

TEST BANK

(COMPLETE) RN HESI EXIT EXAM VERSIONS V1, V2, V2, V4, V5, V6, V7, V8, V9 & V10 (ALL 1580 QUESTIONS) (160 X 10VS QUESTIONS & ANSWERS KEY) ACTUAL/REAL/AUTHENTIC|GUARANTEE A+ SCORE| 2023

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HESI EXIT RN EXAM VERSION 1(V1) - VERSION 10(V10) REAL/ACTUAL EXAM| MULTIPLE CHOICE

HESI Exit RN Exam Version 1(V1) Real/Actual Exam/Authentic Exam

NB: -All Questions In All Version 1-10 Have Correct Answers (ANSWERS KEY)

-Only First Five (5) Questions are Highlighted in DEvery Version, So that you Can Rate Yourself with the Remaining Questions that are not highlighted

-Verify Your Answers with (ANSWERS KEYS)

Multiple choices

1. The nurse is completing the admission assessment of a 3-year old who is admitted with bacterial meningitis and hydrocephalus. Which assessment finding is evidence that the child is experiencing increased intracranial pressure (ICP)?
 - A. Tachycardia and tachypnea
 - B. Sluggish and unequal pupillary responses**
 - C. Increased head circumference and bulging fontanel
 - D. Blood pressure fluctuations and syncope
2. A client with acute pancreatitis is admitted with severe, piercing abdominal pain and an elevated serum amylase. Which additional information is the client most likely to report to the nurse?
 - A. Abdominal pain decreases when lying supine**
 - B. Pain lasts an hour and leaves the abdomen tender
 - C. Right upper quadrant pain refers to right scapula
 - D. Drinks alcohol until intoxicated at least twice weekly.
3. A child newly diagnosed with sickle cell anemia (SCA) is being discharged from the hospital. Which information is most important for the nurse to provide the parents prior to discharge?
 - A. Instructions about how much fluid the child should drink daily.**
 - B. Signs of addiction to opioid pain medications
 - C. Information about non-pharmaceutical pain relief measures
 - D. Referral for social services for the child and
4. To auscultate for a carotid bruit, the nurse places the stethoscope at what location. (Select the location on the image with a red dot).

{{Correct Ans- I placed the red dot on the base of the neck on the right side

5. After receiving report on an inpatient acute care unit, which client should the nurse assess first?
- A. The client with an obstruction of the large intestine who is experiencing abdominal distention
 - B. The client who had surgery yesterday and is experiencing a paralytic ileus with absent bowel sounds
 - C. The client with a small bowel obstruction who has a nasogastric tube that is draining greenish fluid
 - D. The client with a bowel obstruction due to a volvulus who is experiencing abdominal rigidity
6. A teenager presents to the emergency department with palpitations after vaping at a party. The client is anxious, fearful, and hyperventilating. The nurse anticipates the client developing which acid base imbalance?
- A. Respiratory acidosis
 - B. Metabolic alkalosis
 - C. Metabolic acidosis
 - D. Respiratory alkalosis
7. A client with dyspnea is being admitted to the medical unit. To best prepare for the client's arrival, the nurse should ensure that the client's bed is in which position?
- A. Supine
 - B. supine; feet elevated higher than head
 - C. supine; head elevated higher than feet
 - D. Fowlers
8. The nurse is taking the blood pressure measurement of a client with Parkinson's disease. Which information in the client's admission assessment is relevant to the nurse's plan for taking the blood pressure reading? (Select all the apply)
- A. Frequent syncope
 - B. Occasional nocturnal
 - C. Flat affect
 - D. Blurred vision
 - E. Frequent drooling
9. While caring for a client's postoperative dressing, the nurse observes purulent drainage at the wound. Before reporting this finding to the healthcare provider, the nurse should review which of the client's laboratory values?

- A. Serum albumin
 - B. Culture for sensitive organisms
 - C. Serum blood glucose level
 - D. Creatinine level
10. A preschool-aged boy is admitted to the pediatric unit following successful resuscitation from a near-drowning incident. While providing care to the child, the nurse begins talking with his preadolescent brother who rescued the child from the swimming pool and initiated resuscitation. The nurse notices the older boy becomes withdrawn when asked about what happened. Which action should the nurse take?
- A. Develop a water safety teaching plan for the family
 - B. Ask the older brother how he felt during the incident
 - C. Tell the older brother that he seems depressed
 - D. Commend the older brother for his heroic actions
11. A male client with cirrhosis has jaundice and pruritus. He tells the nurse that he has been soaking in hot baths at night with no relief of his discomfort. Which action should the nurse take?
- A. Encourage the client to use cooler water and apply calamine lotion after soaking
 - B. Obtain a PRN prescription for an analgesic that the client can use for symptom relief
 - C. Suggest that the client take brief showers and apply oil-based lotion after showering
 - D. Explain that the symptoms are caused by liver damage and cannot be relieved
12. An older client with a long history of coronary artery disease (CAD), hypertension (HTN), and heart failure (HF) arrives in the Emergency Department (ED) in respiratory distress. The healthcare provider prescribes furosemide IV. Which therapeutic response to furosemide should the nurse expect in the client with acute HF?
- A. Increased cardiac contractility
 - B. Reduced preload
 - C. Relaxed vascular tone
 - D. Decreased afterload
13. Which intervention should the nurse include in the plan of care for a child with tetanus?
- A. Encourage coughing and deep breathing