

Archer Readiness Assessment Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. What is the recommended treatment for mild hypoglycemia?**
 - A. Administer 30 g of sugar**
 - B. Reassure the patient and wait**
 - C. Give 15 g of carbohydrate**
 - D. Provide a dose of glucagon**
- 2. How does Archer assist in compliance management?**
 - A. By providing simulations of market conditions**
 - B. By offering templates and tools structured around regulatory requirements**
 - C. By conducting physical audits of departments**
 - D. By eliminating the need for policy reviews**
- 3. What is a key characteristic of effective communication in risk management?**
 - A. Flexibility in messaging**
 - B. Clarity and transparency in discussing risks and management strategies**
 - C. Emphasis on visual presentations alone**
 - D. Avoiding difficult conversations**
- 4. Which condition should the nurse assess for in a neonate experiencing cold stress?**
 - A. Hyperglycemia**
 - B. Hypoglycemia**
 - C. Dehydration**
 - D. Hyperthermia**
- 5. What is the purpose of a stakeholder analysis in risk management?**
 - A. To identify financial risks**
 - B. To evaluate project costs**
 - C. To identify key stakeholders and understand their influence on risk**
 - D. To predict market trends**

- 6. What is the role of external audits in the risk management process?**
- A. To provide an internal review**
 - B. To implement new risk strategies**
 - C. To provide an independent review of risk practices and compliance**
 - D. To train employees on risk practices**
- 7. What is one primary benefit of effective risk communication?**
- A. It reduces the need for collaboration**
 - B. It helps in minimizing misunderstandings about risks**
 - C. It decreases the time spent on risk assessment**
 - D. It eliminates all risks**
- 8. What type of data is primarily collected during the Archer assessment?**
- A. Only qualitative data**
 - B. Only quantitative data**
 - C. Qualitative and quantitative risk data**
 - D. Sentiment analysis data**
- 9. After a transurethral resection of the prostate (TURP), what should the client expect regarding urinary management?**
- A. No catheter will be placed**
 - B. A urinary catheter will remain in place**
 - C. The catheter will be removed immediately**
 - D. A catheter will be required for a few hours only**
- 10. How often should a central line dressing be changed?**
- A. Every 14 days**
 - B. Every 7 days**
 - C. Every 5 days**
 - D. Every 10 days**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is the recommended treatment for mild hypoglycemia?

- A. Administer 30 g of sugar**
- B. Reassure the patient and wait**
- C. Give 15 g of carbohydrate**
- D. Provide a dose of glucagon**

The recommended treatment for mild hypoglycemia is to give 15 grams of carbohydrate. This approach is based on the understanding that a rapid but moderate increase in blood glucose levels is necessary to alleviate symptoms. Mild hypoglycemia is typically characterized by symptoms such as shakiness, sweating, and hunger, and can often be treated effectively with a small, easily digestible amount of carbohydrate. Administering 15 grams of carbohydrate can come from sources like glucose tablets, fruit juice, or regular soda. This amount is generally sufficient to raise blood sugar to normal levels without overshooting into hyperglycemia. Following this, it is important to monitor the patient and ensure they have a longer-term source of carbohydrates, like a snack or meal, to maintain stable blood glucose levels. Other treatment options may not be suitable in this scenario. For example, administering 30 grams of sugar could be excessive and lead to a rapid spike in blood sugar, potentially causing further complications. Reassuring the patient and waiting would neglect the need for immediate action, as mild hypoglycemia requires prompt treatment to prevent worsening of the condition. Lastly, providing a dose of glucagon is typically reserved for severe hypoglycemic episodes where the individual is unable to swallow or is unconscious,

2. How does Archer assist in compliance management?

- A. By providing simulations of market conditions**
- B. By offering templates and tools structured around regulatory requirements**
- C. By conducting physical audits of departments**
- D. By eliminating the need for policy reviews**

The choice that states Archer assists in compliance management by offering templates and tools structured around regulatory requirements is correct because these resources enable organizations to align their practices with applicable regulations efficiently. Archer provides a framework that simplifies the process of understanding and implementing compliance measures, helping organizations create, manage, and document their policies in a manner that meets regulatory standards. This structured approach ensures that teams can quickly adapt to changes in regulations and maintain compliance over time. In contrast, simulations of market conditions do not directly relate to compliance management, as they focus more on market analysis rather than adherence to regulatory standards. Conducting physical audits, while important, is a separate process that does not utilize the structured tools or templates that Archer provides for ongoing compliance management. Lastly, eliminating the need for policy reviews would undermine effective compliance as regular policy evaluations are essential to adapt to new regulations and ensure ongoing adherence.

