



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

National Council Licensure Examination(NCLEX-PN)

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### QUESTION 1

Referral for client education in the community can be accomplished through all of the following except \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. community agencies such as the American Heart Association
- B. parish nurses
- C. home health care agencies
- D. unlicensed massage therapists

Correct Answer: D

Client education should be completed by an individual or individuals with acknowledged expertise in the subject area and credentials to support activity within the health care community.

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### QUESTION 2

The nurse is caring for a patient who has a peripheral IV in her hand and a PICC line in the opposite arm. Which of these medications would be appropriate to administer in the peripheral IV?

- A. Erythromycin
- B. Tetracycline
- C. Vancomycin
- D. Cefazolin

Correct Answer: D

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### QUESTION 3

The LPN is caring for a patient with an NG tube, and the RN administers evening medications through the NG tube. The patient asks if he can lie down when the nurse leaves the room.

What is the most appropriate response?

- A. Yes, feel free to lie down.
- B. You can lie down in 5 minutes if your NG residual is below 50 mLs.
- C. You can lie down in about 30 minutes.
- D. You can lie down in 1 hour.

Correct Answer: C

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#### QUESTION 4

A client asks the nurse what risk factors increase the chances of getting skin cancer.

The risk factors include all except \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. light or fair complexion.
- B. exposure to sun for great periods of time.
- C. certain diet and foods.
- D. history of bad sunburns.

Correct Answer: C

Conditions that increase risks for skin cancer are: light or fair complexion, history of having bad sunburns or scars from previous burns, personal or family history of skin cancer, frequently working or playing outdoors with exposure to the sun, exposure to X-rays or radiation, exposure to certain chemicals through work or hobbies (coal, pitch, asphalt, petroleum), repeated trauma or injury to an area resulting in scars, older than age 50, male gender, and living in a geographic location near the equator or at high altitudes. Ways to prevent skin cancer are avoiding exposure to the sun, wearing a hat to protect the face, avoiding all sun lamps, and using a sunscreen with a minimum of 15 sun protection factor (SPF) if exposure to the sun is unavoidable. Teaching clients how to recognize a potential problem involves inspecting the skin frequently; noting all birthmarks, freckles, and moles; and seeking medical assistance if any of the following are noted: change in color, change in shape, change in surface texture, change in size, change in the surrounding skin, or a new mole or a sore that does not heal.

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#### QUESTION 5

Which of the following is a hazard of immobility?

- A. Loss of bone calcium.
- B. Increased vital capacity.
- C. Venous vasoconstriction.
- D. A positive nitrogen balance.

Correct Answer: A

One of the hazards of immobility is the loss of calcium from the bones that results from non-weight bearing by the immobilized patient. Other complications, or hazards, of immobility include muscle weakness, muscular atrophy, contractures, disuse osteoporosis, hypostatic pneumonia, pooled respiratory secretions, atelectasis, decreased respiratory movement, decreased, not increased, vital capacity, shallow respirations, diminished cardiac reserve, orthostatic hypotension, venous stasis, venous vasodilation, not vasoconstriction, emboli, dependent edema, stiff and painful joints, thrombophlebitis, urinary stasis, renal stones, urinary retention, urinary incontinence, urinary tract infections, pressure ulcers, diminished metabolic rate, a negative, not positive, nitrogen balance, a negative calcium balance, constipation and depression.