

# Adult-Gerontology Acute Care NP (AGACNP) Certification Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

**Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.**

**ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.**

**No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.**

**Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.**

**SAMPLE**

# Table of Contents

<b>Copyright</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Table of Contents</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>How to Use This Guide</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Questions</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Answers</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>Explanations</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>Next Steps</b> .....	<b>16</b>

# Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

# How to Use This Guide

**This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:**

## **1. Start with a Diagnostic Review**

**Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.**

## **2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions**

**Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.**

## **3. Learn from the Explanations**

**After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.**

## **4. Track Your Progress**

**Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.**

## **5. Simulate the Real Exam**

**Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.**

## **6. Repeat and Review**

**Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.**

**There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!**

## Questions

- 1. What condition is characterized by decreased blood flow through the vessel that results in tissue ischemia?**
  - A. Angina**
  - B. Heart failure**
  - C. Congestive heart failure**
  - D. Myocardial infarction**
- 2. What signifies mastery of specialized knowledge and skills within a profession?**
  - A. Licensure**
  - B. Practice guidelines**
  - C. Certification**
  - D. Scope of practice**
- 3. What is the normal range for potassium levels in adults?**
  - A. 2.5-3.5**
  - B. 3.0-4.0**
  - C. 3.5-5.0**
  - D. 4.0-6.0**
- 4. At what serum calcium level is calcium considered a medical emergency?**
  - A. 8 mg/dL**
  - B. 10 mg/dL**
  - C. 12 mg/dL**
  - D. 14 mg/dL**
- 5. In the case of a thoracic spine injury, what kind of paralysis is likely?**
  - A. Quadriplegia**
  - B. Paraplegia**
  - C. Hemiplegia**
  - D. Numbness**

- 6. Which of the following is a sign or symptom of increased intracranial pressure (ICP)?**
- A. Hypertension**
  - B. Hypercapnia**
  - C. Hypotension**
  - D. Bradycardia**
- 7. What is the first-line treatment option for Giant Cell Arteritis?**
- A. Ibuprofen**
  - B. Prednisone**
  - C. Methotrexate**
  - D. Aspirin**
- 8. What is the primary treatment for a beta-blocker overdose?**
- A. Insulin**
  - B. Glucagon**
  - C. Calcium gluconate**
  - D. Activated charcoal**
- 9. Which score on the RASS indicates a patient is completely unresponsive?**
- A. -4**
  - B. -2**
  - C. 0**
  - D. +4**
- 10. With which form of meningitis does the presence of a decreased glucose level primarily indicate?**
- A. Viral meningitis**
  - B. Bacterial meningitis**
  - C. Fungal meningitis**
  - D. Parasitic meningitis**



## **Answers**

SAMPLE

1. A
2. C
3. C
4. C
5. B
6. B
7. B
8. B
9. A
10. B

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**

SAMPLE

**1. What condition is characterized by decreased blood flow through the vessel that results in tissue ischemia?**

- A. Angina**
- B. Heart failure**
- C. Congestive heart failure**
- D. Myocardial infarction**

The condition characterized by decreased blood flow through the vessel that results in tissue ischemia is angina. Angina pectoris occurs when the heart muscle doesn't receive enough blood flow and oxygen, typically due to narrowed coronary arteries. This reduced blood flow can lead to chest pain or discomfort, which is often triggered by physical exertion or emotional stress. In the context of ischemia, angina acts as a symptom indicating that the heart is not receiving sufficient oxygenated blood. This is often temporary and can subside with rest or the use of nitroglycerin. It is important to recognize that while heart failure, congestive heart failure, and myocardial infarction all involve different physiological mechanisms related to heart function and blood flow, they are not primarily defined by episodic ischemia induced by transient oxygen deprivation. Heart failure refers to the heart's inability to pump effectively, which can lead to insufficient circulation to various tissues but does not singularly define ischemic events. Congestive heart failure is a subset of heart failure where fluid builds up, further complicating circulatory efficiency. Myocardial infarction, on the other hand, represents a more permanent and damaging interruption of blood supply resulting in tissue death, rather than the reversible ischemic events

**2. What signifies mastery of specialized knowledge and skills within a profession?**

- A. Licensure**
- B. Practice guidelines**
- C. Certification**
- D. Scope of practice**

Mastery of specialized knowledge and skills within a profession is best indicated by certification. Certification typically involves a formal process by which a professional demonstrates that they have met specific educational requirements, passed a standardized examination, and possess a defined level of competency in their field. It serves as a mark of distinction, signifying that the individual is not only trained in their profession but has also pursued additional evaluation to affirm their proficiency and commitment to maintaining high standards within their practice. Licensure, while also crucial in allowing practitioners to legally provide services within a particular profession, primarily establishes the minimum level of qualifications necessary to practice. It does not measure advanced competencies or specialized knowledge levels beyond regulatory requirements. Practice guidelines and the scope of practice provide frameworks and boundaries for what can be done within a profession based on the level of training and skills; however, they do not directly signify the mastery of those skills but rather help inform ongoing practice and professional conduct. Thus, certification is the most definitive indicator of achievement and proficiency in specialized areas of expertise within a profession.

