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### QUESTION 1

A client is having a pneumonectomy done today, and the nurse is planning her postoperative care. Nursing interventions for a postoperative left pneumonectomy would include:

- A. Monitoring the chest tubes
- B. Positioning the client on the right side
- C. Positioning the client in semi-Fowler position with a pillow under the shoulder and back
- D. Monitoring the right lung for an increase in rales

Correct Answer: D

(A) Chest tubes are usually not necessary in a pneumonectomy because there is no lung to re-expand on the operative side. (B) The pneumonectomy client should be positioned on the back or operated side because the sutured bronchial stump may open, allowing fluid to drain into the unoperated side and drown the client. (C) The client should not have a pillow under the shoulder and back because of the subscapular incision. (D) Rales are commonly heard over the base of the remaining lung, but an increase could indicate circulatory overload and therefore should be closely monitored.

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### QUESTION 2

A client who is gravida 1 para 1 vaginally delivered a 7-lb girl. She received a midline episiotomy at delivery. When assessing the level of her uterus immediately following delivery, the nurse would expect the fundus to be located:

- A. At the umbilicus
- B. At the symphysis pubis
- C. Midway between the umbilicus and the xiphoid process
- D. Midway between the umbilicus and the symphysis pubis

Correct Answer: D

(A) Within 12 hours of delivery, the fundus of the uterus rises to, or slightly above or below, the umbilicus. Fundal height generally decreases 1 fingerbreadth, or 1 cm/day. (B) The uterus descends into the pelvic cavity at approximately 10-12 postpartal days and can no longer be palpated abdominally. (C) Within 12 hours of delivery, the fundus of the uterus rises to, or slightly above or below, the umbilicus. Fundal height generally decreases 1 fingerbreadth, or 1 cm/day. An enlarged uterus may indicate subinvolution or postpartal hemorrhage. (D) Immediately following delivery, the uterus lies midline, about midway between the umbilicus and the symphysis pubis.

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### QUESTION 3

A female client was employed as a client care technician in a hemodialysis unit. She recently began to experience extreme fatigue, being able to sleep for 16-20 hours at a time. She also noted that her urine was tea colored, which she rationalized was a result of the vitamins she began taking to alleviate fatigue. She was diagnosed with hepatitis B. After a brief hospital stay, she is discharged to her parents' home. Her mother asks the nurse if any precautions are



necessary to prevent transmission to the client's family. The nurse explains necessary precautions, which include:

- A. Isolation of the client from the remainder of the family
- B. Separate bathroom facilities if possible; if not, then cleansing daily of the facilities with a chloride solution
- C. No necessary precautions because she is beyond the contagious phase
- D. Laundering clothes separately in cold water with a chloride solution

Correct Answer: B

(A) Isolation is not necessary, even in the acute phase. (B) Separate bathroom facilities are recommended. If unavailable, daily cleansing with a chloride solution is recommended. (C) Precautions continue to be necessary while the client is in the active phase of hepatitis. (D) Clothes are to be laundered separately in hot water with a chloride solution.

#### QUESTION 4

A client has returned to the unit from the recovery room after having a thyroidectomy. The nurse knows that a major complication after a thyroidectomy is:

- A. Respiratory obstruction
- B. Hypercalcemia
- C. Fistula formation
- D. Myxedema

Correct Answer: A

(A) Respiratory obstruction due to edema of the glottis, bilateral laryngeal nerve damage, or tracheal compression from hemorrhage is a major complication after a thyroidectomy. (B) Hypocalcemia accompanied by tetany from accidental removal of one or more parathyroid glands is a major complication, not hypercalcemia. (C) Fistula formation is not a major complication associated with a thyroidectomy. It is a major complication with a laryngectomy. (D) Myxedema is hypothyroidism that occurs in adults and is not a complication of a thyroidectomy. A thyroidectomy client tends to develop thyroid storm, which is excess production of thyroid hormone.

#### QUESTION 5

The primary focus of nursing interventions for the child experiencing sickle cell crisis is aimed toward:

- A. Maintaining an adequate level of hydration
- B. Providing pain relief
- C. Preventing infection
- D. O2 therapy

Correct Answer: A



(A) Maintaining the hydration level is the focus for nursing intervention because dehydration enhances the sickling process. Both oral and parenteral fluids are used. (B) The pain is a result of the sickling process. Analgesics or narcotics will be used for symptom relief, but the underlying cause of the pain will be resolved with hydration. (C) Serious bacterial infections may result owing to splenic dysfunction. This is true at all times, not just during the acute period of a crisis. (D) O<sub>2</sub> therapy is used for symptomatic relief of the hypoxia resulting from the sickling process. Hydration is the primary intervention to alleviate the dehydration that enhances the sickling process.

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