

A 36-year-old man who is a cardiac patient presents Beck's triad manifestations.

Which of the following is the most likely occurs in Beck's triad?

- A. Flushing, pruritus and urticarial
- B. Tachypnea, tachycardia and hypoxia
- **C. Hypotension, muffled heart sounds and jugular venous distension**
- D. Swelling of lips and tongue, Shortness of breath and edema of larynx and epiglottis

What should a nurse conclude about the cardiac rhythm after analysis of this strip (see image)?

- A. Transient
- B. Normal
- C. Digitalis effect
- **D. Life-threatening**

A 48-year-old patient came to the Emergency Department complaining of severe crushing substernal pain radiates to the left arm and jaw. The patient is diaphoretic and pale with cool clammy skin. The patient was diagnosed with acute myocardial infarction.

The nurse's diagnoses would be decreased cardiac output related to which of the following?

- A. Structural factors (incompetent valves)
- B. Impaired ventricular expansion
- **C. Impaired contractility**
- D. Fluid volume deficit

A nurse is caring of a 65-year-old critically ill patient with a history of a 10 years old sigmoid colostomy that has been successfully managed with every other day irrigations.

Which of the following is the best nursing action?

- **A. Continue the irrigation schedule**
- B. Avoid irrigation to allow the bowel to rest
- C. Manually remove feces from the ostomy
- D. Administer large doses of stimulant laxatives

A 56-year-old patient, who is post triple coronary artery bypass surgery, remained intubated for two days.

While assessing the patient's body temperature, which of the following routes the nurse must

exclude to avoid cardiac dysrhythmia?

- A. Skin strip
- B. Axillary
- C. Tympanic
- **D. Rectal

A nurse received an order to collect a blood sample from a patient for Arterial Blood Gas (ABG). The nurse will use the radial artery to obtain the sample.

Which of the following assessments is the most likely to perform before puncturing the radial artery?

- **A. Allen test
- B. Prothrombin time
- C. Partial carbon dioxide
- D. Partial pressure of arterial oxygen

A 68-year-old patient admitted to the Emergency Room with clinical manifestations of pulmonary embolism. Arterial Blood Gas (ABG) and chest x-ray were ordered.

Which of the following tests is used to diagnose this condition?

- A. Computed Tomography Scan (CT scan)
- B. Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)
- **C. Pulmonary angiography
- D. Pulmonary function test

A 70-year-old critically ill patient with a central line catheter inserted into the right subclavian vein by the physician requires long term antibiotics.

Which of the following must be verified before starting using of the catheter?

- **A. X-ray
- B. Blood return
- C. Catheter patency
- D. Length of catheter

What does the cardiac rhythm refers to (see image)?

- **A. Atrial flutter

- B. Normal sinus rhythm
- C. Ventricular fibrillation
- D. Premature ventricle contractions

As part of a neurological assessment, which of the following is associated with the highest score on the Glasgow Coma Scale?

- **A. Confused, obey commands
- B. Eye opening to speech, confused
- C. Localizes pain, abnormal extension
- D. Eye opening to pain, no verbalization

A nurse administers intravenous furosemide (Lasix) 40 mg to a 70-year-old patient with heart failure. 1 hour later, frequent premature ventricular contractions appear on the monitor.

The nurse should suspect the patient is experiencing which of the following?

- **A. Hypokalemia
- B. Hyponatremia
- C. Hypocalcemia
- D. Hypomagnesemia

A nurse evaluates a 45-year-old patient who had an acute myocardial infarction two hours ago. The patient had two stents placed into the coronary arteries.

Which of the following would indicate that the patient is stable?

- A. Heart rate is more than 106 beats per minute
- **B. O₂ saturation is more than 92% on room air
- C. Chest pain is rated below 7/10 on 0 –10 pain scale
- D. Respiratory rate is above 15 breaths per minute

A 66-year-old woman is admitted to the hospital with a history of hypertension. She presents with breathing difficulties that worsen with activity and while sleeping. She is weak and feels that her heart misses beats and that it sometimes beats loudly. An electrocardiogram shows atrial fibrillation, right ventricular hypertrophy and deviation towards the right.

Which of the following is the most appropriate nursing intervention?

- A. Place in right side-lying position
- B. Encourage family and friends to visit

C. Encourage independent hygienic activities

**D. Provide a bedside commode (portable toilet)

A 66-year-old woman is admitted to the hospital with a history of hypertension. She presents with breathing difficulties that worsen with activity and while sleeping. She is weak and feels that her heart misses beats. An electrocardiogram confirms atrial fibrillation, right ventricular hypertrophy and deviation towards the right.

Which of the following is the most likely origin of the disorder?

- **A. Hypertension
- B. Rheumatic fever
- C. Atherosclerosis
- D. Genetic predisposition

A 68-year-old man presents to the Emergency Department with sub sternal chest pain for the past 45 minutes. The pain radiates down the left shoulder to the ulnar aspect of the forearm. He is sweating on the forehead and appears very anxious and restless. He rates the pain at a level of 9 on the 1–10 scale and describes it as burning and stabbing. An electrocardiogram shows elevated S-T segments.

Which of the following is an additional test to best confirm the patient's diagnosis?

- A. Cardiac catheterization
- B. Myoglobin concentration
- **C. Troponin levels
- D. Echocardiogram

A 68-year-old woman has a heartbeat of less than 60 beats per minute. She undergoes an operation in which an electrical, battery-operated device is internally placed in order to regulate the heart rate. The nurse is providing patient discharge instructions on how to care for herself at home.

Which of the following discharge teachings has highest priority in the "how to" teaching plan?

- A. Avoid magnetic fields
- B. Clean the incision site
- C. Change the batteries
- **D. Monitor the heart rate

A 66-year-old woman with a history of unstable angina and hypertension presents to the Emergency Department with a dull chest pain that she describes as similar to heartburn. The

pain radiates down the left arm. She had taken sublingual nitroglycerin tablets without any relief. An electrocardiograph is performed and shows elevated S-T segments.

Which medication is most likely be given to dissolve the thrombus?

- A. Heparin
- B. Warfarin
- **C. Streptokinase
- D. Aspirin

A patient involved in a head-on motor vehicle accident is transferred to the Emergency Department by ambulance. The ambulance crew reports the extrication from the vehicle was difficult, the patient was not wearing a seat belt, and the collision impacted the steering wheel against the chest. The patient is alert and responsive. The blood pressure level palpated at 80 mmHg, heart rate 120, and respiratory rate 30. The patient's breathing is labored.

Which of the following is the appropriate action?

- A. Emergency cricothyrotomy
- B. Chest tube insertion using a water seal apparatus
- **C. Monitor the patient's airway and prepare for surgery
- D. Determine if the patient is an organ donor and obtain family consent

A 56-year-old man with a history of kidney disease and hypertension presents to the clinic and complains that he feels his heart is pounding irregularly and sometimes very loudly so that he can feel it in his chest. He appears anxious and distressed. An electrocardiograph is performed. The patient is prescribed intravenous quinidine sulfate 200 milligrams every three hours for five doses. Considering the patient's health history, the nurse monitors carefully for signs of side effects (see image).

Which of the following is an initial sign of toxicity?

