

**PRACTICE QUESTION (SET-18)**

1. What laboratory finding is the primary diagnostic indicator for pancreatitis?
  - a. Elevated blood urea nitrogen (BUN)
  - b. Elevated serum lipase
  - c. Elevated aspartate aminotransferase (AST)
  - d. Increased lactate dehydrogenase (LD)
2. When evaluating a client for complications of acute pancreatitis, the nurse would observe for:
  - a. increased intracranial pressure.
  - b. decreased urine output.
  - c. bradycardia.
  - d. hypertension.
3. When assessing a client during a routine checkup, the nurse reviews the history and notes that the client had aphthous stomatitis at the time of the last visit. Aphthous stomatitis is best described as:
  - a. a canker sore of the oral soft tissues.
  - b. an acute stomach infection.
  - c. acid indigestion.
  - d. an early sign of peptic ulcer disease.
4. The nurse is caring for a client who underwent a subtotal gastrectomy. To manage dumping syndrome, the nurse should advise the client to:
  - a. restrict fluid intake to 1 qt (1,000 ml)/day.
  - b. drink liquids only with meals.
  - c. don't drink liquids 2 hours before meals.
  - d. drink liquids only between meals.
5. Why are antacids administered regularly, rather than as needed, to treat peptic ulcer disease?
  - a. To keep gastric pH at 3.0 to 3.5
  - b. To promote client compliance
  - c. To maintain a regular bowel pattern
  - d. To increase pepsin activity
6. A 72-year-old client seeks help for chronic constipation. This is a common problem for elderly clients due to several factors related to aging. Which of the following is one such factor?
  - a. Increased intestinal motility
  - b. Decreased abdominal strength
  - c. Increased intestinal bacteria
  - d. Decreased production of hydrochloric acid
7. The nurse is assessing a client who is receiving total parenteral nutrition (TPN). Which finding suggests that the client has developed hyperglycemia?
  - a. Kussmaul's respirations
  - b. Increased urine output
  - c. Decreased appetite
  - d. Diaphoresis
8. A client with inflammatory bowel disease undergoes an ileostomy. On the first day after surgery, the nurse notes that the client's stoma appears dusky. How should the nurse interpret this finding?
  - a. Blood supply to the stoma has been interrupted.
  - b. This is a normal finding 1 day after surgery.
  - c. The ostomy bag should be adjusted.
  - d. An intestinal obstruction has occurred.
9. A client with recent onset of epigastric discomfort is scheduled for an upper GI series (barium swallow). When teaching the client how to prepare for the test, which instruction should the nurse provide?
  - a. "Eat a low-residue diet for 2 days before the test."
  - b. "Eat a clear liquid diet for 2 days before the test."
  - c. "Take a potent laxative the day before the test."
  - d. "Avoid eating or drinking anything for 6 to 8 hours before the test."
10. A client had a nephrectomy 2 days ago and is now complaining of abdominal pressure and nausea. The first nursing action should be to
  - a. auscultate bowel sounds.
  - b. palpate the abdomen.
  - c. change the client's position.
  - d. insert a rectal tube.
11. A client is evaluated for severe pain in the right upper abdominal quadrant, which is accompanied by nausea and vomiting. The physician diagnoses acute cholecystitis and cholelithiasis. For this client, which nursing diagnosis takes top priority?
  - a. Pain related to biliary spasms
  - b. Deficient knowledge related to prevention of disease recurrence
  - c. Anxiety related to unknown outcome of hospitalization
  - d. Imbalanced nutrition: Less than body requirements related to biliary inflammation
12. An elderly client with Alzheimer's disease begins supplemental tube feedings through a gastrostomy tube to provide adequate calorie intake. The nurse should be concerned most with the potential for:
  - a. hyperglycemia.
  - b. fluid volume excess.
  - c. aspiration.

