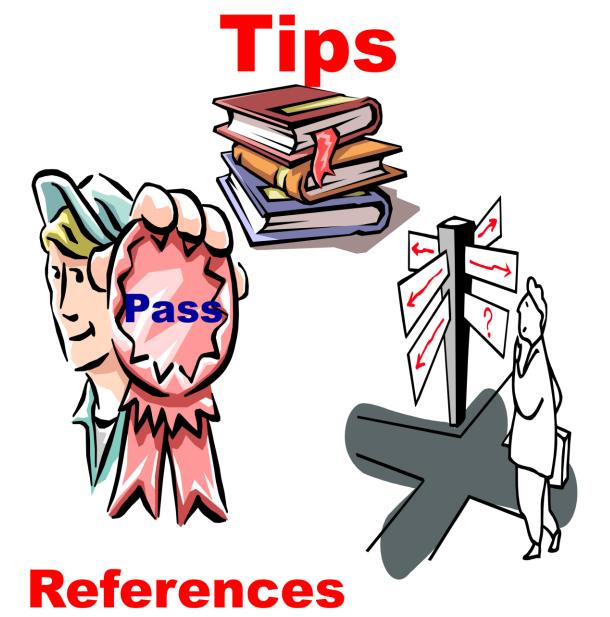
Test Taking



TEST TAKING TIPS

I. Information About CCRN/CCRN-E/K Exams

AACN-CCRN Adult Content Blueprint

II. Test Taking Strategies

A. Studying for the Exam

1. *The AACN Core Curriculum for Critical Care Nursing* by J. Alspach published by Saunders - considered The TEXTBOOK for the exam. 6th edition published February 2006

AACN Certification and Core Review for High Acuity and Critical Care. 6th ed. J. Alspach Editor. Test Question text with CD. Published 2007

- 2. A Current Critical Care Nursing Text, Pathophysiology and Pharmacology Texts are Excellent References
- 3. Practice Questions are a **MUST**
 - ✓ AACN has practice books

 - ✓ AACN has self assessment exam via web page SAE Other Publishers have question books and CDs
 - ✓ Certification Prep Review Column in Critical Care Nurse
 - ✓ Do Questions to Identify areas of Strength and Weakness and Creat Study Plan from Results
 - Monitor Time When Taking Practice Exams
 - ✓ Evaluate Reasons you Got Particular Items Correct or Incorrect (test taking, question reading or content)

B. Appling to Take the Exam

Read directions carefully and remember to include everything required in the application. An incomplete application will delay the scheduling of the exam. Can apply on line or with paper application. Once application is accepted you will be notified and have 90 days to take exam.

C. Day of the Exam

- ★ Know Where you are Going & Give Yourself Plenty of Time to Get There
- Ware Something Comfortable and Bring a Sweater or Jacket
 ■
 Ware Something Comfortable and Bring a Sweater or Jacket
 Ware Something Comfortable and Bring a Sweater or Jacket
 Ware Something Comfortable and Bring a Sweater or Jacket
 Ware Something Comfortable and Bring a Sweater or Jacket
 Ware Something Comfortable and Bring a Sweater or Jacket
 Ware Something Comfortable and Bring a Sweater or Jacket
 Ware Something Comfortable and Bring a Sweater or Jacket
 Ware Something Comfortable and Bring a Sweater or Jacket
 Ware Something Comfortable and Bring a Sweater or Jacket
 Ware Something Comfortable and Bring a Sweater or Jacket
 Ware Something Comfortable and Bring a Sweater or Jacket
 Ware Something Comfortable and Bring a Sweater or Jacket
 Ware Something Comfortable and Bring a Sweater
 Ware Sweater
- ✓ Get a Good Nights Sleep the Night Before
- **✗** Remember to Eat
- ✓ Don't Bring a Lot of Stuff with You you can not take it in the room anyway

D. Taking the Exam

1. Read Each Question Carefully

- ★ Read the stem and identify what it is asking before reading the choices (distractors)
- ✓ Consider the correct answer before reading the distractors
- ★ Read all the distractors before making a selection
- ✓ Once making a choice go back and read the question again to see if this choice answers the question

2. Don't Read Into the Question

- ✓ Avoid asking "What if?"
- Avoid comparing to similar clinical simulations from work and selecting the response that matches what you did at work. Clinical experience is a great help but remember to answer the question that is being asked
- ✓ If the answer you "want" is not there reread the question —
 maybe you missed something. Select the best answer from
 the choices you are offered