- A. Hypertension
- B. Tachycardia
- C. Ringing in ears
- **D. Respiratory depression

A 40-year-old man is admitted to the hospital following a motor vehicle accident in which he received a head injury. On admission, the patient is alert, active and oriented. He is on observation for potentially increasing intracranial pressure.

Which clinical findings should the nurse initially monitor most carefully?

- A. Decreased pulse and increased blood pressure
- B. Irregular respiration patterns or Cheyne-Stokes

C. Bilaterally dilated and non-reactive pupils

**D. Changes in level of consciousness

A 30-year-old man was brought to the hospital by ambulance after falling from a height of 10 meters. He was mechanically ventilated on admission after a Glasgow Coma Score showed a level of six. The nurse is assigned to observe for any changes in perceptual, sensory or cognitive alterations.

Which of the following is an expected patient's response at this time?

A. Slowly obeys commands

**B. Exhibits no motor response

C. Reacts towards painful stimuli

D. Uses incomprehensible words

The nurse is caring for a 62-year-old man in the Intensive Care Unit. On admission, he was in a state of cardiac atrial fibrillation and had been administered digoxin. The nurse is now preparing to administer a subsequent dose of digitalis. She assesses the patient's apical pulse prior to administration and finds that she needs to withhold the medication. The doctor is notified of the findings right away.

Which of the following is the most likely heart rate findings (in beats per minute)?

**A. 54

B. 76

C. 98

D. 121

A 30-year-old construction worker was stung by a bee while repairing a roof structure. He then began to complain of feeling dizzy and nauseous. An ambulance was called and on arrival, they found the man lying flat on the ground and having breathing difficulties. His skin appears pale and the radial pulse is weak and thready.

Blood pressure 92/52 mmHg

Heart rate 118 /min

Respiratory rate 26 /min

Which white blood cell is most likely be elevated?

**A. Eosinophils

B. Basophils

C. Monocytes

D. Neutrophils

A 52-year-old man was working in tall grass when a snake bit him. An ambulance arrived at the scene 20 minutes later. They found the man lying on the ground with cold and clammy skin. He was having difficulty breathing and the right ankle was swollen. He complained of double vision, feeling weak and itching skin. He reported that this was his second snakebite. The paramedics prepare to administer intramuscular epinephrine and place a tourniquet.

Blood pressure 86/48 mmHg

Heart rate 130 /min

Respiratory rate 28 /min

Which of the following nursing diagnosis has highest priority?

- A. Disturbed sensory perception related to effects of pruritus
- **B. Ineffective breathing pattern related to bronchospasm**
- C. Decrease cardiac output related to systemic vasoconstriction
- D. Risk for injury related to drug treatment and adverse effects

A 60-year-old man patient was brought to the Emergency Room due to severe excruciating chest pain. Series of laboratory test was done and revealed myocardial infarction. Electrocardiogram was done (see image).

What is the most obvious abnormal reading indicates myocardial infarction?

- **A. ST elevation**
- B. T wave inversion
- C. Sinus Arrhythmia
- D. Premature ventricular contractions

An ICU nurse reviews the chart of a 47-year-old man patient on a mechanical ventilator for a long time. Arterial blood gas result was ordered (see lab results).

Test Result Normal Values

ABG HCO₃ 24–28 mmol/L

ABG PCO₂ 10.66–6.0 kPa

pH 7.16–7.36 –7.45

ABG PO₂ 6.13–10.6 –14.2 kPa

SA O₂ 81–95–100 %

What condition the patient is experiencing presently?

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

D. Respiratory alkalosis

A 70-year-old patient admitted to the Emergency Room with dyspnea. Arterial Blood Gas (ABG) was obtained (see lab results and report).

Blood pressure 90/70 mmHg

Heart rate 130 /min

Respiratory rate 31 /min

Temperature 40.1° C

Test Result Normal Values

ABG HCO₃ 28 22–28 mmol/L

ABG PCO₂ 6.8 4.7– 6.0 kPa

pH 7.40 7.36 –7.45

ABG PO₂ 7.2 10.6 –14.2 kPa

Chest X-ray:

Revealed abscess at the left lung.

Which appropriate room should the patient be admitted to?

A. Medical Ward

**B. Intensive Care unit

C. Coronary Care Unit

D. Communicable Pavilion

A 14-year-old man was admitted to the Emergency Room due to a road traffic accident. The medical team suspects the patient has increased intracranial pressure.

Which of the following signs indicate increased ICP after head trauma?

**A. Confusion and restlessness

B. Bradycardia and high blood pressure

C. Very diluted urine and large amounts

D. Widened pulse pressure and low blood pressure

A 71-year-old man was diagnosed with subdural hemorrhage and underwent burr hole craniotomy for subdural hematoma evacuation three days ago.

In order to detect the sign of meningitis as one of the complications, which of the following indicates the patient has meningitis?

A. Negative Kernig's signs

**B. Positive Brudzinski's sign

- C. Absence of nuchal rigidity
- D. Glasgow comma scale of 14 points

A 50-year-old man presents to the Emergency Department after having suffered a fall while practicing mountain biking. He appears confused and disoriented. His friend reports that he had been thrown over the handle bars and hit his head against a rock.

Blood pressure 108/66 mmHg
Heart rate 102 /min
Respiratory rate 22 /min
Temperature 37.2° C
Oxygen saturation 99% room air

Which initial intervention is the most important?

- A. Intravenous infusion
- B. Oxygen administration
- **C. Cervical immobilisation
- D. Trendelenburg position

A 25-year-old woman presents to the Emergency Room with lethargy, decreased reflexes, hypoventilation, hypotension, and fixed and dilated pupils. A family member who is accompanying the patient has an empty bottle of diazepam (Valium) which the label states was recently refilled. The family member also indicates that the patient has a history of depression.

What intervention should the nurse expect to administer?

- A. Naloxone (Narcan)
- **B. Activated charcoal
- C. Tap water enema
- D. Magnesium sulfate to reduce the risk of seizures

Which of the following could adversely affect the function of a pacemaker?

- A. Hair dryer
- **B. Electric razor
- C. Television
- D. Electric mixer

A 28-year-old man is recovering from a moderate concussion following a motor vehicle accident two weeks ago, when he suddenly develops an increased thirst, craving cold water. The patient

urinates very large amounts of dilute, water-like urine with a specific gravity of 1.001 to 1.005.

Which of the following is the patient most likely developing?

- A. Diabetes mellitus
- **B. Diabetes insipidus**
- C. Hypothyroidism
- D. Thyroid storm

A 30-year-old man is hospitalized following a motor vehicle accident. He is conscious and the intracranial pressure-monitoring device shows a pressure of 16 mmHg. He has an indwelling catheter in situ and normal saline infusing into the right arm. The nurse notes that the fluid output in the past hour is 330 milliliters.

Blood pressure 100/60 mmHg
Heart rate 128 /min
Respiratory rate 26 /min
Body temperature 37.0° C oral
Oxygen saturation 98% on room air

Which health problem should the nurse consider first?

- A. Cerebral salt wasting
- **B. Diabetes insipidus**
- C. Renal failure
- D. Hyperglycemia

A 20-year-old university student is admitted to the hospital with dry and non-elastic skin. She appears pale and tired and also reports that she has had a stomach illness for the past three days with nausea and vomiting. The nurse collects and sends a blood sample for arterial blood gas analysis (see lab results).

