

PRACTICE EXAM 7: AMBULATORY CARE NURSING (AMB-BC) (150 QUESTIONS)

This 150-question practice examination is aligned to the ANCC Ambulatory Care Nursing Test Content Outline. Allow 3 hours for a timed attempt. Select the single best answer for every question. This is original study material and is not an ANCC examination.

1. During a medication-management review, an ambulatory nurse notes new dizziness after an antihypertensive dose. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?
 - A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
 - B. Perform a focused assessment, compare findings with baseline, and use the triage protocol
 - C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
 - D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

2. While preparing an individualized follow-up plan, an ambulatory nurse notes fatigue after a recent medication adjustment. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?
 - A. Review the relevant symptoms, medication history, and available clinical data
 - B. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
 - C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
 - D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

3. At a same-day ambulatory assessment, an ambulatory nurse notes swelling reported during a video visit. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?
 - A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
 - B. Assess response to the current treatment and escalate abnormal findings under protocol
 - C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment

D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

4. During a collaborative care huddle, an ambulatory nurse notes increased thirst and urination with diabetes. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context

B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment

C. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

D. Clarify onset, severity, associated symptoms, and factors that change the level of urgency

5. After reviewing interval patient-reported outcomes, an ambulatory nurse notes a home blood-pressure log with inconsistent readings. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

A. Perform a focused assessment, compare findings with baseline, and use the triage protocol

B. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context

C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment

D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

6. During a medication-management review, an ambulatory nurse notes new tingling in the feet during a diabetes follow-up. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context

B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment

C. Review the relevant symptoms, medication history, and available clinical data

D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

7. While preparing an individualized follow-up plan, an ambulatory nurse notes weight loss during treatment for chronic disease. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context

- B. Assess response to the current treatment and escalate abnormal findings under protocol
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

8. At a same-day ambulatory assessment, an ambulatory nurse notes constipation after starting an opioid. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up
- D. Clarify onset, severity, associated symptoms, and factors that change the level of urgency

9. During a collaborative care huddle, an ambulatory nurse notes new bruising after adding an over-the-counter product. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Perform a focused assessment, compare findings with baseline, and use the triage protocol
- B. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

10. After reviewing interval patient-reported outcomes, an ambulatory nurse notes recurrent heartburn despite the current plan. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Review the relevant symptoms, medication history, and available clinical data
- B. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

11. During a medication-management review, an ambulatory nurse notes sleep disruption during chronic pain treatment. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Assess response to the current treatment and escalate abnormal findings under protocol
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

12. While preparing an individualized follow-up plan, an ambulatory nurse notes nausea after a newly prescribed antibiotic. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Clarify onset, severity, associated symptoms, and factors that change the level of urgency
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

13. At a same-day ambulatory assessment, an ambulatory nurse notes rash reported through the patient portal. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up
- D. Perform a focused assessment, compare findings with baseline, and use the triage protocol

14. During a collaborative care huddle, an ambulatory nurse notes increased cough during allergy season. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Review the relevant symptoms, medication history, and available clinical data
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

15. After reviewing interval patient-reported outcomes, an ambulatory nurse notes reduced exercise tolerance in a patient with anemia. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Assess response to the current treatment and escalate abnormal findings under protocol
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

16. During a medication-management review, an ambulatory nurse notes new urinary frequency in an older adult. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Clarify onset, severity, associated symptoms, and factors that change the level of urgency
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

17. While preparing an individualized follow-up plan, an ambulatory nurse notes missed doses of a seizure medication. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Perform a focused assessment, compare findings with baseline, and use the triage protocol
- B. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

18. At a same-day ambulatory assessment, an ambulatory nurse notes headache after a recent change in caffeine use. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up
- D. Review the relevant symptoms, medication history, and available clinical data

19. During a collaborative care huddle, an ambulatory nurse notes dry mouth after starting a behavioral-health medication. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up
- D. Assess response to the current treatment and escalate abnormal findings under protocol

20. After reviewing interval patient-reported outcomes, an ambulatory nurse notes intermittent dizziness after a diuretic adjustment. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Clarify onset, severity, associated symptoms, and factors that change the level of urgency
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

21. During a medication-management review, an ambulatory nurse notes new muscle aches after a lipid-lowering medication. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Perform a focused assessment, compare findings with baseline, and use the triage protocol
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