3. What is a key characteristic of effective communication in risk management?

- A. Flexibility in messaging**
- B. Clarity and transparency in discussing risks and management strategies**
- C. Emphasis on visual presentations alone**
- D. Avoiding difficult conversations**

Clarity and transparency in discussing risks and management strategies is essential in effective communication within risk management. This characteristic ensures that all stakeholders, including team members and decision-makers, fully understand the nature of the risks involved and the planned strategies to mitigate them. Clear communication helps to align expectations, enhances trust, and encourages collaboration among all parties involved in the project or organizational objectives. When risks are communicated transparently, it allows for informed decision-making and enables proactive steps to be taken, which can better prepare a team to handle potential issues before they escalate. It fosters an environment where concerns can be openly addressed, allowing for comprehensive risk assessments and the identification of appropriate management strategies. This level of openness is pivotal in achieving successful outcomes and minimizing the likelihood of misunderstandings or oversights that could adversely impact the project's success.

4. Which condition should the nurse assess for in a neonate experiencing cold stress?

- A. Hyperglycemia**
- B. Hypoglycemia**
- C. Dehydration**
- D. Hyperthermia**

In the case of a neonate experiencing cold stress, the nurse should assess for hypoglycemia. Cold stress in newborns can lead to increased metabolic demands as the body tries to maintain a normal temperature. This heightened demand for energy can deplete glucose levels faster than the neonate can produce or intake sufficient glucose. As the neonate's body struggles to generate heat, glucose is utilized at an accelerated rate, particularly due to the brown adipose tissue activation which essentially provides energy from stored fat in the form of glucose. If the neonate does not have ample glycogen stores or if the cold stress is prolonged, this can result in low blood sugar levels, which is hypoglycemia. Other conditions like hyperglycemia or dehydration are not typically directly associated with cold stress in neonates. Hyperthermia is also not a concern since the issue at hand is related to the inability to maintain adequate body temperature, rather than an increase in temperature. Therefore, hypoglycemia is the most relevant condition to assess for in neonates facing cold stress.

- 5. What is the purpose of a stakeholder analysis in risk management?**
- A. To identify financial risks**
 - B. To evaluate project costs**
 - C. To identify key stakeholders and understand their influence on risk**
 - D. To predict market trends**

The purpose of a stakeholder analysis in risk management is primarily to identify key stakeholders and understand their influence on risk. Stakeholders are individuals or groups who have an interest in the outcome of a project, and their views, concerns, and influences can significantly affect project risks. By analyzing stakeholders, project managers can better understand who might be impacted by or can impact the project's risks, leading to more informed decision-making. Identifying stakeholders allows for improved communication and engagement strategies, ensuring that their needs and concerns are addressed. This proactive approach helps in managing risks effectively because it allows the project team to anticipate potential issues stemming from stakeholder influence and opinion. In contrast, focusing solely on financial risks, project costs, or predicting market trends does not encompass the broader scope of stakeholder relationships and their impacts on project risk management, making option C the most comprehensive and relevant choice. Recognizing stakeholder dynamics is crucial for a successful risk management strategy.

- 6. What is the role of external audits in the risk management process?**
- A. To provide an internal review**
 - B. To implement new risk strategies**
 - C. To provide an independent review of risk practices and compliance**
 - D. To train employees on risk practices**

The role of external audits in the risk management process is to provide an independent review of risk practices and compliance. This independent assessment is crucial because it offers an unbiased perspective on how effectively an organization is managing its risks and adhering to regulatory requirements. External auditors evaluate whether the risk management practices are robust, identify gaps or weaknesses in these practices, and ensure compliance with relevant laws and standards. This independent review helps organizations improve their risk management framework and strategies, ensuring that they are not only effective but also aligned with industry standards and regulations. While other aspects like internal reviews, implementation of strategies, and training employees are important for comprehensive risk management, they are typically handled internally and do not carry the same level of impartiality and authority that external audits provide. External auditors serve as a vital check in the overall risk management process, promoting transparency and accountability.

