

## 2021 PN Hesi Exit Exam

1) The LPN/LVN is preparing to ambulate a postoperative client after cardiac surgery. The nurse plans to do which to enable the client to best tolerate the ambulation?

1. Provide the client with a walker.
2. Remove the telemetry equipment.
3. Encourage the client to cough and deep breathe.
4. Premedicate the client with an analgesic before ambulating.

**Correct Answer: 4. Premedicate the client with an analgesic before ambulating.**

2) A client is wearing a continuous cardiac monitor, which begins to alarm at the nurse's station. The nurse sees no electrocardiographic complexes on the screen. The nurse should do which first?

1. Call a code blue.
2. Call the health care provider.
3. Check the client status and lead placement.
4. Press the recorder button on the ECG console.

**Correct Answer: 3. Check the client status and lead placement.**

3) The LPN/LVN in a medical unit is caring for a client with heart failure. The client suddenly develops extreme dyspnea, tachycardia, and lung crackles, and the nurse suspects pulmonary edema. The nurse immediately notifies the registered nurse and expects which interventions to be prescribed? Select all that apply.

1. Administering oxygen
2. Inserting a Foley catheter
3. Administering furosemide (Lasix)
4. Administering morphine sulfate intravenously
5. Transporting the client to the coronary care unit

6. Placing the client in a low-Fowler's side-lying position

Correct Answer:

1. Administering oxygen
2. Inserting a Foley catheter
3. Administering furosemide (Lasix)

4) The nurse is monitoring a client following cardioversion. Which observations should be of highest priority to the nurse?

1. Blood pressure
2. Status of airway
3. Oxygen flow rate
4. Level of consciousness

Correct Answer: 2. Status of airway

5) The nurse is assisting in caring for the client immediately after insertion of a permanent demand pacemaker via the right subclavian vein. The nurse prevents dislodgement of the pacing catheter by implementing which intervention?

1. Limiting movement and abduction of the left arm
2. Limiting movement and abduction of the right arm
3. Assisting the client to get out of bed and ambulate with a walker
4. Having the physical therapist do active range of motion to the right arm

Correct Answer: 2. Limiting movement and abduction of the right arm

6) A client diagnosed with thrombophlebitis 1 day ago suddenly complains of chest pain and shortness of breath, and the client is visibly anxious. The LPN/LVN understands that a life-threatening complication of this condition is which?

1. Pneumonia

2. Pulmonary edema
3. Pulmonary embolism
4. Myocardial infarction

Correct Answer: 3. Pulmonary embolism

7) A 24-year-old man seeks medical attention for complaints of claudication in the arch of the foot. The nurse also notes superficial thrombophlebitis of the lower leg. The nurse should check the client for which next?

1. Smoking history
2. Recent exposure to allergens
3. History of recent insect bites
4. Familial tendency toward peripheral vascular disease

Correct Answer: 1. Smoking history

8) The nurse has reinforced instructions to the client with Raynaud's disease about self-management of the disease process. The nurse determines that the client needs further teaching if the client states which?

1. "Smoking cessation is very important."
2. "Moving to a warmer climate should help."
3. "Sources of caffeine should be eliminated from the diet."
4. "Taking nifedipine (Procardia) as prescribed will decrease vessel spasm."

Correct Answer: 2. "Moving to a warmer climate should help."

9) A client with myocardial infarction suddenly becomes tachycardic, shows signs of air hunger, and begins coughing frothy, pink-tinged sputum. The nurse listens to breath sounds, expecting to hear which breath sounds bilaterally?

1. Rhonchi
2. Crackles
3. Wheezes
4. Diminished breath sounds

Correct Answer: 2. Crackles

10) The LPN/LVN is collecting data on a client with a diagnosis of right-sided heart failure. The nurse should expect to note which specific characteristic of this condition?

