

MS4 HESI MED SURG FINAL EXAM FOR 2023/2024

1. Following long-term administration of warfarin sodium to a client with a medical diagnosis of deep vein thrombosis, the nurse should expect which treatment?

- a. The hemoglobin will be greater than 10 g/dl
- b. The hematocrit will be less than 35%
- c. The PT will be 1.5 times the normal
- d. The PTT will be 1.5 times the normal

2. A client who has been taking finasteride, an enzyme (5 alpha reductase) inhibitor used to shrink the prostate gland, is admitted because of continuing benign prostatic hypertrophy (BPH) symptoms when planning care. Which nursing problem should the nurse address first?

- a. Chronic pain
- b. Urinary
- c. Risk for infection
- d. Disturbed sleep pattern

3. An older client has been diagnosed with chronic venous insufficiency. To prevent venous return, which action should the nurse encourage the client to

- a. Wear cotton socks and enclosed toe shoes whenever outside
- b. Drink 8 to 10 ounces of water a day
- c. Sit at the side of the bed for 15 minutes before standing
- d. Lie down in bed 2 times a day

4. When caring for a client with a full thickness burn covering 40% of the body, the nurse observes pertinent drainage at the wound. Before reporting this finding to the healthcare provider, the nurse should review which of the client's laboratory values?

- a. Hematocrit
- b. Platelet count
- c. White blood cell (WBC)
- d. Blood pH level

5. An older client arrives at the outpatient eye surgery clinic for a right cataract extraction and ___ implant. During the immediate postoperative period, which intervention should the nurse implement

- a. Provide an eye shield to be worn while sleeping
- b. Obtain vital signs every 2 hours during hospitalization

- C. Encourage deep breathing and coughing exercises
d. Teach a family member to administer eye drops

6. After several days of coughing and taking acetaminophen to treat temperatures of 101 F (38.3 C), a client with DI is admitted to the hospital with an upper respiratory infection. Several hours after admission, the client reports having a severe headache and feeling dizzy. Which intervention should the nurse implement first?

- a. Reassess vital signs
b. Obtain sputum for culture
c. Obtain a fingerstick glucose
d. Administer an antipyretic

7. a client takes daily supplemental iron tablets for iron deficiency anemia reports feeling increasingly fatigued. Which laboratory values should the nurse review?

- a. Serum electrolytes
b. Complete blood count
c. Liver enzymes
d. Platelet count

8. The nurse is caring for a client post anesthesia care unit (PACU) who underwent a thoracotomy two hours ago. The nurse observes the following vital signs: heart rate 140beats/minute, respirations 26 breaths/minute, and blood pressure 140/90 mmHg. Which intervention is most important for the nurse to implement?

- a. Administer IV fluid bolus as prescribed by the healthcare provider
b. Medicate for pain and monitor vital signs according to protocol
c. Encourage the client to splint the incision with a pillow to cough and deep breathe
d. Apply oxygen at 10 L via non-rebreather mask and monitor pulse oximeter

9. A client who was involved in a motor vehicle collision is admitted with a fractured left femur which is immobilized using a fracture traction splint in preparation for an open reduction internalfracture (ORIF). The nurse determines that the client's distal pulses are diminished in the left foot. Which interventions should the nurse implement? (SATA)

- a. Offer ice chips and oral clear liquids
b. Verify pedal pulses using a doppler pulse device
c. Monitor left leg for pain, pallor, paresthesia, paralysis, pressure
d. Evaluate the application of the splint to the left

e. Administer oral antispasmodics and narcotics analgesics

10. A nurse is caring for a client with Diabetes Insipidus (DI). which data warrants the most immediate intervention by the nurse?

- a. Dry skin with inelastic turgor
b. Apical rate of 110 beats per minute
c. Polyuria and excessive thirst
d. Serum sodium of 185 mEq/L

11. The nurse assesses a client with petechiae and ecchymosis scattered across the arms and legs. Which laboratory result should the nurse review?

