ATI CUSTOM; MENTAL PHARMACOLOGY ASN



Custom: Mental Pharmacology ASN

CLOSE

Question: 1 of 25



Time Remaining: 16:39:04
Pause Remaining: 00:05:00





FLAG

A nurse is caring for a client in the emergency department (ED).

Vital Signs

Nurses' Notes

Diagnostic Results

Vital Signs

1700:

Temperature 35.3° C (96.5° F) Blood pressure 88/66 mm Hg Heart rate 76/min Respiratory rate 10/min Pulse oximetry 90% on room air Which of the following client findings should the nurse report to the provider immediately?

(Select all that apply.)

Respiratory assessment

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■ Nutritional status

Temperature

Blood alcohol level

Blood pressure

Living conditions





Blood pressure is correct. The greatest risk to the client is from alcohol toxicity which can result in decreased body temperature, blood pressure, and respiratory rate. The client's current blood pressure is below the expected reference range, indicating hypotension.

Living conditions is incorrect. The nurse should address the issue that the client may be homeless, but other assessments are a higher priority at this time.

Blood alcohol level is correct. The greatest risk to the client is from alcohol toxicity which can result in decreased body temperature, blood pressure, and respiratory rate. A blood alcohol level of 310 mg/dL is a critical value.

Nutritional status is incorrect. The nurse should address the client's

nutritional status, but other assessments are a higher priority at this time. **Respiratory assessment is correct.** The greatest risk to the client is from alcohol toxicity which can result in decreased body temperature, blood pressure, and respiratory rate. The client's current respiratory rate is below the expected reference range.

Temperature is correct. The greatest risk to the client is from alcohol toxicity which can result in decreased body temperature, blood pressure, and respiratory rate. The client's current temperature is below the expected reference range, indicating hypothermia.

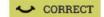
CONTINUE



Custom: Mental Pharmacology ASN

❸ CLOSE

Question: 2 of 25	Time Remaining: 16:38:34 Pause Remaining: 00:05:00	PAUSE
		FLAG
A nurse is assessing a client who has schizophrenia and is taking risperidone. Which of the follo	owing findings should the nurse exp	ect?
Weight gain		
O Dependent edema		
Nightmares		
Bradycardia		
PREVIOUS		CONTINUE



Time Remaining: 16:37:35 Pause Remaining: 00:05:00







A nurse is preparing to administer buspirone 7.5 mg PO every 12 hr to a client. The amount available is buspirone 15 mg/tablet. How many tablets should the nurse administer per dose? (Round the answer to the nearest tenth. Use a leading zero if it applies. Do not use a trailing zero.)

0.5 tablet(s)



My Answer

Follow these steps for the Ratio and Proportion method of calculation:

Step 1: What is the unit of measurement the nurse should calculate? tablet(s)

Step 2: What is the dose the nurse should administer? Dose to administer = Desired 7.5 mg

Step 3: What is the dose available? Dose available = Have 15 mg

Step 4: Should the nurse convert the units of measurement? No

Step 5: What is the quantity of the dose available? 1 tablet

Step 6: Set up an equation and solve for X.

Have	Desired
	=
Quantity	X
15	7.5
15 mg	7.5 mg

15 mg	7.5 mg
1 tablet	X tablet(s)

X tablet(s) = 0.5 tablet

Step 7: Round if necessary.

Step 8: Reassess to determine whether the amount to administer makes sense. If there are 15 mg/tablet and the prescription reads 7.5 mg, it makes sense to administer 0.5 tablet. The nurse should administer buspirone 0.5 tablet PO.

Follow these steps for the Desired Over Have method of calculation:

Step 1: What is the unit of measurement the nurse should calculate? tablet(s)

Step 2: What is the dose the nurse should administer? Dose to administer = Desired 7.5 mg

Step 3: What is the dose available? Dose available = Have 15 mg

Step 4: Should the nurse convert the units of measurement? No

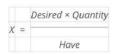
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Step 3: What is the dose available? Dose available = Have 15 mg

Step 4: Should the nurse convert the units of measurement? No

Step 5: What is the quantity of the dose available? 1 tablet

Step 6: Set up an equation and solve for X.



		7.5 mg × 1 tablet
X tablet(s)	=	
		15 mg

X tablet(s) = 0.5 tablet

Step 7: Round if necessary.

