

1.

Upon assessment of a female client the nurse finds the following (see image). Which musculoskeletal deformity is illustrated in the figure?



1 ☐ Scoliosis

2 ☐ Kyphosis

3 ☐ Torticollis

4 ☐ Pes planus

2.

The healthcare provider prescribes theophylline to be given intravenously for the client experiencing an acute asthma attack. What does the nurse teach the client is the function of this medication?

- 1 ☐ Antibiotic
- 2 ☐ Antihistamine
- 3 ☐ Bronchodilator
- 4 ☐ Expectorant

3.

A client with heart failure has anxiety. Which effect of anxiety makes it particularly important for the nurse to reduce the anxiety of this client?

- 1 ☐ Increases the cardiac workload
- 2 ☐ Interferes with usual respirations
- 3 ☐ Produces an elevation in temperature
- 4 ☐ Decreases the amount of oxygen used

4.

A client presents to the emergency room with coughing and sudden wheezing. The nurse notes the client is progressing quickly into respiratory distress. The nurse identifies that the client is experiencing what problem?

- 1 ☐ An acute asthma attack
- 2 ☐ Acute bronchitis
- 3 ☐ Left-sided heart failure
- 4 ☐ Cor pulmonale

5.

Which deformity indicates the client has ulnar drift?

1 ☐



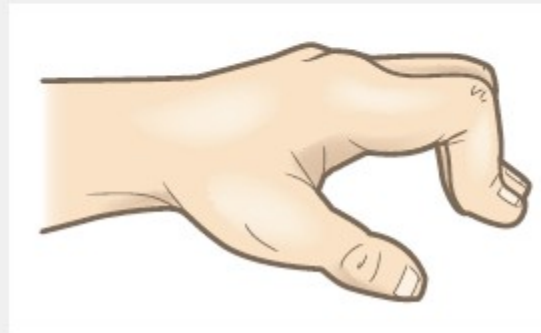
2 ☐



3



4



6.

The nurse is providing postoperative care to a client who had surgery in which a hip prosthesis was inserted. An abductor splint is in place. When should the nurse remove the splint?

- 1 ☐ When the client gets up to sit in a chair
- 2 ☐ If the client needs a change of position
- 3 ☐ Once the client's edema and pain have ceased
- 4 ☐ During the client's skin care and physical therapy

7.

What is the nurse's primary consideration when caring for a client with rheumatoid arthritis?

- 1 ☐ Surgery
- 2 ☐ Comfort
- 3 ☐ Education
- 4 ☐ Motivation

8.

What is the normal value of inspiratory reserve volume?

- 1 ☐ 0.5 L
- 2 ☐ 1.0 L
- 3 ☐ 1.5 L
- 4 ☐ 3.0 L

9.

The x-ray report of a client shows the presence of a greenstick fracture. What is a greenstick fracture?

- 1 ☐ A fracture with more than two fragments
- 2 ☐ An incomplete fracture with one side bent
- 3 ☐ A spontaneous fracture at the site of bone disease
- 4 ☐ A fracture that extends across the longitudinal axis of the bone shaft

10.

A nurse is taking the blood pressure of a client with hypertension. The first sound is heard at 140 mm Hg; the second sound is a swishing sound heard at 130 mm Hg; a tapping sound is heard at 100 mm Hg; a muffled sound is heard at 90 mm Hg; the sound disappears at 72 mm Hg. When recording just the systolic and diastolic readings, what is the diastolic pressure?

1 ☐ 72 mm Hg

2 ☐ 90 mm Hg

3 ☐ 100 mm Hg

4 ☐ 130 mm Hg

11.

A client's tibia is fractured in a motor vehicle accident, and a cast is applied. The nurse should assess for which manifestation indicating damage to major blood vessels caused by the fractured tibia?

1 ☐ Increased blood pressure

2 ☐ Prolonged edema in the thigh

3 ☐ Increased skin temperature of the foot

4 ☐ Prolonged reperfusion of the toes after blanching

12.

The nurse is caring for a client in the postanesthesia care unit immediately after the client had a subtotal gastrectomy. The nurse identifies small blood clots in the client's gastric drainage. What action should the nurse take?

- 1 ☐ Clamp the tube.
- 2 ☐ Consider this an expected event.
- 3 ☐ Instill the tube with iced normal saline.
- 4 ☐ Notify the surgeon immediately.

13.

A nurse is providing postoperative care for a client one hour after an adrenalectomy. Maintenance steroid therapy has not begun yet. The nurse should monitor the client for which complication?

- 1 ☐ Hypotension
- 2 ☐ Hyperglycemia
- 3 ☐ Sodium retention
- 4 ☐ Potassium excretion

14.

Which parameter should the nurse consider while assessing the psychologic status of a client with acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)?

