

Question 1

A client comes to the hospital ER, verbalizing severe right abdominal pain, characteristic of appendicitis. The client has no insurance. The nurse knows that the hospital must legally:

- a. Respect family's requests to admit client to hospital
- b. Have a physician see client before admission
- c. Refer client to nearest public or county hospital
- d. Provide uncompensated care in emergency situations

Question 2

While caring for a client in labor, the nurse suspects an umbilical cord prolapse. The nurse would immediately:

- a. Adjust bed to Trendelenburg position
- b. Set up for an emergency C-section
- c. Calmly reassure woman and partner that all possible measures are being taken
- d. Encourage woman to start pushing with each contraction

Question 3*

A 16-year-old client who underwent emergency abdominal surgery refuses to allow the nurse to change the dressing. The client says, "Go away. There is nothing wrong with this dressing." Which of the following is the best nursing response?

- a. "I promise to do this really fast and then I will leave you alone."
- b. "Please don't be upset with me. I am just doing my job."
- c. "You can refuse the dressing change, but you cannot have visitors until it is done."
- d. "I will give you privacy, only exposing the abdominal dressing area, but this is important to preventing infection, so I need to do this."

Question 4

A mental health nurse is performing an admission interview with a depressed client who has suicidal ideation. After the interview, which nursing intervention should be done first?

- a. Provide client with diversional activities
- b. Isolate client from other client's on nursing unit
- c. Communicate client's risk to all team members
- d. Develop a plan of activities for client to address his loneliness

Question 5

A neonate is diagnosed with imperforate anus. The parents ask the nurse to describe the abnormality. The nurse bases the response on which characteristic of disorder?

- a. Presence of fecal incontinence
- b. Infrequent and difficult passage of dry stools
- c. Invagination of section of intestine into distal bowel
- d. Absence of anus in normal position in perineum

Question 6*

A physician orders: “morphine sulfate, gr 1/8 IM STAT.” The ampule reads, “morphine sulfate, 10mg/mL.” A nurse prepares how many mL to administer the correct dose?

Fill in the blank: _____

Question 7*

The nurse manager is planning assignments for day. Which staff members can be assigned to care for client with herpes zoster? Select all that apply.

- a. Nurse who never had roseola
- b. Nurse who never had mumps
- c. Nurse who never had chickenpox
- d. Nurse who never had German measles
- e. Nurse who never received varicella-zoster vaccine
- f. Nurse who has allergies to eggs

Question 8

A nursing educator asks a student to describe pathophysiology of Cushing's disease. Which statement indicates the student's accurate understanding of disorder?

- a. "Cushing's results from an oversecretion of insulin."
- b. "Cushing's results from an undersecretion of corticotropic hormones."
- c. "Cushing's results from an undersecretion of mineralocorticoid hormones."
- d. "Cushing's results from an increased pituitary secretion of adrenocorticotrophic hormone."

Question 9

The nurse is reviewing the record of a client with Crohn's disease. Which stool characteristic should the nurse expect to note documented in the record?

- a. Diarrhea
- b. Constipation
- c. Constipation alternating with diarrhea
- d. Bloody stool oozing from rectum

Question 10

A client who is HIV+ has had a Mantoux skin test. The nurse notes a 7 mm area of induration at site of test. The nurse interprets the results as:

- a. Positive
- b. Negative
- c. Inconclusive
- d. Need for repeat testing in 1 month

Question 11

A client with a chest injury has suffered flail chest. A nurse assesses the client for which most distinctive finding?

- a. Hypotension
- b. Dyspnea, especially on exhalation
- c. Paradoxical chest movement
- d. Cyanosis

Question 12*

A school aged child with type 1 diabetes mellitus has soccer practice three afternoons/week. The school nurse provides instructions on how to prevent hypoglycemia during practice by explaining:

- a. Eat twice the amount normally eaten at lunch time
- b. Take half the amount of prescribed insulin on practice days
- c. Take prescribed insulin at noontime rather than in am
- d. Eat small box raisins or drink half-cup orange juice before practice

Question 13*

Prednisone is prescribed for a client with diabetes mellitus who is taking Humulin NPH insulin daily. Which of the following prescription changes does the nurse anticipate during therapy with prednisone?

- a. An additional dose of prednisone daily
- b. A decreased amount of daily Humulin NPH insulin
- c. Change of oral hypoglycemic medication to once daily
- d. An increased amount of daily Humulin NPH insulin

Question 14

A client has developed atrial fibrillation, with a ventricular rate of 150 beats/in. The nurse should assess the client for which associated signs or symptoms?

- a. Hypertension and headache
- b. Flat neck veins
- c. Nausea, vomiting, panic
- d. Hypotension and dizziness

Question 15*

A nurse reviews the arterial blood gas results of a client and notes the following results: pH 7.29; pCO₂ 50; HCO₃ 31. The nurse analyzes these results as indicating which of the following conditions?

- a. Metabolic acidosis, compensated
- b. Respiratory alkalosis, partially compensated
- c. Metabolic alkalosis, uncompensated
- d. Respiratory acidosis, partially compensated

Question 16

The nurse is assessing a client who has an acute episode of cholecystitis. Where should the nurse anticipate the location of pain?

- a. Right lower quadrant, radiating to back
- b. Mid abdomen above umbilicus, radiating to left scapula/shoulder
- c. Left lower quadrant, radiating to back
- d. Right upper quadrant, radiating to right scapula/shoulder

Question 17*

A histamine (H₂) receptor antagonist is prescribed for a client. The nurse understands that which medications might be ordered? Select all that apply.

- a. Nizatidine (Axid)
- b. Famotidine (Pepcid)
- c. Cimetidine (Tagamet)
- d. Esomeprazole (Nexium)
- e. Lansoprazole (Prevacid)
- f. Aluminum hydroxide (Amphojel)

Question 18*

A client who is receiving digoxin (Lanoxin) daily has a serum potassium level of 3mEq/L and is complaining of anorexia. A physician prescribes a digoxin level to rule out digoxin toxicity. A nurse checks the results, knowing that which of the following is the therapeutic serum range for digoxin?

- a. 3.5-5.0 ng/mL
- b. 0.5-2.0 ng/mL
- c. 1.2-2.8 ng/mL
- d. 1.0-3.0 ng/mL

Question 19

A nurse is providing dietary instructions to client who has been prescribed cyclosporine (Sandimmune). Which food item would the nurse instruct the client to avoid?

- a. Red meats cooked well done
- b. Broccoli and cheese casserole
- c. Broiled shrimp
- d. Cookie dough ice cream

Question 20*

A client is brought to ER unresponsive and a diagnosis of hyperglycemic hyperosmolar nonketotic syndrome is made. The nurse would immediately prepare to initiate which of the following anticipated doctor's orders?

- a. Endotracheal intubation
- b. 100 units NPH insulin
- c. IV infusion of normal saline
- d. IV infusion of sodium bicarbonate