

PRACTICE QUESTION (SET-21)

1. A client with a forceful, pounding heartbeat is diagnosed with mitral valve prolapse. This client should avoid which of the following?
 - a. High volumes of fluid intake
 - b. Aerobic exercise programs
 - c. Caffeine-containing products
 - d. Foods rich in protein
2. A client is admitted to the coronary care unit with second-degree atrioventricular heart block. The nurse closely monitors the heart rate and rhythm. When interpreting the client's electrocardiogram (ECG) strip, the nurse knows that the QRS complex represents:
 - a. atrial repolarization.
 - b. ventricular repolarization.
 - c. atrial depolarization.
 - d. ventricular depolarization.
3. Cardiovascular nursing question about nurse who is preparing a client with Crohn's disease for a barium enema. What should the nurse do the day before the test?
 - a. Serve the client his usual diet.
 - b. Order a high-fiber diet.
 - c. Encourage plenty of fluids.
 - d. Serve dairy products.
4. The nurse is caring for a client with cholelithiasis. Which sign indicates obstructive jaundice?
 - a. Straw-colored urine
 - b. Reduced hematocrit
 - c. Clay-colored stools
 - d. Elevated urobilinogen in the urine
5. Following a myocardial infarction, a client develops an arrhythmia and requires a continuous infusion of lidocaine. To monitor the effectiveness of the intervention, the nurse should focus primarily on the client's:
 - a. electrocardiogram (ECG).
 - b. urine output.
 - c. creatine kinase (CK) and troponin levels.
 - d. blood pressure and heart rate.
6. A client is recovering from coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) surgery. The nurse knows that for several weeks after this procedure, the client is at risk for certain conditions. During discharge preparation, the nurse should advise the client and family to expect which common, spontaneously resolving symptom?
 - a. Depression
 - b. Ankle edema
 - c. Memory lapses
 - d. Dizziness
7. The nurse is caring for a client with left-sided heart failure. To reduce fluid volume excess, the nurse can anticipate using:
 - a. antiembolism stockings.
 - b. oxygen.
 - c. diuretics.
 - d. anticoagulants.
8. An increase in the creatine kinase-MB isoenzyme (CK-MB) can be caused by:
 - a. cerebral bleeding.
 - b. I.M. injection.
 - c. myocardial necrosis.
 - d. skeletal muscle damage due to a recent fall.
9. A client comes to the emergency department complaining of visual changes and a severe headache. The nurse measures the client's blood pressure at 210/120 mm Hg. However, the client denies having hypertension or any other disorder. After diagnosing malignant hypertension, a life-threatening disorder, the physician initiates emergency intervention. What is the most common cause of malignant hypertension?
 - a. Pyelonephritis
 - b. Dissecting aortic aneurysm
 - c. Pheochromocytoma
 - d. Untreated hypertension
10. The nurse is assessing a client with heart failure. The breath sounds commonly auscultated in clients with heart failure are:
 - a. tracheal.
 - b. fine crackles.
 - c. coarse crackles.
 - d. friction rubs.
11. A client is admitted for treatment of Prinzmetal's angina. When developing the plan of care, the nurse keeps in mind that this type of angina is triggered by:
 - a. activities that increase myocardial oxygen demand.
 - b. an unpredictable amount of activity.
 - c. coronary artery spasm.
 - d. the same type of activity that caused previous angina episodes.
12. An elderly client who underwent total hip replacement exhibits a red, painful area on the calf of the affected leg. What test validates presence of thromboembolism?
 - a. Romberg's
 - b. Phalen's
 - c. Rinne
 - d. Homans'

