



Question: 1 of 30

PARTIALLY CORRECT

Time Elapsed: 00:02:18



A nurse is caring for a client who has a wrist fracture.

Exhibit 1 Exhibit 2 Exhibit 3 Exhibit 4

History and Physical

One year ago:

Annual examination
History of Parkinson's disease

Today:

0930:

Presents to the emergency department reporting pain in the right wrist after a fall from a step ladder.

Indicate if the assessment finding is expected, unexpected, or unrelated to the client's fracture.



Assessment Finding	Expected	Unexpected	Unrelated
Tremors	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Grip strength	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Movement	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Capillary refill	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Skin temperature	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Oral temperature	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Color of right fingers	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

PARTIALLY CORRECT My Answer

When analyzing cues the nurse should identify that a decrease in grip strength is an expected finding for a client who has a wrist fracture and that unexpected findings such as inability to move the fingers, increased capillary refill, cool fingers, and the color of the fingers on the injured extremity can indicate compartment syndrome. The nurse should identify these manifestations are the result of increased pressure within the fascia which compresses nerves and blood flow to the area. The presence of a tremor is the result of Parkinson's disease and the temperature is within the expected reference range. Both of these are unrelated to the client's fracture.





Question: 2 of 30

CORRECT

Time Elapsed: 00:04:20



FLAG

A nurse is caring for a client who is postoperative following a laminectomy.

Exhibit 1 Exhibit 2 Exhibit 3 Exhibit 4

History and Physical

One year ago:
39-year-old client seen in office for low back pain. Conservative treatment recommended.

One month ago:
Client reports conservative treatment no longer managing back pain. MRI ordered.

One week ago:
Plan for laminectomy of L2 - L4.

Today:
40-year-old client who has chronic low back pain admitted for laminectomy.

A nurse is caring for a client who is postoperative following a laminectomy.

Click to highlight the findings that require immediate follow-up. To deselect a finding, click on the finding again.



Head of bed elevated at 60°. Bilateral dorsalis pedal pulses 1+. Lumbar dressing wet with clear drainage. Hypoactive bowel sounds in all four quadrants. Bladder distended. Client reports unable to initiate urination.

CORRECT

My Answer

When recognizing cues, the nurse should identify the concerns after a laminectomy. These concerns include leaking of cerebrospinal fluid from the surgery as evidenced by the drainage on the surgical dressing. The lumbar laminectomy may cause urinary retention and a distended bladder which are a concern. After a laminectomy the client's head should not be elevated any higher than 45°. When recognizing cues, the nurse should identify findings requiring immediate follow up for the client who is postoperative following a laminectomy. The nurse should note that the head of the bed should remain at or below 45° for a client who is post-laminectomy and lower the head of the bed. The nurse should note that clear drainage on the lumbar dressing may indicate a leakage of cerebrospinal fluid and notify the provider. The nurse should also note that an inability to void accompanied by bladder distention also requires follow up as these findings indicate the client is experiencing urinary retention.

PREVIOUS

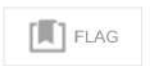
CONTINUE



Question: 3 of 30

CORRECT

Time Elapsed: 00:08:39



A client presents to the clinic reporting tightness in their cast.

- Exhibit 1
- Exhibit 2
- Exhibit 3
- Exhibit 4
- Exhibit 5

History and Physical

Yesterday:

Presented to the clinic after a trip and fall. Left arm pain and deformity. Cast applied to left forearm.

Today:

Presented to the clinic with complaints of tightness in cast.

Complete the following sentence by using the lists of options.



The nurse should first address the client's cast tightness followed by the client's pain in left arm .

CORRECT

My Answer

Upon recognizing and analyzing the cues of complaints in cast, along with the paresthesia, pallor, pain, and edema in the left arm, the nurse should recognize the client may be experiencing compartment syndrome. The nurse should address the tightness of the cast first and then manage the pain.





Question: 4 of 30

CORRECT

Time Elapsed: 00:09:51



FLAG

A nurse is caring for a client after an open reduction internal fixation surgery to repair a fractured right humerus.

Exhibit 1 Exhibit 2 Exhibit 3 Exhibit 4 Exhibit 5

Vital Signs

Today:

0800:

Temperature 37.5° C (99.5° F)

Heart rate 80/min

Respiratory rate 14/min

BP 120/80 mm Hg

Oxygen saturation 98% on 2 L via nasal cannula

1300:

Temperature 37.6° C (99.7° F)

Heart rate 92/min

Respiratory rate 18/min

BP 132/76 mm Hg

Oxygen saturation 97% on 2 L via nasal cannula

Which of the following should the nurse recognize as requiring immediate follow up? (Select all that apply.)



- Dyspnea
- Vital signs
- Pupils equal and reactive to light
- Hemoptysis
- Capillary refill

CORRECT

My Answer

When analyzing cues, the nurse should identify that manifestations such as an increase in heart and respiratory rates along with a decrease in oxygen saturation levels, the presence of chest pain with inspiration and dyspnea, and a cough with hemoptysis are indications the client may be experiencing an emboli. Clients who experience fractures of long bones such as the humerus are at increase risk for the development of a fat embolism. These findings require immediate follow-up.