3. Look for Key Words

- ✓ All the responses might be correct depending on the question that is asked. Key words help to direct your selection
- ★ Early or Late
- **№** Best
- **✗** First
- ✓ Time Frame: Initial, Pre-Op, Post-OP
- ✓ Immediately
- ★ Always or Never

- ✓ Nursing Process: Assessment, Plan, Intervention, Evaluation
- ✓ Prioritize: Remember ABCs always come as first priority

4. Answer All Questions

- ✓ A non answered question counts the same as an incorrect answer. No penalty for guessing
- ✓ You can mark questions to return to, but select your best choice before continuing

5. Changing Answers

- ✓ As a rule your first choice is usually the best choice
- ✓ Only change answers if you were unsure to begin with and upon careful consideration feel another option is correct
- ✓ Don't let distracters of other questions make you change your mind. Remember they are called distracters for a reason
- ✓ When in doubt Don't Change It!

6. Keep Your Eye on The Time

- ✓ Make a plan before the test
- Monitor progress throughout test
- ✓ If running short and a question is long consider skipping it to answer two shorter questions
- ✓ Continue to consider every response carefully even if running behind

III. Celebrate!!!!!!!!!

CCRN/CCRN-E/K Review References

AACN (2001). The synergy Model of Certified Practice. aacn.org web site **AACN (2010).** *Core Curriculum for Progressive Care Nursing.* **Saunders**

ACCP/ACCM (1992). ACCP/SCCM Consensus conference: definitions for sepsis and organ failure and guidelines for the use of innovative therapies in sepsis. *Crit Care Med*, 20(6), 864-874.

AANN (1997). Curriculum for Neuroscience Nursing. Chicago.

Abraham, T. (1992). Arrythmogenic mechanism. *AACN Clin Issues Crit Care Nurs*, 3(1), 157-165.

Akbert, N. (1999). Heart Failure: The physiologic basis for current therapeutic concepts. *Crit Care Nurs*, supp 6/99, 2-13.

Aherns, T., Prentice, D., Kleinpell, R. (2010). Critical Care Nursing Certification: Preparation, Review & Practice Exams. 6th ed McGraw Hill: New York

Ahrens, T., Tuggle, D. (2004). Surviving Severe Sepsis: Early Recognition and Treatment. *Critical Care Nurse*, Supplement.

Alpen, M., Halm, M. (1992). Family Needs: An Annotated Bibliography. *Crit Care N*, 12(2), 32-50.

Alspach, J. (2006). *The AACN Core Curriculum for Critical Care Nursing* 6th Ed. Saunders: Philadelphia.

Alspach, J. (2008). AACN Certification and Core Review for High Acuity and Critical Care. Saunders: Philadelphia.

American Heart Association. ACLS Provider Manual. (2011). AHA

American Heart Association. Guidelines 2010 for Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation and Emergency Cardiovascular Care. Circulation

American Heart Association guidelines for ACS, Stroke, Hypertension and Dysrhymias can be viewed at Americanheart.org

Angus, D., Linde-Zwrble, W., Lidicker, J., Clermont, G., Carcillo, J., Pinsky, M. (2001). Epidemiology of severe sepsis in the United States Analysis of incidence, outcome, and associated cost of care. *Crit Care Med*, 29(7), 1303-1310.

Arbour, R., (2004). Intracranial hypertension: Monitoring and nursing assessment. *CCN*, 24(5), 19-32.

Attin, M. (2001). Electrophysiology Study: A comprehensive review. *JACC*, <u>10</u>(4), 260-273.

Aufderheide, T. et al (2001). Acute coronary syndromes. *Ann Emerg Med.*, <u>37</u>(4), 1-37. Bader, M., Palmer, S. (2000). Keeping the brain in the zone: Applying the severe head injury guidelines to practice. *Crit Care Nursing Clinics of N Am.* 12(4):413-427.

Bales, A. (1999). Hypertensive crisis. *Postgraduate medicine*, <u>105(5)</u>, 119-130.

Beattie, S. (2000). Heart failure with preserved LV function: Pathophysiology, clinical presentation, treatment, and nursing implications. *J Cardiovasc Nurs*, <u>14</u>(4), 24-37.

Blank-Reid, C., Reid, P. (2000). Penetrating trauma to the head. *Crit Care Cl N AM*, 12(4), 477-488.

Blue, L. et al (2001). Randomized controlled trial of specialist nurse intervention in heart failure. *BMJ*, 323(7315), 715-718.

Blum, J., Schadler, A., Prush-Copper, S. (2001). Assessment and management of acute cardiac chest pain. *Critical Care Nsg Clinics of N Am*, <u>13</u>(2), 259-269.

Bone, R. (1992). Definitions for sepsis and organ failure and guidelines for the use of innovation in sepsis. *Chest*, 101, 1644-1655.

