

NSG 3100 EXAM 4 LATEST 2023-2024 (2 VERSIONS A & B) ACTUAL EXAM ALL 250 QUESTIONS AND CORRECT DETAILED ANSWERS WITH RATIONALES|ALREADY GRADED A+

VERSION A

One of the first indications of fluid volume deficit is: - ANSWER-
Correct Answer:

tachycardia.

For the client with a vitamin D deficiency and inadequate calcium intake, the nurse observes for: - ANSWER- Correct Answer:

Chvostek sign

Chvostek sign - ANSWER- an abnormal reaction to the stimulation of the facial nerve.

A nasogastric tube is inserted in order for the client to receive intermittent tube feedings. The action by the nurse that requires correction by the unit manager is: - ANSWER- Correct Answer:

instilling air into the NG tube to check for placement.

The mucous membranes of a normally hydrated individual are: -

ANSWER- Correct Answer:

moist.

Of the following clients, the nurse recognizes that the individual who is most at risk for a fluid volume deficit is: - ANSWER- Correct Answer:

42-year-old with severe vomiting.

The single best indicator of fluid status is the nurse's assessment of the client's: - ANSWER- Correct Answer:

daily body weight

The nurse is inserting a nasogastric tube. During the insertion, the client starts to gag and becomes dyspneic. Which action should the nurse take? - ANSWER- Correct Answer:

Withdraw the tube and start again.

It is recommended that adults consume approximately how much of their diet from carbohydrates? - ANSWER- Correct Answer:

50%

A critical measure for clients with hypocalcemia and hypomagnesemia is: - ANSWER- Correct Answer:

implementing seizure precautions.

For the client who needs fluid replacement, which of the following should be avoided? - ANSWER- **Coffee**

Albumin levels indicate prolonged malnutrition. - ANSWER- **True**

Causes of hyponatremia include - ANSWER- **Excessive diaphoresis**

Diuretics

Wound drainage

Hyponatremia - ANSWER- **low sodium**

causes of hypernatremia - ANSWER- **Fever**

Diarrhea

Excessive sodium intake

learnexams

Hypernatremia - ANSWER- **high sodium**

An example of hemoconcentration seen in dehydration is increased hematocrit levels. T or F - ANSWER- **True**

Signs of fluid overload - ANSWER- **High BP**

Pitting edema in lower extremities

Mental confusion

Moist crackles

Which is a sign/symptom of hypernatremia? - ANSWER- **Thirst**

hypokalemia - ANSWER- **low potassium**

Causes of hypokalemia - ANSWER- **Prolonged NGT suction**

Heavy perspiration

Diarrhea

Potassium must always be diluted appropriately and never given IV push. T or F - ANSWER- **True**

Signs and symptoms of hypokalemia - ANSWER- **Muscle weakness**

Leg cramps

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Decreased deep tendon reflexes

Weak irregular pulses

Hypocalcemia - ANSWER- **deficient calcium in the blood**

Signs and symptoms of hypocalcemia - ANSWER- **Numbness and tingling of extremities**

Positive Chvostek's sign

Cardiac dysrhythmias