

NGN RN ATI ADVANCED MEDICAL SURGICAL PROCTORED REAL EXAM 2023 WITH NGN (NCLEX)

QUESTION 1

A nurse is admitting a client to a medical-surgical unit. When performing medication reconciliation for the client, which of the following actions should the nurse take?



- Encourage the client to make his own list after he returns to his home.
- Include any adverse effects of the medications the client might develop.
- Exclude nutritional supplements from the list of medications the client reports.
- Compare new prescriptions with the list of medications the client reports.

QUESTION 2

A charge nurse on a medical-surgical unit is assisting with the emergency response plan following an external disaster in the community. In anticipation of multiple client admissions, which of the following current clients should the nurse recommend for early discharge?



- A client who is receiving heparin for deep-vein thrombosis
- A client who has COPD and a respiratory rate of 44/min
- A client who has cancer and a sealed implant for radiation therapy
- A client who is 1 day postoperative following a vertebroplasty

QUESTION 3

A nurse is caring for a postpartum client in an outpatient setting.

Exhibit 1 Exhibit 2

History and Physical

G1P1, spontaneous vaginal delivery with median episiotomy at 39 weeks of gestation.

Newborn 4,508 g (9 lb 15 oz), APGARs: 8 at 1 min, 9 at 5 min.

Group B streptococcus β -hemolytic: positive (negative)

Received 2 doses of intravenous penicillin G while in labor.

Complete the following sentence by using the lists of options.

The client is at highest risk for developing _____ evidenced by the client's _____.

- Select
- endometritis
- mastitis
- perineal hematoma

QUESTION 4

A nurse is caring for a client in the medical-surgical unit.

Exhibit 1 Exhibit 2 Exhibit 3 Exhibit 4 Exhibit 5

I&O

1900:

750 mL intake over 12 hr

650 mL urine output over 12 hr

Which of the following actions should the nurse take to decrease the risks for urinary tract infection for this client?

Select all that apply.

- Change the indwelling urinary catheter tubing every 3 days.
- Empty the drainage bag when it is half-full.
- Place the drainage bag on the bed when transporting the client.
- Use soap and water to provide perineal care.
- Review the need for the indwelling urinary catheter daily.
- Encourage the client to drink 3000 mL of fluid daily.

QUESTION 5

A nurse is caring for a client who is admitted to the medical-surgical unit.

Exhibit 1 Exhibit 2 Exhibit 3

Admission Assessment

0900:

Client reports, "I'm bloated and my stomach hurts."

History of prior illness: Client reports a 3-week history of gnawing abdominal pain. Client states, "It's a burning sensation that radiates to my back. I think I've lost a little weight too."

Reports one episode of dark, tarry stool. No vomiting. Client reports pain is worse about 1 hr after eating a meal.

Past medical history: Osteoarthritis

Social history: Recently divorced, drinks in moderation (3 to 4 drinks per week), smokes tobacco

Current medications:

Ibuprofen 800 mg three times daily PRN arthritis pain

Physical Examination:

General: client appears uncomfortable, diaphoretic

Head, ears, eyes, nose, and throat (HEENT): oropharynx clear, mucous membranes moist and pale

Respiratory: bilateral breath sounds clear

Gastrointestinal: epigastric tenderness to palpation, no rebound tenderness or guarding

Neurological: oriented x 3 (person, place, and time)

The nurse reviews the client's laboratory findings and vital signs.

Select the 5 findings that require immediate follow-up.



- Stool results
- Hemoglobin and hematocrit
- Respiratory rate
- Heart rate
- Current medications
- Temperature
- WBC count
- Blood pressure

QUESTION 5

A patient is hospitalized for initiation of regional antibiotic irrigation for acute osteomyelitis of the right femur. Which intervention will be included in the plan of care?

- a. Immobilization of the right leg
- b. Avoiding administration of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)
- c. Frequent weight-bearing exercise
- d. Support of the right leg in a flexed position

The correct answer is: Immobilization of the right leg

Immobilization of the affected leg helps decrease pain and reduce the risk for pathologic fractures.

Weight-bearing exercise increases the risk for pathologic fractures. NSAIDs are frequently prescribed to treat pain. Flexion of the affected limb is avoided to prevent contractures.

Discharge teaching for the patient with esophageal reflux disease includes instructing

the patient to: a. Decrease protein intake

- b. Elevate the foot of the bed with 6-inch blocks
- c. Eat a high-carbohydrate snack before bed
- d. Reduce caffeine intake and smoking

The correct answer is: Reduce caffeine intake and smoking

Once healing has occurred, persons with a hip prosthesis are encouraged to participate in:

- a. High-impact exercises such as swimming
- b. Low-impact exercises such as jogging
- c. High-impact exercises such as bowling
- d. Low-impact exercises such as walking

The correct answer is: Low-impact exercises such as walking

A patient with glaucoma who has been using timolol (Timoptic) drops for several days tells the nurse that the eyedrops cause eye burning and visual blurriness for a short time after administration. The best response to the patient's statement is

- a. "These symptoms are caused by glaucoma and may indicate a need for an increased dosage of the eyedrops."
- b. "The drops are uncomfortable, but it is very important for you to use them as prescribed to retain your vision."
- c. "These are normal side effects of the drug, which should become less noticeable with time."
- d. "If you occlude the puncta after you administer the drops, it will help relieve these side effects."

The correct answer is: "The drops are uncomfortable, but it is very important for you to use them as prescribed to retain your vision."

Patients should be instructed that eye discomfort and visual blurring are expected side effects of the ophthalmic drops but that the drops must be used to prevent further visual-field loss. The temporary burning and visual blurriness might not lessen with ongoing use, are not relieved by avoiding systemic absorption, and are not symptoms of glaucoma. Patients should be taught that Zollinger-Ellison syndrome is:

- a. An ulcerative syndrome caused by a gastrinoma
- b. An infectious syndrome caused by *Helicobacter pylori*
- c. Related to the indiscriminate use of nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)
- d. A type of peptic ulcer related to stress

The correct answer is: An ulcerative syndrome caused by a gastrinoma

After a patient has a short-arm plaster cast applied in the emergency department, which statement by the patient indicates a good understanding of the nurse's discharge teaching?

- a. "I can use a cotton-tipped applicator to rub lotion on any dry areas under the cast."
- b. "I should avoid moving my fingers and elbow until the cast is removed."
- c. "I can get the cast wet as long as I dry it right away with a hair dryer."
- d. "I will apply an ice pack to the cast over the fracture site for the next 24 hours."

The correct answer is: "I will apply an ice pack to the cast over the fracture site for the next 24 hours."
Ice application for the first 24 hours after a fracture will help reduce swelling and can be placed over the cast. Plaster casts should not get wet. The patient should be encouraged to move the joints above and below the cast. Patients should not insert objects inside the cast.

The leading cause of blindness in the elderly is:

- a. Glaucoma
- b. Macular degeneration
- c. Ocular tumors
- d. Retinal detachment

The correct answer is: Macular degeneration

Which describes a fracture located at a 45-degree angle to the long axis of bone? a. Oblique fracture

- b. Impacted fracture
- c. Avulsion fracture
- d. Compound fracture

The correct answer is: Oblique fracture
Dumping syndrome after gastric surgery:

- a. Can be controlled by increasing fluid ingestion
- b. Produces a sudden decrease in blood glucose, initiating gastric emptying