- a. Platelet
- b. Red blood cell count
- c. Hemoglobin levels white blood cell count

12. A male client is admitted to the emergency department with vomiting of dark brown, foul-smelling emesis. He reports he had a surgical repair of a recurrent inguinal hernia one week ago and complains of intense abdominal pain. After assessing that his bowel sounds are hyperactive, which prescription should the nurse implement first

- **Insert a nasogastric tube (NGT) and attach to low intermittent suction**

13. A client is admitted to the hospital for shortness of breath and chest pain after an episode of syncope. Which laboratory finding is most important for the nurse to report to the healthcare provider?

- a. Hematocrit
- b. Blood glucose
- c. Oxygen saturation
- d. Troponin I

14. A client is hospitalized after experiencing a myocardial infarction (MI) to reduce cardiac workload, which intervention should the nurse include in the client's plan of care?

- a. Teach to sleep in a side-lying position
- b. Encourage active range of motion exercises
- c. Provide a bedside commode for
- d. Assist with ambulation in the hallway

15. The healthcare provider prescribes radiation therapy (RT) for a client with terminal metastatic _____ who is experiencing increased pain due to spinal compression. The client asks the nurse why radiation therapy is prescribed. Which mechanism supports the use of RT in the client's metastatic cancer?

- a. Implementation of all possible treatments offers clients the best chance of survival
- b. Pain relief can be provided by shrinking tumors that press against spinal nerves
- c. Evidence indicates that RT can prolong life in clients with metastatic cancers

d. RT is an alternative to surgery that affects tumor growth and eradicates cancer

16. The nurse is caring for a client diagnosed with psoriasis vulgaris who is receiving a PUVA treatment. Which assessment finding indicates that the client has been overexposed to the treatment?

- a. Brown, rough, greasy, wart-like papules on the face
- b. Thick skin plaques topped by silvery white scales
- c. Requires sunglasses because sunlight hurts eyes
- d. **Tenderness upon palpation and generalized erythema**

17. An older client with long-term type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM) is seen in the clinic for a routine health assessment. Which assessments would the nurse _____ to determine if the

a. visual acuity

Skin condition of lower

C. Sensation in feet and legends

Serum creatinine and blood urea nitrogen (BUN)

patient with type 2 DM is experiencing long-term complications? (SATA)

e. Signs of respiratory tract infection

18. A client with a history of chronic obstructive disease (COPD) is admitted with pneumonia. Vital signs include oxygen saturation 89% temperature 100.5 F (___C) heart rate 120 beats/minute, respirations 28 breaths/minute and blood pressure 170/90mmHg. Which finding warrants immediate intervention by the nurse?

a. Shortness of breath on exertion

b. Coarse breath sounds

C. Bilateral diffuse wheezing

d. Yellow expectorated sputum

19. The nurse observes an increased number of blood clots in the drainage tubing of a client with continuous bladder irrigation following a transurethral resection of the prostate

a. Increase the flow of the bladder irrigation

(TURP). What is the best initial nursing action?

b. Measure the client's intake and output

C. Administer a PRN dose of an antispasmodic agent

d. Provide additional oral fluid intake

20. The nurse assesses an adult client 24 hours after a bowel exploration and formation of a sigmoid colostomy. Which assessment finding should be reported to the surgeon?

a. The fecal matter is brown and has a solid consistency

b. There are no bowel sounds in the left lower quadrant

C. The stoma mucosa is purple in

d. The stoma has streaks of bright red blood

21. The nurse is caring for a client admitted to the hospital with a tentative diagnosis of bacterial meningitis. Which diagnostic procedure should the nurse prepare the client for the healthcare provider?

- a. Skull radiography
- b. Computerized tomography (CT) scan
- c. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
- d. Lumbar puncture

22. A young adult male client has a leg cast following an open reduction for fractured tibia. He is in skeletal traction with 10 lbs of weight. Approximately two hours after returning to the unit, he reports severe pain in the affected extremity, and the nurse observes that the limb is blue and blunched. Which action should the nurse promote first?