PREVIOUS

CONTINUE



Question: 5 of 30

CORRECT

Time Elapsed: 00:10:42



A nurse is caring for a client on the orthopedic floor.

Exhibit 1 Exhibit 2 Exhibit 3 Exhibit 4

History and Physical

Today:
Right femur fracture due to fall from roof. Surgically repaired with open reduction internal fixation.
No medical history.

The nurse suspects the client has a fat embolism. Which findings are manifestations of fat embolism?

Select all that apply



- Temperature 37.6° C (99.8° F)
- Respiratory rate 30/min
- Oxygen saturation 88%
- Gasping for air
- Answers questions accurately
- Hemoptysis

CORRECT

My Answer

Upon recognizing and analyzing the client cues of acute shortness of breath, low oxygen saturation, and increased respiratory rate along with the fracture of the femur, the nurse's priority hypothesis is the potential fat embolism.

PREVIOUS

CONTINUE



Question: 6 of 30

CORRECT

Time Elapsed: 00:11:10



FLAG

A nurse is presenting a class on injury prevention to a group of clients. Which of the following are the best ways to prevent soft-tissue injuries? (Select all that apply.)



- Drink plenty of water while exercising.
- Begin with running a half-marathon race.
- Participate in a well-balanced exercise program.
- Maintain good physical health.
- Include a warmup and cool down period.

CORRECT

My Answer

Drink plenty of water while exercising is correct. This restores hydration to the body.

Begin with running a half-marathon race is incorrect. Soft-tissue injuries can be prevented by maintaining good physical health and getting regular activity. Activities programs should be well balanced and include warm-ups, and cool downs. The client should drink plenty of water during activity. A half-marathon is too long of a race for preventing-soft tissue injuries.

Participate in a well-balanced exercise program is correct. Soft-tissue injuries can be prevented by maintaining good physical health and getting regular activity. Activities programs should be well balanced and include warm-ups, and cool downs. The client should drink plenty of water during activity.

Maintain good physical health is correct. Soft-tissue injuries can be prevented by maintaining good physical health and getting regular activity. Activities programs should be well balanced and include warm-ups, and cool downs. The client should drink plenty of water during activity.

Include a warmup and cool down period is correct. Soft-tissue injuries can be prevented by maintaining good physical health and getting regular activity. Activities programs should be well balanced and include warm-ups, and cool downs. The client should drink plenty of water during activity.

PREVIOUS

CONTINUE



Question: 7 of 30

CORRECT

Time Elapsed: 00:11:38



A nurse is caring for a client who has been immobile for several days following a musculoskeletal injury. The client is refusing to get out of bed. Which of the following actions should the nurse take?
Select all that apply.



- Manually lift client out of bed to begin mobilizing.
- Be consistent and offer mobilization every day.
- Assess mobility needs.
- Allow client to determine when it is appropriate to begin mobilizing.
- Assist the client with mobilizing.
- Remove any restrictions from the environment.

CORRECT

My Answer

Manually lift client out of bed to begin mobilizing is incorrect. This does not promote mobility and leads to a client's dependence on nursing staff.
Be consistent and offer mobilization every day is correct. This will encourage mobility and a routine.
Assess mobility needs is correct. Each client is unique and will need different equipment and support.
Allow client to determine when they are ready to begin mobilizing is incorrect. This will allow them to continue to refuse and convince themselves they are unable to move.
Assist the client with mobilizing is correct. This will encourage mobility and safety.
Remove any restrictions from the environment is correct. This will make movement easier and prevent injury to the client and staff.

PREVIOUS

CONTINUE



Question: 8 of 30

Time Elapsed: 00:12:25



A nurse is caring for a client who has compromised perfusion to the left lower limb. Which diagnostic test should the nurse anticipate an order for?



Doppler studies

MRI

Bedside stress testing

Standard x-rays

PREVIOUS

CONTINUE



Question: 9 of 30

Time Elapsed: 00:13:23



A nurse is caring for a client who has low back pain. Which statement by the client is consistent with low back pain?



- "I was scrubbing the floor and suddenly felt this sharp pain in my back."
- "I was ice skating last week and fell a few times. My back hurt afterwards and I tried to ice it and take medication, but the pain won't go away."
- "I have been dealing with this pain in my low back for about a year. I don't know what caused it, but nothing I have tried seems to help."
- "A little over a month ago, I hurt my back when I was out dancing. I have tried everything and it won't go away."





Question: 10 of 30

Time Elapsed: 00:13:54



A client is admitted to the emergency department after an injury on the football field. Which method will be used to diagnose the client with a soft-tissue injury?



- Client and family medical history
- Standard x-ray and bedside stress examination
- History of injury with MRI
- CT with IV contrast along with standard x-rays