13. When assessing a client who reports recent chest pain, the nurse obtains a thorough history. Which statement by the client most strongly suggests angina pectoris?
 - a. "The pain lasted about 45 minutes."
 - b. "The pain resolved after I ate a sandwich."
 - c. "The pain got worse when I took a deep breath."
 - d. "The pain occurred while I was mowing the lawn."
14. The nurse is caring for a client with acute pulmonary edema. To immediately promote oxygenation and relieve dyspnea, the nurse should:
 - a. administer oxygen.
 - b. have the client take deep breaths and cough.
 - c. place the client in high Fowler's position.
 - d. perform chest physiotherapy.
15. In a client with chronic bronchitis, which sign would lead the nurse to suspect right-sided heart failure?
 - a. Cyanosis of the lips
 - b. Bilateral crackles
 - c. Productive cough
 - d. Leg edema
16. A client comes to the physician's office for a follow-up visit 4 weeks after suffering a myocardial infarction (MI). The nurse takes this opportunity to evaluate the client's knowledge of the prescribed cardiac rehabilitation program. Which evaluation statement suggests that the client needs more instruction?
 - a. "Client performs relaxation exercises three times a day to reduce stress."
 - b. "Client's 24-hour dietary recall reveals low intake of fat and cholesterol."
 - c. "Client verbalizes an understanding of the need to seek emergency help if the heart rate increases markedly while at rest."
 - d. "Client walks 4 miles in 1 hour every day."
17. A client is taking spironolactone (Aldactone) to control her hypertension. Her serum potassium level is 6 mEq/L. For this client, the nurse's priority would be to assess her:
 - a. neuromuscular function.
 - b. bowel sounds.
 - c. respiratory rate.
 - d. electrocardiogram (ECG) results.
18. The most important reason for the nurse to encourage a client with peripheral vascular disease to initiate a walking program is because this form of exercise:
 - a. reduces stress.
 - b. aids in weight reduction.
 - c. increases high-density lipoprotein (HDL) level.
 - d. promotes collateral circulation.
19. A client with severe angina and electrocardiogram changes is seen by a nurse practitioner in the emergency department. In terms of serum testing, it's most important for the nurse to order cardiac:
 - a. creatine kinase.
 - b. lactate dehydrogenase.
 - c. myoglobin.
 - d. troponin.
20. A 65-year-old man presents to the emergency department with chest pain that he noticed after climbing a set of stairs. The emergency physician sends him for an exercise stress test. Which of the following physiologic mechanisms does the heart use to deal with increased work demand during an exercise stress test?
 - (A) Decreased coronary artery diameter
 - (B) Decreased metabolite production
 - (C) Decreased oxygen extraction
 - (D) Increased coronary blood flow
21. Med Surg Nursing Questions about a 25-year-old pregnant woman who goes to her gynecologist for her 36-week checkup. She complains of light-headedness when she goes to bed at night. In the office, her blood pressure is 120/70 mm Hg while sitting upright and 90/50 mm Hg while lying supine. Which of the following is the most likely cause of this hypotension?
 - (A) Cardiogenic shock
 - (B) Inferior vena cava compression
 - (C) Neurogenic shock
 - (D) Third spacing of fluid
22. A 48-year-old obese man who presents to his primary care physician with complaints of lower leg pain that occurs after he walks a few city blocks and is relieved with rest. He has no other complaints. His blood pressure is 165/85 mm Hg, his pulse is 83/min, and his respiratory rate is 18/min. After further questioning, he admits to smoking two packs of cigarettes per day. Which of the following types of vessels is most likely involved in the pathologic process surrounding this patient's symptoms?
 - (A) Arteries
 - (B) Arterioles
 - (C) Capillaries
 - (D) Veins