22. While preparing an individualized follow-up plan, an ambulatory nurse notes increased thirst during a heat wave. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Review the relevant symptoms, medication history, and available clinical data
- B. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

23. At a same-day ambulatory assessment, an ambulatory nurse notes ankle swelling after a long day of standing. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up
- D. Assess response to the current treatment and escalate abnormal findings under protocol

24. During a collaborative care huddle, an ambulatory nurse notes new fatigue after beginning a restrictive diet. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Clarify onset, severity, associated symptoms, and factors that change the level of urgency
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

25. After reviewing interval patient-reported outcomes, an ambulatory nurse notes declining appetite during cancer treatment. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Perform a focused assessment, compare findings with baseline, and use the triage protocol
- B. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

26. During a medication-management review, an ambulatory nurse notes irritability and poor sleep after nicotine cessation. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Review the relevant symptoms, medication history, and available clinical data
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

27. While preparing an individualized follow-up plan, an ambulatory nurse notes new nausea after a change in supplements. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Assess response to the current treatment and escalate abnormal findings under protocol
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

28. At a same-day ambulatory assessment, an ambulatory nurse notes intermittent numbness after prolonged computer work. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Clarify onset, severity, associated symptoms, and factors that change the level of urgency
- B. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

29. During a collaborative care huddle, an ambulatory nurse notes increased reflux symptoms after a dietary change. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up
- D. Perform a focused assessment, compare findings with baseline, and use the triage protocol

30. After reviewing interval patient-reported outcomes, an ambulatory nurse notes new dry cough after starting a blood-pressure medication. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Review the relevant symptoms, medication history, and available clinical data
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

31. During a medication-management review, an ambulatory nurse notes recurrent low blood sugar symptoms at work. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up
- D. Assess response to the current treatment and escalate abnormal findings under protocol

32. While preparing an individualized follow-up plan, an ambulatory nurse notes new skin irritation around a medical adhesive. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Clarify onset, severity, associated symptoms, and factors that change the level of urgency
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

33. At a same-day ambulatory assessment, an ambulatory nurse notes decreased urine output during a gastrointestinal illness. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Perform a focused assessment, compare findings with baseline, and use the triage protocol
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

34. During a collaborative care huddle, an ambulatory nurse notes new abdominal bloating with constipation. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Review the relevant symptoms, medication history, and available clinical data
- B. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

35. After reviewing interval patient-reported outcomes, an ambulatory nurse notes flushing after a recently started medication. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Assess response to the current treatment and escalate abnormal findings under protocol
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

36. During a medication-management review, an ambulatory nurse notes increased shortness of breath during pollen exposure. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up
- D. Clarify onset, severity, associated symptoms, and factors that change the level of urgency

37. While preparing an individualized follow-up plan, an ambulatory nurse notes new insomnia after starting a stimulant medication. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Perform a focused assessment, compare findings with baseline, and use the triage protocol
- B. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

38. At a same-day ambulatory assessment, an ambulatory nurse notes unexplained fatigue in a patient with thyroid disease. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Review the relevant symptoms, medication history, and available clinical data
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

39. During a collaborative care huddle, an ambulatory nurse notes new joint stiffness after reduced activity. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up
- D. Assess response to the current treatment and escalate abnormal findings under protocol

40. After reviewing interval patient-reported outcomes, an ambulatory nurse notes frequent nighttime urination in a patient with diabetes. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Clarify onset, severity, associated symptoms, and factors that change the level of urgency
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

41. During a medication-management review, an ambulatory nurse notes new dizziness after skipping meals. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Perform a focused assessment, compare findings with baseline, and use the triage protocol
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

42. While preparing an individualized follow-up plan, an ambulatory nurse notes increased thirst during a medication refill request. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Review the relevant symptoms, medication history, and available clinical data
- B. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context

- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

43. At a same-day ambulatory assessment, an ambulatory nurse notes new nausea after an infusion appointment. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Assess response to the current treatment and escalate abnormal findings under protocol
- B. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

44. During a collaborative care huddle, an ambulatory nurse notes muscle cramps after increased physical activity. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up
- D. Clarify onset, severity, associated symptoms, and factors that change the level of urgency

45. After reviewing interval patient-reported outcomes, an ambulatory nurse notes intermittent palpitations after using an energy product. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Perform a focused assessment, compare findings with baseline, and use the triage protocol
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