- a. Release the traction and notify the healthcare provider
- b. Administer PRN pain medication routinely as prescribed
- c. Notify the healthcare provider of the assessment findings
- d. Record the observations and check the limb every 15 minutes.

23. A client is receiving combination chemotherapy for treatment of metastatic carcinoma. When monitoring the client for systemic, side effects which assessment findings warrants intervention by the nurse?

- a. Polycythemia
- b. Leukopenia
- c. Ascites
- d. nystagmus

24. The nurse is planning care for an older adult male who experienced a cerebrovascular accident several weeks ago. Because of expressive aphasia, the client often becomes frustrated with the nursing staff. Which intervention should the nurse implement?

- a. Encourage the client to write down his needs
- b. Ask the client simple questions
- c. Teach the client use of basic sign language
- d. Speak slowly to the client

25. The nurse has determined that a client with trigeminal neuralgia has the nursing problem, "imbalanced nutrition, less than body requirements". Which cause _____ contributing to the problem?

- a. Altered taste sensation
- b. Nausea
- c. Fatigue

d. Pain when eating

26. A client with Cushing's syndrome is recovering from an elective laparoscopic

a. Irregular apical pulse

procedure. Which assessment finding warrants immediate intervention by the nurse?

- b. Purple marks on skin of the abdomen
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27. The nurse is assessing a client who has herpes zoster. Which question will allow the nurse to gather further information about this condition?

a. Has everyone at home already had varicella?

- b. Do you have any dry patches on your feet and hands?
- c. Do your family members share combs and brushes?
- d. Have the antifungal creams been effective?

28. The healthcare provider prescribed D5W 1800 mL IV to infuse in 24 hours. The IV administration set delivers 60 microdroplets. The nurse should program the

ANS: 75

29. A client with COPD arrives at the emergency department reporting of shortness of breath upon exertion and weakness. The client _____ the nurse of normally receiving dialysis three times a week but missed the last treatment. The client's serum potassium is 4.8 mEq/L and creatinine is 1.4 ____, accompanied with a blood pressure of 200/120 mmHg. The client has salt crystals present on the skin. Which finding is most important for the nurse to bring to the attention of the healthcare provider?

a. Potassium level

b. Blood pressure

- c. Uremic frost
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30. The nurse determines that an adult client who is admitted to the post anesthesia care unit (PACU) following abdominal surgery has a tympanic temperature of 94.6 F (34.8 °C), a pulse rate of 88 beats/minute, a respiratory rate of 14 breaths/minute, and a blood pressure

a. Take the client's temperature using another method

- b. Check the blood pressure every five minutes for one hour
- c. Ask the client to cough and deep breathe

d. Raise the head of the bed to 60 to 90 degrees.

31. An adult client is diagnosed with restless leg syndrome and is referred to the sleep clinic.

The healthcare provider prescribes _____ sulfate 300 mg PO daily. Which laboratory values should the nurse monitor?

- a. Serum electrolytes
- b. Platelet count and hematocrit
- c. Serum iron and ferritin
- d. Neutrophils and eosinophils

32. To reduce the risk for pulmonary complication for a client with Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS), what interventions should the nurse implement? (SATA)

- a. Encourage use of incentive spirometer
- b. Establish a regular bladder routine
- c. Perform chest physiotherapy
- d. Initiate passive range of motion exercises
- e. Teach the client breathing exercises

33. A client with ureterolithiasis is preparing for discharge after a ureteroscopy removal. Which instruction should the nurse include in this client's postoperative discharge teaching?

- a. Use incentive spirometer
- b. Report when hematuria becomes pink triggered
- c. Monitor urinary stream for decreased
- d. Restrict physical activities

34. After assessing in a left lateral thoracentesis for a client with pleural effusion, the nurse _____ the pleural fluid samples and sends them to the lab _____ procedure, which finding warrants immediate intervention by the nurse?