- d. constipation.
13. To prevent gastroesophageal reflux in a client with hiatal hernia, the nurse should provide which discharge instruction?
    - a. "Lie down after meals to promote digestion."
    - b. "Avoid coffee and alcoholic beverages."
    - c. "Take antacids with meals."
    - d. "Limit fluid intake with meals."
  14. When caring for a client with hepatitis B, the nurse should monitor closely for the development of which finding associated with a decrease in hepatic function?
    - a. Jaundice
    - b. Pruritus of the arms and legs
    - c. Fatigue during ambulation
    - d. Irritability and drowsiness
  15. A client with viral hepatitis A is being treated in an acute care facility. Because the client requires enteric precautions, the nurse should:
    - a. place the client in a private room.
    - b. wear a mask when handling the client's bedpan.
    - c. wash the hands after touching the client.
    - d. wear a gown when providing personal care for the client
  16. While preparing a client for cholecystectomy, the nurse explains that incentive spirometry will be used after surgery primarily to:
    - a. increase respiratory effectiveness.
    - b. eliminate the need for nasogastric intubation.
    - c. improve nutritional status during recovery.
    - d. decrease the amount of postoperative analgesia needed.
  17. When planning care for a client with a small-bowel obstruction, the nurse should consider the primary goal to be:
    - a. reporting pain relief.
    - b. maintaining fluid balance.
    - c. maintaining body weight.
    - d. reestablishing a normal bowel pattern.
  18. A 35-year-old woman who is HIV-positive presents to the physician with jaundice and right upper quadrant abdominal pain. The patient reports having had multiple episodes of jaundice over the past 10 years. A hepatitis panel is positive for HBsAg and anti-HBc IgM, but negative for HBsAb and anti-HAV IgM. Which of the following would most likely be lower than normal in this patient?
    - (A) Albumin
    - (B) Alkaline phosphatase
    - (C) Bilirubin
    - (D) Prothrombin time
  19. A 35-year-old woman that is pregnant with her fourth child comes to the physician because of painful gastrointestinal bleeding for the past month. The pain and bleeding are worse when she defecates. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
    - (A) Colorectal carcinoma
    - (B) External hemorrhoids
    - (C) Internal hemorrhoids
    - (D) Perianal abscess
  20. An 8-year-old boy presents to the emergency department with a 2-hour history of vomiting after eating dinner at a seafood buffet. Arterial blood gas analysis reveals a pH of 7.50, an bicarbonate level of 34 mEq/L, and partial carbon dioxide pressure of 40 mm Hg. Which of the following best describes the acid-base disturbance occurring in this patient?
    - (A) Metabolic acidosis
    - (B) Metabolic acidosis/respiratory acidosis
    - (C) Metabolic acidosis/respiratory alkalosis
    - (D) Metabolic alkalosis
  21. A 19-year-old man presents to the emergency department with a new onset of right lower quadrant abdominal pain. On physical examination, the patient has a temperature of 38.5° C (101.3° F) and a WBC count of 13,000/mm<sup>3</sup>. Flexion at his hip elicits pain. Release of manual pressure on the abdomen causes more pain than deep palpation. Which of the following is also most likely present in this patient?
    - (A) Abdominal distention
    - (B) Dyspnea
    - (C) Hunger
    - (D) Nausea and vomiting
  22. Which of the following nursing interventions is essential in caring for a client with compartment syndrome?
    - a. Keeping the affected extremity below the level of the heart
    - b. Wrapping the affected extremity with a compression dressing to help decrease the swelling
    - c. Removing all external sources of pressure, such as clothing and jewelry
    - d. Starting an I.V. line in the affected extremity in anticipation of venogram studies