46. During a medication-management review, an ambulatory nurse notes new itching after changing a skin-care product. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Review the relevant symptoms, medication history, and available clinical data
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

47. While preparing an individualized follow-up plan, an ambulatory nurse notes headache associated with prolonged screen use. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Assess response to the current treatment and escalate abnormal findings under protocol
- B. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

48. At a same-day ambulatory assessment, an ambulatory nurse notes loose stools after starting a magnesium product. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up
- D. Clarify onset, severity, associated symptoms, and factors that change the level of urgency

49. During a collaborative care huddle, an ambulatory nurse notes new constipation during iron therapy. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Perform a focused assessment, compare findings with baseline, and use the triage protocol
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

50. After reviewing interval patient-reported outcomes, an ambulatory nurse notes reduced appetite after a recent viral illness. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Review the relevant symptoms, medication history, and available clinical data
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

51. During a medication-management review, an ambulatory nurse notes new daytime sleepiness while taking a sedating medication. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Assess response to the current treatment and escalate abnormal findings under protocol
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

52. While preparing an individualized follow-up plan, an ambulatory nurse notes ankle pain after increasing walking distance. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Clarify onset, severity, associated symptoms, and factors that change the level of urgency
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

53. At a same-day ambulatory assessment, an ambulatory nurse notes new cough after exposure to household irritants. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Perform a focused assessment, compare findings with baseline, and use the triage protocol
- B. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

54. During a collaborative care huddle, an ambulatory nurse notes intermittent nausea after changing meal timing. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up
- D. Review the relevant symptoms, medication history, and available clinical data

55. After reviewing interval patient-reported outcomes, an ambulatory nurse notes new confusion reported by a family caregiver. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Assess response to the current treatment and escalate abnormal findings under protocol
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

56. During a medication-management review, an ambulatory nurse notes recurrent dizziness during position changes. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Clarify onset, severity, associated symptoms, and factors that change the level of urgency
- B. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

57. While preparing an individualized follow-up plan, an ambulatory nurse notes new hand tremor after medication titration. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up
- D. Perform a focused assessment, compare findings with baseline, and use the triage protocol

58. At a same-day ambulatory assessment, an ambulatory nurse notes increased fatigue after a missed nutrition appointment. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Review the relevant symptoms, medication history, and available clinical data
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

59. During a collaborative care huddle, an ambulatory nurse notes new burning sensation with urination. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up
- D. Assess response to the current treatment and escalate abnormal findings under protocol

60. After reviewing interval patient-reported outcomes, an ambulatory nurse notes new wheezing after exposure to a known trigger. Which response is the most appropriate application of clinical assessment?

- A. Clarify onset, severity, associated symptoms, and factors that change the level of urgency
- B. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

61. During a medication-management review, an ambulatory nurse notes multiple medicines prescribed by different clinicians. Which response is the most appropriate application of care coordination?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Coordinate the appropriate resources, clarify responsibilities, and establish follow-up
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

62. While preparing an individualized follow-up plan, an ambulatory nurse notes a recent hospital discharge with several follow-up orders. Which response is the most appropriate application of care coordination?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Reconcile the plan with the patient, involved clinicians, and documented orders
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

63. At a same-day ambulatory assessment, an ambulatory nurse notes transportation barriers to specialty appointments. Which response is the most appropriate application of care coordination?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Identify the practical barrier and adapt the care plan with available support services
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

64. During a collaborative care huddle, an ambulatory nurse notes food insecurity affecting a nutrition plan. Which response is the most appropriate application of care coordination?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up
- D. Coordinate the appropriate resources, clarify responsibilities, and establish follow-up

65. After reviewing interval patient-reported outcomes, an ambulatory nurse notes frequent missed primary-care visits. Which response is the most appropriate application of care coordination?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Reconcile the plan with the patient, involved clinicians, and documented orders
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

66. During a medication-management review, an ambulatory nurse notes confusion about who will monitor laboratory results. Which response is the most appropriate application of care coordination?

- A. Identify the practical barrier and adapt the care plan with available support services
- B. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

67. While preparing an individualized follow-up plan, an ambulatory nurse notes an unfinished referral for behavioral-health support. Which response is the most appropriate application of care coordination?