23. The classic location for an abdominal aortic aneurysm is inferior to the renal arteries and extending to the bifurcation of the common iliac arteries. Repair involves resecting the diseased portion of the aorta and replacing it with a synthetic graft. Based on anatomic considerations, which of the following visceral arteries would likely be resected along with the diseased aortic tissue during the repair of an infrarenal abdominal aortic aneurysm?
 (A) Gastroduodenal artery
 (B) Hepatic artery
 (C) Inferior mesenteric artery
 (D) Left gastric artery
24. A client received burns to his entire back and left arm. Using the Rule of Nines, the nurse can calculate that he has sustained burns on what percentage of his body?
 a. 9% b. 18%
 c. 27% d. 36%
25. The nurse is caring for a client with a postoperative wound evisceration. Which action should the nurse perform first?
 a. Explain to the client what is happening and provide support.
 b. Cover the protruding internal organs with sterile gauze moistened with sterile saline solution.
 c. Push the protruding organs back into the abdominal cavity.
 d. Ask the client to drink as much fluid as possible.
26. A client with a solar burn of the chest, back, face, and arms is seen in urgent care. The nurse's primary concern should be:
 a. fluid resuscitation. b. infection.
 c. body image. d. pain management.
27. Which of the following is the initial intervention for a client with external bleeding?
 a. Elevation of the extremity
 b. Pressure point control
 c. Direct pressure
 d. Application of a tourniquet
28. When assessing a client with partial thickness burns over 60% of the body, which of the following should the nurse report immediately?
 a. Complaints of intense thirst
 b. Moderate to severe pain
 c. Urine output of 70 ml the 1st hour
 d. Hoarseness of the voice
29. A client who was bitten by a wild animal is admitted to an acute care facility for treatment of rabies. Which type of isolation does this client require?
 a. Strict isolation b. Contact isolation
 c. Respiratory isolation d. Enteric isolation
30. A client with second- and third-degree burns on the arms receives autografts. Two days later, the nurse finds the client doing arm exercises. The nurse knows that this client should avoid exercise because it may:
 a. dislodge the autografts.
 b. increase edema in the arms.
 c. increase the amount of scarring.
 d. decrease circulation to the fingers.
31. The nurse is providing care for a client who has a sacral pressure ulcer with a wet-to-dry dressing. Which guideline is appropriate for a wet-to-dry dressing?
 a. The wound should remain moist from the dressing.
 b. The wet-to-dry dressing should be tightly packed into the wound.
 c. The dressing should be allowed to dry out before removal.
 d. A plastic sheet-type dressing should cover the wet dressing.
32. When planning care for a client with burns on the upper torso, which nursing diagnosis should take the highest priority?
 a. Ineffective airway clearance related to edema of the respiratory passages
 b. Impaired physical mobility related to the disease process
 c. Disturbed sleep pattern related to facility environment
 d. Risk for infection related to breaks in the skin
33. The nurse is teaching a client with a leg ulcer about tissue repair and wound healing. Which of the following statements by the client indicates that the teaching has been effective?
 a. "I'll limit my intake of protein."
 b. "I'll make sure that the bandage is wrapped tightly."
 c. "My foot should feel cold."
 d. "I'll eat plenty of fruits and vegetables."
34. The nurse is performing a baseline assessment of a client's skin integrity. Which of the following is a key assessment parameter?
 a. Family history of pressure ulcers
 b. Presence of existing pressure ulcers
 c. Potential areas of pressure ulcer development
 d. Overall risk of developing pressure ulcers

