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**QUESTION 1**

A client is being discharged from the hospital tomorrow following a colon resection with a left colostomy. The nurse knows that the client understands the discharge teaching about care of her colostomy when she says:

- A. "I know that I am not supposed to irrigate my colostomy."
- B. "My stool will be soft like paste."
- C. "My stoma should be red and slightly raised."
- D. "The skin around my stoma may become irritated from the enzymes in my stool."

Correct Answer: C

(A) A left colostomy indicates an ascending colon resection. This type of colostomy can be irrigated. (B) The stool from an ascending colon resection should be formed. (C) The healthy stoma should be red and slightly raised. If it begins to turn dark or blue, the client should see the physician immediately. (D) The stool in the ascending colon does not usually have many enzymes in it. Stool from an ileostomy has more enzymes and is more irritating to the skin.

QUESTION 2

An 18-month-old child has been playing in the garage. His mother brings him to a nurse's home complaining of his mouth being sore. His lips and mouth are soapy and white, with small ulcerated areas beginning to form. The child begins to vomit. His pulse is rapid and weak. The nurse suspects that the child has:

- A. Inhaled gasoline fumes
- B. Ingested a caustic alkali
- C. Eaten construction chalk
- D. Lead poisoning

Correct Answer: B

(A, C, D) These agents would not cause ulcerations on mouth and lips. (B) Strong alkali or acids will cause burns and ulcerations on the mucous membranes.

QUESTION 3

The therapeutic blood-level range for lithium is:

- A. 0.25

Correct Answer: B

(A) This range is too low to be therapeutic. (B) This is the therapeutic range for lithium. (C) This range is above the therapeutic level. (D) This range is toxic and may cause severe side effects.



QUESTION 4

The nurse would be concerned if a client exhibited which of the following symptoms during her postpartum stay?

- A. Pulse rate of 50-60 bpm by her third postpartum day
- B. Diuresis by her second or third postpartum day
- C. Vaginal discharge or rubra, serosa, then rubra
- D. Diaphoresis by her third postpartum day

Correct Answer: C

(A) Bradycardia is an expected assessment during the postpartum period. (B) Diuresis can occur during labor and the postpartum period and is an expected physiological adaptation. (C) A return of rubra after the serosa period may indicate a postpartal complication. (D) Diaphoresis, especially at night, is an expected physiological change and does not indicate an infectious process. Bradycardia, diuresis, and diaphoresis are normal postpartum physiological responses to adjust

the cardiac output and blood volume to the nonpregnant state.

QUESTION 5

A client's congestive heart failure has been treated, and he will soon be discharged. Discharge teaching should include instruction to call the physician if he notices a 2-lb weight gain in a 24-hour period. Increased weight gain may indicate:

- A. A diet too high in calories and saturated fat
- B. Decreasing cardiac output
- C. Decreasing renal function
- D. Development of diabetes insipidus

Correct Answer: B

(A) Increased calories may result in weight gain, but there is no indication in this question that this man's diet has changed in a way that would result in increased calories. (B) Decreasing cardiac output stimulates the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone cycle and results in fluid retention, which is reflected by weight gain. (C) Decreasing renal function may result in fluid retention, but this question gives no indication that this man has any renal problems. (D) Profound diuresis occurs with diabetes insipidus, which results in weight loss.