Step 8: Reassess to determine whether the amount to administer makes sense. If there are 15 mg/tablet and the prescription reads 7.5 mg, it makes sense to administer 0.5 tablet. The nurse should administer buspirone 0.5 tablet PO.

Follow these steps for the Dimensional Analysis method of calculation:

Step 1: What is the unit of measurement the nurse should calculate? (Place the unit of measure being calculated on the left side of the equation.)

X tablet(s) =

Step 2: Determine the ratio that contains the same unit as the unit being calculated. (Place the ratio on the right side of the equation, ensuring that the unit in the numerator matches the unit being calculated.)

	1 tablet
X tablet(s) =	-
	15 mg

Step 3: Place any remaining ratios that are relevant to the item on the right side of the equation, along with any needed conversion factors, to cancel out unwanted units of measurement.

	1 tablet		7.5 mg
X tablet(s) =		×	_
	15 mg		1 dose

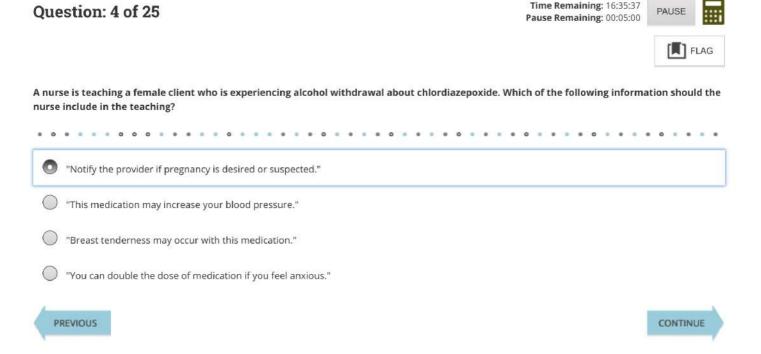
Step 4: Solve for X.

X tablet(s) = 0.5 tablet

Step 5: Round if necessary.

Step 6: Reassess to determine whether the amount to administer makes sense. If there are 15 mg/tablet and the prescription reads 7.5 mg, it makes sense to administer 0.5 tablet. The nurse should administer buspirone 0.5 tablet PO.

CONTINUE



Time Remaining: 16:35:37

Question: 5 of 25



Time Remaining: 16:33:16 Pause Remaining: 00:05:00







A nurse is caring for a client who has borderline personality disorder (BPD).

Medication	Diagnostic	Medical	Nurses
Administration Record	Results	History	Notes

Medication Administration Record

Naltrexone 50 mg PO once daily

Fluoxetine 20 mg PO every morning

Which of the	following 6	assessment	findings requ	ire immediate	follow
un?					

1	Loss of parent
	Frequency of facility admissions
/	Sexual behaviors
/	Sodium level
V	Increased use of mood-altering substances
	BUN level
V	Hepatitis Vital Study (HAA) results
	Hgb level
100	Emancial





Frequency of facility admissions is incorrect. Clients who have BPD frequently seek out admission to medical facilities for impulsive behaviors, depression or anxiety, and to alleviate their feelings of being alone. Therefore, this is not an assessment finding requiring immediate follow-up.

Sodium level is correct. The client's sodium level of 131 mEq/L indicates hyponatremia which is an adverse effect of fluoxetine and should be brought to the attention of the client's provider.

Hgb level is incorrect. The clients Hgb level is within the expected reference range and is not an assessment finding requiring immediate follow-up.

Hepatitis Viral Study (HAA) results is correct. A positive HAA result indicates hepatitis, which is an inflammation of the liver. Follow-up for this finding is necessary in order to determine the specific causative virus and treatment protocol, including any isolation precautions to provide safety for the other clients and staff. Naltrexone is contraindicated in clients who have acute hepatitis or liver failure, so the nurse should inform the provider of this finding immediately.

Sexual behaviors is correct. Having unprotected sexual relations with multiple partners places the client at risk for sexually transmitted infections (STIs). This finding requires immediate follow-up by the nurse or the provider. Increased use of mood-altering substances is correct. Clients who have BPD are at an increased risk of suicide. Increased consumption of mood-altering substances can be a warning sign for potential self-harm or suicide. Therefore, the nurse should recognize the client's use of these substances as a finding that requires immediate follow-up.