- A. Coordinate the appropriate resources, clarify responsibilities, and establish follow-up
- B. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

68. At a same-day ambulatory assessment, an ambulatory nurse notes an unclear home-monitoring plan after a medication change. Which response is the most appropriate application of care coordination?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up
- D. Reconcile the plan with the patient, involved clinicians, and documented orders

69. During a collaborative care huddle, an ambulatory nurse notes repeated calls about the same chronic symptom. Which response is the most appropriate application of care coordination?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Identify the practical barrier and adapt the care plan with available support services

D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

70. After reviewing interval patient-reported outcomes, an ambulatory nurse notes need for home equipment after a functional decline. Which response is the most appropriate application of care coordination?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Coordinate the appropriate resources, clarify responsibilities, and establish follow-up
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

71. During a medication-management review, an ambulatory nurse notes overlapping appointments with two specialty services. Which response is the most appropriate application of care coordination?

- A. Reconcile the plan with the patient, involved clinicians, and documented orders
- B. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

72. While preparing an individualized follow-up plan, an ambulatory nurse notes unreconciled over-the-counter products on the medication list. Which response is the most appropriate application of care coordination?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Identify the practical barrier and adapt the care plan with available support services
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

73. At a same-day ambulatory assessment, an ambulatory nurse notes incomplete follow-up after an abnormal screening result. Which response is the most appropriate application of care coordination?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up
- D. Coordinate the appropriate resources, clarify responsibilities, and establish follow-up

74. During a collaborative care huddle, an ambulatory nurse notes need for wound supplies at home. Which response is the most appropriate application of care coordination?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Reconcile the plan with the patient, involved clinicians, and documented orders
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

75. After reviewing interval patient-reported outcomes, an ambulatory nurse notes caregiver strain during complex home care. Which response is the most appropriate application of care coordination?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Identify the practical barrier and adapt the care plan with available support services
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

76. During a medication-management review, an ambulatory nurse notes uncertain insurance coverage for an ordered service. Which response is the most appropriate application of care coordination?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Coordinate the appropriate resources, clarify responsibilities, and establish follow-up
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

77. While preparing an individualized follow-up plan, an ambulatory nurse notes a plan that requires several new self-care behaviors. Which response is the most appropriate application of care coordination?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up
- D. Reconcile the plan with the patient, involved clinicians, and documented orders

78. At a same-day ambulatory assessment, an ambulatory nurse notes difficulty obtaining a prescribed device. Which response is the most appropriate application of care coordination?

- A. Identify the practical barrier and adapt the care plan with available support services
- B. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

79. During a collaborative care huddle, an ambulatory nurse notes recent emergency care without scheduled follow-up. Which response is the most appropriate application of care coordination?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Coordinate the appropriate resources, clarify responsibilities, and establish follow-up
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

80. After reviewing interval patient-reported outcomes, an ambulatory nurse notes duplicate therapy orders in the electronic record. Which response is the most appropriate application of care coordination?

- A. Reconcile the plan with the patient, involved clinicians, and documented orders
- B. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

81. During a medication-management review, an ambulatory nurse notes transition to adult care for a young patient. Which response is the most appropriate application of care coordination?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up
- D. Identify the practical barrier and adapt the care plan with available support services

82. While preparing an individualized follow-up plan, an ambulatory nurse notes need for community support after loss of employment. Which response is the most appropriate application of care coordination?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Coordinate the appropriate resources, clarify responsibilities, and establish follow-up
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

83. At a same-day ambulatory assessment, an ambulatory nurse notes unresolved symptoms between scheduled visits. Which response is the most appropriate application of care coordination?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Reconcile the plan with the patient, involved clinicians, and documented orders
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

84. During a collaborative care huddle, an ambulatory nurse notes competing treatment plans from two clinicians. Which response is the most appropriate application of care coordination?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up
- D. Identify the practical barrier and adapt the care plan with available support services

85. After reviewing interval patient-reported outcomes, an ambulatory nurse notes need to prepare for an elective outpatient procedure. Which response is the most appropriate application of care coordination?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Coordinate the appropriate resources, clarify responsibilities, and establish follow-up
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

86. During a medication-management review, an ambulatory nurse notes inconsistent home measurements submitted to the clinic. Which response is the most appropriate application of care coordination?

