

Key NCLEX Sigma Webinar Practice Questions, May 2022, LM

1. A, B, E, F...As described during webinar and available on recording
2. A, C, D...As described during webinar and available on recording
3. The Rule of Nines is as follows: Head and Neck=9%; Each arm=9%; Each leg=18%; Entire Trunk=36%; Genitalia=1%...In this scenario...Anterior portion head and neck=4.5%; Anterior portion of left arm=4.5%; Anterior portion of trunk=18%; Anterior and posterior both legs=36% for total extent of burns=63%
4. B...As described during webinar and available on recording
5. A...When delegating, remember to respond based on theory not what you might have seen in practice setting. In addition, make sure to compare each option as the key to success with delegation is to note that response requiring the least education should go to the nursing assistant, if the question is asking about delegation to them; the response requiring skilled nursing education, but not at the highest or most complex level should go to the LPN; and the response(s) that require the most well developed and comprehensive, complex knowledge should go to the RN. In this scenario, and when comparing the responses, Option B is incorrect as a client who has received their discharge teaching and is simply waiting for transport can be delegated to the nursing assistant or transport team. Option C is incorrect as measurement of intracranial pressure is a complex skill requiring a RN to complete. Option D is incorrect has blood transfusions are a RN skill due to the complexity of both assessment and administration. Thus Option A is the response that can be delegated to the LPN. The client returning from the OR should be accompanied by a nurse, in this case, a LPN who can respond if anything unexpectedly occurs and report from the OR nurse can be done by telephone to the RN on the unit.
6. C...As described during webinar and available on recording
7. D...When oxygen saturation is being assessed and determined to be dropping, the most appropriate nursing diagnosis is Impaired gas exchange. The dyspnea and SOB may be the body's compensatory mechanism to take in more oxygen, but the breathing pattern changes are not the primary problem, thus Option B and C are incorrect. Option B is not appropriate for changes in oxygen saturation, but for excessive mucus that the client cannot expectorate.
8. D...Currant(the color dark red) jelly (the consistency of the stool) is a defining characteristic of intussusception, an invagination or involution of part of the bowel. Option A, pyloric stenosis, a narrowing of the pyloric canal between the stomach and small intestine is characterized by projectile vomiting and an olive shaped mass. Option B, Hirschsprung's disease, otherwise known as aganglionic megacolon, in which a portion of the intestines is lacking ganglionic cells that allow peristalsis to occur, is characterized by constipation alternating with ribbon like stools. Option C, celiac disease, a malabsorption syndrome caused by an intolerance to rye, barley, wheat, and oats, is characterized by abdominal pain, and steatorrhea.
9. A...chest surgery is bloody surgery generally speaking, especially when a pulmonary wedge resection is performed. In the first hour, the nurse should expect to assess bloody drainage. 250mL is not an unreasonable amount of drainage following surgery of this type in a 1 hour timeframe post op, thus document the findings is the appropriate action by the nurse. Option B is incorrect as notifying the surgeon is not warranted as the plan of care will not change for this

amount of drainage in this time frame. Option C is incorrect as the suction does not need to be changed in the drainage system as there is not a malfunction with the system. Option D is incorrect as there is nothing warranting the chest tube to be irrigated; there is no blockage or obstruction that needs to be irrigated out.

10. C...The key to this question is noting that the client has peripheral arterial disease, thus an impairment of blood getting down to the lower half of the body, particularly the legs and feet. The question is asking you to determine which option requires corrective action, in other words, what is the inappropriate nursing care. If a client has PAD, you would not want to have any impediment to the blood flow to the legs and feet, thus the incorrect nursing care requiring corrective action would be the elevation of the knee portion (gatch) of the bed as this would impeded the blood flow at the back of the knee. Options A, B, and D, are all appropriate nursing care assessments and/or measures.
11. B...This is an example of a growth and development question that would be considered on the easier side, thus you want to get these right. Option B is correct as you want to acknowledge the child's behavior and inquire as to why she is angry at this age. Hug the child provides a feeling of safety for the child. Option A is incorrect for this age child; ignoring the behavior is in essence ignoring the child and as such may make the situation worse or make the child feel insecure. Option C, diverting attention with a new toy or activity would be more appropriate for a toddler, not a preschooler. Option D is not appropriate as you are not determining the root of the behavior and then working through it with the child.
12. D...If a health care professional has not had chicken pox (varicella) then should not be assigned to take care of a client with shingles (varicella). Option A is incorrect in that shingles is contagious and as such someone who has not had chicken pox should not care for them. Option B is incorrect in that gloves are not sufficient protection as contact precautions include more than gloving. Additionally, there is no plausible reasoning for why someone who has not had chicken pox should be taking care of a client with shingles. Option C is incorrect because the statement is not true.
13. D...This question is testing your understanding of the legal ramifications of a client being Baker Acted and what it means to how we manage the client's stay within the clinical setting. Once a psychiatric client has a temporary detention order, they cannot be discharged for any reason for 48 hours and this must be determined by the doctor and a judge. Option A, B, and C, are misinterpretations of a temporary detention order either related to the timing and/or who is responsible for making the decision as to release or not.
14. B...As discussed on webinar and available on recording
15. D, F...When a client has a total hip replacement, the most important intervention related to their effective recovery is for the leg to be in an abducted position in order to maintain the femoral head in the acetabulum. Additionally, the hips should not be flexed over 90 degrees, again to maintain the femoral head in the acetabulum. When client's are immobilized for any period of time, they should perform active range of motion on the unaffected extremities and if this is not possible, then the nurse can perform passive range of motion. Option A is incorrect as you would want to maintain abduction, not avoid it. Option B is incorrect as you would want the client not to sleep or lay on the affected side. This is true of most surgical procedures, with the exception of liver procedures and removal of lung or portion of lung. In these two cases lying on the operative side is appropriate...for liver to provide pressure and decrease risk of

