

PN EXIT HESI Exam Questions And Answers Best Rated A+ Guaranteed Success New Update 2022-2023

- The practical nurse (PN) is observing a client self-administering a dose of subcutaneous insulin. What step of the injection technique should the practical nurse (PN) reteach?
 - a. Injects air into the insulin vial to displace the dose
 - b. Selects the same site that was used for the previous injection**
 - c. Inserts the needle at a 90-degree angle to the skin surface
 - d. Uses a circular motion when applying an alcohol pad to the site

Rationale: The PN should reteach the client to rotate the NOON site to a site other than the same one used for the AM dose. Different sites used throughout the day may provide a varying rate of absorption related to activity. Intra-site rotation is recommended for the dose used during one specific time of the day. The other choices are acceptable techniques for subcutaneous injection of insulin.



- The practical nurse (PN) observes a newly hired unlicensed assistive personnel (UAP) who is counting a client's radial pulse as seen in the

picture. Which action should the PN take?

- a. Confirm accuracy of the pulse rate obtained by the UAP
- b. Instruct the UAP to report any abnormal findings
- c. Remind the UAP to check the client's pulse volume
- d. **Demonstrate the correct pulse site to the UAP (follow the thumb for the radial pulse, follow the pinky for the brachial)**

Rationale: When checking the radial pulse, the index and middle finger should be aligned with the thumb, for brachial pulse assessment should be aligned with the pinky finger.

- The birth weight of an infant delivered by a woman with gestational diabetes is 10.1 pounds (4,581 grams). The infant is jittery and has a heel stick glucose level of 40 mg/dL (2.2 mmol/L or SI units) 30 minutes after birth. Based on this information, which intervention should the practical nurse (PN) implement first?
 - a. Repeat the heel stick for glucose in one hour
 - b. Offer nipple feedings of 10% dextrose
 - c. **Begin frequent feedings of breast milk or formula**
 - d. Assess for signs of hypocalcemia

Rationale: Providing frequent feedings will reduce the infant's blood glucose; we wouldn't want to obtain another heel stick as we want to do less invasive as possible.

- A client consumes 8 ounces (oz) of broth, 4 oz of apple juice, 4 ounces of flavored gelatin and 1 banana. During the same shift, this client receives 1 liter of IV fluid and voids 700 mL. How many mL total oral and IV intake should the PN document on the client's medical record? (Enter numeric value only).

$$8 \text{ oz} \times 30 \text{ mL} = 240 \text{ mL}$$

$$4 \text{ oz} \times 30 \text{ mL} = 120 \text{ mL}$$

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$$1 \text{ L} = 1000 \text{ mL}$$

Total intake = 1480 mL

- The nurse is very busy and running late with administering medications and asks the practical nurse (PN) to administer a medication already drawn up in an unlabeled syringe. How should the PN respond?
 - a. "You should know that I cannot administer the medication in this syringe"
 - b. "As long as the charge nurse checks the syringe, I can give the medication"
 - c. "Teamwork is the best approach. I will be glad to help you get caught up"
 - d. **"I am not comfortable doing that. Is there something else I can do to help you?"**

Rationale: Explaining your comfortability is always okay because you don't want to jeopardize your license, so offering to help with the nurse's other workload is being. A team player.

- The practical nurse (PN) is assigning care for a group of clients on the

urology medical unit. Which client should the PN assign to the unlicensed assistive personnel (UAP)? (Select all that apply.)

- a. Irrigate an indwelling urinary catheter for a client with bladder suspension
- b. Obtain a post-voided residual (PVR) volume
- c. **Empty bedside drainage unit for a client with indwelling urinary catheter**
- d. Teach the client with fluid restrictions how to measure urine output
- e. **Transport a urine culture sample to the laboratory**

Rationale: The scope of practice of UAP includes personal care such as bowel and bladder care including intake and output measurements. Emptying urine from bedside drainage units and transporting specimens are tasks that can be assigned to the UAP.