Blood pressure 90/50 mmHg
Heart rate 120 /min
Respiratory rate 26 /min
Temperature 39.0° C
Oxygen saturation 93%

Test Result Normal Values

ABG1 HCO₃- 22–28 mmol/L
ABG PCO₂ 4.7– 6.0 kPa
pH 7.36 –7.45

What is the interpretation of the ABG result?

- A. Respiratory acidosis

B. Respiratory alkalosis

C. Metabolic acidosis

****D. Metabolic alkalosis**

A 45-year-old woman with long standing history of heart disease is brought to the Emergency Department complaining of chest pain. The nurse is assessing the patient for jugular vein distension.

What is the most appropriate position place the patient?

A. Sitting upright

B. Lateral position

C. Trendenburg's position

****D. Supine with head elevated at 45 degree angle**

A 37-year-old woman presented to the Emergency Room with complains of symptomatic bradycardia. Appropriate nursing interventions include establishing Intravenous (IV) access.

What is the possible drug to be administered in the IV solution?

A. Digoxin

****B. Atropine**

C. Anticoagulants

D. A calcium channel blocker

A soldier was brought to triage area after being exposed to chemical weapons. Signs and symptoms of nerve gas exposure were noticed. A nurse prepares for medical management.

Which of the following medications should the nurse prepare for the patient?

****A. Atropine**

B. Adrenaline

C. Sodium nitrate

D. Sodium thiosulphate

A nuclear plant Experienced a leakage, and all involved workers were brought to the Emergency Department for treatment. The medical team prescribed potassium iodide for the workers to block radioactive iodine to be absorbed by an organ in the body.

Which of the following organs is the most sensitive to radioactive iodine?

- A. Brain
- B. Lungs
- C. Kidney
- **D. Thyroid

A 12-year-old boy was brought to the Emergency Department with respiratory arrest due to drowning. Cardiac resuscitation was performed.

What is the major complication that might happen if the patient is not treated after drowning quickly?

- A. Sepsis
- B. Alkalosis
- **C. Acidosis
- D. Hypothermia

A patient admitted to the Emergency Room with alcohol withdrawal syndrome. A nurse performs physical assessment.

Which of the following symptoms are expected?

- A. Hypotension and bradycardia
- B. Deep sleep and unconscious
- **C. Uncontrollable fear and tremor
- D. Decreased body temperature

A group of teenage students were brought to the Emergency Department with alcohol poisoning from being drinking.

Which of the following is the possible nursing diagnosis?

- A. Ineffective coping related to alcohol abuse
- B. Fluid volume excess due to alcohol overload
- C. Altered nutrition less than body requirement
- **D. Ineffective breathing pattern due to CNS depression

A 53-year-old man patient is transferred to the Recovery Room after the coronary bypass surgery. He is on mechanical ventilation and chest tube drainage is attached. Intravenous line, nasogastric tube and urinary catheter are intact.

What short term goal of care needs priority?

**A. Monitor heart sounds and report abnormality

B. Monitor kidney functioning by urinary output

C. Appropriate positioning and promote rest

D. Prevent infection at the incision site

A 28-year-old woman in the Critical Care Ward has fluid accumulated in her pleural space due to tuberculosis. She is planned for pleural effusion (see lab results).

Test Result Normal Values

Hb 90 120 –160 g/L

HCT 0.25 0.37– 0.48

Platelets count 90 150 – 400 x 10⁹/L

Which problem the client is highly at risk to develop?

A. Fever and chill

B. Fear and anxiety

**C. Bleeding tendency

D. Coughing and chest infection

A 27-year-old man is brought in Emergency Room after a blow on his lower back and abdomen in the road traffic accident. He has difficulty in passing urine and complains of dull pain and feeling of fullness in lower back, abdomen and thighs. An emergency laparoscopy is ordered for him.

Which problem needs immediate attention?

A. Anxiety and restlessness

B. Disturbed body function

**C. Immobility and dysuria

D. Pain and discomfort

A 50-year-old man admitted to the Emergency Department before ten minutes complaining of severe chest pain radiated to left shoulder, left arm numbness, diaphoresis and shortness of breath. The doctor suggests that he has Myocardial Infarction.

Which of the following diagnostic test will support the diagnosis?

A. Absent of T wave and elevated serum creatine kinase CK-MB

B. Absent of P wave and elevated serum creatine kinase CK-MB

C. Enlarged P wave and decreased serum creatine kinase CK-MB

****D. ST segment elevation and elevated serum creatine kinase CK-MB**

A 59-year-old man brought to the Emergency Department with severe sub-sternal chest pain. Acute coronary syndrome was diagnosed. The patient was sent to Emergency cardiac catheterization (see image and report).

Electrocardiogram:

Showed sinus rhythm with ST elevations in leads 2,3, and aVF with QS complexes in same leads.

What is the most essential nursing care for first few hours post cardiac catheterization client?

- A. Elevate clients bed at 45° C
- B. Monitor clients temperature every hour
- **C. Monitor client's apical pulse and blood pressure**
- D. Instruct the client to cough and deep breathe every 2 hours

A 63-year-old woman experienced right hemispheric stroke which results in swallowing difficulties.

Which of the following impairments causes dysphagia?

- A. Paralyzed vocal folds
- B. Oral muscle spasticity
- C. Decreased level of alertness
- **D. Impaired oral movement or sensation**

A 64-year-old right handed man presents with right upper limb plegia, right lower limb paresis, a hemi sensory deficit, a decreased ability to comprehend verbal or written commands and poor language output.

Which of the following brain part is affected?

- A. Brain stem
- B. Basal ganglia
- C. Posterior cerebral artery
- **D. Middle cerebral artery distribution**

A patient with encephalitis has a nursing diagnosis of Impaired Tissue Perfusion (cerebral).

Which of the following is the most appropriate outcomes?

- **A. The patient will remain alert**

- B. The patient will remain febrile
- C. The patient will remain calm
- D. The patient will remain oriented

In evaluating a patient after a Cerebrovascular Accident (CVA), which of the following is an expected outcome of the nursing diagnosis of impaired physical mobility related to motor deficits?

- A. Oriented to person, place, and time
- **B. Maintains body alignment, no contractures
- C. Communicates appropriately
- D. Voids on command at two hour intervals

A nurse is caring for a patient with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD).

The nurse should monitor the patient for which of the following complications?

- **A. Cor pulmonale
- B. Sarcoidosis
- C. Pneumothorax
- D. Cardiac tamponade

The nurse is assessing a 65-year-old patient, who reports the onset of fatigue, weight loss, night sweats, and a productive cough with thick sputum.

The nurse should immediately initiate isolation precautions for which of the following?

- A. Influenza
- B. Pertussis
- C. Bacterial pneumonia
- **D. Pulmonary tuberculosis

A patient is admitted to the hospital for a right total knee replacement. During the preoperative assessment, the patient reports no known drug allergies but does report a severe allergic reaction to shellfish.

Which of the following is explaining the importance of reporting this allergy to the surgeon?

- A. A seafood allergy can be a precursor to malignant hyperthermia
- B. A seafood allergy could indicate a negative reaction to anaesthesia

C. A seafood allergy could prevent packed red blood cells transfusion if needed

**D. A seafood allergy can be an indication of allergy to povidone-iodine skin prep

According to Kubler-Ross, which stage of dying is characterized by the transition from, "No, not me" to "Yes, me, but..."?

