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QUESTION 1

A 35-year-old client is admitted to the hospital with diabetic ketoacidosis. Results of arterial blood gases are pH 7.2, PaO₂ 90, PaCO₂ 45, and HCO₃ 16. The nursing assessment of arterial blood gases indicate the presence of:

- A. Respiratory alkalosis
- B. Respiratory acidosis
- C. Metabolic alkalosis
- D. Metabolic acidosis

Correct Answer: D

(A) Respiratory alkalosis is determined by elevated pH and low PaCO₂. (B) Respiratory acidosis is determined by low pH and elevated PaCO₂. (C) Metabolic alkalosis is determined by elevated pH and HCO₃. (D) Metabolic acidosis is determined by low pH and HCO₃.

QUESTION 2

A client on the infectious disease unit is discussing transmission of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

The nurse would need to provide more client education based on which client statement?

- A. "HIV is a virus transmitted by sexual contact."
- B. "Condoms reduce the transmission of HIV."
- C. "HIV is a virus that is easily transmitted by casual contact."
- D. "HIV can be transmitted to an unborn infant."

Correct Answer: C

(A) HIV is transmitted through unprotected sexual contact. (B) Condoms are an effective barrier to prevent HIV transmission. (C) HIV is not easily transmitted by casual contact. (D) HIV can be transmitted intrauterinely at the time of delivery, and by breast-feeding.

QUESTION 3

In a client with chest trauma, the nurse needs to evaluate mediastinal position. This can best be done by:

- A. Auscultating bilateral breath sounds
- B. Palpating for presence of crepitus
- C. Palpating for trachial deviation
- D. Auscultating heart sounds



Correct Answer: C

(A) No change in the breath sounds occurs as a direct result of the mediastinal shift. (B) Crepitus can occur owing to the primary disorder, not to the mediastinal shift. (C) Mediastinal shift occurs primarily with tension pneumothorax, but it can occur with very large hemothorax or pneumothorax. Mediastinal shift causes trachial deviation and deviation of the heart's point of maximum impulse. (D) No change in the heart sounds occurs as a result of the mediastinal shift.

QUESTION 4

A client is having an amniocentesis. Prior to the procedure, an ultrasound is performed. In preparing the client, the nurse explains the reason for a sonogram in this situation to be:

- A. Determination of multiple gestations
- B. Determination of gross anomalies
- C. Determination of placental location
- D. Determination of fetal age

Correct Answer: C

(A) Sonography can be used to determine the presence of multiple gestation. In this question, the sonogram is used as a preparatory step for a specific invasive procedure. (B) Sonography can be used to determine the presence of gross anomalies. In this question, the sonogram is used as a preparatory step for a specific invasive procedure. (C) Prior to amniocentesis, the abdomen is scanned by ultrasound to locate the placenta, thus reducing the possibility of penetrating it with the spinal needle used to obtain amniotic fluid. (D) Sonography can be used to determine fetal age. In this question, the sonogram is used as a preparatory step for a specific invasive procedure.

QUESTION 5

Hematotympanum and otorrhea are associated with which of the following head injuries?

- A. Basilar skull fracture
- B. Subdural hematoma
- C. Epidural hematoma
- D. Frontal lobe fracture

Correct Answer: A

(A) Basilar skull fractures are fractures of the base of the skull. Blood behind the eardrum or blood or cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) leaking from the ear are indicative of a dural laceration. Basilar skull fractures are the only type with these symptoms. (B, C, D) These do not typically cause dural lacerations and CSF leakage.

QUESTION 6

Endotracheal tube cuff pressure should never exceed:



- A. 10 mm Hg
- B. 20 mm Hg
- C. 45 mm Hg
- D. 60 mm Hg

Correct Answer: B

(A) Pressure