- Which intervention should the practical nurse (PN) reinforce for a client with **pruritis**?
 - a. Encourage a warm sleeping environment
 - b. Do not take any type of tub bath
 - c. Discourage use of skin lubricants
 - d. **Keep fingernails trimmed short**

Rationale: Keeping fingernails short with rough edges filed helps minimize excoriation from scratching the pruritic (itch) area.

- While administering prescription medications to an older resident in an extended care facility, the practical nurse (PN) notices that the client is

having difficulty hearing. What action is **most** important for the PN to take?

- a. Speak louder so the client can hear the conversation
- b. Encourage the client to read the practical nurse's lips
- c. Provide written instructions about how to take medications
- d. **Determine if the client has had difficulty in the past**

Rationale: In the older population, presbycusis is common and results from degenerative changes in the ear with aging and is often a gradual progressive, bilateral inability to hear, especially high frequency sounds. Most importantly, the PN should determine if the client's hearing problem is new or gradual, chronic condition.

- The healthcare provider prescribes cefazolin 500 mg IM every 6 hours. The available vial is labeled, "Cefazolin 1 gram," and the instructions for reconstitution state, "For IM use, add 2.5 mL sterile water for injection to provide a total volume of 3.0 mL." After reconstitution, how many mL should be administered to the client? (enter numeric value only. If rounding is required, round to the nearest tenth.)

1.3 mL

Rationale: 1 g \square 1000 mg; 500 mg / 1000 = 0.5; 0.5 x 2.5 mL = 1.25 rounded to nearest tenth = 1.3 mL

- In caring for a client with Buck's traction, the practical nurse (PN) observes that the prescribed amount weights are hanging freely, and the traction rope is on the pulley. Which action should the PN implement first?
 - a. Adjust the traction rope so it is free from the pulley
 - b. Place the weights on blocks to increase their stability
 - c. Contact the orthopedic technician to adjust the traction
 - d. **Document that the Buck's traction is being maintained**

Rationale: Weights that hang freely with ropes in the pulleys indicate the traction is correctly applied. The PN should document the Buck's traction is being maintained.

- When a small fire breaks out in the kitchen of a long-term care facility, which task is most important for the practical nurse (PN) to perform **instead** of assigning to a unlicensed assistive personnel?
 - a. Provide blankets to each of the residents for use during evacuation
 - b. **Identify the method for transporting and evacuating each resident**
 - c. Close the doors to all of the residents' rooms
 - d. Offer comfort care and reassurance to each resident
- The practical nurse (PN) is caring for a client with coronary artery disease who is admitted with intermittent chest pain. The admission laboratory results indicate elevations in troponin I and creatine phosphokinase

myoglobin isoenzyme (CK-MB) levels. What should the PN consider the **most** significant risk for this client on the second day of admission?

- a. **The lab results indicate myocardial damage, and the client is at risk for cardiac dysrhythmias**
- b. The client is at risk for recurrent long-term angina pain and subsequent myocardial infarction
- c. The client is at risk for pulmonary embolism, and lifestyle modifications need to be implemented
- d. The lab results indicate risk factors for transient ischemic attack (TIA), and neuro-vital signs should be monitored

Rationale: Elevations in serum troponin 1 and CK-MB indicate myocardial cell damage which cause an instability of the myocardial cell membrane and can precipitate life-threatening cardiac dysrhythmias that increase in the first 24-48 hours after a MI. Although the client's underlying pathology places the client at risk for other complications, the incidence of dysrhythmias in the immediate post-MI period is greatest.

- The practical nurse (PN) observes hematuria in the urinary catheter drainage tubing of a client who is receiving intravenous heparin. Which action should the PN implement first?
 - a. Obtain a urine specimen for urinalysis
 - b. **Check the client's gums for bleeding**
 - c. Document the finding in the client's medical record
 - d. Irrigate the urinary catheter with sterile normal saline
- The practical nurse (PN) explains the 2-week dosage prescription of prednisone to a client who has poison ivy covering multiple skin surfaces.