



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

National Council Licensure Examination(NCLEX-RN)

**Pass NCLEX NCLEX-RN Exam with 100% Guarantee**

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.passapply.com/nclex-rn.html>

100% Passing Guarantee  
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by NCLEX  
Official Exam Center

- ⚙️ **Instant Download** After Purchase
- ⚙️ **100% Money Back** Guarantee
- ⚙️ **365 Days** Free Update
- ⚙️ **800,000+** Satisfied Customers





### QUESTION 1

The physician orders fluoxetine (Prozac) for a depressed client. Which of the following should the nurse remember about fluoxetine?

- A. Because fluoxetine is a tricyclic antidepressant, it may precipitate a hypertensive crisis.
- B. The therapeutic effect of the drug occurs 2? weeks after treatment is begun.
- C. Foods such as aged cheese, yogurt, soy sauce, and bananas should not be eaten with this drug.
- D. Fluoxetine may be administered safely in combination with monoamine oxidase (MAO) inhibitors.

Correct Answer: B

(A)

Fluoxetine is not a tricyclic antidepressant. It is an atypical antidepressant. (B) This statement is true. (C) These foods are high in tyramine and should be avoided when the client is taking MAO inhibitors. Fluoxetine is not an MAO inhibitor.

(D)

Fatal reactions have been reported in clients receiving fluoxetine in combination with MAO inhibitors.

---

### QUESTION 2

Blood work reveals the following lab values for a client who has been diagnosed with anorexia nervosa: hemoglobin 9.6 g/dL, hemocrit 27%, potassium 2.7 mEq/L, sodium 126 mEq/L. The greatest danger to her at this time is:

- A. Hypoglycemia from low-carbohydrate intake
- B. Possible cardiac dysrhythmias secondary to hypokalemia
- C. Dehydration from vomiting
- D. Anoxia secondary to anemia

Correct Answer: B

(A) There is no lab data to support hypoglycemia. (B) Hypokalemia, caused by vomiting and decreased dietary intake of potassium, can result in life-threatening dysrhythmias. (C) Evidence of dehydration is not life threatening at this time, although fluid volume deficit does need to be addressed. (D) The client's hemoglobin does not reflect a life threatening value sufficient to render the client anoxic.

---

### QUESTION 3

A client had a cardiac catheterization with angiography and thrombolytic therapy with streptokinase. The nurse should initiate which of the following interventions immediately after he returns to his room?

- A. Place him on NPO restriction for 4 hours.



- B. Monitor the catheterization site every 15 minutes.
- C. Place him in a high Fowler position.
- D. Ambulate him to the bathroom to void.

Correct Answer: B

(A) A contrast dye, iodine, is used in this procedure. This dye is nephrotoxic. The client must be encouraged to drink plenty of liquids to assist the kidneys in eliminating the dye. (B) Streptokinase activates plasminogen, dissolving fibrin deposits. To prevent bleeding, pressure is applied at the insertion site. The client is assessed for both internal and external bleeding. (C) The extremity used for the insertion site must be kept straight and be immobilized because of the potential for bleeding. (D) The client is kept on bed rest for 8-24 hours following the procedure because of the potential for bleeding.

---

#### QUESTION 4

A 3-year-old child has had symptoms of influenza including fever, productive cough, nausea, vomiting, and sore throat for the past several days. In caring for a young child with symptoms of influenza, the mother must be cautioned about:

- A. Giving aspirin and bismuth subsalicylate (Pepto-Bismol) to treat the symptoms
- B. Giving clear liquids too soon
- C. Allowing the child to come in contact with other children for 3 days
- D. The possibility of pneumonia as a complication

Correct Answer: A

(A) Aspirin should never be given to children with influenza because of the possibility of causing Reye's syndrome. Pepto-Bismol is also classified as a salicylate and should be avoided. (B) Depending on the severity of symptoms, the child may be receiving IV therapy or clear liquids. (C) The disease has a 1-2 day incubation period and affected children are most infectious 24 hours before and after the onset of symptoms. (D) Although viral pneumonia can be a complication of influenza, this would not be an initial priority.

---

#### QUESTION 5

The most frequent cause of early postpartum hemorrhage is:

- A. Hematoma
- B. Coagulation disorders
- C. Uterine atony
- D. Retained placental fragments

Correct Answer: C

(A) Hematomas, which are the result of damage to a vessel wall without laceration of the tissue, are a cause, though not the most frequent cause. (B) Coagulation disorders are among the causes of postpartal hemorrhage, but they are less common. (C) The most frequent causes of hemorrhage in the postpartal period are related to an interference with



involution of the uterus. Uterine atony is the most frequent cause, occurring in the first 24 hours after delivery. (D)  
Retained placental fragments are also a cause, although these bleeds usually occur 7-14 days after delivery.

[NCLEX-RN VCE Dumps](#)

[NCLEX-RN Study Guide](#)

[NCLEX-RN Exam  
Questions](#)