- a. Oxygen saturation 90% on 4 liters nasal cannula
- b. Left-sided pain on inhalation
- c. Subcutaneous emphysema around insertion site
- d. Decreased left lung breath sounds

35. During a preoperative assessment phone call, a client states taking several "pills" everyday. Which response should the office nurse provide?

- a. "Obtain a copy of your medications records from your healthcare provider"
- b. "Bring all your pill containers to your preoperative appointment"
- c. "Discuss with your healthcare provider which medications to take before surgery"
- d. "Bring copies of all your prescriptions to your preoperative appointment"

36. Which food is most important for the nurse to encourage a client with osteomalacia to

include in a daily diet?

- a. Fortified milk and cereals
- b. Citrus fruits and juices
- c. Red meats and eggs
- d. Green leafy vegetables

37. The healthcare provider prescribes metoclopramide 7.5 mg/mL IM every 3 hours PRN vomiting for a client who is receiving chemotherapy. The nurse prepares _____ using a 2 mL prefilled syringe cartridge labeled, "metoclopramide 5 mg/mL." How many mL should the nurse administer?

ANS: 3

1.5 mL

38. The nurse is assessing a client's arteriovenous (AV) fistula. Which finding provides evidence of its normal function?

- a. Ecchymotic area
- b. Enlarged vein
- c. Pulselessness
- d. redness

39. Which instruction should the nurse include in the discharge teaching for a client who has gastroesophageal reflux?

- a. Encourage the client to lie down and rest after meals
- b. Remind the client to avoid high-fiber foods
- c. Teach the client to elevate the head of the bed on blocks
- d. Instruct the client to use antacids only as a last resort

40. The home health nurse is evaluating a male client who manages his asthma and measures his peak expiratory flow rate (PEFR). Today he is experiencing an acute exacerbation and tells the nurse his PERF is 60% of his personal-best reading. He is experiencing expiratory and inspiratory wheezes and has a RR of 24 breaths/minute, and oxygen saturation rate of 94% on room air. Which PRN medication should the nurse instruct the client to use?

- a. [Redacted]
- b. Epinephrine auto-injector 0.15mg
- c. Salmeterol 2 puffs per measured- dose inhaled
- d. Oxygen at 6 liter/minute by nasal cannula

41. The nurse assesses a client who is newly diagnosed with hyperthyroidism and observes that the client's eyeballs are protuberant causing a wide-eyed appearance and eye discomfort.

- Obtain prescription for artificial tear drops

42. The nurse prepares a teaching plan for an adult client with metabolic syndrome. Which

finding should the nurse address to help the client reduce the risk for diabetes mellitus and vascular disease? (Select all that apply)

- Increased triglyceride levels
- Type 1 diabetes
- Blood pressure of 150/96
- Abdominal obesity

43. A client with gouty arthritis reports tenderness and swelling of the right ankle and great toe. The nurse observes the area of inflammation. The client receives prescriptions for colchicine and indomethacin. Which instruction should the nurse include in the discharge teaching?

- A. Limit use of mobility equipment to avoid muscle atrophy
- B. Massage joints to relax muscles and decrease pain
- C. Substitute natural fruit juices for carbonated drinks
- D. Return for periodic liver functions studies

44. After teaching a female client newly diagnosed with cholecystitis about recommended diet changes, the nurse evaluates the client's learning. Elimination of which food choices by the client indicates teaching is successful?

- Whole milk and daily ice cream servings

45. A client with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is admitted to a non-emergency department. The client's arterial blood gas (ABG) shows a partial pressure of carbon dioxide (PCO₂) of 48 mmHg. Which intervention should the nurse implement?

- Administer a PRN bronchodilator

46. A client with pyelonephritis is receiving discharge instructions with the goal to prevent readmission. Which instruction is most important to include in the discharge teaching plan?