A. Anger

B. Depression

C. Acceptance

**D. Bargaining

A 67-year-old patient presents to the clinic with complaints of dizziness, decreased activity tolerance, and swollen ankles. Assessment reveals tachycardia, weight gain, enlarged liver, and bilateral lung crackles.

Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Chronic malnutrition

**B. Congestive heart failure

C. Community-acquired pneumonia

D. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

A 56-year-old patient presents with psoriasis. Secondary lesions are present on the upper and lower extremities (see image).

Which of the following best describes the appearance of psoriasis?

**A. Scales

B. Crusts

C. Scars

D. Fissures

A 37-year-old man has been hospitalized for 2 days for treatment of bowel obstruction following his outpatient surgery five days ago. The nurse notes a decrease in urine output of 600 cc over the past 24 hours, while the patient has received 2400 cc of fluid over the same period. Upon evaluation there is 2+ edema of the lower extremities.

Heart rate 132 /min

Which of the following is the most likely etiology?

A. Hypokalemia

B. Osmotic diuresis

**C. Third space fluid shift

D. Increased hydrostatic pressure

A nurse is assessing the pulse in the legs of a patient using a Doppler ultrasonic device and hears wavelike, whooshing sounds.

What does this indicate?

A. Venous stasis

**B. Normal blood flow

C. Pooling of blood flow

D. Build-up of arterial plaque

A nurse administered a prescribed intramuscular medication to a patient during a home health visit.

How should the nurse dispose the used needle and syringe?

**A. Put the needle and syringe directly into a puncture-resistant plastic container that has a lid

B. Recap the needle, then place the needle and syringe into a waterproof container until safe disposal can be made

C. Bend the needle back towards the barrel of the syringe before putting the needle and syringe in a metal trash container

D. Wrap the needle and syringe in disposable paper before putting the needle and syringe into the dirty section of the nurse's equipment bag

A 22-year-old man is admitted with bronco-pneumonia. He has a shallow breathing sounds and visible chest retractions. The nail beds are slightly cyanotic. Nursing diagnosis is "ineffective breathing pattern".

Respiratory rate 36 /min

Which of the following is the best short-term goal over the next 24 hours?

A. No signs of abdominal distention

B. Not require supplemental oxygen

C. Accurately splint the chest while coughing

**D. Respiratory rate less than 30 with no retractions

A motor vehicle accident has developed a large stage II pressure ulcer on the coccyx. A new

diagnosis of alteration in skin integrity is added to the care plan.

Which of the following is the best short-term goal for the patient?

- A. Eat high protein diet
- **B. Show evidence of healing within one week
- C. Have no discomfort from the pressure ulcer
- D. Verbalize strategies to prevent further skin breakdown

An asthmatic patient presents with wheezing and coughing.

Oxygen saturation 88% on room air

Which of the following nursing diagnoses would take priority?

- A. Ineffective breathing pattern
- **B. Altered gas exchange related to bronchospasm
- C. Activity intolerance related to inefficient breathing
- D. Imbalanced nutrition related to decreased food intake

A patient with chronic kidney disease receives hemodialysis three times a week. The nurse notices that the arteriovenous fistula is red and swollen (see lab results).

Test Result Normal Values

WBC 4.0–10.5 $\times 10^9$ /L

Glucose 5.3–6.5 mmol/L

HCT 38.0–41.0%

Iron 10.7–31.8 $\mu\text{mol/L}$

Phosphorus 1.4–2.5 mg/dL

Which of the following nursing diagnoses takes priority?

- A. Activity intolerance related to generalized weakness secondary to chronic anemia
- B. Impaired skin integrity related to dry skin secondary to hyperphosphatemia
- C. Constipation related to changes in iron level secondary to hemodialysis
- **D. Risk for infection related to invasive exposure secondary to dialysis

A patient hospitalized with chest pain is diagnosed with angina pectoris.

Which of the following discharge instructions takes priority?

- **A. Recognize signs and symptoms that require immediate medical attention

- B. Maintain low cholesterol, low sodium, and low potassium diet
- C. Carry heavy objects away from the chest area
- D. Maintain physical exercise daily

A patient admitted with a Cerebrovascular Accident (CVA) is unable to chew or swallow. The patient is at risk for aspiration.

Which of the following nursing intervention should be performed?

- A. Start a pureed diet with thickened liquids
- **B. Give no food by mouth and start intravenous hydration
- C. Refer the patient to physical therapy for muscle strengthening
- D. Refer the patient to a psychiatrist for depression related to the CVA

A patient admitted to the Critical Care Unit with diabetic ketoacidosis.

Which of the following nursing diagnoses takes priority?

- **A. Deficient fluid volume secondary to hyperglycemia
- B. Deficient knowledge of cause and prevention
- C. Imbalanced nutrition related to hyperglycemic state
- D. Risk of infection secondary to weakened immune system

A patient with pneumonia experiences ineffective airway clearance related to the presence of tracheobronchial secretions secondary to infection.

Oxygen saturation 89% on room air

Which of the following nursing interventions takes priority?

- A. Encourage fluid intake
- **B. Deliver oxygen with humidity
- C. Assist patient into position of comfort
- D. Inspect sputum for odour and colour

A nurse is caring for a patient who had Coronary Artery bypass Graft Surgery (CABG) four hours ago. The nurse notices that the patient has increased confusion and is restless. The patient reports nausea, weakness, and paresthesia in the extremities (see lab results).

Test Result Normal Values
Sodium 145 134 –146 mmol/L

Potassium 6.8 3.5–5.1 mmol/L
Calcium 2.50 2.15–2.62 mmol/L

Which of the following is the best medication?

- A. Naloxone (Narcan)
- B. Hydralazine (Apresoline)
- C. Potassium chloride (KCl)
- **D. Sodium polystyrene sulfonate (Kayexalate)

A nurse is preparing for the admission of a patient who sustained a spinal cord injury at the level of T1. The transfer report indicates that the patient's vital signs are stable and that the patient has paresthesia in bilateral lower extremities.

Which of the following medication should be administered when the patient arrives?

- **A. Methylprednisolone (Solu-Medrol)
- B. Norepinephrine (Levophed)
- C. Morphine sulfate
- D. Atropine sulfate

A patient with Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD) is to start taking prescribed omeprazole (Prilosec). The nurse would instruct the patient to take the medication.

Which of the following is the best instruction?

- **A. 30 to 60 minutes before meals
- B. 90 to 120 minutes before meals
- C. With applesauce
- D. With milk

A patient with conjunctivitis reports the presence of photophobia and moderate purulent eye drainage.

Which of the following instruction should be administered?

- **A. Darken the room
- B. Avoid touching the eye
- C. Rest in the prone position
- D. Use sterile gauze to remove the drainage

A nurse is assessing a patient who just had surgery under general anaesthesia. The patient's respiration rate is 4 per minute and the O₂ saturation on 3L per minute of oxygen via nasal cannula is 84%.

Which of the following has the highest diagnostic value?

- A. Arterial oxygen saturation
- B. Hydrogen ion concentration
- C. Partial pressure of arterial oxygen
- **D. Partial pressure of arterial carbon dioxide

The patient is receiving mechanical ventilation set at Fraction of Inspired Oxygen (FiO₂) 100%.

Which of the following can improve patient's oxygenation?