1. Dyspnea
2. Hacking cough
3. Dependent edema
4. Crackles on lung auscultation

Correct Answer: 3. Dependent edema

11) The LPN/LVN is checking the neurovascular status of a client who returned to the surgical nursing unit 4 hours ago after undergoing an aortoiliac bypass graft. The affected leg is warm, and the nurse notes redness and edema. The pedal pulse is palpable and unchanged from admission. The nurse interprets that the neurovascular status is which?

1. Moderately impaired, and the surgeon should be called
2. Normal, caused by increased blood flow through the leg
3. Slightly deteriorating, and should be monitored for another hour
4. Adequate from an arterial approach, but venous complications are arising

Correct Answer: 2. Normal, caused by increased blood flow through the leg

12) A client with a diagnosis of rapid rate atrial fibrillation asks the nurse why the health care provider is going to perform carotid massage. The LPN/LVN responds that this procedure may stimulate which?

1. Vagus nerve to slow the heart rate
2. Vagus nerve to increase the heart rate
3. Diaphragmatic nerve to slow the heart rate
4. Diaphragmatic nerve to increase the heart rate

Correct Answer: 1. Vagus nerve to slow the heart rate

13) A client is admitted to the hospital with possible rheumatic endocarditis. The LPN/LVN should check for a history of which type of infection?

1. Viral infection
2. Yeast infection
3. Streptococcal infection
4. Staphylococcal infection

Correct Answer: 3. Streptococcal infection

14) A client has an Unna boot applied for treatment of a venous stasis leg ulcer. The LPN/LVN notes that the client's toes are mottled, and cool and the client verbalizes some numbness and tingling of the foot. Which interpretation should the nurse make of these findings?

1. The boot has not yet dried.
2. The boot is controlling leg edema.
3. The boot is impairing venous return.
4. The boot has been applied too tightly.

Correct Answer: 4. The boot has been applied too tightly.

15) A client with angina complains that the anginal pain is prolonged and severe and occurs at the same time each day, most often in the morning. On further data collection, the nurse notes that the pain occurs in the absence of precipitating factors. How should the LPN/LVN best describe this type of anginal pain?

1. Stable angina
2. Variant angina
3. Unstable angina
4. Nonanginal pain

Correct Answer: 2. Variant angina

16) The LPN/LVN is monitoring a client with an abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA). Which finding is probably unrelated to the AAA?

1. Pulsatile abdominal mass
2. Hyperactive bowel sounds in the area
3. Systolic bruit over the area of the mass
4. Subjective sensation of "heart beating" in the abdomen

Correct answer: 2. Hyperactive bowel sounds in the area

17) An emergency department client who complains of slightly improved but unrelieved chest pain for 2 days is reluctant to take a nitroglycerin sublingual tablet offered by the nurse. The client states, "I don't need that—my dad takes that for his heart. There's nothing wrong with my heart." Which description best describes the client's response?

1. Angry
2. Denial
3. Phobic
4. Obsessive-compulsive

Correct Answer: 2. Denial

18) A client is scheduled for a cardiac catheterization using a radiopaque dye. The LPN/LVN checks which most critical item before the procedure?

1. Intake and output
2. Height and weight

3. Peripheral pulse rates
4. Prior reaction to contrast media

Correct Answer: 4. Prior reaction to contrast media

19) A client is scheduled for a dipyridamole thallium scan. The LPN/LVN should check to make sure that the client has not consumed which substance before the procedure?

1. Caffeine
2. Fatty meal
3. Excess sugar
4. Milk products

Correct Answer: 1. Caffeine

20) An ambulatory clinic nurse is interviewing a client who is complaining of flulike symptoms. The client suddenly develops chest pain. Which question best assists the nurse to discriminate pain caused by a non cardiac problem?

1. "Can you describe the pain to me?"
2. "Have you ever had this pain before?"
3. "Does the pain get worse when you breathe in?"
4. "Can you rate the pain on a scale of 1 to 10, with 10 being the worst?"

Correct Answer: 3. "Does the pain get worse when you breathe in?"