- Complete the full course of antibiotics

47. A client with heart failure is receiving intravenous fluids at 125 ml/hour. The nurse observes an increased jugular venous distention. Which assessment should the nurse make before reporting to the healthcare provider?

- a. Observe for change in breathing pattern

- b. Assess for inflammation of the calves

48. The nurse is caring for a client after a cerebrovascular accident (CVA) who is adapting to functional changes in mobility. The client continues to experience awareness of the urge to urinate and retains a large amount of residual urine after voiding. Which action should the nurse include?

- Remind the client to practice pelvic floor (Kegel) exercises regularly

Teach the patient how to perform intermittent self cath.

49. Which dietary instruction is most important for the nurse to explain to a client who had gastric bypass surgery?

- a. Sip fluids with each meal

b. Eat small frequent meals

c. Chew Slowly and thoroughly

d. Reduce intake of fatty foods

50. The nurse is providing teaching to a client with Type 2 diabetes mellitus and peripheral neuropathy. What information should the nurse provide?

- A. Heeling pads are useful if on the lowest setting
- B. Shoes should be worn outside the house, but it is fine to be barefoot inside.
- C. Family members can help with regular foot exams
- D. Aching feet may be soaked in lukewarm water for one hour or more

51. A client with a history of heart failure reports increasing fatigue over the past week. On assessment the nurse obtains the following blood pressure 122/70 mmHg, and respiratory

-Rhythm of apical pulse

rate 24 breaths/minute. While waiting for an electrocardiogram (ECG),

52. The nurse assists a client with parkinson's disease to ambulate in the hallway. The client appears to "Freeze" and then tells the nurse of pretending to step over a crack on the floor.

-Re-orient the client to his present location and circumstances

How should the nurse respond?

53. When completing a health assessment for a client with migraine headaches the nurse assesses bilateral weakness in the ... trouble twisting a door knob due to weakness. What

• C. Gather additional assessment data about the pain and weakness

action should the nurse take in response to these findings?

54. A client is admitted with a deep and productive cough, hemoptysis, and a low grade fever. The client's Mantoux skin test has 15mm induration. Which intervention should the nurse implement first?

- A. Provide a mask for the client to wear in public areas
- B. Initiate airborne particulate isolation precautions
- C. Administer the initial dose of rifampin and isoniazid
- D. Collect a sputum specimen for acid fast bacillus

55. The nurse is caring for a client who is receiving teletherapy radiation for a malignant

tumor. Which instructions regarding skin care of the

divers washing the skin inside the radiation portal site.

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- a. **Wear cotton socks and enclosed toe shoes whenever outside(-good)**
- b. Drink 8 to 10 ounces of water a day
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34. After assessing in a left lateral thoracentesis for a client with pleural effusion, the nurse _____ the pleural fluid samples and sends them to the lab _____ procedure, which finding warrants immediate intervention by the nurse?
- a. Oxygen saturation 90% on 4 liters nasal cannula
 - b. Left-sided pain on inhalation
 - c. Subcutaneous emphysema around insertion site
 - d. **Decreased left lung breath sounds-good**
35. During a preoperative assessment phone call, a client states taking several “pills” everyday. Which response should the office nurse provide?
- a. **“Obtain a copy of your medications records from your healthcare provider”-good**
 - b. “Bring all your pill containers to your preoperative appointment”
 - c. “Discuss with your healthcare provider which medications to take before surgery”
 - d. “Bring copies of all your prescriptions to your preoperative appointment”
36. Which food is most important for the nurse to encourage a client with osteomalacia to include in a daily diet?
- a. **Fortified milk and cereals-good**
 - b. Citrus fruits and juices
 - c. Red meats and eggs
 - d. Green leafy vegetables
37. The healthcare provider prescribes metoclopramide 7.5 mg/mL IM every 3 hours PRN vomiting for a client who is receiving chemotherapy. The nurse prepares _____ using a 2 mL prefilled syringe cartridge labeled, “metoclopramide 5 mg/mL” How many mL should

the nurse administer?