- **A. Adding positive end expiratory pressure
- B. Placing the patient in trendelenburg position
- C. Suctioning the patient hourly
- D. Increasing the FiO₂

A patient with severe osteoarthritis has been following up for pain management and a nursing diagnosis of alteration in comfort. On the sixth month follow up, the patient reports on being able to take routine doses of pain medication as ordered, but has breakthrough pain mostly at night.

Which of the following is the best nursing action?

- A. Refer the patient to an occupational therapist
- B. Refer the patient to a physician for addiction
- C. Continue the care plan as written
- **D. Revise the interventions

A patient with a fractured ankle is being discharged from the hospital. The short-term goal for the nursing diagnosis of impaired mobility is that the patient will safely ambulate 9.14 m with crutches by discharge. Upon evaluation, the patient ambulates up to 12.1 m with the crutches and a wobbly, unsteady gait.

Which of the following is the most likely nursing action?

- A. Discharge the patient, goal achieved
- B. Delay discharge of the patient until goal achieved
- C. Provide the patient with a walker to ensure a steadier gait

****D. Collaborate with the therapist regarding goals and interventions**

A nurse educates a patient diagnosed with diabetes on the importance of exercise and a well-balanced low-carbohydrate diet. The patient takes glucophage 500 mg once a day.

Which of the following indicates that the patient noncompliant with diabetes management?

- A. Cholesterol level is 130 mg/dl
- B. Blood glucose level is 90 mg/dl
- **C. Ha1c (glycohemoglobin) level is 9.0%**
- D. Low density lipoprotein is 130 mg/dl

A nurse educates a patient diagnosed with diabetes on the importance of exercise and a well-balanced, low-carbohydrate diet. The patient takes metformin (Glucophage) 500 mg once a day.

Which of the following indicates that the patient's plan of care needs to be re-evaluated?

- A. Blood glucose level is 90 mg/dL
- B. Total cholesterol level is 130 mg/dl
- C. Low density lipoprotein is 130 mg/dl
- **D. HbgA1C (glycohemoglobin) level is 9.0%**

A patient with exacerbation of congestive heart failure has a nursing diagnosis of excess fluid volume. The nurse monitors fluid intake and output, and administers furosemide as ordered.

Which of the following indicates the efficacy of the nursing intervention?

- A. The patient has pitting edema
- B. The patient has shortness of breath
- **C. The patient has a decrease in weight**
- D. The patient has jugular vein distention

A nurse enters the room of a patient who is on cardiac monitoring. When the patient complains of not feeling well, the nurse looks at the monitor (see image).

What is the most likely interpretation?

- A. Sinus tachycardia
- B. Ventricular fibrillation
- C. Normal sinus rhythm
- **D. Ventricular tachycardia**

A patient who is receiving chemotherapy has a platelet count of 49,000/mm³ (normal value 150,000 to 400,000/mm³).

Which of the following nursing actions is necessary?

- A. Crush oral medications
- **B. Minimize invasive procedures
- C. Limit intake of vitamin K rich foods
- D. Monitor the temperature every four hours

A nurse calls together an interdisciplinary team with members from medicine, social service, the clergy, and nutritional services to care for a patient with a terminal illness.

Which of the following types of care should be performed?

- **A. Palliative
- B. Curative
- C. Respite
- D. Preventive

A home health nurse visits a patient who is newly diagnosed with diabetes. The patient is compliant with taking prescribed hypoglycemic medications and eats three meals a day followed by desserts sweetened with granulated sugar. The patient also exercises 30 minutes a day, three times a week (see lab results).

Test Result Normal Values

Glucose Range from 6.6 – 8.3 3.9 – 5.5 mmol/L

HgbA1C 6.9 % 4.7–5.6 %

Which of the following educational interventions takes priority?

- A. Glucose monitoring
- **B. Dietary requirements
- C. Exercise regimen
- D. Medications

A parent is concerned that their eight year-old child has lost 2.3 kg over the past two weeks and has been urinating up to 30 times per day. The child also seems to be eating and drinking constantly.

Which of the following test would be most likely in evaluating the child's condition?

- A. Chest X-ray

B. Complete blood count

C. Body fat analysis

**D. Blood glucose level

A home care patient with chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) reports an upset stomach. The patient is taking theophylline (theo-dur) and triamcinolone acetonide (azmacort).

Which of the following counselling should be given?

A. Theo-dur on an empty stomach

B. Theo-dur and azmacort at the same time

C. Theo-dur and azmacort 12 hours apart

**D. Theo-dur with milk or crackers

A nurse is evaluating a patient with end stage Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD). The patient has not achieved any of the goals in the plan of care. The spouse reports concerns about the patient's mood and increased dependency.

Which of the following nursing action should be taken?

A. Continue the care plan for one more month

B. Refer the patient to psychiatric services

C. Revise the care plan based on the spouse's input

**D. Collaborate with the patient and spouse to revise the care plan

A patient is being treated for a cerebrovascular accident and left-sided weakness. Evaluation reveals that the patient fell today when going to the bathroom unassisted. The patient states that he used the call light, but no one came fast enough, and since he was afraid that he would spoil the bed, he attempted to ambulate unassisted (see table).

Diagnosis Goal Interventions

The patient will: The staff will:

High risk for fall Use the call light daily to request assistance with transfer Place call light within reach of patient all times

Answer call light in a timely fashion

Remind patient to use call light when assistance is needed

Which of the following nursing intervention should be taken?

A. Continue the care plan as written and encourage nurses to answer the call light in a timely fashion

**B. Revise care plan interventions to include providing a urinal at the bedside

C. Revise care plan interventions to include full side rails at all times to prevent the patient from exiting bed

D. Revise care plan interventions to include a bed alarm at all times to prevent the patient from exiting bed

A patient presents to the clinic with a "pins and needles" sensation of the left foot and complains that objects appear "shimmering." The patient is diagnosed with optic neuritis and referred for further testing.

Which of the following is the most likely test?

A. Glaucoma

**B. Multiple sclerosis

C. Lesion of brain stem

D. Psychosis

While reviewing stress management techniques with a patient diagnosed with multiple sclerosis, which of the following is most likely nursing intervention?

A. Relaxing in a warm bubble bath

**B. Yoga in a cool room

C. Cross-country running

D. Sunbathing

A patient has multiple sclerosis and complains of overwhelming fatigue.

What counselling should be given?

**A. Conserve energy during activities of daily living

B. Increase muscle strength through aerobic exercise

C. Ignore fatigue and keep working

D. Increase early afternoon intake of caffeine

A patient with multiple sclerosis has developed optic neuritis with severely impaired vision for the past three days.

What counselling should be given about the permanent blindness?

**A. Is a rare complication of the illness

B. May be cured via corneal implants

C. Decreases the incidence of other disabilities

D. Is a side effect of medications prescribed for multiple sclerosis

A patient with diabetes mellitus and multiple sclerosis has been prescribed baclofen (Lioresal)

Which of the following is the most likely side effect?

A. Renal failure

B. Optic neuritis

****C. Muscle tremors**

D. Increased insulin needs

Which of the following nursing diagnoses has priority for a patient with pulmonary embolism?

