

# ATI Maternal Newborn 2.0 quiz 1

A nurse is assessing a client who is at 34 weeks gestation and has a mild placental abruption. Which finding should the nurse expect? - **CORRECT ANSWER** Dark red vaginal bleeding

A nurse is caring for a client who is at 32 weeks of gestation and is experiencing preterm labor. Which of the following medications should the nurse plan to administer?

Betamethasone

Misoprostol

Methylergonovine

Poractant alfa - **CORRECT ANSWER** Betamethasone (to stimulate fetal lung maturity and prevent respiratory depression)

A nurse is teaching a client who is at 30 weeks of gestation about warning signs of complications that she should report to her provider. Which finding should the nurse include in the teaching? - **CORRECT ANSWER** Vaginal bleeding

A nurse is reviewing the medical record of a client who is at 39 weeks of gestation and has polyhydramnios. Which finding should the nurse expect? - **CORRECT ANSWER** Fetal gastrointestinal anomaly

A nurse is teaching a client who has pre-eclampsia and is to receive magnesium sulfate via continuous IV infusion about expected adverse effects. Which adverse

effect should the nurse include in the teaching? - **CORRECT ANSWER** Feeling of warmth

A nurse is assessing a client who is at 35 weeks of gestation and has mild gestational hypertension. Which finding should the nurse identify as priority? - **CORRECT ANSWER** Low urine output (<30mL per hour)

A nurse is teaching a client who is at 12 weeks of gestation about the manifestations of potential complications that she should report to her provider. Which information should the nurse include in the teaching? - **CORRECT ANSWER** Swelling of the face

A nurse is reviewing lab results for a client who is at 37 weeks of gestation. The nurse notes that the client is rubella non-immune, positive for group A beta-hemolytic strep, and has a blood type of O negative. Which action should the nurse take? - **CORRECT ANSWER** Instruct the client to obtain a rubella immunization after delivery

A nurse is caring for a client who has oligohydramnios. Which fetal anomaly should the nurse expect? - **CORRECT ANSWER** Renal agenesis

A nurse is caring for a client who believes she may be pregnant. Which finding should the nurse identify as a positive sign of pregnancy? - **CORRECT ANSWER** Palpable fetal movement

A nurse is assessing a client who is at 37 weeks of gestation and has a suspected pelvic fracture due to blunt abdominal trauma. What finding should the nurse expect? - **CORRECT ANSWER** Uterine contractions

A nurse is caring for a client at 26 weeks of gestation and reports constipation. How should the nurse respond? - **CORRECT ANSWER** "You should walk for at least 30 min/day"

A nurse is caring for a client who is in the latent phase of labor and is experiencing low back pain. Which action should the nurse take? - **CORRECT ANSWER** Apply pressure to the client's sacral area during contractions

A nurse is assessing a client who is at 35 weeks of gestation and is receiving magnesium sulfate via continuous IV infusion for severe pre-eclampsia. Which finding should the nurse report to the provider?

DTR +2

BP 150/96

Urinary output 20mL/hr

RR 16 - **CORRECT ANSWER** Urinary output 20mL/hour

A nurse is teaching a client who is at 10 weeks of gestation about an abdominal ultrasound in the first trimester. What should the nurse include in the teaching? - **CORRECT ANSWER** "You will need to have a full bladder during the ultrasound"

A nurse is caring for a client who is at 35 weeks of gestation and has severe pre-eclampsia. Which assessment provides the most accurate reading of fluid and electrolyte status? - **CORRECT ANSWER** Daily weight

Which lab test confirms pregnancy (edited question)? - **CORRECT ANSWER** A urine test for human chorionic gonadotropin