

FNP ANCC BOARDS EXAM

1. Dirty wounds (puncture, crush injury, soil, saliva, feces, dirt, avulsions, missiles, burns, frostbite)

If <3 doses Tdap or Td give both Tdap and TIG 250 units. If 3 doses in past, but none in the last 5 years then given Tdap or Td. No need to give TIG if 3 or > doses in the past

2. A woman becomes pregnant and received Tdap during her last pregnancy 1 year ago. When should she receive her next dose.

Tdap is recommended for each pregnancy.

"Getting Tdap between 27 through 36 weeks of pregnancy is 78% more effective at preventing whooping cough in babies younger than 2 months old (CDC)".

3. A person with a hx of anaphylaxis to neomycin should avoid which immunizations (IZ)?

IPV, vaccinia (smallpox)

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4. A person with a hx of anaphylaxis to bakers yeast should avoid which immunizations (IZ)?

Hepatitis B

5. A person with a hx of anaphylaxis to gelatin should avoid which immunizations (IZ)?

Varicella zoster (zostavax) and MMR

6. Epinephrine needs to be on hand for potential anaphylaxis r/t immunization rxn. What other interventions/meds should be considered during anaphylaxis?

-Supine, 911, give epinephrine:

-7.5-15kg: give 0.1 mg IM x1

-15 to <30 kg: give 0.15mg IM; may repeat in 5-15 min x1

->30 kg or Adult: Epipen 0.3mg/0.3mL IM; may repeat in 5-15 min

-H1/H2 blocker po (diphenhydramine, ranitidine)

-IV access for fluids, Oxygen.

-Anticipate ED might give glucagon (if on beta blocker), systemic corticosteroids, bronchodilators

7. Signs and Symptoms anaphylaxis

-Skin: pruritus, urticaria, angioedema

-Resp: dyspnea, wheezing (bronchospasm), stridor

-End-organ dysfunction: hypotension, collapse, syncope, incontinence

8. PCV-13

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Prevnar. Greater protection, Narrower coverage. Pneumococcal conjugate.

9. PCV23

Lesser protection, broader coverage

10. Which type of vaccine boosts immune response better? conjugate vs. polysaccharide

Conjugate (example: prevnar)

11. Live attenuated (weaned) vaccines

MMR, Varicella and intranasal Flu-mist. Zostavax is also live. Shingrix is NOT live.

12. When is rotavirus vaccine contraindicated?

SCID (severe combined immunodeficiency) or hx intussusception

13. Precautions after rotavirus

Hand washing!; viral shed in stool in first week post-vaccination

14. Shingrix: timing and dosing

=/> 50 year old, 2 doses, 2nd dose two to six months after 1st dose.

Under age 50 year old gets shingles; think immune compromise vs. stress.

15. What month does the CDC release a new vaccination schedule each year?

Feb

16. What signs and symptoms are associated with leukemia?

Fever, weight loss, fatigue, bone pain, bleeding, bruising.

17. What bloodwork should be obtained in suspected leukemia?

-WBCs >20,000 (think through common causes of leukocytosis: infection, stress, inflammation) --> get a peripheral smear (AKA manual diff)

-if WBCs >20,000 and with associated anemia; thrombocytopenia; thrombocytosis; enlarged liver, spleen, or lymph nodes; or constitutional symptoms.

18. Which 2 chronic childhood diagnoses are associated with ALL and AML?

Downs syndrome and neurofibromatosis

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