- A. Reconcile the plan with the patient, involved clinicians, and documented orders
- B. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

87. While preparing an individualized follow-up plan, an ambulatory nurse notes loss of access to the patient portal. Which response is the most appropriate application of care coordination?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up
- D. Identify the practical barrier and adapt the care plan with available support services

88. At a same-day ambulatory assessment, an ambulatory nurse notes a delayed response to a critical test result. Which response is the most appropriate application of professional nursing practice?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Follow the established safety, privacy, or reporting policy and document objective facts
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

89. During a collaborative care huddle, an ambulatory nurse notes a patient complaint about disrespectful communication. Which response is the most appropriate application of professional nursing practice?

- A. Escalate through the appropriate leadership or safety pathway while protecting the patient
- B. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

90. After reviewing interval patient-reported outcomes, an ambulatory nurse notes a near miss involving a look-alike medication. Which response is the most appropriate application of professional nursing practice?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Use structured communication to clarify roles, expectations, and the next safe action
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

91. During a medication-management review, an ambulatory nurse notes a coworker asking for access beyond their role. Which response is the most appropriate application of professional nursing practice?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up
- D. Follow the established safety, privacy, or reporting policy and document objective facts

92. While preparing an individualized follow-up plan, an ambulatory nurse notes an unverified patient message routed to the wrong team. Which response is the most appropriate application of professional nursing practice?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Escalate through the appropriate leadership or safety pathway while protecting the patient
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

93. At a same-day ambulatory assessment, an ambulatory nurse notes a broken process for documenting telephone advice. Which response is the most appropriate application of professional nursing practice?

- A. Use structured communication to clarify roles, expectations, and the next safe action
- B. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

94. During a collaborative care huddle, an ambulatory nurse notes a concern that a handoff omitted key information. Which response is the most appropriate application of professional nursing practice?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Follow the established safety, privacy, or reporting policy and document objective facts
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

95. After reviewing interval patient-reported outcomes, an ambulatory nurse notes a request to change a safety procedure without data. Which response is the most appropriate application of professional nursing practice?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Escalate through the appropriate leadership or safety pathway while protecting the patient
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

96. During a medication-management review, an ambulatory nurse notes a pattern of staff skipping a required double check. Which response is the most appropriate application of professional nursing practice?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up
- D. Use structured communication to clarify roles, expectations, and the next safe action

97. While preparing an individualized follow-up plan, an ambulatory nurse notes a family member seeking information without permission. Which response is the most appropriate application of professional nursing practice?

- A. Follow the established safety, privacy, or reporting policy and document objective facts
- B. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

98. At a same-day ambulatory assessment, an ambulatory nurse notes a clinic evacuation drill with unclear staff roles. Which response is the most appropriate application of professional nursing practice?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Escalate through the appropriate leadership or safety pathway while protecting the patient
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

99. During a collaborative care huddle, an ambulatory nurse notes a conflict between patient preference and scheduling convenience. Which response is the most appropriate application of professional nursing practice?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment

- C. Use structured communication to clarify roles, expectations, and the next safe action
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

100. After reviewing interval patient-reported outcomes, an ambulatory nurse notes a recurring delay in room turnover. Which response is the most appropriate application of professional nursing practice?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Follow the established safety, privacy, or reporting policy and document objective facts
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

101. During a medication-management review, an ambulatory nurse notes a report of an unsecured workstation. Which response is the most appropriate application of professional nursing practice?

- A. Escalate through the appropriate leadership or safety pathway while protecting the patient
- B. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

102. While preparing an individualized follow-up plan, an ambulatory nurse notes a request to delegate a task beyond established competence. Which response is the most appropriate application of professional nursing practice?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up
- D. Use structured communication to clarify roles, expectations, and the next safe action

103. At a same-day ambulatory assessment, an ambulatory nurse notes a discrepancy between the medication list and dispensing history. Which response is the most appropriate application of professional nursing practice?

- A. Follow the established safety, privacy, or reporting policy and document objective facts
- B. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

104. During a collaborative care huddle, an ambulatory nurse notes a patient grievance about a billing communication. Which response is the most appropriate application of professional nursing practice?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Escalate through the appropriate leadership or safety pathway while protecting the patient
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

105. After reviewing interval patient-reported outcomes, an ambulatory nurse notes a new staff member who needs procedure validation. Which response is the most appropriate application of professional nursing practice?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Use structured communication to clarify roles, expectations, and the next safe action
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

106. During a medication-management review, an ambulatory nurse notes a trend of missed follow-up tasks in the inbox. Which response is the most appropriate application of professional nursing practice?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up
- D. Follow the established safety, privacy, or reporting policy and document objective facts

107. While preparing an individualized follow-up plan, an ambulatory nurse notes a concern that health information was discussed in a public area. Which response is the most appropriate application of professional nursing practice?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up
- D. Escalate through the appropriate leadership or safety pathway while protecting the patient

108. At a same-day ambulatory assessment, an ambulatory nurse notes a patient request for an accommodation. Which response is the most appropriate application of professional nursing practice?

