

Name: _____

Acute Kidney Injury NCLEX Practice Questions

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

Finding	Description	Normal Value	AKI	CKD
BUN				
Cr				
Hct				
Hgb				
K+				
Ca+				