



National Council Licensure Examination(NCLEX-RN)

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QUESTION 1

At 12 hours postvaginal delivery, a female client is without complications. Which of the following assessment findings would warrant further nursing interventions?

- A. Apical pulse of 52 bpm
- B. Uterine fundus palpable left of midline
- C. No bowel movement since delivery
- D. Oral temperature of 100.4F

Correct Answer: B

(A) Bradycardia of 50?0 bpm may be considered normal postpartally because the heart compensates for the decreased resistance in the pelvis. (B) The uterus is displaced from the midline by a full bladder. This condition could lead to a boggy uterus and increased risk of postpartal hemorrhage; therefore, the bladder should be kept empty. (C) Re-establishment of normal bowel function is delayed into the first postpartum week. (D) A postpartum woman\\'s oral temperature may go as high as 100.4_F within 24 hours of delivery resulting from muscular exertion, dehydration, and hormonal changes.

QUESTION 2

A 26-year-old client is admitted to the labor, delivery, recovery, postpartum unit. The nurse completes her assessment and determines the client is in the first stage of labor. The nurse should instruct her:

- A. To hold her breath during contractions
- B. To be flat on her back
- C. Not to push with her contractions
- D. To push before becoming fully dilated
- Correct Answer: C

(A) This nursing action may cause hyperventilation. (B) This nursing action could cause inferior vena cava syndrome.(C) The client is allowed to push only after complete dilation during the second stage of labor. The nurse needs to know the stages of labor. (D) If the client pushes before dilation, it could cause cervical edema and/or edema to the fetal scalp; both of these could contribute to increased risk of complications.

QUESTION 3

A male client has been hospitalized with congestive heart failure. Medical management of heart failure focuses on improving myocardial contractility. This can be achieved by administering:

- A. Digoxin (Lanoxin) 0.25 mg po every day
- B. Furosemide (Lasix) 40 mg po every morning



- C. O22 L/min via nasal cannula
- D. Nitroglycerin (Nitrol) 1 inch topically every 4 hours

Correct Answer: A

(A) Digoxin is a cardiac glycoside given to clients in heart failure to improve their myocardial contractility. (B) Furosemide is a loop diuretic given to clients in heart failure to promote diuresis. (C) O2is given to clients in heart failure to increase oxygenation and to prevent or treat hypoxemia. (D) Nitroglycerin is a nitrate given to clients in heart failure to increase their cardiac output by decreasing the peripheral resistance that the left ventricle must pump against.

QUESTION 4

Because a client is taking an MAO inhibitor, it is necessary to discuss the need for adherence to a low-tyramine diet. Which of the following are foods that she should avoid?

- A. Pickled, aged, smoked, and fermented foods
- B. Fresh vegetables
- C. Broiled fresh fish and fowl
- D. Fresh fruit such as apples and oranges
- Correct Answer: A

(A) These foods may produce elevation in blood pressure when consumed during MAO inhibition therapy. (B) These foods have not been pickled, fermented, smoked, or aged. They contain very little, if any, tyramine or tryptophan. (C) As long as the meat has not been aged or smoked, it is within the dietary regimen. (D) Fresh fruits can be consumed as desired. However, the consumption of bananas is limited.

QUESTION 5

A female client comes for her second prenatal visit. The nurse-midwife tells her, "Your blood tests reveal that you do not show immunity to the German measles." Which notation will the nurse include in her plan of care for the client? "Will need . . .

- A. Rh-immune globulin at the next visit"
- B. Rh-immune globulin within 3 days of delivery"
- C. Rubella vaccine at the next visit"
- D. Rubella vaccine after delivery on the day of discharge"

Correct Answer: D

(A) Rh immune globulin is given to Rh-negative mothers to prevent the maternal Rh immune response. (B) Rh immune globulin is given to Rh-negative mothers to prevent the maternal Rh immune response. (C) The rubella vaccine is not given during pregnancy because of its teratogenicity. (D) Nonimmune mothers are vaccinated early in the postpartum period to prevent future infection with the rubella virus.



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