. Excessive growth of facial and body hair is more commonly associated with conditions such as polycystic ovary syndrome in females or androgen excess disorders in males. Rapid growth and increased appetite may be seen in conditions like gigantism or acromegaly, which result from excessive growth hormone production. Hypertension and weight gain are not typically associated with growth hormone deficiency.

Question: 4

A 12-year-old child is admitted to the pediatric unit with suspected adrenal insufficiency. Which clinical manifestations would the nurse expect to assess in this child?

- A. Hyperglycemia and polyuria
- B. Hypertension and tachycardia
- C. Hypotension and weight loss
- D. Hypoglycemia and lethargy

Answer: C

Explanation: Adrenal insufficiency is characterized by decreased production of adrenal hormones, particularly cortisol. Clinical manifestations include hypotension, weight loss, fatigue, and electrolyte imbalances. Hyperglycemia and polyuria are more commonly associated with diabetes mellitus, while hypertension and tachycardia are not typical findings in adrenal insufficiency. Hypoglycemia and lethargy are more commonly seen in insulin excess or insulin resistance disorders, such as diabetes mellitus.

Question: 5

A 7-year-old child is diagnosed with hypothyroidism. Which clinical manifestation would the nurse expect to assess in this child?

- A. Heat intolerance and weight loss
- B. Tachycardia and hypertension
- C. Exophthalmos and goiter
- D. Cold intolerance and weight gain

Answer: D

Explanation: Hypothyroidism is characterized by decreased production of thyroid hormones, resulting in a decreased metabolic rate. Clinical manifestations include cold intolerance, weight gain, fatigue, constipation, and slowed growth. Heat intolerance and weight loss are more commonly seen in hyperthyroidism. Tachycardia and hypertension may be present in hyperthyroidism but are not typical findings in hypothyroidism. Exophthalmos

and goiter are associated with Graves' disease, an autoimmune disorder causing hyperthyroidism.

Question: 6

A 9-year-old child is admitted to the pediatric unit with a diagnosis of syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion (SIADH). Which electrolyte imbalance would the nurse expect to assess in this child?

- A. Hyponatremia
- B. Hypokalemia
- C. Hypernatremia
- D. Hyperkalemia

Answer: A

Explanation: Syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion (SIADH) is characterized by excessive secretion of antidiuretic hormone (ADH), leading to water retention and dilutional hyponatremia. Hypernatremia is a condition characterized by high plasma sodium levels. Hypokalemia and hyperkalemia refer to low and high levels of potassium, respectively, and are not directly related to SIADH.

Question: 7

A 5-year-old child is diagnosed with hyperthyroidism. Which clinical manifestation would the nurse expect to assess in this child?

- A. Cold intolerance and weight gain
- B. Bradycardia and constipation
- C. Hypotension and depression
- D. Heat intolerance and weight loss

Answer: D

Explanation: Hyperthyroidism is characterized by excessive production of thyroid hormones, resulting in an increased metabolic rate. Clinical manifestations include heat intolerance, weight loss, tachycardia, tremors, hyperactivity, and increased appetite. Cold intolerance and weight gain are more commonly seen in hypothyroidism. Bradycardia, constipation, hypotension, and depression are not typical findings in hyperthyroidism.

Question: 8

A 10-year-old child with newly diagnosed type 1 diabetes mellitus is at risk for developing hyperglycemic hyperosmolar state (HHS). Which clinical manifestation would the nurse expect to assess in this child?

- A. Kussmaul respirations
- B. Fruity breath odor
- C. Extreme thirst and polyuria
- D. Abdominal pain and vomiting

Answer: C

Explanation: Hyperglycemic hyperosmolar state (HHS) is a life-threatening complication of diabetes mellitus characterized by profound hyperglycemia, dehydration, and hyperosmolarity without significant ketoacidosis. Clinical manifestations include extreme thirst (polydipsia) and polyuria due to osmotic diuresis. Kussmaul respirations and fruity breath odor are more commonly seen in diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA). Abdominal pain and vomiting may be present in both DKA and HHS but are more commonly associated with DKA.

Question: 9

A neonate is diagnosed with a rare inborn error of metabolism. The nurse understands that which of the following is a key characteristic of inborn errors of metabolism?

- A. They are acquired during childhood due to environmental factors
- B. They are caused by a deficiency of specific enzymes
- C. They are typically resolved by adulthood
- D. They are more common in females than in males

Answer: B

Explanation: Inborn errors of metabolism are genetic disorders caused by a deficiency or dysfunction of specific enzymes involved in metabolic pathways. They are not acquired during childhood but are present from birth. Inborn errors of metabolism are chronic conditions that often require lifelong management. The prevalence of these disorders varies, and they can affect both males and females.



SAMPLE QUESTIONS



*These questions are for demo purpose only. **Full version is up to date. The questions will improve your knowledge about the exam and help you pass the exam at very first attempt.***

Killexams.com is an online platform that offers a wide range of services related to certification exam preparation. The platform provides actual questions, exam dumps, and practice tests to help individuals prepare for various certification exams with confidence. Here are some key features and services offered by Killexams.com:



Actual Exam Questions: *Killexams.com provides actual exam questions that are experienced in test centers. These questions are updated regularly to ensure they are up-to-date and relevant to the latest exam syllabus. By studying these actual questions, candidates can familiarize themselves with the content and format of the real exam.*

Exam Dumps: *Killexams.com offers exam dumps in PDF format. These dumps contain a comprehensive collection of questions and answers that cover the exam topics. By using these dumps, candidates can enhance their knowledge and improve their chances of success in the certification exam.*

Practice Tests: *Killexams.com provides practice tests through their desktop VCE exam simulator and online test engine. These practice tests simulate the real exam environment and help candidates assess their readiness for the actual exam. The practice tests cover a wide range of questions and enable candidates to identify their strengths and weaknesses.*

Guaranteed Success: *Killexams.com offers a success guarantee with their exam dumps. They claim that by using their materials, candidates will pass their exams on the first attempt or they will refund the purchase price. This guarantee provides assurance and confidence to individuals preparing for certification exams.*

Updated Content: *Killexams.com regularly updates its question bank and exam dumps to ensure that they are current and reflect the latest changes in the exam syllabus. This helps candidates stay up-to-date with the exam content and increases their chances of success.*

Technical Support: *Killexams.com provides free 24x7 technical support to assist candidates with any queries or issues they may encounter while using their services. Their certified experts are available to provide guidance and help candidates throughout their exam preparation journey.*

For More exams visit <https://killexams.com/vendors-exam-list>
Kill your exam at First Attempt....Guaranteed!