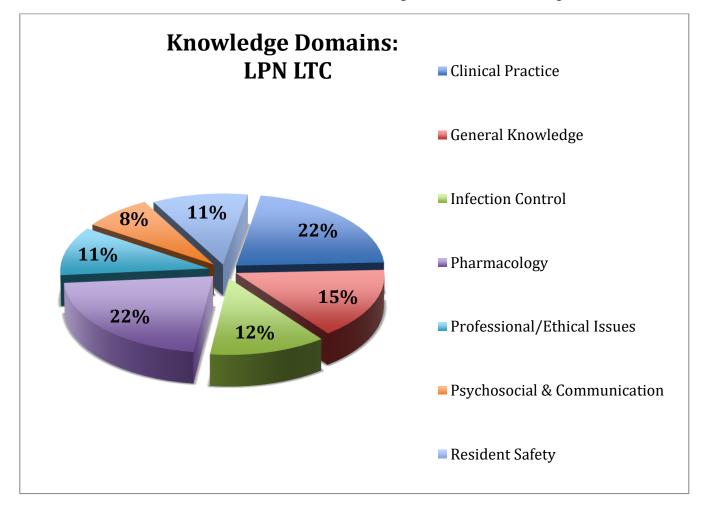


LPN Long-term Care Exam Content Outline

Exam Objective: To measure the overall clinical knowledge of the Licensed Practical Nurse in the Long-Term Care setting.





Each question in this assessment is categorized by a cognitive level that the test taker would use to respond. These categories are:

Recall: The ability to recall or recognize specific information.

Application: The ability to comprehend, relate, or apply knowledge to new or changing

situations.

Analysis: The ability to analyze and synthesize information, determine solutions, and/or

evaluate the usefulness of a solution.

Clinical Practice

A. Knowledge of common interventions associated with residents experiencing acute chest pain.

- B. Knowledge of anatomy, physiology, and signs and symptoms (acute and chronic) of congestive heart failure.
- C. Knowledge of pharmacologic and dietary factors that contribute to CHF exacerbation.
- D. Knowledge of dietary restrictions such as clear liquid diet post diagnostic procedure(s).
- E. Knowledge of pathophysiology of common cardiac disease processes, including discharge teaching, such as CHF, CAD, MI etc.
- F. Knowledge of common cardiac emergency protocols and when to initiate treatment for emergency situations.
- G. Knowledge of initial treatment protocols for acute myocardial infarction (MI).
- H. Knowledge of tracheal suctioning, including proper technique, timing, maintaining sterility, etc.

II. General Knowledge

- A. Knowledge of pathophysiology, observation findings, and treatment protocols for common disease processes, including but not limited to:
 - 1. Diabetes/Diabetic Ketoacidosis (DKA)
 - 2. Fluid and Electrolyte imbalance



- 3. Hypothyroidism
- 4. Hyperthyroidism/Graves's disease
- 5. Hypoglycemia
- 6. Hyperglycemia
- 7. Cushing's syndrome
- 8. Addison's disease
- 9. Hypoparathyroidism
- 10. Alzheimer's disease
- B. Knowledge of diabetic education for:
 - 1. Insulin requirements related to secondary diseases processes
 - 2. Early onset signs and symptoms of diabetes (e.g. Frequent urination, increased thirst, etc.)
- C. Knowledge of dietary education for different disease process such as:
 - 1. Gout
 - 2. Renal Failure (Acute/Chronic)
 - 3. CHF/Cardiac
 - 4. Diabetes
- D. Knowledge of enteral feedings via G tube (GT), including normal findings and how to troubleshoot.
- E. Knowledge of abnormal/normal NG tube drainage, including amount, color, etc.
- F. Knowledge of pathophysiology and appropriate treatment interventions of common pulmonary conditions:
 - 1. Acute respiratory distress
 - 2. COPD
 - 3. Pulmonary embolism
 - 4. Pneumothorax
 - 5. Emphysema



- G. Knowledge of oxygen therapy and delivery systems, including resident and family education related to therapy.
- H. Knowledge of pathophysiology, observation findings, and treatment protocols for common gastrointestinal disease processes including but not limited to:
 - 1. Pancreatitis
 - 2. Peptic Ulcer disease
 - 3. Gastric Ulcer
- I. Knowledge of normal and abnormal lab values for commonly drawn laboratory tests in the long-term care setting.
- J. Knowledge of skin breakdown prevention such as:
 - 1. Observing for skin break down on bony prominence
 - 2. Identifying signs and symptoms of a developing pressure injury

III. Infection Control

- A. Knowledge of infection control principles:
 - 1. Proper hand hygiene protocols
 - 2. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
 - 3. Standard precautions
- B. Knowledge of the different isolation precautions.
 - 1. Airborne precautions
 - 2. Droplet precautions
 - 3. Contact precautions
- C. Knowledge of needle safety procedures.

IV. Pharmacology

- A. Knowledge of how to perform parenteral dosage calculations and metric conversions.
- B. Knowledge of medication administration principles:



- 1. Drug classifications and indications
- 2. Resident education
- 3. Dietary considerations/contraindications
- 4. Signs/symptoms of toxicity
- 5. Baseline vital signs
- 6. Subcutaneous injection sites
- C. Knowledge of tapering medications to minimize side effects.
- D. Knowledge of medication contraindications based on resident status.
- E. Knowledge of anticoagulant antidote medication administration.
- F. Knowledge of narcotic reversal agent medication administration.
- G. Knowledge of how to monitor for adverse side effects.
- H. Knowledge of medication contraindications related to known drug allergies.
- I. Knowledge of holding certain medications related to dialysis schedule and imaging procedures that requires contrast dye.
- J. Knowledge of common cardiac medications used in the long-term care setting, including:
 - 1. Appropriate knowledge of cardiac medication parameters (e.g. Blood pressure and heart rate)
 - 2. Indications for use of common cardiac medications (e.g. Lisinopril, Metoprolol, Digoxin, etc.)
 - 3. Side effects of commonly prescribed cardiac medications
- K. Knowledge of contraindications for anticoagulant medication therapy
- L. Knowledge of vaccine contraindications (e.g. Influenza vaccine).
- M. Knowledge of IM medication administration using the Z-track method.
- N. Knowledge of medical abbreviations commonly used in the long-term care setting (e.g. OS, OU, OD, PRN, etc.)



V. Professional/Ethical Issues

- A. Knowledge of principles and protocols for advance healthcare directives.
- B. Knowledge of principles of resident privacy and HIPAA guidelines.
- C. Knowledge of prioritizing resident rounds after shift report.
- D. Knowledge of principles for obtaining informed consent.
- E. Knowledge of various religious beliefs and practices as it relates to the healthcare setting.

VI. Psychosocial and Communication

- A. Knowledge of therapeutic communication techniques for residents with suicidal ideation and psychological conditions.
- B. Knowledge of common nursing interventions that accompany suicidal precautions.
- C. Knowledge of principles regarding cultural diversity and protocols for communicating with non-English speaking residents.
- D. Knowledge of effective communication for residents with disability (e.g. hearing loss).

VII. Resident Safety

- A. Knowledge of care for residents in restraints.
- B. Knowledge of various resident precautions for safety such as:
 - 1. Aspiration precautions
 - 2. Bleeding precautions
 - 3. Seizure precautions
 - 4. High-fall risk
- C. Knowledge of non-ambulatory resident transfer from bed to chair or vice versa.
- D. Knowledge of using different equipment to prevent resident falls such as:
 - 1. Bed alarms



- 2. Mechanical lift
- 3. Walker
- 4. Wheelchair