Bruch, C. et al (2001). Changes in QRS voltage in cardiac tamponade and pericardial effusion: reversibility after pericardiocentesis and after anti-inflammatory drug treatment. *JACC*, 38(1), 219-226.

Braunwald, E. et al (2000). ACC/AHA Guidelines for the Management of Patients with Unstable angina and Non-ST-Segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction: Executive Summary and Recommendations: A Report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines (Committee on the Management of Patients with Unstable Angina). *Circulation*, 102(10),1193-1209.

Braunwald, E., Zipes, D., Libby, P. (2001). *Heart Disease* 6th ed. A textbook of cardiovascular medicine. W.B. Saunders Co.

Brown, MM et al (1998). Cardiovascular Surgery. In Kinney et al. *AACN's Clinical reference for Critical Care Nursing* 4th ed. Mosby.

Bullock, R., chestnut, R., Clifton, T., Ghajar, J., Marion, D. et al. (2000). Guidelines for management of severe head injury. Park Ridge: Brain Trauma Foundation and American Association of Neurological Surgeons.

Burns, S. (2014). AACN Essential of Critical Care Nursing. 3^{nd} ed McGraw-Hill: New York.

Cannon, C. et al (2001). Comparison of early invasive and conservative strategies in patients with unstable coronary syndromes treated with the glycoprotein IIb/IIIa inhibitor tirofiban. *NEJM*, 344(25), 1879-1887.

Cary, T., Pearce, J. (2013). Aortic stenosis: pathophysiology, diagnosis, and medical management of nonsurgical patients. *CCN*;33;2;pg 58.

Cate, H., Schoenmakers, S., Franco, R., Tmmerman, J., Groot, A., Spek, C., Reitsma, P. (2001). Microvascular Coagulopathy and disseminated intravascular coagulation. *Crit Care Med*, 29(7)

Cazeau, S. (2001). Effects of multisite biventricular pacing in patients with heart failure and intraventricular conduction delay. *N Engl J Med*, 344(12), 873.

Chase, S. (2000). Hypertensive crisis. RN, 63(6), 62-68.

Chaudhry, G., Haffajee, C. (2000). Antiarrhythmia agents and proarrhythmia. *Critical Care Med*, 28(10), N158-N164.

Corona, G. (2002). A new option for CHF patients. RN, 65(4), 52-56.

Creason, H. (2001). Congestive heart failure telemanagement clinic. *Lippincott's Case Management*. <u>6</u>(4), 146-156.

Crothers, K., Hancock, E. (2000). Acute pulmonary edema w/ ST elevation. *Hosp Practice*, Aug. 15. 17-19.

Cummins, R. et al (2000). Guidelines 2000 for cardiopulmonary resuscitation and emergency cardiovascular care: An Internal Consensus of Science. *Circulation*, 102(8) supplement, I-1-I-560.

Curley, M. (1998). Patient-Nurse Synergy: Optimizing patient's outcomes. *American Journal Critical Care*. 7(1), 64-72.

Currey, R. (1998). Managing hypertensive urgencies in primary care. *Lippincott's Primary Care Practice*. <u>2</u>(5), 498-504.

Dellinger, P. et al (2004). Surviving Sepsis Campaign Guidelines for Management of Severe Sepsis and Septic Shock. *Critical Care Medicine*, 32(3), 858-873.

Dellinger, P. et al (2008). Surviving sepsis campaign guidelines: International guidelines for management of severe sepsis and septic shock: 2008. *Critical Care Medicine*, 36(1), 296-327.

Dellinger, P. et al (2013). Surviving sepsis campaign guidelines: International guidelines for management of severe sepsis and septic shock: 2012. *Critical Care Medicine*, 41(2),

Dellinger, R. (2003). Cardiovascular management of septic shock. *CCM*, 31(3), 946-955.

Devlin, J. et al (2008). Assessment of delirium in the intensive care unit: Nursing practices and perceptions. *AJCC*;17,6,555-566.

Dennison, R. (2013). Pass CCRN! 4rd ed. Mosby: Philadelphia.

Devlin, J. et al (2008). Assessment of delirium in the intensive care unit: Nursing practices and perceptions. *AJCC*;17,6,555-566.

Doering, L. (1999). Pathophysiology of acute coronary syndromes leading to acute myocardial infarction. *J Cardiovasc Nurse*, <u>13</u>(3), 1-20.

Dracup, K., Cannon, C. (1999). Combination treatment strategies for management of acute myocardial infarction: New directions with current therapies. *Crit Care Nurse*, supp. April. 2-16.

