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38	A	B	C	D	E
39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Elsevier Remotely Proctored Exams

RA2V1

RN Admission Assessment Version 1

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for Elsevier Remotely Proctored Exams **RA2V1**, 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, **RA2V1**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

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

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

During an initial admission assessment, the RN is collecting biopsychosocial data. Which component is part of the psychosocial history?

- ☐ A Allergies and current medications
- ☐ B Past surgical history
- ☒ C Spiritual and cultural beliefs, including any practices relevant to care
- ☐ D Vital signs and physical examination findings

ANSWER C

WHY Spiritual and cultural beliefs are psychosocial data. Allergies, medications, past surgical history, vital signs, and physical exam findings are part of the biophysical/medical history, not the psychosocial history.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

An RN is using Maslow's hierarchy to prioritize a newly admitted patient's needs. Which need should the nurse address FIRST?

- ☐ A Self-esteem related to recent unemployment
- ☐ B Friendship and belonging following relocation
- ☒ C Airway and breathing
- ☐ D Self-actualization through joining a support group

ANSWER C

WHY Maslow's hierarchy places physiologic needs (airway, breathing, circulation) at the base; these life-sustaining needs must be addressed before safety, belonging, esteem, or self-actualization needs.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

A patient states, "I don't think the doctors really know what is wrong with me." Which response by the RN is the BEST example of therapeutic communication?

- ☐ A Don't worry, I'm sure they will figure it out soon.
- ☐ B Why do you feel that way about your doctors?
- ☒ C You seem concerned that your diagnosis is unclear. Tell me more about that.
- ☐ D Many patients feel that way at first, but the doctors here are excellent.

ANSWER C

WHY Reflecting the patient's feelings and using an open-ended prompt invites further exploration and demonstrates empathy. The other options give false reassurance, use "why" (which can feel confrontational), or dismiss the patient's concern.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

When performing an admission assessment on an older adult, which approach is MOST appropriate?

- ☐ A Speak loudly and slowly because all older adults have hearing loss
- ☐ B Complete the entire assessment in one sitting to avoid tiring the patient
- ☒ C Allow time for the patient to respond and minimize background noise
- ☐ D Use only yes/no questions to limit confusion

ANSWER C

WHY Older adults may process information more slowly; allowing response time and reducing sensory overload (background noise) improves communication. Speaking loudly to every older adult is inappropriate, breaking the assessment into shorter segments is generally better, and yes/no questions limit the data collected.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

Which statement by the RN about admission assessment documentation is correct?

- ☐ A Documentation should be completed only if the patient gives verbal permission
- ☒ B Objective data and subjective data should be clearly distinguished in the record
- ☐ C Late entries should be backdated to reflect the actual time of the event
- ☐ D Only abnormal findings need to be documented on admission

ANSWER B

WHY Documentation must distinguish objective (measurable, observed) data from subjective (patient-reported) data. Nursing documentation is a legal and professional responsibility and does not require patient permission. Late entries must be labeled with the actual time written, never backdated, and both normal and abnormal findings are documented to establish a baseline.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

On admission, a patient reports severe chest pain rated 10/10, diaphoresis, and shortness of breath. What is the RN's PRIORITY action?

- ☐ A Obtain a detailed past medical history
- ☐ B Perform a complete head-to-toe assessment
- ☒ C Assess airway, breathing, and circulation and call for emergency assistance
- ☐ D Orient the patient to the room and provide the call light

ANSWER C

WHY ABC assessment is always the priority in a patient with acute, life-threatening symptoms. After stabilizing the patient and activating emergency response, a full history and admission orientation can follow.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

A patient is silent during the admission interview after learning of a new diagnosis. Which nursing response is MOST therapeutic?

- ☐ A I'll come back later when you feel like talking.
- ☒ B You seem upset. I'll sit with you for a while.
- ☐ C Try not to worry—everything will work out.
- ☐ D Tell me what's wrong so we can move on with the admission.

ANSWER B

WHY Offering self and sitting in silence conveys presence and acceptance, which is therapeutic when a patient is processing difficult information. The other responses abandon the patient, offer false reassurance, or pressure the patient to talk before they are ready.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

When assessing a patient's pain during admission, which mnemonic is commonly used to obtain a comprehensive description?

- ☐ A ABCDE
- ☒ B OPQRST
- ☐ C SBAR
- ☐ D AMPLE

ANSWER B

WHY OPQRST (Onset, Provocation/Palliation, Quality, Radiation, Severity, Timing) is the standard pain-assessment mnemonic. ABCDE is used for primary survey; SBAR is a communication framework; AMPLE is used for allergy/medication history in trauma.

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

An RN is performing an initial admission assessment and is collecting psychosocial data. Which item should the RN include as a component of the psychosocial portion of the assessment?

- ☐ A Lung sounds and heart rate
- ☒ B Religious affiliation and coping patterns
- ☐ C Allergies and current medications
- ☐ D Bowel sounds and bladder function

ANSWER B

WHY Psychosocial data includes religious/spiritual affiliation, coping patterns, support systems, and emotional state. Lung sounds, allergies, and bowel sounds are physical/biophysical components, not psychosocial.