A. Risk for injury related to altered hemodynamic status

B. Acute pain related to congestion and possible lung infarction

C. Anxiety related to pain, dyspnea, and concern regarding illness

****D. Ineffective breathing pattern related to acute increase in alveolar dead airspace**

A Woman patient presents to the clinic with right lower quadrant abdominal tenderness, flatulence, nausea, fever, and diarrhoea. The patient states that she has had these symptoms for approximately two months and that they are slowly becoming more severe. She characterizes her stomach pain as cramping and indicates that it is worse after meals but is relieved by defecation.

What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Appendicitis

B. Ectopic pregnancy

****C. Crohn's disease**

D. Intestinal parasites

A patient with acute Crohn's disease has developed abdominal distension, rigidity and episodes of nausea and vomiting.

What is the most likely cause?

A. Ascites

B. Malignancy

****C. Intestinal obstruction**

D. Intestinal parasite infestation

A patient hospitalized with Crohn's disease has developed fever, increased respiratory rate, increased heart rate, chills, diaphoresis, and increased abdominal discomfort.

The nurse knows that this patient has most likely developed which of the following?

- A. Ascites
- B. Intestinal obstruction
- **C. Intestinal perforation**
- D. Intestinal parasite infestation

Prior to administering an enema, the nurse will assist the patient to assume what position?

- A. Prone with a pillow under the knees
- **B. Left-side with the right knee flexed**
- C. Right-side with the left knee flexed
- D. On the back with the head of the bed flat

A patient has been hospitalized with diverticulosis. The nurse and patient establish a goal for the patient to attain normal or near-normal bowel function.

Which of the following nursing interventions would most likely be planned in order to reach this goal?

- A. Daily intake and output recordings
- **B. Change to a diet high in soft residue and low in sugar**
- C. Daily palpation of the abdomen to assess for rigidity or discomfort
- D. Observe for discomfort and document location, type, and severity of any pain

A patient presents to the clinic voicing a concern about being exposed to Hepatitis A Virus(HAV)one week ago. Upon questioning, the nurse finds out that the patient purchased food from a person recently diagnosed with HAV.

Which of the following is the most likely instruction that the nurse could give to the patient?

- A. HAV is spread by blood contact
- B. HAV is spread by sexual transmission
- **C. The incubation period is three to five weeks**
- D. The incubation period is two to five months

A nurse is caring for a patient diagnosed with acute pancreatitis. The abdominal X-ray reveals evidence of pancreatic calcifications. There is no sign of biliary disease.

What would the nurse most likely instruct the patient to do?

- A. Consume a high-protein diet
- B. Gradually increase dietary fibre
- **C. Avoid ingestion of alcoholic beverages
- D. Limit activities when the patient is fatigued

A patient with diabetes has been managing with oral hypoglycaemic medication and diet for the past few years. The patient checks the blood sugar competently on a daily basis. The patient is now in need of a daily insulin.

Which of the following goals is the best one for the nursing diagnosis of knowledge deficit regarding insulin administration?

- A. Patient understands insulin administration and infection control techniques
- B. Patient knows how to fill syringe, inject insulin, and dispose of needle and syringe
- C. Patient verbalizes understanding of insulin use, dose, administration, and disposal of syringe and needle
- **D. Patient provides return demonstration of filling syringe, injecting insulin, and disposal of syringe and needle

An insulin dependent diabetic patient is admitted to the hospital in ketoacidosis (see table).

- A Knowledge deficit related to Diabetes Mellitus
- B Anxiety related to new diagnosis of Diabetes Mellitus
- C Altered nutrition, more than body requirement
- D Altered health maintenance related to elevated blood glucose
- E Alteration in fluid and electrolyte balance related to ketoacidosis
- F Risk for infection related to chronic disease

Which of the following has the highest priority?

- A. A, C
- B. E, F
- **C. D, E
- D. B, E

A patient with dementia is being treated for dehydration. The patient is confused and has been immobile for the past month. Currently, the patient is incontinent and unable to feed self.

What should the nursing care plan include?

- A. Ambulate 20 steps every shift
- **B. Positioning and turning every two hours
- C. Coughing and deep breathing every 30 minutes
- D. Range of motion exercises to all extremities every hour

A patient who weighs 62 kg has second degree scalding burns to the dorsal surface of the right arm, and to the dorsal surfaces of both legs.

Based on the following formula: 4 ml Ringer's lactate X weight in kg X %TBSA burned.

What should the initial fluid replacement be (see image)?

- A. 4464 ml
- B. 5400 ml
- C. 5456 ml
- **D. 5580 ml

A patient has an order for a pneumatic compression device.

Which of the following is an appropriate goal?

- **A. Reduce the risk of deep vein thrombosis
- B. Reduce lower extremity edema
- C. Reduce lower extremity pain
- D. Reduce the risk of phlebitis

Which of the following discharge planning instructions takes priority in a patient with congestive heart failure?

- **A. Recognizing signs and symptoms that require immediate medical attention
- B. Maintaining a low cholesterol, low sodium, and low potassium diet
- C. The importance of remaining physically active
- D. The importance of drinking plenty of fluid

A patient is diagnosed with acute congestive heart failure.

Which of the following nursing diagnoses takes priority?

- A. Sexual dysfunction related to activity intolerance
- B. Fear related to potentially life-threatening situation

- **C. Impaired gas exchange related to fluid accumulation in the alveoli
- D. Activity intolerance related to imbalance between oxygen supply and demand

A patient is diagnosed with pulmonary hypertension.

Which of the following nursing diagnoses should be the priority?

- A. Fatigue related to hypoxia
- B. Anxiety related to illness and loss of control
- **C. Impaired gas exchange related to altered blood flow secondary to pulmonary capillary constriction
- D. Activity intolerance related to imbalance between oxygen supply and demand due to right and left ventricular failure

A patient is diagnosed with a peptic ulcer.

Which of the following is the best long-term nursing care plan goal for this patient?

- A. Patient expresses decreased pain level
- B. Patient performs activities of daily living without difficulty
- **C. Patient maintains lifestyle alterations to prevent recurrence of ulcer
- D. Patient remains free of signs and symptoms of gastrointestinal bleeding

A patient with End-Stage Renal Disease is having breathing difficulty due to abdominal ascites.

The nurse should anticipate which of the following procedures to relieve the ascites?

- **A. Paracentesis
- B. Hemodialysis
- C. Amniocentesis
- D. Lumbar puncture

A patient is prescribed a dose of pain medication to be given every six hours as needed by mouth. The patient develops a red rash and itching after the first dose.

This would be considered to be which of the following?

- A. Side effect
- B. Drug interaction
- **C. Adverse reaction

D. Idiosyncratic reaction

A nurse has just started Total Parental Nutrition as prescribed for a patient with severe dysphagia and very low pre albumin levels.

What should the nurse assess in one to two hours?

- A. Liver
- B. Weight
- C. O₂ saturation
- **D. Blood glucose level

During the immediate postoperative period, a patient reveals an oxygen saturation level of 91%.

What should the nurse do?

- A. Position the patient on the left side
- **B. Administer supplemental oxygen
- C. Continue to provide supportive care
- D. Lower the temperature of the room

A patient has been on peripheral intravenous infusions for four weeks. The veins in the upper extremities have been assessed, and the nurse is considering using the lower extremities for the IV.

The nurse should understand that there are increased risks for complications, if the lower extremities are used when a patient has a history of which of the following?