Dressler, D. (1996). Hematologic physiology. In *Critical Care Nursing*, 2nd ed. J. Clochesy et al. 1137- 1146.

Fenton, J. (2001). The clinician's approach to evaluating patients with dysrhythmias. *AACN Clinical Issues*, <u>12</u>(1), 72-86.

Finfer, S., et al. (2009). Intensive vs conventional glucose control in critically ill patients. *NEJM*:360;1283-97

Finkelmeier, B, Marolda, D. (2001). Aortic dissection. *J Cardiovasc Nurs*, <u>15</u>(4), 15-24. Forrester, J. et al. (1976). Medical therapy of acute myocardial infarction by application of hemodynamic subset. *NEJM*, 295, 1356.

Frazier, L. (2000). Factors influencing blood pressure: Development of a risk model. J Cardiovasc Nurs, 15(1), 62-79.

Friedman, M. et al (2003). Family Nursing: Research, Theory and Practice (5th ed). Upper Saddle River, Prentice-Hall.

Freis, E. (2001). Studies in hemodynamics and hypertension. *Hypertension*, <u>38</u>, 1.

Fullwood, J. et al (2000). New strategies in the management of acute coronary syndromes. *Nsg Clin of N Am*, <u>35</u>(4), 877-896..

Futterman, L., Lemberg, L. (2001). Heart Failure: Update on treatment and prognosis. *Am J. of Critical Care*, <u>10</u>(4), 285-294.

Gagnon, L. (2010). Behavioral Health Emergencies. In Sheehy's *Emergency Nursing Principles and Practice*. Mosby.

Gandhi, S., Powers, J. et al (2001). The pathogenesis of acute pulmonary edema associated with hypertension. *N Engl J Med*, 344(1), 17-22.

Goff, K., Hull, B. (1996). Patients with obstetric crises. In Clochesy, J. et al. *Critical Care Nursing*, 2nd ed. 1458-1475. W.B. Saunders: Philadelphia.

Groenveld, A. (2001). Hypovolemic Shock. In Parrillo & Dellinger Eds. *Critical Care Medicine* 2nd ed. Philadelphia: Mosby. Pg 465-494.

- Hayes, C. (2000). Strengthening Nurses' Moral Agency. CCN, 20(3). Synergy Model Column
- Kellum, J., Pinsky, M. (2002). Use of vasopressor agents in critically ill patients. *Current Opinion in Critical Care*, 8(3), 236-241.
- Khadaroo, R., Marshall, J. (2002). ARDS and the multiple organ dysfunction syndrome. *Crit Care Clinics*, 18(1).
- Kleinpell, R. (2003). The role of the critical care nurse in the assessment and management of the patient with severe sepsis. *Crit Care Nurs Clin N Am*, 15, 27-34.
- Koehl, R. (2012). Intra-abdominal hypertension and abdominal compartment syndrome. *Crit Care Nurse*: 32(1), 19.
- Garg, J. et al (2002). Evaluation and treatment of patients with systemic hypertension. *Circulation*, <u>105</u>(21), 2458-2461.
- Gerber, T. et al (2001). Left ventricular and biventricular pacing in congestive heart failure. *Mayo Clin Proc*, 76(8), 803.
- Gilbert, C. (2001). Common supraventricular tachycardias: Mechanisms and management. *AACN Clinical Issues*. <u>12</u>(1), 100-113.
- Grady, K., Drapcup, K., et al. (2000). Team management of patients with heart failure. *Circulation*, <u>102</u>, 2443-2462.
- Grassi, G., Seravalle, G. et al. (2002). Sympathetic response to ventricular extrasystolic beats in hypertension and heart failure. *Hypertension*, <u>39</u>, 886.
- Gylys, K., Gold, M. (2000). Acute coronary syndromes: New developments in pharmacological treatment strategies. *Crit Care Nurse*, supp April 3-16.
- Hatchett, R. (2001). Coronary heart disease: the Management of unstable angina, myocardial infarction, and current challenges. *Nursing Times*, <u>97</u>(46), 43-46.
- Hilger, K., Hartner, A. (2001). Angiotensin II Type 1 receptor blockade prevents lethal malignant hypertension. *Circulation*, <u>104</u>, 1436.
- Hamm, C., Braunwald, E. (2000). A classification of unstable angina revisited. *Circulation*, <u>102</u>(1), 118-122.
- Haugh, K. (2002). Antidysrhythmic agents at the turn of the 21^{st} century. *Crit Care Nsg N Am*, $\underline{14}(1)$, 53-69.
- Hawley, J., Dreher, M. (2002). Cardiac tamponade: The pressure's on. *Nursing* 2002, $\underline{32}(4)$, 31-34.
 - Housholder-Hughes, S. (2002). ACLS Guidelines: Putting Science in Practice. AACN.
- Hunt, H. et al (2001). ACC/AHA guidelines for the evaluation and management of chronic heart failure in the adult: Executive summary. A report of the ACC/AHA task force on practice guidelines. (committee to revise the 1995 guidelines for the evaluation and management of heart failure. *Circulation*, 104(24), 2996-3007.
- Innes, G. (1998). Guidelines for red blood cells and plasma transfusion for adults and children: An emergency physician's overview of the 1997 Canadian blood transfusion guidelines. *J of Emerg Med*, 16(1), 129-132.
- Jessup., M. et al (2009). 2009 Focused update: ACCF/AHA Guidelines for the diagnosis and management of heart failure in Adults. Circulation:119:1977-2016
- Johnston, L. et al (2000). Cardiac tamponade after removal of atrial intracardiac monitoring catheters in a pediatric patient: Case report. *Heart & Lung*, <u>29</u>(4), 256-261.
- Karmy-Jones, R, et al (2000). The continuing evolution in the management of thoracic aortic dissection. *Chest*, <u>117</u>(5), 1221-1223.