### 3. What is the normal range for potassium levels in adults?

- A. 2.5-3.5
- B. 3.0-4.0
- C. 3.5-5.0**
- D. 4.0-6.0

The normal range for potassium levels in adults is accurately represented by the choice indicating 3.5 to 5.0 mEq/L. Potassium is a crucial electrolyte in the body, essential for various physiological functions, including nerve conduction, muscle contraction, and maintaining a stable heart rhythm. Levels outside the normal range can lead to significant health issues; hypokalemia (low potassium) can cause muscle weakness and arrhythmias, while hyperkalemia (high potassium) can lead to serious cardiac complications and requires immediate corrective measures. Understanding potassium levels and their implications is critical for managing patients, especially in acute care settings where electrolyte imbalances can quickly become life-threatening. Thus, recognizing the normal range helps healthcare professionals in monitoring and addressing potential disruptions effectively.

### 4. At what serum calcium level is calcium considered a medical emergency?

- A. 8 mg/dL
- B. 10 mg/dL
- C. 12 mg/dL**
- D. 14 mg/dL

A serum calcium level of 14 mg/dL is considered a medical emergency due to the potential for life-threatening complications associated with severe hypercalcemia. At this elevated level, calcium can disrupt normal physiological functions, leading to critical issues such as cardiac arrhythmias, altered mental status, and acute kidney injury. In addition, calcium levels above 14 mg/dL can lead to increased neuromuscular excitability and interfere with various biochemical processes in the body, which can precipitate more severe symptoms, including significant dehydration and calcification of soft tissues. The range that indicates concern for hypercalcemic crisis generally begins at 12 mg/dL, but the symptoms and risks become increasingly severe at levels above 14 mg/dL, necessitating immediate medical intervention. Therefore, recognizing 14 mg/dL as a threshold for emergency management is crucial in clinical practice, especially in acute care settings.

5. In the case of a thoracic spine injury, what kind of paralysis is likely?

- A. Quadriplegia
- B. Paraplegia**
- C. Hemiplegia
- D. Numbness

In the context of a thoracic spine injury, paraplegia is the expected type of paralysis because the thoracic spinal cord is responsible for innervating the lower body, including the legs and pelvic region. When the thoracic region of the spinal cord is damaged, it typically results in the loss of motor and sensory function in the legs, leading to paraplegia, which specifically involves paralysis of the lower half of the body. Quadriplegia, on the other hand, occurs with injuries at the cervical spinal level and affects all four limbs. Hemiplegia refers to paralysis affecting one side of the body and is usually a consequence of a stroke or unilateral brain injury, not a spinal cord injury. Numbness may be a symptom experienced after a thoracic spine injury but is not classified as paralysis. Thus, the manifestation of impaired movement and sensation in the lower extremities following a thoracic spinal cord injury confirms that paraplegia is the correct designation of paralysis in this scenario.

6. Which of the following is a sign or symptom of increased intracranial pressure (ICP)?

- A. Hypertension
- B. Hypercapnia**
- C. Hypotension
- D. Bradycardia

Increased intracranial pressure (ICP) can manifest through various signs and symptoms due to the pressure exerted on brain structures and blood flow. One key indicator associated with increased ICP is hypercapnia, which refers to elevated levels of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) in the bloodstream. This condition occurs because high intracranial pressure can lead to impaired respiratory function, resulting in inadequate ventilation and subsequent accumulation of CO<sub>2</sub>. When ICP is elevated, the brain may respond by attempting to regulate cerebral blood flow, which can include changes in ventilation patterns. Hypercapnia is detrimental because it leads to vasodilation of cerebral vessels, potentially exacerbating swelling and further increasing ICP. Recognizing hypercapnia as a consequence of increased ICP is critical for timely intervention and treatment. The other options do not directly correlate with the physiological changes associated with elevated ICP. For instance, hypertension might occur due to a range of responses in the body, but it is not a specific sign of increased ICP. Hypotension typically reflects volume depletion or shock states, neither of which are characteristic of increased ICP. Bradycardia, while it can be associated with increased ICP in certain contexts (like the Cushing's reflex), is more indicative of a late, compensatory response rather

