



NCLEX-PN^{Q&As}

National Council Licensure Examination(NCLEX-PN)

Pass NCLEX NCLEX-PN Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.pass4itsure.com/nclex-pn.html>

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by NCLEX
Official Exam Center

-  **Instant Download** After Purchase
-  **100% Money Back** Guarantee
-  **365 Days** Free Update
-  **800,000+** Satisfied Customers



**QUESTION 1**

The patient should be sitting when deep breathing and coughing because this position _____.

- A. is physically more comfortable for the patient
- B. helps the patient to support their incision with a pillow
- C. loosens respiratory secretions
- D. allows the patient to observe their area and relax

Correct Answer: B

The patient should be sitting when deep breathing and coughing because this position allows the patient to be better able to splint the incision with a pillow which provides abdominal support during coughing. It also allows the lungs to more fully expand because the diaphragm drops. The most comfortable position for the patient is the supine position; however, this position does not permit the lungs to fully expand. There is no association or correlation between loosening respiratory secretions or relaxation with this sitting position.

QUESTION 2

Which of the following injuries, if demonstrated by a client entering the Emergency Department, is the highest priority?

- A. open leg fracture
- B. open head injury
- C. stab wound to the chest
- D. traumatic amputation of a thumb

Correct Answer: C

A stab wound to the chest might result in lung collapse and mediastinal shift that, if untreated, could lead to death.

Treatment of an obstructed airway or a chest wound is a higher priority than hemorrhage.

The principle of ABC (airway, breathing, and circulation) prioritizes care decisions.

QUESTION 3

Select the cranial nerve that is accurately paired with its name.

- A. The first cranial nerve: The trochlear nerve.
- B. The twelfth cranial nerve: The hypoglossal nerve.
- C. The tenth cranial nerve: The olfactory nerve.



- D. The thirteenth cranial nerve: The auditory nerve.
- E. Olfactory Nerve: Transmits the sense of smell.
- F. Optic Nerve: Transmits visual signals from the retina of the eye to the brain.
- G. Oculomotor Nerve: Controls most eye movements.
- H. Trochlear Nerve: Moves the eyeballs.
- I. Trigeminal Nerve: Innervates the chewing muscles.
- J. Abducens Nerve: Eye abduction.
- K. Facial Nerve: Controls facial expressions, the lacrimal glands, the salivary glands and other muscles.
- L. Acoustic Nerve: Gravity, sound and rotation sensations.
- M. Glossopharyngeal Nerve: Senses taste.
- N. Vagus Nerve: It innervates the laryngeal and pharyngeal muscles and controls voice resonance and swallowing.
- O. Spinal Accessory Nerve: It innervates the trapezius and sternocleidomastoid muscles.

Correct Answer: B

The twelfth cranial nerve is the hypoglossal nerve. This nerve controls and provides motor innervation to the tongue muscles.

QUESTION 4

The embryonic period during pregnancy takes place from _____.

- A. weeks 1 to 12
- B. weeks 1 to 10
- C. weeks 3 to 5
- D. weeks 6 to 10

Correct Answer: D

The embryonic period begins around week 6, following the ovulation period of weeks 1 to 2 and the cell division and implantation period from weeks 3 to 5.

The first trimester runs from week 1 until week 12.

QUESTION 5

How many minims are contained in 1 milliliter?

- A. Between 10-11



B. 12

C. 20

D. Between 15 or 16

Correct Answer: D

A minim is 1/480 of a fluid ounce or 0.0020833333333333 oz. 1 milliliter equals 0.033814 ounces.

[NCLEX-PN VCE Dumps](#)

[NCLEX-PN Study Guide](#)

[NCLEX-PN Braindumps](#)