35. A client who has suffered a cerebrovascular accident (CVA) is too weak to move on his own. To help the client avoid pressure ulcers, the nurse should:
- turn him frequently.
 - perform passive range-of-motion (ROM) exercises.
 - reduce the client's fluid intake.
 - encourage the client to use a footboard.
36. A client is brought to the emergency department with second- and third-degree burns on the left arm, left anterior leg, and anterior trunk. Using the Rule of Nines, what is the total body surface area that has been burned?
- 18%
 - 27%
 - 30%
 - 36%
37. A client sees a dermatologist for a skin problem. Later, the nurse reviews the client's chart and notes that the chief complaint was intertrigo. This term refers to which condition?
- Spontaneously occurring wheals
 - A fungus that enters the skin's surface, causing infection
 - Inflammation of a hair follicle
 - Irritation of opposing skin surfaces caused by friction
38. Following a full-thickness (third-degree) burn of his left arm, a client is treated with artificial skin. The client understands postoperative care of artificial skin when he states that during the first 7 days after the procedure, he will restrict:
- range of motion.
 - protein intake.
 - going outdoors.
 - fluid ingestion.
39. A client with a severe staphylococcal infection is receiving the aminoglycoside gentamicin sulfate (Garamycin) by the I.V. route. The nurse should assess the client for which adverse reaction to this drug?
- Aplastic anemia
 - Ototoxicity
 - Cardiac arrhythmias
 - Seizures
40. A client has an abnormal result on a Papanicolaou test. After admitting that she read her chart while the nurse was out of the room, the client asks what dysplasia means. Which definition should the nurse provide?
- Presence of completely undifferentiated tumor cells that don't resemble cells of the tissues of their origin
 - Increase in the number of normal cells in a normal arrangement in a tissue or an organ
 - Replacement of one type of fully differentiated cell by another in tissues where the second type normally isn't found
 - Alteration in the size, shape, and organization of differentiated cells
41. During chemotherapy, an oncology client has a nursing diagnosis of Impaired oral mucous membrane related to decreased nutrition and immunosuppression secondary to the cytotoxic effects of chemotherapy. Which nursing intervention is most likely to decrease the pain of stomatitis?
- Recommending that the client discontinue chemotherapy
 - Providing a solution of hydrogen peroxide and water for use as a mouth rinse
 - Monitoring the client's platelet and leukocyte counts
 - Checking regularly for signs and symptoms of stomatitis
42. To treat cervical cancer, a client has had an applicator of radioactive material placed in the vagina. Which observation by the nurse indicates a radiation hazard?
- The client is maintained on strict bed rest.
 - The head of the bed is at a 30-degree angle.
 - The client receives a complete bed bath each morning.
 - The nurse checks the applicator's position every 4 hours.
43. A client suspected of having colorectal cancer will require which diagnostic study to confirm the diagnosis?
- Stool Hematest
 - Carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA)
 - Sigmoidoscopy
 - Abdominal computed tomography (CT) scan
44. A client with stage II ovarian cancer undergoes a total abdominal hysterectomy and bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy with tumor resection, omentectomy, appendectomy, and lymphadenectomy. During the second postoperative day, which of the following assessment findings would raise concern in the nurse?
- Abdominal pain
 - Hypoactive bowel sounds
 - Serous drainage from the incision
 - Shallow breathing and increasing lethargy

45. A client undergoes a laryngectomy to treat laryngeal cancer. When teaching the client how to care for the neck stoma, the nurse should include which instruction?
- "Keep the stoma uncovered."
 - "Keep the stoma dry."
 - "Have a family member perform stoma care initially until you get used to the procedure."
 - "Keep the stoma moist."
46. A client who reports increasing difficulty swallowing, weight loss, and fatigue is diagnosed with esophageal cancer. Because this client has difficulty swallowing, the nurse should assign highest priority to:
- helping the client cope with body image changes.
 - ensuring adequate nutrition.
 - maintaining a patent airway.
 - preventing injury.
47. The nurse is teaching a group of women to perform breast self-examination. The nurse should explain that the purpose of performing the examination is to discover:
- cancerous lumps.
 - areas of thickness or fullness.
 - changes from previous self-examinations.
 - fibrocystic masses.
48. A 29-year-old man presents to his primary care physician with a painless testicular mass. Laboratory studies show an elevated serum human chorionic gonadotropin level. Which of the following is the most likely site of nodal metastasis in this tumor?
- Deep inguinal lymph nodes
 - External iliac lymph nodes
 - Gluteal lymph nodes
 - Para-aortic lymph nodes
49. A 28-year-old woman comes to the physician concerned about an excessive amount of bleeding from her gums when she brushes her teeth. Her laboratory results show an increased partial thromboplastin time and an increased bleeding time, but are otherwise unremarkable. Which of the following treatments will most likely alleviate this patient's symptoms?
- Cryoprecipitate
 - Factor VIII concentrate
 - Fresh frozen plasma(correction : vitamin K)
 - Low-molecular-weight heparin
50. A 62-year-old woman presents to the clinic complaining of frequent bleeding while brushing her teeth and easy bruising. She reports she recently had pneumonia and was treated with a broad-spectrum antibiotic. Laboratory tests show:
- Prothrombin time: 18 seconds
 - Partial thromboplastin time: 37 seconds
 - Platelet count: 231,000/mm³
 - Hematocrit: 37%
 - WBC count: 4800/mm³
- The cofactor that is deficient in this patient is needed for the carboxylation of glutamate residues of which of the following?
- Factors II, VII, VIII, and X
 - Factors VII, VIII, IX, and XII
 - Proteins C and S and factors IX, X, XI, and XII
 - Proteins C and S, prothrombin, and factors VII, IX, and X

ANSWERS

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