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QUESTION 1

A client has a 10% dextrose in water IV solution running. He is scheduled to receive his antiepileptic drug, phenytoin (Dilantin), at this time.

The nurse knows that the phenytoin _____.

- A. is given after the D10W is finished
- B. should be given at the time it is due in the medication port closest to the client
- C. can be piggybacked into the D10W solution now
- D. is incompatible with dextrose solutions

Correct Answer: D

Phenytoin and dextrose will precipitate.

Normal saline is used to flush before and after phenytoin administration.

The administration of an antiepileptic drug cannot be delayed to maintain a therapeutic blood level.

QUESTION 2

The best definition of communication is _____.

- A. the sending and receiving of messages
- B. the effect of sending verbal messages
- C. an ongoing, interactive form of transmitting transactions
- D. the use of message variables to send information

Correct Answer: C

Communication is a personal, interactive system ?a series of ever-changing, ongoing transactions in the environment. Transmissions are simultaneously received (decoded), sent (encoded), and influenced by the total of experiences and perceptions of the receivers and senders.

Through communication and interaction with others, an individual develops a sense of identity and being.

Communication is the basis of a person's self-concept and the relationship of this self to another individual, to a group of people, and to the world.

QUESTION 3



An 80-year-old aphasic CVA client had abdominal surgery 2 days ago.

Which of the following puts this client at the highest risk for inadequate pain management?

- A. inability to turn, cough, and breathe deeply
- B. inability to communicate pain
- C. inability to ambulate freely
- D. inability to use a bedside commode

Correct Answer: B

The client cannot speak to alert the nurse to his pain state.

The nurse needs to provide alternate methods of communication with the client.

QUESTION 4

Using the FLACC pain scale, how should the LPN document pain for a non-verbal patient with these findings:

Face ?occasional grimacing Legs ?relaxed Activity ?Squirming Cry ?moans and whimpers Consolability ?distractible.

- A. 5
- B. 4
- C. 3
- D. 8

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

In infants and children, the side effects of first-generation over-the-counter (OTC) antihistamines, such as diphenhydramine (Benedryl) and hydroxyzine (Atarax), can include _____.

- A. Reye's syndrome
- B. cholinergic effects
- C. paradoxical CNS stimulation
- D. nausea and diarrhea

Correct Answer: C

Typically, first-generation OTC antihistamines have a sedating effect because of passage into the CNS.

However, in some individuals, especially infants and children, paradoxical CNS stimulation occurs and is



manifested by excitement, euphoria, restlessness, and confusion. For this reason, use of first-generation OTC antihistamines has declined and second-generation product use has increased.

Reye's syndrome is a systemic response to a virus.

First-generation OTC antihistamines do not exhibit a cholinergic effect.

Nausea and diarrhea are uncommon with first-generation OTC antihistamines.

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