## 7. What is the first-line treatment option for Giant Cell Arteritis?

- A. Ibuprofen
- B. Prednisone**
- C. Methotrexate
- D. Aspirin

In cases of Giant Cell Arteritis (GCA), the first-line treatment option is prednisone, a corticosteroid. This choice is based on the condition's inflammatory nature and the urgent need to prevent complications such as vision loss, which can occur if the inflammation affects the temporal arteries. Corticosteroids like prednisone effectively reduce inflammation and provide quick relief of symptoms associated with this vasculitis. Prompt initiation of treatment with prednisone is critical to prevent serious sequelae, and the dosing is typically high at the start to achieve rapid control of symptoms. The tapering of the dosage can be done once the patient's condition stabilizes. While other medications such as methotrexate may be used as a steroid-sparing agent after stabilization, they are not the first-line therapy due to the need for immediate anti-inflammatory action. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) like ibuprofen and aspirin are not adequate for managing GCA on their own since they do not have the potent anti-inflammatory effects required in this scenario.

## 8. What is the primary treatment for a beta-blocker overdose?

- A. Insulin
- B. Glucagon**
- C. Calcium gluconate
- D. Activated charcoal

In cases of beta-blocker overdose, glucagon is identified as the primary treatment due to its unique ability to counteract the cardiovascular effects caused by beta-blockers. Glucagon works by activating adenylate cyclase via binding to glucagon receptors, which leads to increased cyclic AMP levels in cardiac myocytes. This results in improved heart contractility and increased heart rate, counteracting the negative inotropic and chronotropic effects typically induced by beta-blockade. Additionally, glucagon can help manage refractory hypotension that often accompanies a beta-blocker overdose. It is particularly advantageous because it does not necessitate beta-receptor availability to exert its effects, unlike catecholamines (which are less effective when beta-blockade is present). Other treatments, while potentially useful in specific situations, do not address the core issues caused by beta-blocker toxicity as effectively as glucagon does. For instance, insulin can play a role in managing hyperglycemia and has been used in cases of severe toxicity, but it does not directly counteract the cardiovascular effects of beta-blockade. Calcium gluconate is primarily used to address calcium channel blocker toxicity rather than beta-blocker toxicity. Activated charcoal might be beneficial for decontaminating the gastrointestinal tract but would not reverse

**9. Which score on the RASS indicates a patient is completely unresponsive?**

- A. -4**
- B. -2**
- C. 0**
- D. +4**

A score of -4 on the Richmond Agitation-Sedation Scale (RASS) indicates that a patient is completely unresponsive. This score reflects the most profound level of sedation, where the patient does not exhibit any response to stimuli, including verbal commands or physical touch. In this state, the individual is unable to engage or demonstrate any level of awareness of their surroundings. In comparison, a score of -2 suggests a patient who is still somewhat arousable with physical stimulation but may not respond verbally or have a clear interaction, reflecting a reduced state of consciousness rather than a complete lack of responsiveness. A score of 0 indicates the patient is alert and calm, actively engaging with their environment. A score of +4 represents extreme agitation, where the patient is overtly combative and unable to cooperate, which is the opposite end of the responsiveness spectrum. Therefore, the distinct characteristics of a -4 score make it clear that it indicates a state of total unresponsiveness.

**10. With which form of meningitis does the presence of a decreased glucose level primarily indicate?**

- A. Viral meningitis**
- B. Bacterial meningitis**
- C. Fungal meningitis**
- D. Parasitic meningitis**

A decreased glucose level in the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) is primarily indicative of bacterial meningitis. In bacterial meningitis, the bacterial pathogens consume glucose, resulting in lower glucose levels in the CSF when compared to serum glucose levels. This is a critical differentiating factor, as the body's response to an infection leads to increased metabolic activity from the invading bacteria, which depletes the available glucose. In comparison, viral meningitis typically presents with normal glucose levels in the CSF, as viruses do not consume glucose the same way bacteria do. Fungal and parasitic meningitis can also lead to decreased glucose levels, but they are less common than bacterial meningitis. Additionally, bacterial meningitis often presents with more pronounced inflammatory changes, such as increased white blood cells (pleocytosis), and a predominance of neutrophils, which further aids in diagnosis. Thus, a decreased glucose level in the CSF is a critical laboratory finding that skews towards bacterial meningitis, providing vital information for appropriate clinical management.



## Next Steps

**Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.**

**As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.**

**If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at [hello@examzify.com](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://agacnpcert.examzify.com>**

**We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!**