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QUESTION 1

Diabetes during pregnancy requires tight metabolic control of glucose levels to prevent perinatal mortality. When evaluating the pregnant client, the nurse knows the recommended serum glucose range during pregnancy is:

- A. 70 mg/dL and 120 mg/dL
- B. 100 mg/dL and 200 mg/dL
- C. 40 mg/dL and 130 mg/dL
- D. 90 mg/dL and 200 mg/dL

Correct Answer: A

(A) The recommended range is 70-200 mg/dL to reduce the risk of perinatal mortality. (B, C, D) These levels are not recommended. The higher the blood glucose, the worse the prognosis for the fetus. Hypoglycemia can also have detrimental effects on the fetus.

QUESTION 2

A client undergoes a transurethral resection, prostate (TURP). He returns from surgery with a three-way continuous Foley irrigation of normal saline in progress. The purpose of this bladder irrigation is to prevent:

- A. Bladder spasms
- B. Clot formation
- C. Scrotal edema
- D. Prostatic infection

Correct Answer: B

(A) The purpose of bladder irrigation is not to prevent bladder spasms, but to drain the bladder and decrease clot formation and obstruction. (B) A three-way system of bladder irrigation will cleanse the bladder and prevent formation of blood clots. A catheter obstructed by clots or other debris will cause prostatic distention and hemorrhage. (C) Scrotal edema seldom occurs after TURP. Bladder irrigation will not prevent this complication. (D) Prostatic infection seldom occurs after TURP. Bladder irrigation will not prevent this complication.

QUESTION 3

A 2-year-old toddler is hospitalized with epiglottitis. In assessing the toddler, the nurse would expect to find:

- A. A productive cough
- B. Expiratory stridor
- C. Drooling
- D. Crackles in the lower lobes



Correct Answer: C

(A) A productive cough is not associated with epiglottitis. (B) Children with epiglottitis seldom have expiratory stridor. Inspiratory stridor is more common due to edema of the supraglottic tissues. (C) Because of difficulty with swallowing, drooling often accompanies epiglottitis. (D) Crackles are not heard in the lower lobes with epiglottitis because the infection is usually confined to the supraglottic structures.

QUESTION 4

To prevent thrombophlebitis in a client on complete bed rest, the nursing care plan should include:

- A. Dangle the client's legs over the edge of the bed every shift.
- B. Massage the client's calves briskly every shift.
- C. Keep the client's legs extended and discourage any movement.
- D. Have the client tighten and relax leg muscles several times daily.

Correct Answer: D

(A) Dangling the client's legs over the edge of the bed will contribute to stasis and pooling of blood and increases the risk of thrombus formation. (B) Massaging the client's calves could result in dislodging an embolus. (C) Decreased movement will contribute to pooling of blood and increased risk of venous thrombosis. (D) Tightening and relaxing leg muscles increases circulation and decreases the risk of venous thrombosis.

QUESTION 5

The nurse is caring for a laboring client. Assessment data include cervical dilation 9 cm; contractions every 1? minutes; strong, large amount of "bloody show." The most appropriate nursing goal for this client would be:

- A. Maintain client's privacy.
- B. Assist with assessment procedures.
- C. Provide strategies to maintain client control.
- D. Enlist additional caregiver support to ensure client's safety.

Correct Answer: C

(A) Privacy may help the laboring client feel safer, but measures that enhance coping take priority. (B) The frequency of assessments do increase in transition, but helping the client to maintain control and cope with this phase of labor takes on importance. (C) This laboring client is in transition, the most difficult part of the first stage of labor because of decreased frequency, increased duration and intensity, and decreased resting phase of the uterine contraction. The client's ability to cope is most threatened during this phase of labor, and nursing actions are directed toward helping the client to maintain control. (D) Safety is a concern throughout labor, but helping the client to cope takes on importance in transition.