ANS: 3 i put 1.5

38. The nurse is assessing a client's arteriovenous (AV) fistula. Which finding provides evidence of its normal function?
- a. Ecchymotic area
 - b. **Enlarged vein good**
 - c. Pulselessness
 - d. redness
39. Which instruction should the nurse include in the discharge teaching for a client who has gastroesophageal reflux?
- a. Encourage the client to lie down and rest after meals
 - b. Remind the client to avoid high-fiber foods
 - c. **Teach the client to elevate the head of the bed on blocks good**
 - d. Instruct the client to use antacids only as a last resort
40. The home health nurse is evaluating a male client who manages his asthma and measures his peak expiratory flow rate (PEFR). Today he is experiencing an acute exacerbation and tells the nurse his PERP is 60% of his personal-best reading. He is experiencing expiratory and inspiratory wheezes and has a RR of 24 breaths/minute, and oxygen saturation rate of 94% on room air. Which PRN medication should the nurse instruct the client to use?
- a. **Albuterol 2.5 to 5 mg per nebulization-good**
 - b. Epinephrine auto-injector 0.15mg
 - c. Salmeterol 2 puffs per measured- dose inhaled
 - d. Oxygen at 6 liter.minute by nasal cannula

41. The nurse assesses a client who is newly diagnosed with hyperthyroidism and observes that the client's eyeballs are protuberant causing a wide-eyed appearance and eye discomfort.
- Obtain prescription for artificial tear drops -good
42. The nurse prepares a teaching plan for an adult client with metabolic syndrome. Which finding should the nurse address to help the client reduce the risk for diabetes mellitus and vascular disease? (Select all that apply) -good
- Increased triglyceride levels
 - Hyperglycemia
 - Blood pressure of 150/96
 - Abdominal obesity
43. A client with gouty arthritis reports tenderness and swelling of the right ankle and great toe. The nurse observes the area of inflammation. The client receives prescriptions for colchicine and indomethacin. Which instruction should the nurse include in the discharge teaching?
- A. Limit use of mobility equipment to avoid muscle atrophy -good
 - B. Massage joints to relax muscles and decrease pain
 - C. Substitute natural fruit juices for carbonated drinks
 - D. Return for periodic liver functions studies
44. After teaching a female client newly diagnosed with cholecystitis about recommended diet changes, the nurse evaluates the client's learning. Elimination of which food choices by the client indicates teaching is successful? -good
- Whole milk and daily ice cream servings
45. A client with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is admitted to a non-emergent

cholecystectomy. The admission arterial blood gas)
ABG PCO₂ 48 mmHG

- Administer a PRN bronchodilator -good

46. A client with pyelonephritis is receiving discharge instructions with the goal to prevent readmission. Which instruction is most important to include in the discharge teaching plan.

- Complete the full course of antibiotics -good

47. A client with heart failure is receiving intravenous fluids at 125 ml/hour. The nurse observes an increased jugular venous distention. Which assessment should the nurse make before reporting to the healthcare provider.

- Observe for change in breathing pattern
- Assess for inflammation of the calves

48. The nurse is caring for a client after a cerebrovascular accident (CVA) who is adapting to functional changes in mobility. The client continues to experience awareness of the urge to urinate and retains a large amount of residual urine after voiding. Which action should the nurse include?

- Remind the client to practice pelvic floor (Kegel) exercises regularly
- i put self cath

49. Which dietary instruction is most important for the nurse to explain to a client who had gastric bypass surgery?

- Sip fluids with each meal
- Eat small frequent meals
- Chew Slowly and thoroughly-good
- Reduce intake of fatty foods

50. The nurse is providing teaching to a client with Type 2 diabetes mellitus and peripheral neuropathy. What information should the nurse provide?

