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QUESTION 1

Which of the following changes in blood pressure readings should be of greatest concern to the nurse when assessing a prenatal client?

- A. 130/88 to 144/92
- B. 136/90 to 148/100
- C. 150/96 to 160/104
- D. 118/70 to 130/88

Correct Answer: D

(A, B, C) The individual's systolic and diastolic changes are more significant than the relatively high initial blood pressure readings. (D) The systolic pressure went up 12 mm Hg and the diastolic pressure 18 mm Hg. This is a more significant rise than the increases in A

QUESTION 2

A primipara is assessed on arrival to the postpartum unit. The nurse finds her uterus to be boggy. The nurse's first action should be to:

- A. Call the physician
- B. Assess her vital signs
- C. Give the prescribed oxytocic drug
- D. Massage her fundus

Correct Answer: D

(A) The nurse should first implement independent and dependent measures to achieve uterine tone before calling the physician. (B) Assessment of vital signs will not help to restore uterine atony, which is the priority need. (C) Giving a prescribed oxytocic drug would be necessary if the uterus did not maintain tone with massage. (D) Fundal massage generally restores uterine tone within a few moments and should be attempted first.

QUESTION 3

A new mother experiences strong uterine contractions while breast-feeding her baby. She excitedly rings for the nurse. When the nurse arrives the mother tells her, "Something is wrong. This is like my labor." Which reply by the nurse identifies the physiological response of the client?

- A. "Your breasts are secreting a hormone that enters your bloodstream and causes your abdominal muscles to contract."
- B. "Prolactin increases the blood supply to your uterus, and you are feeling the effects of this blood vessel engorgement."



C. "The same hormone that is released in response to the baby's sucking, causing milk to flow, also causes the uterus to contract."

D. "There is probably a small blood clot or placental fragment in your uterus, and your uterus is contracting to expel it."

Correct Answer: C

(A) Mammary growth as well as milk production and maintenance in the breast occur in response to hormones produced primarily by the hypothalamus and the pituitary gland. (B) Prolactin stimulates the alveolar cells of the breast to produce milk. It is important in the initiation of breast-feeding. (C) Oxytocin, which is released by the posterior pituitary, stimulates the let-down reflex by contraction of the myoepithelial cells surrounding the alveoli. In addition, it causes contractions of the uterus and uterine involution. (D) Afterpains may occur with retained placental fragments. A boggy uterus and continued bleeding are other symptoms that occur in response to retained placental fragments.

QUESTION 4

Which of the following nursing orders has the highest priority for a child with epiglottitis?

A. Vital signs every shift

B. Tracheostomy set at bedside

C. Intake and output

D. Specific gravity every shift

Correct Answer: B

(A) Because of the possibility of fever or respiratory failure, vital signs should be done more often than every eight hours. (B) If the epiglottitis worsens, the edema and laryngospasm may close the airway and an emergency tracheostomy may be necessary. (C) Although intake and output are a part of the nursing care of a child with epiglottitis, it is not as important as the safety measure of keeping the tracheostomy set at the bedside. (D) Specific gravity will indicate hydration status, but it is not as important as keeping the tracheostomy set at the bedside.

QUESTION 5

Assessment of a client reveals a 30% loss of preillness weight, lanugo, and cessation of menses for 3 months. Her vital signs are BP 90/50, P 96 bpm, respirations 30, and temperature 97 F. She admits to the nurse that she has induced vomiting 3 times this morning, but she had to continue exercising to lose "just 5 more lb." Her symptoms are consistent with:

A. Pregnancy

B. Bulimia

C. Gastritis

D. Anorexia nervosa

Correct Answer: D

(A)



Presenting behaviors collectively are inconsistent with depression. (B) A preillness weight loss of 30%, lanugo, and cessation of menses are inconsistent with bulimia. (C) Symptoms and vital signs do not indicate the presence of infection.

(D)

All symptoms and vital signs are consistent with anorexia nervosa.

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