Keough, V., Pudelek, B. (2001). Blunt chest trauma: review of selected pulmonary injuries focusing on pulmonary contusion. *AACN Clinical Issues in Acute Critical Care*, <u>12</u>(2), 270-281.

Kirsch, V., VanSell, S., Grant, R. (2002). Synergy or Complexity theory: which One Belongs in the ICU? *ICUs and Nursing Web Journal*. 1, July-September.

Kline, L. (2002). Diagnosis of cardiac tamponade in the presence of complex medical illness. *Crit Care Med*, 30(3), 721-723.

Kramer, K. et al (2000). Flash pulmonary edema: Association with hypertension and reoccurrence despite coronary revascularization. *Am Heart* J,1 40, 451 -455.

Ladd, A, et al (2002). Emergency room thoracotomy: updated guidelines for a level I trauma center. *Am Surgeon*, 68, 421-424.

Laragh, J. (2001). Laragh's Lessons in pathophysiology and clinical pearls for treatment hypertension. *AJH*, 14, 186-194.

Lehne, R. (2001). *Pharmacology for Nursing Care*, 4th ed. W.B. Saunders: Philadelphia.

Lenfant, C. (2002). Reflections on hypertension control rates: A message from the director of the national heart, lung, and blood institute. *Archives Internal Med*, 162(2), 131-132.

Levine, B. (2000). Intermittent positive inotrope infusion in the management of end stage, low output heart failure. *J Cardiovasc Nurs*, <u>14</u>(4), 76-93.

Levy, M., Fink, M., Marshall, J., Abraham, E., Angus, D., Cook D., Cohen, J., Opal, S., Vincent, JL., Ramsay, G. (2003). 2001 SCCM/ESICM/ACCP/ATS/SIS International sepsis definitions conference. *Crit Care Med*, 31(4), 1250-1256.

Lilly, T., Rupp, R. (2001). SAC attack: pathophysiology, assessment & prehospital treatment of cardiac tamponade. *J Emergency Medicine Science*, April. 59-74.

Littlejohns, L., Bader, M. (2001). Guide for the management of severe head injury: Clinical application and hanges in practice. *Crit Care Nurse*. 21(6), 177-182.

Lopes, H., Bortolotto, L. et al. (2001). Hemodynamic and metabolic profile in offspring of malignant hypertensive parents. *Hypertension*, <u>38</u>, 616.

Maccioli, G., et al (2003). Clinical practice guidelines for the maintenance of patient physical safety in the intensive care unit: Use of restraining therapies – American College of Critical Care Medicine Task Force 2001-2002. *CCM*;31:2665-2676.

MacKlin, M. (2001). Managing heart failure: A case study approach. *Crit Care Nurse*, 21(2), 36-48.

Makic-Flynn, M. Mclesky, S. (2009). Shock, systemic inflammatory response syndrome and multiple organ dysfunction syndrome. In Morton & Fontaine: *Critical Care Nursing: A Holistic Approach*. 10th ed. Philadelphia: Lippincot, Williams and Wilkins. Chapter 54

Manhapra, A., Borzak, S. (2000). Treatment possibilities for unstable angina. *BMJ*, 321(7271), 1269-1275.

Mancia, G., Carugo, S. et al. (2002). Prevalence of left ventricular hypertrophy in hypertensive patients without and with blood pressure control. *Hypertension*, 39, 744.

