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**QUESTION 1**

A client was admitted to the hospital after falling in her home. At the time of admission, her blood alcohol level was 0.27 mg%. Her family indicates that she has been drinking a fifth of vodka a day for the past 9 months. She had her last drink 30 minutes prior to admission. Alcohol withdrawal symptoms would most likely be exhibited by her:

- A. Two to 4 hours after the last drink
- B. Six to 8 hours after the last drink
- C. Immediately on admission
- D. Twenty-four hours after the last drink

Correct Answer: B

(A) This answer is incorrect. Alcohol withdrawal usually begins approximately 6? hours after the last drink. (B) This answer is correct. It takes approximately 6? hours for metabolism of alcohol. (C) This answer is incorrect. The alcohol is still in the system, as indicated by the high blood alcohol level. (D) This answer is incorrect. Symptoms of alcohol withdrawal usually begin within 6? hours of the last drink.

QUESTION 2

A 42-year-old client presents with a diagnosis of paranoid schizophrenia. She has become increasingly restless and verbally argumentative, and her speech has become pressured. She is exhibiting signs of:

- A. Depression
- B. Agitation
- C. Psychotic ideation
- D. Anhedonia

Correct Answer: B

(A) Signs of depression would include withdrawal, sadness, morbid thoughts, insomnia, early awakening, etc. (B) These clinical features are classic signs of agitation. (C) Psychotic ideation includes delusional thoughts, bizarre behavior, disorganized thinking, etc. (D) Anhedonia is the inability to experience pleasure.

QUESTION 3

The medication that best penetrates eschar is:

- A. Mafenide acetate (Sulfamylon)
- B. Silver sulfadiazine (Silvadene)
- C. Neomycin sulfate (Neosporin)
- D. Povidone-iodine (Betadine)

Correct Answer: A



(A) Mafenide acetate is bacteriostatic against gram-positive and gram-negative organisms and is the agent that best penetrates eschar. (B) Silver sulfadiazine poorly penetrates eschar. (C) Neomycin sulfate does not penetrate eschar. (D) Povidoneiodine does not penetrate eschar.

QUESTION 4

Which classification of drugs is contraindicated for the client with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy?

- A. Positive inotropes
- B. Vasodilators
- C. Diuretics
- D. Antidysrhythmics

Correct Answer: A

(A) Positive inotropic agents should not be administered owing to their action of increasing myocardial contractility. Increased ventricular contractility would increase outflow tract obstruction in the client with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. (B) Vasodilators are not typically prescribed but are not contraindicated. (C) Diuretics are used with caution to avoid causing hypovolemia. (D) Antidysrhythmics are typically needed to treat both atrial and ventricular dysrhythmias.

QUESTION 5

A 19-year-old primigravida is admitted to the labor and delivery suite of the hospital. Her husband is accompanying her. The couple tells the nurse that this is the first hospital admission for her. The client's vaginal exam indicates she is 3 cm dilated, 80% effaced, and at 0 station. Based on the vaginal exam, she is in:

- A. Stage 2, latent phase
- B. Stage 1, active phase
- C. Stage 3, transition phase
- D. Stage 1, latent phase

Correct Answer: D

(A) The second stage of labor is from full cervical dilation through birth of the baby. The three phases of this stage include latency or resting, descent, and final transition. The client is less than fully dilated so she is not in stage 2. (B) The first stage of labor begins with regular uterine contractions and continues until the woman is 10 cm dilated. The three phases of this stage include the early or latent phase (0-4 cm), the active phase (4-7 cm), and the transitional phase (7-10 cm). The client is