



# NCLEX-RN<sup>Q&As</sup>

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### QUESTION 1

Which of the following signs might indicate a complication during the labor process with vertex presentation?

- A. Fetal tachycardia to 170 bpm during a contraction
- B. Nausea and vomiting at 8-10 cm dilation
- C. Contraction lasting 60 seconds
- D. Appearance of dark-colored amniotic fluid

Correct Answer: D

(A) Fetal tachycardia may indicate fetal hypoxia; however, 170 bpm is only mild tachycardia. (B) Nausea and vomiting occur frequently during transition and are not a complication. (C) Contractions frequently last 60-10 seconds during the transitional phase of labor and are not considered a complication as long as the uterus relaxes completely between contractions. (D) Passage of meconium in a vertex presentation is a sign of fetal distress; this may be normal in a breech presentation owing to pressure on the presenting part.

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### QUESTION 2

A 42-year-old client presents with a diagnosis of paranoid schizophrenia. She has become increasingly restless and verbally argumentative, and her speech has become pressured. She is exhibiting signs of:

- A. Depression
- B. Agitation
- C. Psychotic ideation
- D. Anhedonia

Correct Answer: B

(A) Signs of depression would include withdrawal, sadness, morbid thoughts, insomnia, early awakening, etc. (B) These clinical features are classic signs of agitation. (C) Psychotic ideation includes delusional thoughts, bizarre behavior, disorganized thinking, etc. (D) Anhedonia is the inability to experience pleasure.

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### QUESTION 3

A 55-year-old woman entered the emergency room by ambulance. Her primary complaint is chest pain. She is receiving O2 via nasal cannula at 2 L/min for dyspnea. Which of the following findings in the client's nursing assessment demand immediate nursing action?

- A. Associated symptoms of indigestion and nausea
- B. Restlessness and apprehensiveness
- C. Inability to tolerate assessment session with the admitting nurse



D. History of hypertension treated with pharmacological therapy

Correct Answer: B

(A) Indigestion or nausea may accompany angina or myocardial infarction, but they do not indicate imminent danger for the client. (B) Restlessness and apprehensiveness require immediate nursing action because they are indicative of very low oxygenation of body tissues and are frequently the first indication of impending cardiac or respiratory arrest. (C) It is common for the cardiac client to experience fatigue and inability to physically tolerate long assessment sessions. (D) A history of hypertension requires no immediate nursing intervention. In the situation described, the blood pressure is not given and therefore cannot be assumed to be elevated.

#### QUESTION 4

In an interview for suspected child abuse, the child's mother openly discusses her feelings. She feels her husband is too aggressive in disciplining their child. The child's father states, "Being a school custodian, I see kids every day that are bad because they did not get enough discipline at home. That will not happen to our child." Based on this remark, the nurse would make the following nursing diagnosis:

- A. Fear related to retaliation by the father
- B. Actual injury related to poor impulse control by the father
- C. Ineffective coping
- D. Altered family process related to physical abuse

Correct Answer: D

(A) There is no evidence of fear as the child is unable to communicate. (B) There is actual injury, but the parents have not yet admitted causing the child's injuries. (C) This diagnosis is incomplete. There is no specific ineffective coping behavior identified in this nursing diagnosis. (D) Altered family process best describes the family dynamics in this situation. The parents have admitted severe disciplinary action.

#### QUESTION 5

A newborn has been delivered with a meningomyelocele. The nursery nurse should position the newborn:

- A. Prone
- B. Supine C. Side lying
- D. Semi-Fowler

Correct Answer: A

(A) The prone position reduces pressure and tension on the sac. Primary nursing goals are to prevent trauma and infection of the sac. (B) The supine position exerts pressure on the sac. (C) Newborns usually cannot maintain side-lying position. (D) The semi-Fowler position exerts pressure on the sac.