

Question 1

On a medical-surgical unit, a RN is reviewing the assignments to determine where to utilize a float nursing assistant. The nurse should assign the NA to:

- a. Empty and record urinary foley output for an ambulatory client
- b. Bathe a diaphoretic client newly diagnosed with diabetes mellitus
- c. Transfer a client from the ER who has a long leg cast
- d. Monitor vital signs on a newly admitted client with unstable vital signs

Question 2

A client with a thoracic spinal cord transection is involved in a bowel retraining program. The intervention that would be least helpful for the nurse to suggest would be:

- a. High volume enemas
- b. Timing toileting with the gastrocolic reflex
- c. Glycerin suppository stimulation
- d. Digital rectal stimulation

Question 3

An infant is being worked up for coarctation of the aorta. The nurse's priority assessment to assist with ruling in or out this diagnosis is to:

- a. Create a record of how many respiratory infections the infant has experienced in the last month
- b. Assessing blood pressure in upper and lower extremities
- c. Determining the presence of a cardiac murmur
- d. Assessing +4 pulses in the lower extremities

Question 4

A nurse notes that a client's arterial blood gases reveal a pH of 7.50, a PCO₂ of 30mm, and a HCO₃ of 21mm. The nurse monitors the client for which clinical manifestations associated with these blood gas results. Select all that apply.

- a. Nausea
- b. Confusion
- c. Bradypnea
- d. Tachycardia
- e. Hyperkalemia
- f. Tingling of extremities

Question 5

A nurse is monitoring a client in labor. The nurse suspects umbilical cord compression if which of the following is noted on the external monitor tracing during a contraction?

- a. Variable decelerations
- b. Accelerations
- c. Early decelerations
- d. Late decelerations

Question 6

A client is taking lansoprazole (Prevacid) for the chronic management of Zollinger-Ellison syndrome. The nurse determines that the client best understands this disorder and the medication regimen if the client states to take which of the following medications for pain?

- a. Naprosyn (Aleve)
- b. Ibuprofen (Motrin)
- c. Acetaminophen (Tylenol)
- d. Acetylsalicylic acid (Aspirin)

Question 7

A 55-year-old male presents in the ER with a suspected myocardial infarction. Which of the following manifestations might the nurse expect to assess? Select all that apply.

- a. Dyspnea
- b. Dull, consistent pain over chest area, especially left side
- c. Cheyne-Stokes respirations
- d. Chest pressure and fullness
- e. Jaw pain
- f. Absence of pain after dose 3 of nitroglycerin

Question 8

The nurse has a prescription to ambulate a client with a nephrostomy tube in the hall qid. The nurse determines that the safest way to accomplish this intervention while maintaining the integrity of the nephrostomy is to:

- a. Instruct the client to hold the drainage bag higher than the level of their bladder
- b. Have the client use a walker to hang the drainage bag from when ambulating
- c. Change the drainage bag to a leg collection bag
- d. Tie the drainage bag to the client's waist while ambulating

Question 9

A nurse is caring for a client who is receiving cyclosporine (Gengraf). Which of the following indicates to the nurse that the client is experiencing an adverse reaction to the medication?

- a. Diaphoresis
- b. Joint pain
- c. Hyperkalemia
- d. Constipation

Question 10

An adult client was burned as a result of an explosion. The burn initially affected the client's entire face (anterior half of head), and the upper half of the anterior torso. There were also burns to the lower half of both arms. The client's clothes caught on fire and the client ran causing subsequent burn injuries to the posterior surfaces of the head, and the upper half of the posterior torso. What is the extent of the burn injury? Fill in the blank.

Question 11

A nurse is preparing to remove a nasogastric tube from a client. The nurse should instruct the client to do which of the following just before the nurse removes the tube?

- a. Exhale
- b. Inhale and exhale quickly
- c. Take and hold a deep breath
- d. Perform a Valsalva maneuver

Question 12

Desmopressin acetate (DDAVP) is prescribed for the treatment of diabetes insipidus. The nurse administers the medication and monitors the client for which therapeutic response?