23. A client is brought to the emergency department after injuring the right arm in a bicycle accident. The orthopedic surgeon tells the nurse that the client has a greenstick fracture of the arm. What does this mean?
  - a. The fracture line extends through the entire bone substance.
  - b. The fracture results from an underlying bone disorder.
  - c. Bone fragments are separated at the fracture line.
  - d. One side of the bone is broken and the other side is bent.
24. The nurse is managing the care of a client with osteoarthritis. Appropriate treatment strategies for osteoarthritis include:
  - a. administration of narcotics for pain control.
  - b. bed rest for painful exacerbations.
  - c. administration of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs).
  - d. vigorous physical therapy for the joints.
25. After a car accident, a client is admitted to an acute care facility with multiple traumatic injuries, including a fractured pelvis. For 24 to 48 hours after the accident, the nurse must monitor the client closely for which potential complication of a fractured pelvis?
  - a. Compartment syndrome
  - b. Fat embolism
  - c. Infection
  - d. Volkmann's ischemic contracture
26. The nurse is developing a teaching plan for a client diagnosed with osteoarthritis. To minimize injury to the osteoarthritic client, the nurse should instruct the client to:
  - a. install safety devices in the home.
  - b. wear comfortable shoes.
  - c. get help when lifting objects.
  - d. wear protective devices when exercising.
27. The physician diagnoses primary osteoporosis in a client who has lost bone mass. In this metabolic disorder, the rate of bone resorption accelerates while bone formation slows. Primary osteoporosis is most common in:
  - a. elderly men.
  - b. young children.
  - c. young menstruating women.
  - d. elderly postmenopausal women.
28. The nurse is caring for a client with a cast on the left arm. Which assessment finding is most significant for this client?
  - a. Normal capillary refill in the great toe
  - b. Presence of a normal popliteal pulse
  - c. Intact skin around the cast edges
  - d. Ability to move all toes
29. Which of the following is the most appropriate nursing diagnosis for a client with a strained ankle?
  - a. Impaired skin integrity
  - b. Impaired physical mobility
  - c. Risk for deficient fluid volume
  - d. Disturbed body image
30. A client with arterial insufficiency undergoes below-knee amputation of the right leg. Which action should the nurse include in the postoperative plan of care?
  - a. Elevating the stump for the first 24 hours
  - b. Maintaining the client on complete bed rest
  - c. Applying heat to the stump as the client desires
  - d. Removing the pressure dressing after the first 8 hours
31. A client is diagnosed with osteoporosis. Which electrolytes are involved in the development of this disorder?
  - a. Calcium and sodium
  - b. Calcium and phosphorous
  - c. Phosphorous and potassium
  - d. Potassium and sodium
32. The nurse is caring for an elderly female with osteoporosis. When teaching the client, the nurse should include information about which major complication?
  - a. Bone fracture
  - b. Loss of estrogen
  - c. Negative calcium balance
  - d. Dowager's hump
33. A 78-year-old client has a history of osteoarthritis. Which signs and symptoms would the nurse expect to find on physical assessment?
  - a. Joint pain, crepitus, Heberden's nodes
  - b. Hot, inflamed joints; crepitus; joint pain
  - c. Tophi, enlarged joints, Bouchard's nodes
  - d. Swelling, joint pain, and tenderness on palpation
34. A Pt is admitted with severe pain in the knees. Which form of arthritis is characterized by urate deposits and joint pain, usually in the feet and legs, and occurs primarily in men over age 30?
  - a. Septic arthritis
  - b. Traumatic arthritis
  - c. Intermittent arthritis
  - d. Gouty arthritis