- A. Renal failure
- **B. Diabetes mellitus
- C. Gastroesophageal reflux disease
- D. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

A patient comes to the clinic with complaints of some urinary incontinence. The nurse discovers the incontinence occurs because of an inability to delay voiding long enough to reach a toilet after the patient feels a sensation of bladder fullness.

What is this type of incontinence?

- A. Stress
- **B. Urge

- C. Overflow
- D. Functional

A nurse is caring for a patient with a Stage III Pressure Ulcer to the coccyx. Three days after initiating the plan of care, the nurse notices that the ulcer has a hard black crust covering the centre of the ulcer.

The nurse should understand that this indicates which of the following?

- A. Healing
- B. Infection
- C. Inadequate nutrition
- **D. Need for debridement

An elderly patient with severe degenerative joint disease comes to the clinic for routine follow up of pain management. The patient reports that over the past month, the pain has begun to increase in severity. The patient requests an increase in dosage of the pain medication.

What is the most likely cause?

- A. Drug addiction
- **B. Drug tolerance
- C. An improvement in condition
- D. Lack of efficacy of the current medication

A patient receives intravenous therapy of 1000 cc normal saline with 20 mEq potassium chloride at a rate of 75 cc per hour. Upon evaluation of the site, there is no edema, the vein appears slightly red, and the patient complains of pain.

What should the nurse do?

- **A. Discontinue the intravenous line and restart in another site
- B. Monitor every half-hour for edema but continue as the orders state
- C. Slow the rate to prevent burning from the solution and continue to monitor
- D. Notify the doctor that the patient is having an adverse reaction to the medication

Respiratory depression is a potentially life-threatening adverse effect of which of the following?

- **A. Opioids
- B. Anticoagulants
- C. Nonsteroidal (NSAIDS)

D. Immunomodulators

A patient with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus(SLE) reports a decreased urinary output during the past 2– 4 days, and chest pain that is aggravated by breathing and coughing. The patient's vital signs remain within the baseline normal range and S1 and S2 are present with an audible friction rub.

Which of the following statements would be appropriate for the nurse to make?

- A. It sounds like your SLE is being well controlled
- B. I need to get some nitroglycerin for your chest pain
- **C. There may be some inflammation surrounding your heart
- D. Your symptoms may be due to a urinary tract infection

A nurse is assessing a patient who just arrived in the Emergency Department after a motor vehicle collision. The patient has a strong smell of alcohol on the breath, is restless, and has a bluish discoloration on the abdomen by the umbilicus.

Blood pressure 100/62 mmHg
Heart rate 120 /min
Respiratory rate 24 /min
Temperature 37.2° C

While other members of the team are evaluating the patient, what should the nurse obtain?

- A. Pair of elastic support stockings
- **B. Supplies for peritoneal lavage
- C. Chest tube insertion tray
- D. Vial of hydralazine

A patient is taught how to perform a breast self-exam by a nurse.

Which of the following statement best describes an understanding of the proper procedure for doing a breast self-exam?

- A. Perform self-exam annually
- B. Stand when performing a breast self-exam
- C. Use of the palm of the hand to feel for lumps
- **D. Apply three different levels of pressure to feel breast tissue

A patient is admitted with an ulcerated bowel. The physician orders TPN with lipid emulsions for one week.

The nurse should recognize that this patient is not a good candidate for TPN with lipids due to the history of which of the following?

- A. Smoking one pack of cigarettes per day
- B. Allergy to bee stings
- **C. Allergy to eggs
- D. Alcohol abuse

While caring for a patient with potassium deficiency, the nurse should expect that the patient may exhibit which of the following?

- **A. Dysrhythmias
- B. Oliguria
- C. Hypertension
- D. Diminished deep-tendon reflexes

The nurse is caring for a patient with magnesium toxicity.

Which of the following clinical manifestations should the nurse anticipate?

- A. Paraesthesia
- **B. Cardiac palpitations
- C. Decreased cardiac output
- D. Decreased deep-tendon reflexes

A nurse is discharging a patient after hospitalization due to myocarditis.

Which of the following statements should be included in discharge teaching?

- **A. There is usually some residual heart enlargement
- B. May resume previous activities as before hospitalization
- C. Avoid immunizations against infectious disease
- D. Rapidly beating heart is a common side effect of the illness and is not dangerous

Which of the following statements best describes regarding angina pectoris?

- A. Typically caused by acute coronary thrombosis (total)
- **B. Usually precipitated by physical or emotional stress

- C. Pain continues for more than 15 minutes
- D. Causes significant rise in troponin levels

The nurse is caring for a patient with Parkinson's disease.

Which of the following is an expected outcome of constipation related to diminished motor function, inactivity, and medications?

- A. Patient will use a laxative every other day
- **B. Patient will have a soft bowel movement daily
- C. Patient will report minimal pain with bowel movements
- D. Patient will limit the intake of complex carbohydrates

A patient is admitted to the hospital with a cerebrovascular accident, right hemiplegia, and expressive aphasia.

With a nursing diagnosis of Impaired Verbal Communication, what is the best short-term goal for this patient?

- A. Learn to speak clearly within 30 days
- B. Communicate effectively within one week
- C. Have all needs anticipated by staff daily
- **D. Make basic needs known daily

A patient is having difficulty with cognitive abilities after a stroke.

What part of the brain was most likely affected?

- A. Midbrain
- **B. Cerebrum
- C. Medulla oblongata
- D. Cerebellum

Controlled substances and narcotics are classified as C-1 to C-5 according to which characteristic of drugs?

- A. Actions
- B. Unit-dose cost
- **C. Potential for abuse
- D. Possible adverse reactions

What occurs during cardiogenic shock and results in inadequate tissue perfusion?

- A. Increased resistance of arterial vessels
- **B. Decreased effectiveness of the heart as a pump**
- C. Increased shunting of critical blood flow to heart
- D. Decreased capacity of the venous beds

The nurse is planning care for a 59-year-old patient who is admitted with chest pain. Myocardial infarction has been ruled out as a possible diagnosis.

Which of the following nursing diagnoses would receive the highest priority?

- **A. Acute pain related to angina pectoris**
- B. Anxiety related to perceived threat to health status
- C. Risk for imbalanced nutrition; more than body requirements
- D. Activity intolerance related to imbalance between oxygen supply and demand

Which of the following is a characteristic of the feet of a patient with a poorly controlled diabetes mellitus?

- A. Increased sensitivity to pain
- B. Excessive perspiration
- **C. Alterations in circulation**
- D. Slight limp

A patient who is undergoing cancer treatment, has developed acute hyperkalaemia with signs of weakness, nausea, and vomiting.

Which of the following would the nurse anticipate to be the initial treatment?

- A. Intravenous Diuretic
- **B. Intravenous Sodium Chloride**
- C. Intravenous Magnesium Sulphate
- D. Intravenous Potassium Chloride

The nurse is monitoring a patient's urine to determine hydration status.

What urine colour would indicate the best hydration?

**A. Light yellow

B. Dark yellow

C. Light brown

D. Strong orange

The nurse is assessing a patient with a history of a seizure disorder. While checking the patient's vital signs, the patient develops rhythmic, and jerking movements of the arms and legs.

What should the nurse's immediate action be?