- a. Decreased blood pressure
- b. Decreased urine output
- c. Decreased peripheral edema
- d. Decreased blood glucose level

Question 13

A client has been admitted to the hospital for a urinary tract infection and dehydration. The nurse determines that the client has received adequate volume replacement if the blood urea nitrogen level drops to:

- a. 3mg/dL
- b. 15mg/dL
- c. 29mg/dL
- d. 35mg/dL

Question 14

A nurse reviews the arterial blood gas results of a client and notes the following results: pH 7.29; pCO₂ 30, HCO₃ 19. The nurse analyzes these results as indicating which of the following conditions?

- a. Metabolic acidosis, partially compensated
- b. Respiratory acidosis, partially corrected
- c. Metabolic alkalosis, fully corrected
- d. Respiratory alkalosis, no compensation

Question 15

The parents of a 20-month-old toddler tell the nurse that their child pulls off the diaper after urinating. They ask the nurse when they should begin toilet training. The nurse's best response would be:

- a. "Your child is showing a readiness for toilet training."
- b. "You should wait 3-6 months before beginning toilet training to ensure readiness."
- c. "Toilet training should have really started earlier; you should begin immediately."
- d. "Begin toilet training now by sitting your child on the toilet after each meal."

Question 16

Initial assessment findings regarding a possibility of dysplasia of the hip in a newborn would lead the nurse to evaluate the infant for other signs of dysplasia such as:

- a. Limited leg movement
- b. Negative Ortolani test
- c. Equal gluteal folds
- d. Uneven hips upon standing

Question 17

A nurse has just administered a purified protein derivative (PPD) skin test to a client who is at low risk for developing tuberculosis. The nurse determines that the test is positive if which of the following occurs?

- a. An induration of 08mm
- b. The presence of a wheal
- c. A large area of erythema
- d. An induration of 15mm

Question 18

A nurse enters the room of a client with diabetes mellitus and finds the client difficult to arouse. The client's skin is clammy and cool. The client's pulse is increased from baseline. The nurse immediately should:

- a. Prepares an intravenous insulin solution
- b. Gives the client a glass of orange juice
- c. Administers an intravenous bolus of 50% dextrose
- d. Checks the client's capillary blood glucose

Question 19

Oxygen through nasal cannula at 2L/min is prescribed for a client. The nurse avoids which of the following actions in the care of this client?

- a. Applying water soluble lubricant to the nares
- b. Instructing the client/family about the purpose of the oxygen
- c. Instructing the client to breathe through the nose only for best oxygenation
- d. Humidifying the oxygen

Question 20

A 2-week-old infant is seen in the pediatric clinic for a well-baby visit. The assessment of most concern to the nurse would be the presence of which of the following?

- a. Strabismus
- b. Harlequin sign
- c. Epstein's pearls
- d. Umbilical erythema

Question 21

Erythromycin has been prescribed for a client with otitis media. To ensure optimal absorption, the nurse tells the client to take the medication

- a. On an empty stomach
- b. Immediately after a meal
- c. With a snack such as peanut butter and crackers
- d. With breakfast

Question 22

A client will be receiving long-term continuous total parenteral nutrition (TPN) at home. The nurse formulates which priority nursing diagnosis for the client?

- a. Ineffective coping
- b. Hopelessness
- c. Social isolation
- d. Risk for situational low self-esteem

Question 23

The nurse is assessing for the presence of jaundice in a client. The nurse checks which best site for the presence of jaundice?

- a. Soles of the feet
- b. Back of the hands
- c. Conjunctiva of the eye
- d. Ear lobes

Question 24

A child with hemophilia is brought to the emergency room after being hit in the neck with a baseball. The nurse should immediately assess the child for

- a. Spontaneous hematuria
- b. Airway obstruction
- c. Headache
- d. Slurred speech

Question 25

A nurse suctioning a client through an endotracheal tube monitors the client for complications associated with the procedure. Which of the following assessments indicates a complication?

- a. Blood pressure of 138/88 mm Hg
- b. An irregular heart rate
- c. A reddish coloration in the client's face
- d. Pulse oximetry level of 95%

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