35. For a client with osteoporosis, the nurse should provide which dietary instruction?
- "Decrease your intake of red meat."
  - "Decrease your intake of popcorn, nuts, and seeds."
  - "Eat more fruits to increase your potassium intake."
  - "Eat more dairy products to increase your calcium intake."
36. A 69-year-old client asks the nurse what the difference is between osteoarthritis (OA) and rheumatoid arthritis (RA). Which response is correct?
- OA is a noninflammatory joint disease. RA is characterized by inflamed, swollen joints.
  - OA and RA are very similar. OA affects the smaller joints and RA affects the larger, weight-bearing joints.
  - OA affects joints on both sides of the body. RA is usually unilateral.
  - OA is more common in women. RA is more common in men.
37. A client is hospitalized for open reduction of a fractured femur. During postoperative assessment, the nurse monitors for signs and symptoms of fat embolism, which include:
- pallor and coolness of the affected leg.
  - nausea and vomiting after eating.
  - hypothermia and bradycardia.
  - restlessness and petechiae.
38. Sample Questions Nursing Board Exam about a 33-year-old woman who develops an erythematous, finely punctate, blanchable rash. The rash first develops on her trunk and neck. Within a day, it progresses to her extremities but spares the face. The rash is worse in the creases of her axillae and groin. On physical examination, the physician notes an erythematous oropharynx and paleness around the mouth. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
- Bacterial meningitis
  - Rubella
  - Scarlet fever
  - Streptococcal pharyngitis
39. A client is complaining of severe flank and abdominal pain. A flat plate of the abdomen shows urolithiasis. Which of the following interventions is important?
- Strain all urine
  - Limit fluid intake
  - Enforce strict bed rest
  - Encourage a high calcium diet
40. A client is receiving a radiation implant for the treatment of bladder cancer. Which of the following interventions is appropriate?
- Flush all urine down the toilet
  - Restrict the client's fluid intake
  - Place the client in a semi-private room
  - Monitor the client for signs and symptoms of cystitis
41. A client has just received a renal transplant and has started cyclosporine therapy to prevent graft rejection. Which of the following conditions is a major complication of this drug therapy?
- Depression
  - Hemorrhage
  - Infection
  - Peptic ulcer disease
42. A client received a kidney transplant 2 months ago. He's admitted to the hospital with the diagnosis of acute rejection. Which of the following assessment findings would be expected?
- Hypotension
  - Normal body temperature
  - Decreased WBC count
  - Elevated BUN and creatinine levels
43. The client is to undergo kidney transplantation with a living donor. Which of the following preoperative assessments is important?
- Urine output
  - Signs of graft rejection
  - Signs and symptoms of rejection
  - Client's support system and understanding of lifestyle changes.
44. A client had a transurethral prostatectomy for benign prostatic hypertrophy. He's currently being treated with a continuous bladder irrigation and is complaining of an increase in severity of bladder spasms. Which of the interventions should be done first?
- Administer an oral analgesic
  - Stop the irrigation and call the physician
  - Administer a belladonna and opium suppository as ordered by the physician.
  - Check for the presence of clots, and make sure the catheter is draining properly.

45. A client is admitted with a diagnosis of hydronephrosis secondary to calculi. The calculi have been removed and post obstructive diuresis is occurring. Which of the following interventions should be done?
- Take vital signs every 8 hours
  - Weigh the client every other day
  - Assess for urine output every shift
  - Monitor the client's electrolyte levels.
46. A client has passed a renal calculus. The nurse sends the specimen to the laboratory so it can be analyzed for which of the following factors?
- Antibodies
  - Type of infection
  - Composition of calculus
  - Size and number of calculi
47. Which of the following symptoms indicate acute rejection of a transplanted kidney?
- Edema, Nausea
  - Fever, Anorexia
  - Weight gain, pain at graft site
  - Increased WBC count, pain with voiding
48. Adverse reactions of prednisone therapy include which of the following conditions?
- Acne and bleeding gums
  - Sodium retention and constipation
  - Mood swings and increased temperature
  - Increased blood glucose levels and decreased wound healing.
49. The nurse suspects that a client with polyuria is experiencing water diuresis. Which laboratory value suggests water diuresis?
- High urine specific gravity
  - High urine osmolarity
  - Normal to low urine specific gravity
  - Elevated urine pH
50. A client is diagnosed with prostate cancer. Which test is used to monitor progression of this disease?
- Serum creatinine
  - Complete blood cell count (CBC)
  - Prostate-specific antigen (PSA)
  - Serum potassium

**ANSWERS**

1	B	26	A
2	B	27	D
3	A	28	C
4	D	29	B
5	A	30	A
6	B	31	B
7	B	32	A
8	A	33	A
9	D	34	D
10	A	35	D
11	A	36	A
12	C	37	D
13	B	38	C
14	D	39	A
15	C	40	D
16	A	41	C
17	B	42	D
18	A	43	D
19	B	44	D
20	D	45	D
21	D	46	C
22	C	47	C
23	D	48	D
24	C	49	C
25	B	50	C