bleeding; and for lobectomy so that the other lung has ability to fully expand and contract.

Option C is wrong as you would have client use an abduction pillow not adduction pillow. And

Option E is wrong as spica casts are primarily used in children not adults.

16. Calculation questions, when they are on your exam, are questions you should feel confident in and double check before you fill in the blank. Here the formula is: $\text{VOLUME} \times \text{DRIP FACTOR} / \text{TIME IN MINUTES}$you can either use the $3000 \times 10 / (24 \times 60)$ or 1440 or you can divide out the 3000/1440 to get the hourly mL and then use as such: $125 \times 10 / 60$. In both cases you will end p with 20.8 or **21 gtts/min**..Remember gtts/min must be a whole number.
17. B...The key to this question is what is most appropriate to INITIATE the conversation with the client. Option B is the most appropriate and open ended response. This will give control to the client and encourage them to speak to the nurse. Options A C, and D, are closed ended questions and are inappropriate in this situation.
18. 2, 3, 4, 1...Think ABC when determining priorities for this client. Remember to answer theoretically not what you see in practice setting, esp since often several of these actions are done simultaneously. First, apply oxygen via nasal cannula; Second obtain an EKG; Third call the lab for blood to be drawn; and Fourth, call radiology for chest x-ray. Do not make this question harder by adding time frames and clinical policies you may have seen in practice or clinical. Think Airway, Breathing, Circulation and let that guide you here.
19. A, C, E, F... A, C, D are the correct responses. Teaching SBE and other questions related to breast cancer and management are high percentage areas so being able to answer them appropriately is key. When teaching SBE, Option A is correct as the time that the breasts should be the least lumpy and bumpy is right after a woman's period, thus the best time for them to do their checks. Don't get confused if option might be written as 7 days from beginning of period, as it is essentially the same time frame as 2-3 days after....remember most women menstruate for 5 days so either counting would be correct. Option C is correct as a woman needs to see their breasts by looking straight on in a mirror as often dimpling, asymmetry, and similar assessments will be more evident from that vantage point than looking down at them. Option D is correct as by placing hands on hips and bending slightly, another perspective of examining breasts may show changes in breasts not seen otherwise. Option B is incorrect as discharges from nipple should not be ignored or determined to be common or normal. Option E is incorrect as lumps are not normal in any woman and need to be followed up on. Option F is incorrect as palpating the axilla is very important as many times breast cancer is found in that area, thus lumps need to be assessed for...remember the breast tail feeds into the axilla.
20. D...ABG's in both numerical version or with narratives of health alterations are important for you to feel comfortable answering. In this scenario, the client is experiencing metabolic alkalosis with partial compensation. So start there.... First look at the options and find the ones that the pH indicates alkalosis, as this is the primary health problem. Option C is incorrect as the pH is acidotic (normal=7.35-7.45). Option B is out as the pH is normalized, thus full compensation must have occurred not partial. So Options A and D both have alkalotic pH results. Now look for an HCO_3 (bicarbonate which is alkaline) which is high indicating alkalosis and matches the pH of alkalosis (normal HCO_3 22-26 with high being alkalotic), thus Option D indicates metabolic alkalosis and the pCO_2 (carbon dioxide which is an acid) is the partial compensation by being acidotic, thus the correct response. Option A is incorrect as while the pH is alkalotic, the HCO_3 is

acidotic and the $p\text{CO}_2$ is alkalotic, indicating Respiratory alkalosis with partial compensation, not metabolic alkalosis with partial compensation.