Mayer, D., Docktor, W. (1998). Abciximab, a novel platelet-blocking drug: Pharmacology and nursing implications. *Crit Care Nurse*, 18(2), 29-37.

McCord, M. et al (2001). Ninety-Minute exclusion of acute myocardial infarction by use of quantitative point-of-care testing of myoglobin and troponin I. *Circulation*, <u>104</u>(13), 1483-1488.

- McKenry, L., Salerno, E. (2001). *Mosby's Pharmacology in Nursing*, 21st ed., Mosby: Philadelphia.
- Meghani, S., Becker, D. (2001). Beta Blockers: A new therapy in congestive heart failure. *Am. J. of Critical Care*; <u>10</u>(6), 417-429.
- Mendzef, S. (2000). Neurohormonal factors in heart failure. *Nsg Clin of N Am*, <u>35</u>(4), 841-854.
 - Metules, T. (2001). ACLS Update: What you must know, now! RN,64(5),70–75.
- Michael, K., Parnell, K. (1998). Innovations in Pharmacologic management of heart failure. *AACN Clin Issues*, 9(2), 172-191.
- Mickey, S., Prasun, M. (2002). Heart failure in older adults: Keys to successful management. *AACN Clinic Issues*, 13(1), 94-102.
- Milfred-LaForest, S. (2000). Pharmacotherapy of systolic heart failure: A review of recent literature and practical applications. *J Cardiovasc Nurs*, 14(4), 57-75.
 - Miracle, V. (2001). Act fast during a hypertensive crisis. Nursing 2001, 31(9), 50-51.
- Morton, P., Fontaine, D. (2008). *Critical Care Nursing: A Holistic Approach*. 9th ed. Philadelphia: Lippincot, Williams and Wilkins.
- Morton, P., Fontaine, D. (2013). *Critical Care Nursing: A Holistic Approach*, 10th ed. Wolters Kluwer, Philadelphia.
- Moser, D., Frazier, S., Worster, P., Clarke, J. (1999). The role of the critical care nurse in preventing heart failure after acute myocardial infarction. *Crit Care Nurs*, supp 10/99, 11-15.
- Moss., A., et al. (2009). Cardiac-Resynchronization therapy for the prevention of heart-Failure events. NEJM:361.
- Morey, S. (2000). ACC/AHA Guidelines on the management of acute myocardial infarction. *Am F Physician*, 61(6), 1901-1904.
- Munro, N. (2002). Cardiac tamponade: OHH! The pressure. Outline from Trends in Trauma and Cardiovascular Nursing, SEPA AACN Chapter.
- Muntner, P. et al (2002). The impact of JNC-VI guidelines on treatment recommendations in the US population. *Hypertension*, 39(4), 897-902.
- Murphy, M., Berding, C. (1999). Use of measurements of myoglobin and cardiac troponins in the diagnosis of acute myocardial infarction. *CCN*, <u>19</u>(1), 58-65.
- Nohria, A. Lewis, E., Stevenson, L. (2002). Medical management of advanced heart failure. *JAMA*, 287(5), 628-640.
- O'Gara, P. et al (2013). 2013 ACCF/AHA Guideline for the management of ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction: Executive Summary. Circulation :217:529-555.
- O'Neil, B., Ross, M. (2001). Cardiac markers protocols in a chest pain observation unit. *Emg Med Clinics of N Am*, <u>19</u>(1), 67-86.
- Oyama, K., Criddle, L. (2004). Vasospasm after aneurismal Subarachnoid hemorrhage. *CCN*, 24 (5), 58-67.
- Pachori, A., Huentelman, M. et al. (2001). The future of hypertension therapy: sense, antisense, or nonsense? *Hypertension*, 37, 357.
- Pape, H., et al (2000). Appraisal of early evaluation of blunt chest trauma: Development of a standardized scoring system for initial clinical decision making. J of Trauma, <u>49</u>, 496-504.
- Palazzo, M. (2001). Teaching in Crisis: Patient and Family Education in Critical Care. *Crit Care Nsg Clinics of N Am*, 13(1), 83-92.
- Parshall, M., et al (2001). Reliability and validity of Dyspnea sensory quality descriptors in heart failure patients treated in an emergency department. *Heart & Lung*, 30(1), 57-65.

