

Acute Kidney Injury NCLEX Practice Questions

This quiz will test your knowledge on Acute Kidney Injury (also called Acute Renal Failure) in preparation for NCLEX.

1. _____ is solely filtered from the bloodstream via the glomerulus and is NOT reabsorbed back into the bloodstream but is excreted through the urine.*

A. Urea

B. Creatinine

C. Potassium

D. Magnesium

2. A patient with acute renal injury has a GFR (glomerular filtration rate) of 40 mL/min. Which signs and symptoms below may this patient present with? Select all that apply:*

A. Hypervolemia

B. Hypokalemia

C. Increased BUN level

D. Decreased Creatinine level

3. You're assessing morning lab values on a female patient who is recovering from a myocardial infarction. Which lab value below requires you to notify the physician?*

A. Potassium level 4.2 mEq/L

B. Creatinine clearance 35 mL/min

C. BUN 20 mg/dL

D. Blood pH 7.40

4. A 55-year-old male patient is admitted with a massive GI bleed. The patient is at risk for what type of acute kidney injury?*

A. Post-renal

B. Intra-renal

C. Pre-renal

D. Intrinsic renal

5. Select all the patients below that are at risk for acute intra-renal injury?*

A. A 45 year old male with a renal calculus.

B. A 65 year old male with benign prostatic hyperplasia.

C. A 25 year old female receiving chemotherapy.

D. A 36 year old female with renal artery stenosis.

E. A 6 year old male with acute glomerulonephritis.

F. An 87 year old male who is taking an aminoglycoside medication for an infection.

6. A patient with acute kidney injury has the following labs: GFR 92 mL/min, BUN 17 mg/dL, potassium 4.9 mEq/L, and creatinine 1 mg/dL. The patient's 24 hour urinary output is 1.75 Liters. Based on these findings, what stage of AKI is this patient in?*

A. Initiation

B. Diuresis

C. Oliguric

D. Recovery

7. A 36-year-old male patient is diagnosed with acute kidney injury. The patient is voiding 4 L/day of urine. What complication can arise based on the stage of AKI this patient is in? Select all that apply:*

A. Water intoxication

B. Hypotension

C. Low urine specific gravity

D. Hypokalemia

E. Normal GFR

8. True or False: All patients with acute renal injury will progress through the oliguric stage of AKI but not all patients will progress through the diuresis stage.*

True

False

9. Which patient below with acute kidney injury is in the oliguric stage of AKI:*

A. A 56 year old male who has metabolic acidosis, decreased GFR, increased BUN/Creatinine, hyperkalemia, edema, and urinary output 350 mL/day.

B. A 45 year old female with metabolic alkalosis, hypokalemia, normal GFR, increased BUN/creatinine, edema, and urinary output 600 mL/day.

C. A 39 year old male with metabolic acidosis, hyperkalemia, improving GFR, resolving edema, and urinary output 4 L/day.

D. A 78 year old female with respiratory acidosis, increased GFR, decreased BUN/creatinine, hypokalemia, and urinary output 550 mL/day.

10. You're developing a nursing care plan for a patient in the diuresis stage of AKI. What nursing diagnosis would you include in the care plan?*

A. Excess fluid volume

B. Risk for electrolyte imbalance

C. Urinary retention

D. Acute pain

11. While educating a group of nursing students about the stages of acute kidney injury, a student asks how long the oliguric stage lasts. You explain to the student this stage can last?*

A. 1-2 weeks

B. 1-3 days

C. Few hours to 2 weeks

D. 12 months

12. A patient with AKI has a urinary output of 350 mL/day. In addition, morning labs showed an increased BUN and creatinine level along with potassium level of 6 mEq/L. What type of diet ordered by the physician is most appropriate for this patient?*

A. Low-sodium, high-protein, and low-potassium

B. High-protein, low-potassium, and low-sodium

C. Low-protein, low-potassium, and low-sodium

D. High-protein and high-potassium

Define each of the below labs, list normal values, and the impact kidney injury has on their value.

Finding	Description	Normal Value	AKI	CKD
BUN	A BUN measures the amount of Urea in the blood. Urea nitrogen is a waste product removed by the kidneys higher levels indicate that the kidney are not working properly.	10-20	BUN will be elevated	BUN will increase.
Cr	Creatinine measures how well the kidneys are filtering waste from the body.	0.7-1.3	Creatinine level will be increased	Creatinine will be elevated.
Hct	Measures the percentage of RBC in your blood.	39-54	Causes lower Hct	Decrease in hematocrit
Hgb	Amount of hemoglobin in the blood. Which is a protein in the RBC that carry oxygen from the lungs to the rest of the body.	12-18	Causes Hgb to decrease resulting in anemia	Causes a decrease in hgb levels
K+	High potassium levels and low potassium levels are very serious. They can indicate heart problems	3.5-5.1	Causes high levels of potassium in the blood	Results in increased potassium levels
Ca+	Calcium level measures the amount of calcium in the blood. It can indicate disorders such as bone disorders, thyroid disorders and kidney disease.	8.6-10.3	Decreases calcium	Causes a decrease in calcium