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**QUESTION 1**

When a client has a chest drainage system in place, where should the system be placed?

- A. above the client's head
- B. at the client's shoulders
- C. at the level of the chest
- D. below the level of the chest

Correct Answer: D

A chest drainage system should be placed below the level of the client's chest so that the drainage flows out of the chest into the system.

The remaining choices are too high and do not allow fluid to drain out of the chest.

QUESTION 2

When a client with a major burn experiences body image disturbance, which of the following is an appropriate nursing intervention classification?

- A. grief work facilitation
- B. vital signs monitoring
- C. medication administration: skin
- D. anxiety reduction

Correct Answer: A

Grief work facilitation is a nursing intervention classification for disturbed body image in burn clients. The expected outcome is grief resolution.

Vital signs monitoring is a nursing intervention classification for deficient fluid volume in clients with major burns.

Medication administration: skin is a nursing intervention classification for impaired skin integrity for clients with major burns.

Anxiety reduction is a nursing intervention classification for anxiety experienced by clients with major burns.

**QUESTION 3**

Which of the following client groups should the nurse recognize as the fastest-growing segment of the homeless population?

- A. single, adult men
- B. single mothers with 2 or 3 children
- C. runaway adolescents
- D. single, adult women

Correct Answer: B

Single mothers with two or three children are the fastest-growing segment of the homeless population. The majority of the children are under the age of five, and the total number of children who are homeless account for more than one-third of the homeless population in the United States. In the past, single adults were the largest group in the homeless population, with more men than women being homeless. Runaway adolescents account for another group of homeless children. Many are victims of abuse or longterm family or school problems.

QUESTION 4

The LPN on shift notices a patient come in to the clinic with bruises on his arm. The patient seems very afraid and doesn't speak much which concerns the nurse because these are signs of physical abuse.

The nurse should _____.

- A. report the suspected abuse to one of the other nurses and work together on how to handle it
- B. ignore the bruises, as this is not why the patient is being treated and is not appropriate for the nurse to address
- C. report the findings to the appropriate authorities based on the state requirements and protocols
- D. use therapeutic communication to talk to the patient and attempt to get evidence of suspected abuse

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 5

Which of the following represents a normal serum potassium level?

- A. 1.5 mEq/L
- B. 3.0 mEq/L
- C. 4.0 mEq/L
- D. 6.0 mEq/L

Correct Answer: C

Normal serum potassium levels fall in a range of 3.5-5.0 mEq/L. The other choices listed fall below or above this range.

**QUESTION 6**

The nurse is teaching a client about communicable diseases and explains that a portal of entry is _____.

- A. a vector
- B. a source, like contaminated water
- C. food
- D. the respiratory system

Correct Answer: D

The path by which a microorganism enters the body is the portal of entry.

A vector is a carrier of disease, a source (like bad water or food) can be a reservoir of disease.

QUESTION 7

One day postoperative, the client complains of dyspnea, and his respiratory rate (RR) is 35, slightly labored, and there are no breath sounds in the lower-right base.

The nurse should suspect _____.

- A. cor pulmonale
- B. atelectasis
- C. pulmonary embolus
- D. cardiac tamponade

Correct Answer: B

The first three symptoms could be indicative of any of the conditions.

The distinguishing symptom is the lack of breath sounds in the lower-right base, which is assessed when a portion of the lung has collapsed.

QUESTION 8

A patient has recently been prescribed Zidovudine (Retrovir). The patient has AIDS. Which of the following side effects should the patient specifically watch out for?

- A. Weakness and SOB
- B. Fever and anemia
- C. Hypertension and SOB



D. Fever and hypertension

Correct Answer: B

Anemia and fever are associated with Zidovudine's side effects.

QUESTION 9

Which of the following foods can cause diarrhea when eaten by a client with an ileostomy?

- A. eggs
- B. coffee
- C. fish
- D. garlic

Correct Answer: B

Coffee might cause diarrhea in a client with an ileostomy. The other foods might cause odor.

QUESTION 10

Chemotherapeutic agents often produce a degree of myelosuppression including leukopenia.

Leukopenia does not present immediately but is delayed several days or weeks because _____.

- A. the client's hemoglobin and hematocrit are normal
- B. red blood cells are affected first
- C. folic acid levels are normal
- D. the current white cell count is not affected by chemotherapy

Correct Answer: D

Time is required to clear circulating cells before the effect that chemotherapeutic drugs have on precursor cell maturation in the bone marrow becomes evident.

Leukopenia is an abnormally low white blood cell count.

"The client's hemoglobin and hematocrit are normal", "red blood cells are affected first" and "folic acid levels are normal" pertain to red blood cells.

QUESTION 11

Which of the following clients require airborne precautions?



- A. a client with fever, chills, vomiting, and diarrhea
- B. a client suspected of varicella (chickenpox)
- C. a client with abdominal pain and purpura
- D. a client diagnosed with AIDS

Correct Answer: B

Chickenpox (varicella) is an acute, infectious, airborne illness that requires others in direct contact to wear a respirator mask.

QUESTION 12

The most common cause of injury from a house fire is _____.

- A. explosion
- B. falls from second-story windows
- C. thermal damage to skin and body surfaces
- D. inhalation injury

Correct Answer: D

Inhalation is the most common cause of injury from a house fire.

QUESTION 13

A client receiving drug therapy with furosemide and digitalis requires careful observation and care.

In planning care for this client, the nurse should recognize that _____ electrolyte imbalances is most likely to occur.

- A. hyperkalemia
- B. hypernatremia
- C. hypokalemia
- D. hypomagnesemia

Correct Answer: C

Diuretics such as furosemide might deplete serum potassium. Additionally, the action of digitalis might be potentiated by hypokalemia.

These drugs are not associated with hyperkalemia.

Diuretic therapy could cause hyponatremia, not hypernatremia.



Hypomagnesemia is generally associated with poor nutrition, alcoholism, and excessive GI or renal losses.

QUESTION 14

Ten-year-old Jackie is admitted to the hospital with a medical diagnosis of Rheumatic Fever. She relates a history of "a sore throat about a month ago." Bed rest with bathroom privileges is prescribed.

Which of the following nursing assessments should be given the highest priority when assessing Jackie's condition?

- A. her response to being hospitalized
- B. the presence of a macular rash on her trunk
- C. her cardiac status
- D. the presence of polyarthritis and pain in her joints

Correct Answer: C

Monitoring cardiac status is of the highest priority. Permanent cardiac damage can result from rheumatic fever.

The second priority is assessing the client's joints for the presence of polyarthritis and accompanying pain.

QUESTION 15

Laboratory tests reveal the following electrolyte values for Mr. Smith: Na 135 mEq/L, Ca 8.5 mg/dL, Cl 102 mEq/L, and K 2.0 mEq/L.

Which of the following values should the nurse report to the physician because of its potential risk to the client?

- A. Ca
- B. K
- C. Na
- D. Cl

Correct Answer: B

Normal serum potassium level ranges between 3.5 and 5.5 mEq/L. The levels in choices 1, 3, and 4 are within normal ranges.