

## NUR 2502 Multidimensional Care III

### MDC 3 FINAL EXAM

#### (CARDIOVASCULAR AND HEMATOLOGY)

A nurse provides morning care for a client in the intensive care unit (ICU). Suddenly, the bedside monitor shows ventricular fibrillation and the client becomes unresponsive. After calling for assistance, what action should the nurse take next?

- a. **Begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation**
- b. Prepare for endotracheal intubation
- c. Provide electrical cardioversion
- d. Administer intravenous epinephrine

A nurse evaluates a client and suspects pericarditis. What indicator is considered the most characteristic symptom of pericarditis?

- a. **Chest pain**
- b. Fatigue
- c. Orthopnea
- d. Dyspnea

On auscultation, the nurse suspects a diagnosis of mitral valve stenosis when which of the following is heard?

- a. **Low-pitched, rumbling diastolic murmur at the apex of the heart**
- b. Mitral valve click
- c. Diastolic murmur at the left sternal border of the heart
- d. High-pitched blowing sound at the apex

Which instruction should a nurse provide a client with a history of rheumatic fever before the client has any dental work done?

- a. To take aspirin
- b. To take prophylactic antibiotics**
- c. To take steroids
- d. To avoid any kind of activity

A client with a mechanical valve replacement asks the nurse, "Why do I have to take antibiotics before getting my teeth cleaned?" What is the nurse's best response?

- a. "Antibiotics will prevent vegetative growth on your valves."
- b. "You are at risk of developing an infection in your heart."**
- c. "Your teeth will not bleed as much if you have antibiotics."
- d. "This procedure may cause your valve to malfunction."

The nurse obtains a health history from a client with a prosthetic heart valve and new symptoms of infective endocarditis. Which question by the nurse is most appropriate to ask?

- a. "Do you have a family history of endocarditis?"
- b. "Have you recently vacationed outside of the United States?"
- c. "Have you been to the dentist recently?"**
- d. "Do you live with any domesticated animals in your home?"

A client with aortic stenosis is reluctant to have valve replacement surgery. A nurse is present when the health care provider talks to the client about a treatment that is less invasive than surgery which will likely relieve some of the client's symptoms. What treatment option has been discussed?

- a. Balloon percutaneous valvuloplasty**
- b. Placement of a xenograft valve
- c. Placement of an autograft valve
- d. Antibiotic therapy

Which nursing intervention should a nurse perform when a client with cardiomyopathy receives a diuretic?

- a. Allow unrestricted physical activity
- b. Check regularly for dependent edema**
- c. Administer oxygen
- d. Maintain bed rest

The nurse is auscultating the heart of a client diagnosed with mitral valve prolapse. Which is often the first and only manifestation of mitral valve prolapse?

- a. Fatigue
- b. Dizziness
- c. An extra heart sound**
- d. Syncope

Which would the nurse stress as a periodic lifelong necessity for a client managing infective endocarditis?

- a. Exercise regimen
- b. Antihypertensive medication
- c. Potassium replacement
- d. Antibiotic therapy**

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A nurse is caring for a client with pericarditis and auscultates a pericardial friction rub. What action does the nurse ask the client to do to distinguish a pericardial friction rub from a pleural friction rub?

- a. The nurse has the client stand during auscultation.
- b. The nurse asks the client to hold the breath during auscultation.**
- c. The nurse places the client flat for at least 4 minutes.
- d. There is really no question to ask the client to tell the difference.

The nurse is administering medications to a client with pericarditis. What medications will be commonly prescribed to treat pericarditis? Select all that apply.

- a. **Ibuprofen**
- b. **Prednisone**
- c. **Colchicine**
- d. indomethacin

A client is diagnosed with rheumatic endocarditis. What bacterium is the nurse aware causes this inflammatory response?

- a. Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- b. **Group A, beta-hemolytic streptococcus**
- c. Serratia marcescens
- d. Staphylococcus aureus

A nurse is teaching a client about mitral stenosis. What is the key teaching point regarding the disruption to the normal flow of blood through the heart due to mitral stenosis?

- a. pulmonary circulation congestion
- b. atrial hypertrophy
- c. **increased resistance of a narrowed orifice between the left atrium and the left ventricle**
- d. inadequate left and right ventricle filling

A client is admitted to the hospital with possible acute pericarditis and pericardial effusion. The nurse knows to prepare the client for which diagnostic test to confirm the client's diagnosis?

- a. Cardiac catheterization
- b. Computed tomography
- c. **Echocardiography**
- d. Chest x-ray