

## **SAMPLE QUESTIONS FOR FLUIDS & ELECTROLYTES**

1. The nurse is caring for a patient admitted with elevated serum sodium. The nurse understands that hypernatremia will develop with
  - a. Increased levels of serum aldosterone.\*\*\*
  - b. Decreased levels of serum aldosterone.
  - c. Increased levels of serum parathyroid hormone.
  - d. Decreased levels of serum parathyroid hormone.
  
2. The nurse is caring for a patient diagnosed with CHF. The patient has been receiving intravenous Lasix for two days. The nurse understands the patient is at risk for developing hypokalemia. One of the major signs/symptoms of hypokalemia is
  - a. pulmonary edema.
  - b. concentrated urine.
  - c. cardiac dysrhythmias.\*\*\*
  - d. elevated blood pressure.
  
3. The nurse is caring for a 43-year-old male diagnosed with hypercalcemia. The nurse understands this patient is at an increased risk for
  - a. Developing myxedema.
  - b. Developing acromegaly.
  - c. Developing kidney stones.\*\*\*
  - d. Developing protruding eyes.
  
4. Which of the following findings would the nurse typically note when assessing the patient with hypocalcemia?
  - a. Urinary urgency
  - b. Severe muscle weakness
  - c. A history of night time leg cramps \*\*\*
  - d. Shortened ST segment on the EKG

5. What is the most appropriate intervention the nurse should implement when the patient's serum sodium level is 140 mEq/L?
  - a. Advise the patient to avoid canned soups and vegetables
  - b. Carefully monitor the EKG pattern for dysrhythmias
  - c. Continue to monitor electrolyte values \*\*\*
  - d. Notify the physician
  
6. The nurse is administering 5% dextrose in water (D5W) to a patient with hypernatremia and understands the patient is at risk for developing
  - a. paralysis.
  - b. osteoporosis.
  - c. digitalis toxicity.
  - d. cerebral edema. \*\*\*
  
7. What is the priority nursing intervention for a patient with moderate to severe hypernatremia?
  - a. Restrict fluid intake
  - b. Initiate seizure precautions \*\*\*
  - c. Teach the patient how to reduce dietary sodium
  - d. Assess oxygen saturation and respiratory status every hour
  
8. A patient's lab values reveal hypercalcemia. Management of hypercalcemia includes which of the following nursing actions?
  - a. Restriction of fluids
  - b. Administration of furosemide and normal saline (NS) \*\*\*
  - c. Administration of intravenous calcium therapy
  - d. Restriction of intravenous phosphate therapy