7. What is one primary benefit of effective risk communication?

- A. It reduces the need for collaboration**
- B. It helps in minimizing misunderstandings about risks**
- C. It decreases the time spent on risk assessment**
- D. It eliminates all risks**

The choice indicating that effective risk communication helps in minimizing misunderstandings about risks is accurate because clear and transparent communication ensures that all stakeholders understand the nature of the risks involved, potential impacts, and the measures being taken to manage or mitigate those risks. When information is conveyed effectively, it can alleviate confusion, reduce anxiety, and foster a shared understanding among those affected by the risks. This clarity is essential in guiding decision-making, promoting cooperation among stakeholders, and ensuring that everyone is on the same page regarding risk management strategies. In contrast, the other options either oversimplify the role of risk communication or imply an unrealistic outcome. For instance, stating that it reduces the need for collaboration overlooks the fact that effective communication often enhances collaboration by ensuring everyone has a common understanding of the risks. The notion that it decreases the time spent on risk assessment misrepresents the purpose of communication; while effective communication can streamline discussions, it does not inherently shorten the assessment process. Lastly, claiming it eliminates all risks is misleading, as effective communication can help manage and mitigate risks, but it cannot eradicate them entirely.

8. What type of data is primarily collected during the Archer assessment?

- A. Only qualitative data**
- B. Only quantitative data**
- C. Qualitative and quantitative risk data**
- D. Sentiment analysis data**

The primary type of data collected during the Archer assessment encompasses both qualitative and quantitative risk data. This dual approach allows for a comprehensive understanding of risks, as qualitative data provides insights into the nature and characteristics of risks, while quantitative data offers measurable evidence to assess the severity and likelihood of those risks. The integration of both types of data enriches the assessment process, enabling more informed decision-making and enhanced risk management strategies. By utilizing qualitative data, organizations can capture stakeholder perspectives, contextual factors, and potential impacts, while quantitative data offers statistical analyses and metrics that reinforce these insights. Thus, the combination of these data types is crucial for a thorough risk assessment in the Archer framework.

9. After a transurethral resection of the prostate (TURP), what should the client expect regarding urinary management?

- A. No catheter will be placed**
- B. A urinary catheter will remain in place**
- C. The catheter will be removed immediately**
- D. A catheter will be required for a few hours only**

After a transurethral resection of the prostate (TURP), it is common for a urinary catheter to remain in place for some time. This is important for a few reasons. Firstly, the procedure involves removing prostate tissue which can cause significant swelling and bleeding. The catheter helps to ensure that urine can exit the bladder while allowing the surgical site to heal without interference from urinary obstruction. Typically, the catheter is left in place for a few days to allow for proper drainage and monitoring of urine output, as well as to prevent any potential complications like blood clots that could obstruct urination. The presence of the catheter also helps maintain comfort for the patient post-operatively, as the initial healing period can involve discomfort and changes in urinary function. In the context of this question, the other options do not align with standard post-operative practices. A catheter will not typically be completely omitted nor removed immediately after such a procedure, as both could compromise healing or lead to complications. While there might be some variation in clinical practice, the need for a duration of catheterization is a standard component of post-TURP care.

10. How often should a central line dressing be changed?

- A. Every 14 days**
- B. Every 7 days**
- C. Every 5 days**
- D. Every 10 days**

The correct frequency for changing a central line dressing is every 7 days. This guideline is based on best practices aimed at maintaining the sterility of the central line site and reducing the risk of infection. Regular dressing changes help to ensure that any moisture buildup, contamination, or potential irritation is managed effectively. Additionally, following this schedule aligns with recommendations from organizations such as the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), which emphasize the importance of maintaining clean and dry insertion sites to enhance patient safety and care. Regularly scheduled dressing changes are vital for monitoring the condition of the site as well as assessing for any signs of complications or infection.