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QUESTION 1

The primary difference between practical nursing licensure and a nursing certification in an area of practice is that nursing licensure is _____.

- A. Insures competency and a nursing certification validates years of experience.
- B. Mandated by the American Nurses Association and a nursing certification are not.
- C. Is legally mandated by the states and a nursing certification is not.
- D. Renewed every two years and a nursing certification is renewed every five years.

Correct Answer: C

The primary difference between practical nursing licensure and a nursing certification in an area of practice is that nursing licensure is legally mandated by the states and NOT the American Nurses Association and a nursing certification is not mandated. To practice nursing without a current and valid license is contrary to the law. Nursing licenses are renewed every two years and nursing certifications are typically renewed every three years, however, this may vary according to the particular certification. Passing the NCLEX examination and receiving a nursing license indicates that the graduate has at least the minimal competency necessary to provide safe patient care. Nursing certifications, on the other hand, validate expertise in a particular area of nursing practice.

QUESTION 2

Select all the possible opportunistic infections that adversely affect HIV/AIDS infected patients. (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Visual losses
- B. Kaposi's sarcoma
- C. Wilms' sarcoma
- D. Tuberculosis
- E. Peripheral neuropathy
- F. Toxoplasma gondii

Correct Answer: BDF

Kaposi's sarcoma, tuberculosis, toxoplasma gondii, mycobacterium avium, herpes simplex, histoplasmosis and salmonella infections are HIV/AIDS associated opportunistic infections. Although many affected patients can experience blindness and peripheral neuropathy, these disorders result from impaired nervous system damage rather than an infection. Lastly, Wilms' tumor is a pediatric form of kidney cancer and it is neither an infection nor something that typically affects the patient with HIV/AIDS.

QUESTION 3

A client goes to the Emergency Department with acute respiratory distress and the following arterial blood gases (ABGs): pH 7.35, PCO₂ 40 mmHg, PO₂ 63 mmHg, HCO₃ 23, and oxygenation saturation (SaO₂) 93%.



Which of the following represents the best analysis of the etiology of these ABGs?

- A. tuberculosis (TB)
- B. pneumonia
- C. pleural effusion
- D. hypoxia

Correct Answer: D

A combined low PO₂ and low SaO₂ indicates hypoxia. The pH, PCO₂, and HCO₃ are normal.

ABGs are not necessarily altered in TB or pleural effusion.

Depending on the degree of the pneumonia, the PO₂ and PCO₂ might be low because hypoxia stimulates hyperventilation.

QUESTION 4

Which of the following medications might cause upper-gastrointestinal (UGI) bleeding?

- A. Cardizem (diltiazem)
- B. Naprosyn (naproxen)
- C. Elavil (amitriptyline)
- D. Corgard (nadolol)

Correct Answer: B

Naprosyn might cause upper-gastrointestinal (UGI) bleeding.

QUESTION 5

Which pain assessment scale is used exclusively for infants and neonates from 32 weeks of gestation to six months of age?

- A. The PEPPS pain scale
- B. The FLACC pain scale
- C. The Faces pain scale
- D. The CRIES pain scale

Correct Answer: D

The CRIES Pain scale is used exclusively for infants and neonates from 32 weeks of gestation to six months of age. This scale has five behavioral measurements that are scored from 0 to 2; the behavioral measurements include the



infant's crying, requirements for increased oxygen, increased vital signs, expression, and sleepiness. The PEPPS pain scale (Pre-Verbal, Early Verbal Pediatric Pain Scale) is used to assess and measure pain among toddlers. The Face, Legs, Activity, Crying, Consolability Scale (FLACC) is used for infants over two months of age and children up to three years of age. The Faces Pain Scale contains cartoon-like pictures of six faces ranging from 0, or "no hurt" to 10 which represents "the worst hurt". It is used for pediatric patients who are three years of age and older.

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