- Paul, S. (2000). Impact of a nurse-managed heart failure clinic: A pilot study. *AJCC*, 9(2), 140-146.
 - Paul, S. (2001). ECGs and pacemakers. *CCN*, <u>21</u>(1), 56-66.
- Pinao, M., Kim., S., Jarvis, C. (2000). Cellular events linked to cardiac remodeling in heart failure: Targets for pharmacologic intervention. *J Cardiovasc Nurs*, 14(4), 1-23.
- Pollack, C., Gibler, W. (2001). 2000 ACC/AHA guidelines for the management of patients with unstable angina and Non-ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction: A practical summary for emergency physicians. *Annals of Emergency Medicine*, <u>38</u>(3) 229-239.
- Pollack, C., Gibler, W. (2001). Advances create opportunities: Implementing the major tenet of the new unstable angina guidelines in the emergency department. *Annals of Emergency Medicine*, 38(3) 241-248.
- Poole, J. (1993). HELLP syndrome and coagulopathies of pregnancy. *Crit Care Nsg Clin of N Am*, <u>5</u>(3), 475-487.
- Pooler, C., Barkman, A. (2002). Myocardial injury: contrasting infarction and contusion. *CCN*, <u>22</u>(1), 15-26.
- Priscilla, M. Oncologic emergencies. *Lippincott's Primary Care Practice*. <u>4</u>(4), 400-409.
- Rauen, C., Munro, N. (1998). Shock. In Kinney et al AACN Clinical Reference for Critical Care Nursing. Mosby.
 - Reeder, R. Danis, D. (2001). Penetrating chest trauma. AJN, 101, supplement, 15-18.
- Rivers, E., Nguyen, b., Havstad, S., Ressler, J., Muzzin, A., Knoblich, b., Peterson, Edward., Tomanovich, M. (2001). Early goal-directed therapy in the treatment of severe sepsis and septic shock. *NEJM*, 345(19), 1368-1377.
- Rivers, E., Ander D., Powell, D. (2001). Central venous oxygen saturation monitoring in the critically ill patient. Current Opinion in Critical Care. 7(3), 204-211.
- Rose, E. et al (2001). Long-term use of a left ventricular assist device for end-stage heart failure. *N Engl J Med*. 345, 1435-1443.
- Sacchetti, A. et al (1999). Effect of ED management on ICU use in acute pulmonary edema. *Am J Emerg Med*, 17(6), 571-574.
- Scott, C. et al (2001). Acute ascending aortic dissection during pregnancy. AJCC, $\underline{10}$ (6), 430-433.
- Sechrist, R., Berlin, L., Biel, M. (2000). Overview of the theoretical review process *CCN*, 20(1). Synergy Model Column
- Shepard, R. (2000). Pharmacology: Antiplatelet and antithrombin therapy in acute coronary syndromes. *J Cardiovasc Nurs*, <u>15</u>(1), 54-61.
- Sherwood, S., Hartsock, R. (2002). Thoracic injuries. In McQuillan et al *Trauma Nursing: From resuscitation through rehabilitation*. Saunders.
 - Siomko, A. (2000). Demystifying cardiac markers. AJN, 100(1), 36-41.
- Smith, C., Fultz, J. (2000). Airway management in a patient with penetrating chest trauma: A postflight case review. *JEN*, 26(4), 352-354.
- Smithburger, P. et al (2013). Alteplase treatment of acute pulmonary embolism in the ICU. *CCN*:33;2;pg 17
- Snowberger, P. & Metules, T. (2001). VT or SVT? You can tell at the bedside. RN, 64(2), 26-31.
 - Sona, C. (2009). Assessing Delirium in the intensive care unit. CCN;29,2,103-105.

Susla, G., Masur, H., Cunnion, R., et al (2000). The Handbook of Critical Care Drug Therapy. 2nd ed. Lippincott: Philadelphia.

Sweeny, S., et al. (2008). Care of the patient with delirium. AJN:108,5,72-75

Spodick, D. (1998). Pathophysiology of cardiac tamponade. *Chest*, <u>113(5)</u>, 1372-1378.

Stevenson, L., Kormos, R. (2001). Mechanical cardiac support 2000: Current applications and future trial design. *JACC*, <u>37</u>(1), 340-470.

Swan, K. et al. (2001). Decelerational thoracic injury. *J of Trauma*. <u>51</u>, 970-974.

Taccetta-Chapnick, M. (2002). Using carvedilol to treat heart failure. *Critical Care Nurse*, <u>22(2)</u>, 36-58.

Trohman, R., Parrillo, J. (2000). Arrhythmias: Perspective for the critical care physician. *Critical Care Med*, 29(10), N115.

Truman, B., Ely, W. (2003). Monitoring delirium in critically ill patients: Using the confusion assessment method for the intensive care unit. *CCN*;23:25-35.

