

following should be evaluated immediately for possible rejection:

- Fever
- Swelling and tenderness over graft area
- Diminished urinary output
- Elevated blood pressure
- Elevated serum creatinine

Rejection of the transplanted kidney is the most common cause of transplant failure. Rejection is treated aggressively with immuno-suppressant medications and can often be reversed. Some patients do not respond to treatment of acute rejection or develop chronic rejection and must eventually return to dialysis or undergo another kidney transplant.

NCLEX Review Questions

1. The nurse is caring for a 4-year-old girl with a history of frequent urinary tract infections (UTIs). What should the nurse be aware of before obtaining a urine sample? Select all that apply.
 - a. To obtain a clean-catch urine specimen, have the child sit on the toilet facing backward toward the tank.
 - b. Because children who have a UTI will have painful urination, have the child drink a large amount of fluid before obtaining the sample.
 - c. The specimen must be fresh—less than 1 hour after voiding with storage at room temperature or less than 4 hours after voiding with refrigeration.
 - d. If a urinalysis obtained by a bag specimen is negative, a specimen still needs to be obtained by catheterization or suprapubic aspiration.
 - e. The key to distinguishing a true UTI from asymptomatic bacteriuria is the presence of pyuria.
 - f. Because the child is febrile, the nurse should immediately start