- 1 ☐ Sleep pattern
- 2 ☐ Severity of pain
- 3 ☐ Cognitive changes
- 4 ☐ Presence of anxiety

15.

A nurse discusses the potential for cross-contamination with the nursing assistants on a surgical unit. What does the nurse explain that standard precautions are designed to do?

- 1 ☐ Decrease the risk of transmitting unidentified pathogens
- 2 ☐ Be used when clients are suspected of having a communicable disease
- 3 ☐ Ensure that hygiene practices by clients are performed in a universal way
- 4 ☐ Create categories in which certain additional precautions must be followed

16.

While assessing the skin of a client, the nurse observes a lesion that has a wavy border. Which type of lesion is present in the client?

- 1 ☐ Annular
- 2 ☐ Circinate
- 3 ☐ Coalesced
- 4 ☐ Serpiginous

17.

After abdominal surgery a client suddenly reports numbness in the right leg and a "funny feeling" in the toes. What should the nurse do first?

- 1 ☐ Tell the client to drink more fluids.
- 2 ☐ Instruct the client to remain in bed.
- 3 ☐ Gently rub the client's legs for circulation.
- 4 ☐ Tell the client about the dangers of prolonged bed rest.

18.

A nurse assesses a client and observes the condition depicted in the image. How will the nurse chart this finding?



- 1 ☐ Otorrhea present
- 2 ☐ Halo sign present
- 3 ☐ Rhinorrhea present
- 4 ☐ Battle's sign present

19.

When a disaster occurs, the nurse may have to first treat mass hysteria that is indicated by what response?

- 1 ☐ Panic
- 2 ☐ Coma
- 3 ☐ Euphoria
- 4 ☐ Depression

20.

Which antimicrobial medication acts on susceptible pathogens by inhibiting nucleic acid synthesis?

- 1 ☐ Penicillin
- 2 ☐ Actinomycin
- 3 ☐ Erythromycin
- 4 ☐ Cephalosporin

21.

What is the nurse primarily attempting to prevent when caring for a client in the initial stages of chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL)?

- 1 ☐ Injury
- 2 ☐ Fatigue
- 3 ☐ Infection
- 4 ☐ Cachexia

22.

What must the nurse do to determine a client's pulse pressure?

- 1 ☐ Multiply the heart rate by the stroke volume.
- 2 ☐ Subtract the diastolic from the systolic reading.
- 3 ☐ Determine the mean blood pressure by averaging the two.
- 4 ☐ Calculate the difference between the apical and radial rate.

23.

Which beta-adrenergic blocker is used to reduce a client's intraocular pressure?

- 1 ☐ Timolol
- 2 ☐ Travopost
- 3 ☐ Carbachol
- 4 ☐ Apraclonidine

24.

A nurse administers oxygen at 2 L/min via nasal cannula to a client with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). By administering a low concentration of oxygen to this client, the nurse is preventing which physiologic response?

- 1 ☐ Decrease in red cell formation
- 2 ☐ Rupture of emphysematous bullae
- 3 ☐ Depression in the respiratory center
- 4 ☐ Excessive drying of the respiratory mucosa

25.

A client has inflammation of the facial nerve, causing facial paralysis on one side. Which diagnosis will the nurse most likely observe written in the medical record?

- 1 ☐ Botulism
- 2 ☐ Bell palsy
- 3 ☐ Trigeminal neuralgia
- 4 ☐ Guillain-Barré syndrome

26.

A client with hemiparesis is reluctant to use a cane. How does the nurse explain the cane's purpose to the client?

- 1 ☐ Maintain balance to improve stability
- 2 ☐ Relieve pressure on weight-bearing joints
- 3 ☐ Prevent further injury to weakened muscles
- 4 ☐ Aid in controlling involuntary muscle movements

27.

Which client has the highest risk for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection?

- 1 ☐ A client who is involved in mutual masturbation
- 2 ☐ A client who undergoes voluntary prenatal HIV testing
- 3 ☐ A client who shares equipment to snort or smoke drugs
- 4 ☐ A client who engages in insertive sex with a non-infective partner

28.

Which type of cranial surgery involves opening the cranium with a drill?

- 1 ☐ Burr hole
- 2 ☐ Craniotomy
- 3 ☐ Craniectomy
- 4 ☐ Cranioplasty

29.

A client with hepatic cirrhosis begins to develop slurred speech, confusion, drowsiness, and a flapping tremor. Which diet can the nurse expect will be prescribed for this client based upon the assessment?

- 1 ☐ No protein
- 2 ☐ Moderate protein
- 3 ☐ High protein
- 4 ☐ Strict protein restriction

30.

Which cranial nerve is responsible for the client's equilibrium?

- 1 ☐ Vagus
- 2 ☐ Trochlear
- 3 ☐ Vestibulocochlear
- 4 ☐ Glossopharyngeal