- A. Use structured communication to clarify roles, expectations, and the next safe action
- B. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

109. During a collaborative care huddle, an ambulatory nurse notes a change in workflow that affects several departments. Which response is the most appropriate application of professional nursing practice?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Follow the established safety, privacy, or reporting policy and document objective facts
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

110. After reviewing interval patient-reported outcomes, an ambulatory nurse notes a suspected breach of professional boundaries. Which response is the most appropriate application of professional nursing practice?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Escalate through the appropriate leadership or safety pathway while protecting the patient

- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

111. During a medication-management review, an ambulatory nurse notes a patient safety event with incomplete documentation. Which response is the most appropriate application of professional nursing practice?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Use structured communication to clarify roles, expectations, and the next safe action
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

112. While preparing an individualized follow-up plan, an ambulatory nurse notes a disagreement about ownership of a referral. Which response is the most appropriate application of professional nursing practice?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Follow the established safety, privacy, or reporting policy and document objective facts
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

113. At a same-day ambulatory assessment, an ambulatory nurse notes a staff question about a potential conflict of interest. Which response is the most appropriate application of professional nursing practice?

- A. Escalate through the appropriate leadership or safety pathway while protecting the patient
- B. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

114. During a collaborative care huddle, an ambulatory nurse notes a request to introduce a new quality metric. Which response is the most appropriate application of professional nursing practice?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up
- D. Use structured communication to clarify roles, expectations, and the next safe action

115. After reviewing interval patient-reported outcomes, an ambulatory nurse notes a concern about delayed maintenance of clinical equipment. Which response is the most appropriate application of professional nursing practice?

- A. Follow the established safety, privacy, or reporting policy and document objective facts
- B. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

116. During a medication-management review, an ambulatory nurse notes a patient request for help understanding an advance directive. Which response is the most appropriate application of professional nursing practice?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Escalate through the appropriate leadership or safety pathway while protecting the patient
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

117. While preparing an individualized follow-up plan, an ambulatory nurse notes a pattern of incomplete incident reports. Which response is the most appropriate application of professional nursing practice?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Use structured communication to clarify roles, expectations, and the next safe action
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

118. At a same-day ambulatory assessment, an ambulatory nurse notes a suggestion to use personal texting for patient communication. Which response is the most appropriate application of professional nursing practice?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up
- D. Follow the established safety, privacy, or reporting policy and document objective facts

119. During a collaborative care huddle, an ambulatory nurse notes a request to release information to an outside organization. Which response is the most appropriate application of professional nursing practice?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Escalate through the appropriate leadership or safety pathway while protecting the patient
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

120. After reviewing interval patient-reported outcomes, an ambulatory nurse notes a recurring shortage of essential supplies. Which response is the most appropriate application of professional nursing practice?

- A. Use structured communication to clarify roles, expectations, and the next safe action
- B. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

121. During a medication-management review, an ambulatory nurse notes a concern that a policy is applied inconsistently. Which response is the most appropriate application of professional nursing practice?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context

- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up
- D. Follow the established safety, privacy, or reporting policy and document objective facts

122. While preparing an individualized follow-up plan, an ambulatory nurse notes a patient who prefers short written instructions. Which response is the most appropriate application of patient education?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Adapt communication to the patient's stated access, language, sensory, or learning needs
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

123. At a same-day ambulatory assessment, an ambulatory nurse notes a caregiver who needs to learn a new monitoring skill. Which response is the most appropriate application of patient education?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up
- D. Prioritize essential information, invite questions, and verify the patient can perform the task

124. During a collaborative care huddle, an ambulatory nurse notes a patient who has limited experience with video visits. Which response is the most appropriate application of patient education?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Use plain language, a tailored teaching method, and teach-back to confirm understanding
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

125. After reviewing interval patient-reported outcomes, an ambulatory nurse notes a patient who uses a hearing device. Which response is the most appropriate application of patient education?

