



DEMO VERSION

Nursing

ANCC-GERO-BC Exam

Gerontological Nursing Board Certification



Exam Latest Version: 6.1



Question 1. (Single Select)

A 92-year-old patient hospitalized for pneumonia was alert and responsive on admission but has begun to have fluctuating periods of confusion, language disturbance, audiovisual hallucinations, and impaired ability to sustain attention. The gerontological nurse recognizes these signs as common to:

- A: Impending stroke
- B: Alzheimer's disease
- C: Delirium
- D: Schizophrenia

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

If a 92-year-old patient hospitalized for pneumonia was alert and responsive on admission but has begun to have fluctuating periods of confusion, language disturbance, audiovisual hallucinations, and impaired ability to sustain attention, the gerontological nurse should recognize these signs as common to delirium. Delirium occurs in up to 40% of hospitalized older adults and 80% of dying patients. The confusion assessment method is a tool used to assess delirium.

Question 2. (Single Select)

The performance-oriented mobility assessment (POMA) primarily assesses:

- A: Time needed to stand and walk a prescribed distance
- B: Gait speed
- C: Mobility, gait, and balance under different conditions
- D: Balance

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

POMA primarily assesses mobility, gait, and balance under different conditions. Assessment includes

sitting, standing (on both legs and on one leg), pull tests, side-by-side standing, walking (including observation of missed steps), turning, and stepping over or around obstacles. Other gait assessments include gait speed in 5 meters with speed of ≤ 0.6 m/second predictive of functional limitations. Timed up and go (TUG) tests the ability to stand from a chair with armrests, walk 3 meters, and turn and sit back down. Those requiring ≥ 12 seconds are at risk for falls (Normal: 7-10 seconds),

Question 3. (Single Select)

When utilizing the medication management ability assessment (MMAA) to determine whether a patient can safely manage the prescribed medication regimen, the gerontological nurse asks the patient to:

- A: Describe the tasks involved in managing the medications.
- B: List concerns about managing the medications.
- C: Describe resources available to assist with managing medications.
- D: Role play the tasks involved in managing the medications,

Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

When utilizing the MMAA to determine whether a patient can safely manage the prescribed medication

regimen, the gerontological nurse asks the patient to role play the tasks involved in managing the medications.

This may include opening bottles. taking out the prescribed dose. explaining the frequency and time of

dosages, and role playing the mode of administration. The assessment usually takes about 15 minutes to

complete.

Question 4. (Single Select)

As part of preventive care, how frequently should a female patient generally have a mammogram?

- A: Every year
- B: Every 2 years
- C: Every 3 years
- D: Every 4 years

Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

As part of preventive care. a female patient should generally have a mammogram every 2 years.

However, if the patient has multiple comorbidities and life expectancy is limited to 2-10 years, then the need for the mammogram should be assessed on an individual basis. Mammograms are usually not carried out if the patient's life expectancy is less than 2 years because the likelihood of undergoing treatment for malignancy is small.

Question 5. (Single Select)

A Christian Scientist patient with advanced cancer steadfastly refuses pain medications because of

religious beliefs. The best approach for the gerontological nurse is to:

- A: Try to reason with the patient about pain medications.
- B: Stop working with the patient.
- C: Explore alternative/complementary therapies with the patient.
- D: Try to convince the patient's family to intervene.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

If a Christian Scientist patient with advanced cancer steadfastly refuses pain medication because of

religious beliefs, the best approach for the gerontological nurse is to explore alternative/complementary

therapy with the patient. Patients have the right to refuse all medical treatments, including pain medication.

and they should not be coerced although the gerontological nurse should explain what options are available to

the patient. The patient may, for example, benefit from relaxation exercises and imagery.

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