BUN level is incorrect. The clients BUN level is within the expected reference range and is not an assessment finding requiring immediate follow-up. **Loss of parent is correct.** Clients who have BPD are at an increased risk of suicide. The death of a loved one is a risk factor for suicide. Therefore, the nurse should recognize that this finding requires immediate follow-up. **Financial status is correct.** Clients who have BPD are at an increased risk of

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Question: 6 of 25



Time Remaining: 16:28:40 Pause Remaining: 00:05:00





A nurse is preparing to administer olanzapine 20 mg PO daily. Available is olanzapine 10 mg orally-disintegrating tablets. How many tablets should the nurse administer per dose? (Round the answer to the nearest whole number. Use a leading zero if it applies. Do not use a trailing zero.)

2 tablet(s)



My Answer

Follow these steps for the Ratio and Proportion method of calculation:

Step 1: What is the unit of measurement the nurse should calculate? tablet(s)

Step 2: What is the dose the nurse should administer? Dose to administer = Desired 20 mg

Step 3: What is the dose available? Dose available = Have 10 mg

Step 4: Should the nurse convert the units of measurement? No

Step 5: What is the quantity of the dose available? 1 tablet

Step 6: Set up an equation and solve for X.

Have	Desired -
Quantity	X
10 mg	20 mg
1 tablet	X tablet(s)

X tablet(s) = 2 tablets

Step 7: Round if necessary.

Step 8: Reassess to determine whether the amount to give makes sense. If there are 10 mg/tablet and the amount prescribed is 20 mg, it makes sense to administer 2 tablets. The nurse should administer olanzapine 2 tablets PO per dose.

Follow these steps for the Desired Over Have method of calculation:

Step 1: What is the unit of measurement the nurse should calculate? tablet(s)

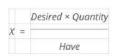
Step 2: What is the dose the nurse should administer? Dose to administer = Desired 20 mg

Cton 2: What is the does available? Does available - Have 10 was

Step 4: Should the nurse convert the units of measurement? No

Step 5: What is the quantity of the dose available? 1 tablet

Step 6: Set up an equation and solve for X.



		20 mg × 1 tablet
X tablet(s)	=	
		10 mg

X tablet(s) = 2 tablets

Step 7: Round if necessary.

Step 8: Reassess to determine whether the amount to give makes sense. If there are 10 mg/tablet and the amount prescribed is 20 mg, it makes sense to administer 2 tablets. The nurse should administer olanzapine 2 tablets PO per dose.

Follow these steps for the Dimensional Analysis method of calculation:

Step 1: What is the unit of measurement the nurse should calculate? (Place the unit of measure being calculated on the left side of the equation.)

X tablet(s) =

Step 2: Determine the ratio that contains the same unit as the unit being calculated. (Place the ratio on the right side of the equation, ensuring that the unit in the numerator matches the unit being calculated.)

		1 tablet
X tablet(s)	=	
		10 mg

Step 3: Place any remaining ratios that are relevant to the item on the right side of the equation, along with any needed conversion factors, to cancel out unwanted units of measurement.

	1 tablet		20 mg
X tablet(s) =		×	
	10 mg		1 dose

Step 4: Solve for X.

X tablet(s) = 2 tablets

Step 5: Round if necessary.

Step 6: Reassess to determine whether the amount to give makes sense. If there are 10 mg/tablet and the amount prescribed is 20 mg, it makes sense to administer 2 tablets. The nurse should administer olanzapine 2 tablets PO per dose.

PREVIOUS

CONTINUE



Custom: Mental Pharmacology ASN



Question: 8 of 25



Time Remaining: 16:24:59
Pause Remaining: 00:05:00







A nurse is caring for a client who has bipolar disorder and has been taking lithium for 1 year. Before administering the medication, the nurse should check to see that which of the following tests have been completed?







Thyroid testing is important because long-term use of lithium may lead to thyroid dysfunction.

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Question: 9 of 25



Time Remaining: 16:22:52 Pause Remaining: 00:05:00

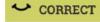






A nurse is providing teaching to a client who has schizophrenia and is to begin taking haloperidol. Which of the following information should the nurse include in the teaching?

"You may experience dizziness upon standing while taking this medication."





Haloperidol may cause orthostatic hypotension; therefore, the client should be instructed to change positions slowly.