- A. Adapt communication to the patient's stated access, language, sensory, or learning needs
- B. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

126. During a medication-management review, an ambulatory nurse notes a patient who prefers communication in another language. Which response is the most appropriate application of patient education?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Prioritize essential information, invite questions, and verify the patient can perform the task
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

127. While preparing an individualized follow-up plan, an ambulatory nurse notes a patient overwhelmed by a new chronic diagnosis. Which response is the most appropriate application of patient education?

- A. Use plain language, a tailored teaching method, and teach-back to confirm understanding
- B. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

128. At a same-day ambulatory assessment, an ambulatory nurse notes a patient with difficulty reading standard labels. Which response is the most appropriate application of patient education?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Adapt communication to the patient's stated access, language, sensory, or learning needs
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

129. During a collaborative care huddle, an ambulatory nurse notes a teenager asking a sensitive health question. Which response is the most appropriate application of patient education?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up
- D. Prioritize essential information, invite questions, and verify the patient can perform the task

130. After reviewing interval patient-reported outcomes, an ambulatory nurse notes a patient who learns best by demonstration. Which response is the most appropriate application of patient education?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Use plain language, a tailored teaching method, and teach-back to confirm understanding
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

131. During a medication-management review, an ambulatory nurse notes a patient who needs to prepare for a procedure. Which response is the most appropriate application of patient education?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up
- D. Adapt communication to the patient's stated access, language, sensory, or learning needs

132. While preparing an individualized follow-up plan, an ambulatory nurse notes a family requesting to participate in teaching. Which response is the most appropriate application of patient education?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Prioritize essential information, invite questions, and verify the patient can perform the task
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

133. At a same-day ambulatory assessment, an ambulatory nurse notes a patient with low confidence using a portal. Which response is the most appropriate application of patient education?

- A. Use plain language, a tailored teaching method, and teach-back to confirm understanding
- B. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

134. During a collaborative care huddle, an ambulatory nurse notes a patient who reports trouble remembering instructions. Which response is the most appropriate application of patient education?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Adapt communication to the patient's stated access, language, sensory, or learning needs
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

135. After reviewing interval patient-reported outcomes, an ambulatory nurse notes a patient who needs information in an accessible format. Which response is the most appropriate application of patient education?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Prioritize essential information, invite questions, and verify the patient can perform the task
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

136. During a medication-management review, an ambulatory nurse notes a patient who has cultural preferences affecting diet choices. Which response is the most appropriate application of patient education?

- A. Use plain language, a tailored teaching method, and teach-back to confirm understanding
- B. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment

D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

137. While preparing an individualized follow-up plan, an ambulatory nurse notes a patient with anxiety during health discussions. Which response is the most appropriate application of patient education?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Adapt communication to the patient's stated access, language, sensory, or learning needs
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

138. At a same-day ambulatory assessment, an ambulatory nurse notes a patient who wants to compare online information. Which response is the most appropriate application of patient education?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up
- D. Prioritize essential information, invite questions, and verify the patient can perform the task

139. During a collaborative care huddle, an ambulatory nurse notes a patient who needs to learn wound care at home. Which response is the most appropriate application of patient education?

- A. Use plain language, a tailored teaching method, and teach-back to confirm understanding
- B. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

140. After reviewing interval patient-reported outcomes, an ambulatory nurse notes a patient with a visual impairment. Which response is the most appropriate application of patient education?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment

- C. Adapt communication to the patient's stated access, language, sensory, or learning needs
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

141. During a medication-management review, an ambulatory nurse notes a patient who is unfamiliar with self-injection. Which response is the most appropriate application of patient education?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Prioritize essential information, invite questions, and verify the patient can perform the task
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

142. While preparing an individualized follow-up plan, an ambulatory nurse notes a caregiver managing competing responsibilities. Which response is the most appropriate application of patient education?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up
- D. Use plain language, a tailored teaching method, and teach-back to confirm understanding

143. At a same-day ambulatory assessment, an ambulatory nurse notes a patient who asks few questions during visits. Which response is the most appropriate application of patient education?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Adapt communication to the patient's stated access, language, sensory, or learning needs
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

144. During a collaborative care huddle, an ambulatory nurse notes a patient with limited financial resources for the plan. Which response is the most appropriate application of patient education?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context

- B. Prioritize essential information, invite questions, and verify the patient can perform the task
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

145. After reviewing interval patient-reported outcomes, an ambulatory nurse notes a patient who needs warning-sign instructions. Which response is the most appropriate application of patient education?