- A. Heating pads are useful if on the lowest setting
- B. Shoes should be worn outside the house, but it is fine to be barefoot inside.
- C. Family members can help with regular foot exams-good
- D. Aching feet may be soaked in lukewarm water for one hour or more

51. A client with a history of heart failure reports increasing fatigue over the past week. On assessment the nurse obtains the following blood pressure 122/70 mmHg, and respiratory rate 24 breaths/minute. While waiting for an electrocardiogram (ECG),,

-Rhythm of apical pulse -good

52. The nurse assists a client with parkinson's disease to ambulate in the hallway. The client appears to "Freeze" and then tells the nurse of pretending to step over a crack on the floor. How should the nurse respond?

-Re-orient the client to his present location and circumstances
-good

53. When completing a health assessment for a client with migraine headaches the nurse assesses bilateral weakness in the ... trouble twisting a door knob due to weakness. What action should the nurse take in response to these findings?

- C. Gather additional assessment data about the pain and weakness -good

54. A client is admitted with a deep and productive

cough, hemophytosis, and a low grade fever. The client's Mantoux skin test has 15mm induration.

Which intervention should the nurse implement first?

- A. Provide a mask for the client to wear in public areas
- B. **Initiate airborne particulate isolation precautions-good**
- C. Administer the initial dose of rifampin and isoniazid
- D. Collect a sputum specimen for acid fast bacillus

55. The nurse is caring for a client who is receiving teletherapy radiation for a malignant tumor. Which instructions regarding skin care of the

- D. **avoid washing the skin inside the radiation portal site.** - i put avoid exposure to light i felt like getting last one wrong lol dont know if it was right or wrong

1. Following long-term administration of warfarin sodium to a client with a medical diagnosis of deep vein thrombosis, the nurse should expect which treatment?
 - a. The hemoglobin will be greater than 10 g/dl
 - b. The hematocrit will be less than 35%
 - c. The PT will be 1.5 times the normal
 - d. The PTT will be 1.5 times the normal

Ans. C

2. A client who has been taking finasteride, an enzyme (5 alpha reductase) inhibitor used to shrink the prostate gland, is admitted because of continuing benign prostatic hypertrophy (BPH) symptoms when planning care. Which nursing problem should the nurse address first?
 - a. Chronic pain
 - b. Urinary retention
 - c. Risk for infection
 - d. Disturbed sleep pattern

Ans. B

3. An older client has been

diagnosed with chronic venous insufficiency. To prevent venous return, which action should the nurse encourage the client to

- a. Wear cotton socks and enclosed toe shoes whenever outside
- b. Drink 8 to 10 ounces of water a day
- c. Sit at the side of the bed for 15 minutes before standing
- d. Lie down in bed 2 times a day

Ans. A

4. When caring for a client with a full thickness burn covering 40% of the body, the nurse observes pertinent drainage at the wound. Before reporting this finding to the healthcare provider, the nurse should review which of the client's laboratory values?
 - a. Hematocrit
 - b. Platelet count
 - c. White blood cell (WBC) count
 - d. Blood pH level

Ans. C

5. An older client arrives at the outpatient eye surgery clinic for a right cataract extraction and implant. During the immediate postoperative period, which intervention should the nurse implement
 - a. Provide an eye shield to be worn while sleeping

- b. Obtain vital signs every 2 hours during hospitalization
- c. Encourage deep breathing and coughing exercises
- d. Teach a family member to administer eye drops

Ans. A

6. After several days of coughing and taking acetaminophen to treat temperatures of 101 F (38.3 C), a client with DI is admitted to the hospital with an upper respiratory infection. Several hours after admission, the client reports having a severe headache and feeling dizzy. Which intervention should the nurse implement first?
- a. Reassess vital signs
 - b. Obtain sputum for culture
 - c. Obtain a fingerstick glucose
 - d. Administer an antipyretic

Ans. A

7. A client takes daily supplemental iron tablets for iron deficiency anemia reports feeling increasingly fatigued. Which laboratory values should the nurse review?
- a. Serum electrolytes