21) A client with myocardial infarction (MI) has been transferred from the coronary care unit (CCU) to the general medical unit with cardiac monitoring via telemetry. The nurse assisting in caring for the client expects to note which type of activity prescribed?

1. Strict bed rest for 24 hours
2. Bathroom privileges and self-care activities
3. Unrestricted activities because the client is monitored

4. Unsupervised hallway ambulation with distances less than 200 feet

Correct Answer: 2. Bathroom privileges and self-care activities

22) The LPN/LVN is preparing to care for a client who will be arriving from the recovery room after an above-the-knee amputation. The nurse ensures that which priority item is available for emergency use?

1. Surgical tourniquet
2. Dry sterile dressings
3. Incentive spirometer
4. Over-the-bed trapeze

Correct Answer: 1. Surgical tourniquet

23) A client is diagnosed with thrombophlebitis. The nurse should tell the client that which prescription is indicated?

1. Bed rest, with bathroom privileges only
2. Bed rest, keeping the affected extremity flat
3. Bed rest, with elevation of the affected extremity
4. Bed rest, with the affected extremity in a dependent position

Correct Answer: 3. Bed rest, with elevation of the affected extremity

24) A client returns to the nursing unit after an above knee amputation of the right leg. In which position should the nurse place the client?

1. Prone with the head on a pillow
2. With the foot of the bed elevated
3. Reverse Trendelenburg's position
4. With the residual limb flat on the bed

Correct Answer: 2. With the foot of the bed elevated



25) The LPN/LVN is collecting data from a client about medications being taken, and the client tells the nurse that he is taking herbal supplements for the treatment of varicose veins. The nurse understands that the client is most likely taking which?

1. Bilberry
2. Ginseng
3. Feverfew
4. Evening primrose

Correct Answer: 1. Bilberry

26) The LPN/LVN is planning to reinforce instructions to a client with peripheral arterial disease about measures to limit disease progression. The nurse should include which items on a list of suggestions to be given to the client? Select all that apply.

1. Wear elastic stockings.
2. Be careful not to injure the legs or feet.
3. Use a heating pad on the legs to aid vasodilation.
4. Walk each day to increase circulation to the legs.
5. Cut down on the amount of fats consumed in the diet.

Correct Answer:

2. Be careful not to injure the legs or feet.
4. Walk each day to increase circulation to the legs.
5. Cut down on the amount of fats consumed in the diet.

27) A client is at risk for developing disseminated intravascular coagulopathy (DIC). The LPN/LVN should become concerned with which fibrinogen level?

1. 90 mg/dL
2. 190 mg/dL
3. 290 mg/dL
4. 390 mg/dL

Correct Answer: 1. 90 mg/dL

28) A hospitalized client with a history of angina pectoris is ambulating in the corridor. The client suddenly complains of severe substernal chest pain. The LPN/LVN should take which action first?

1. Check the client's vital signs.
2. Assist the client to sit or lie down.
3. Administer sublingual nitroglycerin.
4. Apply nasal oxygen at a rate of 2 L/min.

Correct Answer: 2. Assist the client to sit or lie down.

29) The LPN/LVN notes bilateral 2+ edema in the lower extremities of a client with known coronary artery disease who was admitted to the hospital 2 days ago. Based on this finding, the nurse should implement which action?

1. Reviews the intake and output records for the last 2 days
2. Prescribes daily weights starting on the following morning
3. Changes the time of diuretic administration from morning to evening
4. Requests a sodium restriction of 1 g/day from the health care provider

Correct Answer: 1. Reviews the intake and output records for the last 2 days

30) A client brings the following medications to the clinic for a yearly physical. The LPN/LVN realizes which medication has been prescribed to treat heart failure?

1. Digoxin (Lanoxin)
2. Warfarin (Coumadin)
3. Amiodarone (Cordarone)
4. Potassium chloride (K-Dur)

Correct Answer: 1. Digoxin (Lanoxin)