U.S. Food and Drug Administration. InSync biventricular pacing system: Summary of safety and effectiveness and labeling. www.fda.gov/cdrh/pdf/p010015b.pdf (Jan 13, 2002)

VandenBerghe, G., Wouters, P., Weekers, F., Verwaest, C., Bruyninckx, F., Schetz, M., Vlasselaers, D., Ferdinande, P., Lauwers, P., Bouillon, R. (2001). Intensive insulin therapy in critically ill patients. *NEJM*, 345(19), 1359-1367.

VandenBerghe, G., Wouters, P., Bouillon, R., Weekers, F., Verwaest, C., Schetz, M., Vlasselaers, D., Ferdinande, P., Lauwers, P. (2003). Outcome benefit of intensive insulin therapy in the critically ill: Insulin dose vs glycemic control. *CCM*, 31(2).

therapy in the critically ill: Insulin dose vs glycemic control. *CCM*, 31(2).

Vary, T., McLean, B., VonRueden, K. (2002). Shock and multiple organ dysfunction syndrome. In McQuillan, K. et al Ed. *Trauma Nursing from Resuscitation Through Rehabilitation*. 3rd Ed. Philadelphia: WB Saunders.

VandeWerf, F., Cannon, C. et al (1999). Safety assessment of single-bolus administration of TNK tissue-plasminogen activator in acute myocardial infarction: The ASSENT-1 trial. *Am Heart J*, 137(7), 86-91.

Varon, J., Marik, P. (2000). The diagnosis and management of hypertensive crises. *Chest*, <u>118</u>, 214-227.

Vasan, R., Benjamin, E. (2001). Diastolic heart failure: No time to relax. *N Engl J Med*, 344(1), 56-58.

Vaughan, C., Delanty, N. (2000). Hypertensive emergencies. *Lancet*, <u>356</u>(9227), 411-417.

Villaire, M. (1996). The Synergy Model of certified practice: Creating Safe Passage for Patients. *CCN*, 16(4). Synergy Model Column

Weber, M. (2000). Surgical management of unstable angina and symptomatic coronary artery disease. *J Cardiovasc Nurs*, 15(1), 27-42.

Welsh, C. Kurt, H., Hirsch, M., Beebe J. (2009). Substance abuse and trauma care. In McQuillan, Makic & Whalen ed. *Trauma Nursing From Resuscitation Through Rehabilitation*. Saunders.

Williams & Wilkins. Life Art. www.lifeart.com

Wooten, J., Earnest, J., Reyes, J. (2000). Review of common adverse effects of selected antiarrhythmic drugs. *Crit Care Nurs Q*, 22(4), 23-38.

Zuccarelli, L. (2000). Altered cellular anatomy and physiology of acute brain injury and spinal cord injury. *Crit Care Cl N AM*, 12(4), 403-412.

SPEAKER BIO Carol A. Rauen RN-BC, MS, CCNS, CCRN, PCCN, CEN

Carol Rauen has over thirty years experience in critical care, including roles as staff nurse, nurse clinician, nurse manager, critical care educator, and clinical nurse specialist. She has worked in Coronary Care, Surgical/Trauma ICU, Cardiovascular ICU and the Emergency Department. She practiced at the Univ. of Maryland, Univ. of Chicago, Medical College of Virginia, Williamsburg Community Hospital, the Washington Hospital Center, Inova Fairfax and Georgetown Univ. Medical Center. She received her BSN and MS from the University of Maryland. Her MS is in Trauma & Critical Care Nursing. From 1992 - 2004 she worked at Georgetown University in Washington D.C. For the first six years she was a clinical nurse specialist and nurse manager in the medical center and for the last six years as an Assistant Professor at the School of Nursing & Health Studies. Carol currently serves as an independent critical care clinical nurse specialist and education consultant and works clinical in the ED at Outer Banks Hospital. She has published widely in the nursing literature, including eight book chapters in major critical care nursing texts and multiple journal articles. She currently serves on the editorial board of AACN Advanced Critical Care and as a contributing editor for Critical Care Nurse. Carol is an experienced lecturer and nurse educator, having spoken at the American Association of Critical Care Nurses (AACN) National Teaching Institute (NTI) since 1992. She served as president of the Greater Washington D.C. chapter of AACN and as chairperson for the 1998 NTI and 2004 Advanced Practice Work Group. She received a Circle of Excellence Award from AACN in 2013. She resides on the Outer Banks of North Carolina with her husband and dogs. Carol received her CCRN certification in 1985 and has maintained certification since that time. She received her CCNS certification in 2003, PCCN certification in 2006 and CEN in 2011 and ANCC Gerontological Nursing certification in 2013. rauen.carol104@gmail.com



Connect on Facebook @ Nurses Becoming Certified with Carol Rauen