- A. Use plain language, a tailored teaching method, and teach-back to confirm understanding
- B. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

146. During a medication-management review, an ambulatory nurse notes a patient who has difficulty concentrating after a diagnosis. Which response is the most appropriate application of patient education?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up
- D. Adapt communication to the patient's stated access, language, sensory, or learning needs

147. While preparing an individualized follow-up plan, an ambulatory nurse notes a patient who wants to include a support person by phone. Which response is the most appropriate application of patient education?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up
- D. Prioritize essential information, invite questions, and verify the patient can perform the task

148. At a same-day ambulatory assessment, an ambulatory nurse notes a patient who needs a clear medication routine. Which response is the most appropriate application of patient education?

- A. Use plain language, a tailored teaching method, and teach-back to confirm understanding
- B. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

149. During a collaborative care huddle, an ambulatory nurse notes a patient who is concerned about privacy in telehealth. Which response is the most appropriate application of patient education?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Adapt communication to the patient's stated access, language, sensory, or learning needs
- C. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

150. After reviewing interval patient-reported outcomes, an ambulatory nurse notes a patient who needs to practice a device technique. Which response is the most appropriate application of patient education?

- A. Provide brief information without assessing understanding or context
- B. Delay action until the next usual appointment without further assessment
- C. Prioritize essential information, invite questions, and verify the patient can perform the task
- D. Refer the concern to another team without documenting or confirming follow-up

Practice Exam 7: Answer Key and Explanations

1. B — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

2. A — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

3. B — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

4. D — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

5. A — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

6. C — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

7. B — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

8. D — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

9. A — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

10. A — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without

appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

11. C — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

12. B — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

13. D — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

14. C — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

15. B — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

16. C — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

17. A — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

18. D — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

19. D — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

20. B — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

21. C — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

22. A — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

23. D — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

24. C — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

25. A — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without

appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

26. B — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

27. C — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

28. A — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

29. D — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

30. B — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

31. D — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

32. B — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

33. C — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

34. A — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

35. C — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

36. D — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

37. A — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

38. B — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

39. D — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

40. C — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without

appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

41. B — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

42. A — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

43. A — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

44. D — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

45. C — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

46. B — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

47. A — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

48. D — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

49. B — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

50. C — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

51. B — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

52. C — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

53. A — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

54. D — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

55. B — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without

appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

56. A — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

57. D — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

58. C — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

59. D — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

60. A — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

61. B — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

62. C — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

63. B — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

64. D — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

65. C — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

66. A — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

67. A — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

68. D — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

69. C — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

70. B — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without

appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

71. A — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

72. C — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

73. D — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

74. B — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

75. B — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

76. C — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

77. D — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

78. A — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

79. B — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

80. A — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

81. D — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

82. C — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

83. C — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

84. D — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

85. B — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without

appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

86. A — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

87. D — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

88. B — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

89. A — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

90. C — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

91. D — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

92. C — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

93. A — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

94. B — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

95. C — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

96. D — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

97. A — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

98. B — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

99. C — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

100. B — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient

without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

101. A — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

102. D — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

103. A — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

104. B — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

105. C — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

106. D — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

107. D — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

108. A — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

109. C — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

110. B — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

111. B — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

112. C — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

113. A — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

114. D — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

115. A — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient

without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

116. B — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

117. C — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

118. D — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

119. B — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

120. A — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

121. D — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

122. C — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

123. D — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

124. B — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

125. A — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

126. C — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

127. A — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

128. B — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

129. D — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

130. C — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient

without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

131. D — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

132. C — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

133. A — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

134. B — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

135. C — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

136. A — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

137. B — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

138. D — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

139. A — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

140. C — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

141. B — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

142. D — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

143. C — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

144. B — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

145. A — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient

without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

146. D — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

147. D — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

148. A — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

149. B — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.

150. C — The keyed response is appropriate because it uses a focused ambulatory-care process to address the issue promptly. It supports sound assessment, clear communication, and a documented plan for the next step. Brief information, avoidable delay, or an unconfirmed handoff can leave the patient without appropriate support. This approach promotes continuity, accountability, and safer coordination among the patient and care team.