

Nursing

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National Board for Certification of School Nurses Examination

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Question: 1

What piece of health information should a classroom teacher be aware of that would not violate confidentiality laws?

- A. A heart-shaped mole on the student's back.
- B. A student's allergy to peanuts.
- C. A parent's HIV status.
- D. A grandparent's history of alcoholism.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A student's allergy to peanuts would need to be shared with any school employee who might be in contact with the student or be around the student who might have a reaction. It is common for snacks to be shared in the classroom, and the classroom teacher must be sure to assist the student in avoiding foods that contain peanuts. Because some peanut allergies are so strong that just being near food with peanut elements can trigger a reaction, the classroom teacher must collaborate with the school nurse to help manage the patient with this condition.

Question: 2

What positive influence could the school nurse have on the nutrition of students?

- A. Offer cookies or snacks with every clinic visit.
- B. Educate the students on healthy food choices by example.
- C. None, as the school dietitian is in control of this aspect of education.
- D. Participate school policy changes that control the foods being served or brought into the building.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Educating the student on healthy food choices by example is a good way to make a positive influence on students. Schools may not have a dietitian to educate the students on proper nutrition, and the school nurse is often the expert in health and wellness within school walls. Offering cookies may be thought of as creating an inviting environment, but would be better done using healthy snacks or stickers. Implementing policy changes to mandate the foods allowed to be eaten in school would be considered intrusive and counterproductive.

Question: 3

What state and health information regulations apply to school nurses?

- A. Paperless charting.
- B. Computers on wheels for mobile patient documentation.
- C. HIPAA regulations regarding confidentiality.
- D. State school board regulations are what dictate the nurse's scope.

Answer: C

Explanation:

HIPAA regulates laws about confidentiality in all areas of health care, including the school nurse, therefore HIPAA regulations regarding confidentiality also apply to school nurses. Paperless charting and computers on wheels are not often available to school nurses, therefore these may not be a part of the school nurse's process. School nurses are subject to state and health information regulations along with school board regulations, therefore the state school board is not the sole regulating body overseeing school nurses.

Question: 4

What governs the scope of practice for a school nurse?

- A. The state licensing board.
- B. The school board.
- C. The local hospital board.
- D. The medical director.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The state board of licensing is the governing board for all licensed registered nurses. The school board, local hospital board and medical director are not regulating bodies over the scope of practice for the school nurse.

Question: 5

Which procedure would be appropriate for the school nurse to perform without parental permission?

- A. Giving first-aid treatment for minor abrasions.
- B. Casting a fractured arm.
- C. Cutting a wire to orthodontic braces.

D. Pulling a loose tooth.

Answer: A

Explanation:

It would be appropriate to give basic first aid to minor abrasions using basic cleaning techniques (with soap and water) and dressing (band aid or gauze). This basic first aid would not involve medication. School nurses do not cast fractures or cut wires for braces. A school nurse should contact a parent before attempting to pull a loose tooth.

Question: 6

Which selection is NOT an emergency?

- A. Anaphylaxis.
- B. Burns.
- C. Shallow abrasions.
- D. Hemorrhage.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Shallow abrasions are generally not classified as an emergency and require basic first aid treatment. The other selections require emergency interventions outside of the school clinic setting, including Pediatric Advanced Life Support (PALS) for anaphylaxis, massive blood transfusion for a hemorrhage, and fluid resuscitation and wound care for burns.

Question: 7

Which would be considered a dental emergency for a school nurse?

- A. A student's permanent tooth knocked out with bleeding.
- B. A student's baby tooth is loose and bleeding.
- C. A cavity causing pain.
- D. A student complains that a filling fell out during lunch.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A student's permanent tooth knocked out with bleeding would be a dental emergency and a parent should be contacted to take the child to the dentist. Loose or lost baby teeth and cavity pain are normal occurrences that can be managed by the school nurse and addressed with a dentist appointment at the next available appointment. If a filling falls out during lunch, the parents should be notified but this can also be addressed

at the next available dentist appointment in a non-emergent basis.

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