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39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

ATI Testing

VCPR

VATI Comprehensive Predictor - Remote

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for ATI Testing **VCPR**, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, **VCPR**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

A nurse is preparing to administer digoxin to a client. Which assessment finding should prompt the nurse to withhold the medication and notify the provider?

- ☒ **A** Apical pulse of 52/min
- ☐ **B** Blood pressure of 128/78 mm Hg
- ☐ **C** Respiratory rate of 18/min
- ☐ **D** Serum potassium of 4.2 mEq/L

ANSWER A

WHY Digoxin should be withheld if the apical pulse is below 60/min in adults because it can worsen bradycardia and precipitate toxicity; the provider should be notified before administration.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

A nurse is caring for a client who has hyperkalemia. Which finding on the ECG should the nurse expect?

- ☐ **A** Flattened T waves
- ☐ **B** Prolonged QT interval
- ☒ **C** Peaked T waves
- ☐ **D** Prominent U waves

ANSWER C

WHY Hyperkalemia classically causes tall, peaked T waves on ECG. Flattened T waves and prominent U waves are associated with hypokalemia.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

A nurse is caring for a client who is at 32 weeks of gestation and reports a sudden gush of fluid with painless, bright red vaginal bleeding. The nurse should suspect which condition?

- ☒ **A** Placenta previa
- ☐ **B** Abruptio placentae
- ☐ **C** Ectopic pregnancy
- ☐ **D** Preeclampsia

ANSWER A

WHY Placenta previa classically presents with painless, bright red vaginal bleeding, whereas abruptio placentae typically presents with painful, dark red bleeding and uterine rigidity.

QUESTION 4

MULTIPLE CHOICE

A nurse is using therapeutic communication techniques with a client who is anxious. Which of the following statements are examples of therapeutic communication? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** "Tell me more about what is worrying you."
- ☐ **B** "Everything will be fine, don't worry about it."
- ☒ **C** "You seem upset. What are you feeling right now?"
- ☐ **D** "Why did you wait so long to tell someone?"
- ☐ **E** "I think you should just try to relax."

ANSWER A - C

WHY Open-ended questions and reflecting feelings encourage the client to explore and express emotions. False reassurance, asking "why," and giving advice are nontherapeutic techniques that block communication.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

A nurse is reviewing laboratory results for a client who has type 1 diabetes mellitus. Which HbA1c value indicates the client's blood glucose has been well controlled over the past 3 months?

- ☐ A 5.5%
- ☒ B 6.8%
- ☐ C 8.2%
- ☐ D 9.5%

ANSWER B

WHY An HbA1c below 7% generally indicates good glycemic control for most clients with diabetes mellitus. Values above 7% suggest suboptimal control over the preceding 2-3 months.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

A nurse is assigned to care for four clients at the beginning of the shift. Which client should the nurse assess first?

- ☐ A A client who had a total hip replacement 2 days ago and reports pain of 4 on a 0 to 10 scale
- ☒ B A client who has pneumonia and a new onset of confusion
- ☐ C A client who is scheduled for discharge teaching this morning
- ☐ D A client who had a bowel movement and requests perineal care

ANSWER B

WHY New onset confusion in a client with pneumonia may indicate hypoxia or sepsis and requires immediate assessment, taking priority over stable pain, discharge teaching, and routine hygiene needs.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

A nurse is caring for a client who is experiencing an acute myocardial infarction. Which manifestation should the nurse identify as a priority to report to the provider immediately?

- ☐ A Diaphoresis
- ☐ B Nausea
- ☒ C New onset of an irregular heart rhythm
- ☐ D Anxiety

ANSWER C

WHY A new dysrhythmia during an MI can indicate life-threatening complications such as ventricular fibrillation and requires immediate intervention, taking priority over expected findings like diaphoresis, nausea, and anxiety.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

A nurse is assessing a 9-month-old infant during a well-child visit. Which finding should the nurse identify as an expected developmental milestone?

- ☐ A Walking independently
- ☒ B Sitting without support
- ☐ C Saying two-word sentences
- ☐ D Riding a tricycle

ANSWER B

WHY By 9 months, infants typically can sit without support (usually achieved by 6-8 months). Independent walking and two-word sentences occur later around 12-24 months, and tricycle riding occurs around age 3.

QUESTION 9

MULTIPLE CHOICE

A nurse is caring for a client who has active pulmonary tuberculosis. Which of the following actions should the nurse take? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Place the client in a negative-pressure airborne infection isolation room
- ☒ **B** Wear an N95 respirator when entering the client's room
- ☐ **C** Wear a standard surgical mask when entering the client's room
- ☐ **D** Place the client in a room with positive air pressure
- ☐ **E** Keep the client's door open to promote air circulation

ANSWER A • B

WHY Tuberculosis requires airborne precautions, which include a negative-pressure isolation room with the door closed and use of an N95 or higher respirator, not a surgical mask, when entering the room.