

ALL 100% CORRECT – GUARANTEED A++

TEST SCORE - 1206

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learnexams



1 of 55

A client, receiving treatment for diabetic ketoacidosis, begins to demonstrate confusion, lethargy, and an irregular pulse. The nurse should assess which laboratory value **first** for this client?

- A Sodium.
- B Potassium.
- C Magnesium.
- D Phosphate.

2 of 55

A client with tachycardia, hypotension, low urinary output, and delayed capillary refill has a central venous pressure reading of 2 mmHg. What intervention should the nurse take to improve the client's fluid status?

- A No action needed as the CVP is within normal range.
- B Administer a diuretic.
- C Administer fluids.
- D Administer digoxin to improve cardiac function.

3 of 55

The nurse notes that a client admitted with a left femur and pelvic fracture following a motor vehicle incident is tachycardic and short of breath. Which **additional** symptoms suggest to the nurse that the client is developing fat embolism syndrome? (Select all that apply.)

- A Client cannot remember why they are admitted.
- B Client tries to pull out their catheter and IV lines.
- C Client reports deep aching pain in the left lower extremity.
- D Appearance of pinpoint red dots in the axillary vaults.
- E Temperature of 38.8C (101.8F).

4 of 55

While caring for a client with traumatic facial injuries, the nurse notes bloody drainage with a yellowish ring on the pillow case behind the client's right ear. What action should the nurse take?

- A Assist the client to a sitting position and provide a clean pillowcase.
- B Mark the area of drainage with a pen.
- C Pack the ear with gauze.
- D Test the fluid for glucose and notify the physician.



5 of 55

The nurse is caring for a client with hyperosmolar hyperglycemic nonketotic syndrome (HHNS). What are the goals of care for this client? (Select all that apply.)

- A Correct fluid imbalance.
- B Correct electrolyte imbalances.
- C Lower blood glucose levels with insulin.
- D Treat underlying condition.
- E Treat metabolic acidosis.

6 of 55

A client recovering from a percutaneous coronary intervention after acute myocardial infarction is about to be transferred from the PACU to the Cardiac ICU. Which assessment finding should the PACU nurse report to the health care provider on the Cardiac ICU **immediately**?

- A Onset of chest pain.
- B Need to apply a pressure dressing to puncture site after procedure.
- C Presence of occasional premature ventricular contractions.
- D Absence of urinary output during PACU stay.

7 of 55

A young female client with a critically low Hemoglobin (Hgb) following a motor vehicle accident urgently needs a blood transfusion. The hospital has no previous health records of the client, but the client's partner reports that their blood type is B+. What action should the nurse take?

- A Prepare to administer B+ blood to the client immediately.
- B Draw a Type and Cross and administer O negative blood immediately.
- C Administer Normal Saline bolus while awaiting the results of the Type and Screen.
- D Draw a Type and Screen and wait for the results before administering any blood product.

8 of 55

The nurse is planning care for a client with chronic pancreatitis. Which intervention should the nurse implement?

- A Discuss limiting the intake of alcohol.
- B Monitor gastric secretions suctioned from nasogastric tube.
- C Provide regular diet.
- D Provide pancreatic enzyme replacements as prescribed.

