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QUESTION 1

Azulfidine (Sulfasalazine) may be ordered for a client who has ulcerative colitis. Which of the following is a nursing implication for this drug?

- A. Limit fluids to 500 mL/day.
- B. Administer 2 hours before meals.
- C. Observe for skin rash and diarrhea.
- D. Monitor blood pressure, pulse.

Correct Answer: C

(A) Fluids up to 2500-3000 mL/day are needed to prevent kidney stones. (B) The client should be instructed to take oral preparations with meals or snacks to lessen gastric irritation. (C) Sulfasalazine causes skin rash and diarrhea. (D) Blood pressure and pulse are not altered by sulfasalazine.

QUESTION 2

A type I diabetic client is diagnosed with cellulitis in his right lower extremity. The nurse would expect which of the following to be present in relation to his blood sugar level?

- A. A normal blood sugar level
- B. A decreased blood sugar level
- C. An increased blood sugar level
- D. Fluctuating levels with a predawn increase

Correct Answer: C

(A) Blood sugar levels increase when the body responds to stress and illness. (B) Blood sugar levels increase when the body responds to stress and illness. (C) Hyperglycemia occurs because glucose is produced as the body responds to the stress and illness of cellulitis. (D) Blood sugar levels remain elevated as long as the body responds to stress and illness.

QUESTION 3

The initial focus when providing nursing care for a child with rheumatic fever during the acute phase of the illness should be to:

- A. Maintain contact with her parents
- B. Provide for physical and psychological rest
- C. Provide a nutritious diet
- D. Maintain her interest in school



Correct Answer: B

(A) This goal is helpful, but rest is essential during the acute phase. (B) Rest is essential for healing to occur and for pain to be relieved. (C) This goal is important, but rest is essential. (D) This goal should be part of the plan of care, but it is not the priority during the acute phase.

QUESTION 4

A 9-year-old child was in the garage with his father, who was repairing a lawnmower. Some gasoline ignited and caused an explosion. His father was killed, and the child has split-thickness and full-thickness burns over 40% of his upper body, face, neck, and arms. All of the following nursing diagnoses are included on his care plan. Which of these nursing diagnoses should have top priority during the first 24-48 hours postburn?

- A. Pain related to tissue damage from burns
- B. Potential for infection related to contamination of wounds
- C. Fluid volume deficit related to increased capillary permeability
- D. Potential for impaired gas exchange related to edema of respiratory tract

Correct Answer: D

(A, B, C) These answers are all correct; however, maintenance of airway is the top priority. (D) Persons burned about the face and neck during an explosion are also likely to suffer burns of the respiratory tract, which can lead to edema and respiratory arrest.

QUESTION 5

A 30-year-old female client is receiving antineoplastic chemotherapy. Which of the following symptoms should especially concern the nurse when caring for her?

- A. Respiratory rate of 16 breaths/min
- B. Pulse rate of 80 bpm
- C. Complaints of muscle aches
- D. A sore throat

Correct Answer: D

(A) A respiratory rate of 16 breaths/min is normal and is not a cause for alarm. (B) A pulse rate of 80 bpm is normal and is not a cause for alarm. (C) Complaints of muscle aches are unrelated to her receiving chemotherapy. There may be other causes related to her hospital stay or the disease process. (D) A sore throat is an indication of a possible infection. A client receiving chemotherapy is at risk of neutropenia. An infection in the presence of neutropenia can result in a life-threatening situation.