**A. Cushion the patient head with soft material

B. Put a mouthpiece in the patient's mouth

C. Restrain the patient's hands and legs

D. Position the patient laterally

A 40-year-old woman presents with difficulty breathing. She is restless and anxious. On auscultation of the lungs, there is wheezing on inspiration and expiration. She reports having the symptoms about three times every week during the daytime hours and once a week at night. The peak expiratory flow rate is 287 liters per minute. She used a meter-dose inhaler at home and the symptoms worsened.

Blood pressure 138/94 mmHg

Heart rate 118 /min

Respiratory rate 30 /min

Temperature 37.1° C

Oxygen saturation 82% on room air

Which classification of asthma is the most appropriate?

A. Mild intermittent

B. Mild persistent

**C. Moderate persistent

D. Severe persistent

A 70-year-old woman with a history of hypertension complains of lack of appetite due to bloating and constipation. The abdomen is distended and examination shows a positive fluid wave. Palpation of the abdomen confirms guarding and tenderness over the right upper quadrant. Lower leg edema 3+ and pitting bilaterally are also present. She has gained 4.5 kilograms since her last appointment three weeks before.

Blood pressure 164/92 mmHg

Heart rate 90 /min

Respiratory rate 26 /min

Temperature 37.1° C

Oxygen saturation 92% on room air

What is the most likely underlying health problem?

- **A. Hepatic congestion
- B. Pulmonary hypertension
- C. Left-sided ventricle failure
- D. Splenomegaly

A 70-year-old woman presents with increasing dyspnea on exertion. She feels breathless and restless while performing household tasks, such as making the bed and sweeping the floor. Her previous medical history includes a myocardial infarction at 57 years old. She sleeps with her head elevated on three pillows. Examination reveals bilateral basal crackles and cold, damp skin.

Blood pressure 172/94 mmHg

Heart rate 94 /min

Respiratory rate 36 /min

Temperature 37.1° C

Oxygen saturation 90% on room air

Which heart chamber most likely failed first?

- A. Right atrial
- B. Right ventricle
- **C. Left ventricle
- D. Left atrial

A 17-year-old is brought to the clinic by her mother. She complains of episodes during which her fingers become cold, numb and white. After this subsides, the fingers turn red, swell and cause severe and throbbing pain. On examination, the fingers all appear normal and the patient has no pain. The nurse performs a history assessment to identify potential causes.

Which trigger is most likely?

- A. Excessive exercise
- B. Ingestion of tea
- **C. Exposure to cold
- D. Washing up

A district nurse is attending a 43-year-old man with AIDS. He tells the nurse that he was recently at his brother's house for a visit when he was told that his nephew had recovered from measles 10 days before. He is concerned that he could contract the disease due to his

weakened immunity.

Which of the following is the most appropriate action?

- A. Arrange a consultation with the patient's doctor
- B. Prepare for immune globulin administration
- C. Place the patient in isolation in patient's home
- **D. No intervention is needed at this time

A 34-year-old woman was diagnosed with breast cancer and underwent surgery. She is currently receiving monthly chemotherapy. She telephones the clinic and notifies the nurse that she has developed a sore throat.

Which of the following foods would be most appropriate to recommend?

- A. Fresh fruits and vegetables
- B. Seafood
- C. Dried fruit and nuts
- **D. Pasteurized cheese

A 45-year-old woman is receiving chemotherapy for breast cancer. Two weeks after the initial treatment, she telephones the nurse at the cancer center and reports that she has hair loss, nausea, tiredness, a body temperature of 38.1° C, and air hunger.

Which finding most likely indicates she needs to report to the clinic?

- A. Pyrexia
- B. Nausea
- C. Hair loss
- **D. Air hunger

A 43-year-old woman is evaluated for breast cancer during a routine screening procedure. During the physical examination, the nurse palpates a lump in the right upper-outer quadrant of the breast. The patient requests that the nurse give the information only to her spouse.

Which of the following ethical principles the nurse should consider?

- A. Autonomy
- B. Justice
- **C. Confidentiality
- D. Beneficence

A 55-year-old man presents to the clinic with complaints of numbness and tingling in his feet for the past three months. He appears thin and his skin is pale. Examination confirms the loss of vibration sense. He also has altered proprioception. He had a subtotal gastrectomy two years ago (see lab results).

Test Result Normal Values

Corpuscular Haemoglobin 2.72 1.45–2.01 fmol/cell

Haematocrit 0.31 0.41– 0.50

Corpuscular Volume 105 81–97 fl

Reticulocyte count 1.5 0.5%–2.5%

Which of the following supplements is the most appropriate treatment?

- A. Iron
- **B. B12
- C. Folate
- D. Vitamin C

A 45-year-old woman presents with a generalized rash that is not itchy. She reports that she has had the problem for the past 15 years. Examination reveals a well-outlined, reddish plaque over the right gluteal fold. The plaque has scales over it and is cracked in some areas.

Which of the following interventions is the most appropriate?

- **A. Apply topical cream to the affected area
- B. Expose area to sunlight for twenty minutes daily
- C. Maintain immunosuppressant therapy regimen
- D. Increase dietary intake of vitamin A

An 88-year-old woman broke out in a widespread rash with multiple blisters covering her trunk. The blisters were fluid-filled with a reddened base. After two days, the blisters began to break open and form crusts. The patient then presented to the clinic with burning pains that worsened with minimal touch. She reports having an upset stomach and fatigue prior to the onset of the rash.

Which treatment would most likely reduce this patient's pain?

- A. Anti-viral medication
- B. Immune globulin vaccination
- **C. Anti-fungal topical cream
- D. Corticosteroid administration

A 58-year-old woman presents to the clinic with tiredness and general weakness. She is tired

throughout the day and usually sleeps for one hour in the mid-afternoon. The last bowel movement was four days previously. She has a prescription for levothyroxine but says she doesn't always remember to take it as prescribed. The doctor arranges for a blood specimen to be sent to the laboratory.

Which laboratory test results are most likely?

- A. Increase T4 and TSH decreased
- B. Increase T4 and TSH unchanged
- **C. Decreased T4 and TSH increased**
- D. Unchanged T4 and TSH decreased

A 62-year-old woman presents to the clinic with tiredness and weakness. Her hair is thin, skin is dry and fingernails are brittle and cracked. Her attitude is flat and emotionless. She speaks in a deep and monotone voice with an expressionless face. She has a body mass index of 26 but says that she does not have a large appetite and eats very little. A prescription for daily tablets is given to the patient and the nurse counsels the patient on adverse side effects.

Heart rate 108 /min

Respiratory rate 22 /min

Body temperature 36.5° C oral

Oxygen saturation 92% on room air

Which medication side effect should the patient be most alert to?

- **A. Central chest pain**
- B. Symptoms of dehydration
- C. Elevated body temperature
- D. Depressed breathing

A nurse obtains a urine dipstick analysis sample from a 35 year-old woman who reports having a burning sensation with urination and a sense of urgency and frequency. She had been diagnosed with the condition six months previously and was prescribed a course of antibiotics (see lab results).

Test Results Normal values

Colour Dark yellow Straw-coloured

Odour Abnormal Almost nothing

Appearance Turbid Clear

Leukocyte esterase Positive Negative

Nitrites Positive Negative

Which type of pharmacological treatment is most likely?

- A. Anti-Viral
- B. Anti-Fungal

****C. Anti-Bacterial**

D. Anti-Parasitic

A 50-year-old woman presents with painful joints in both hands. On examination, the proximal and distal interphalangeal joints are reddened and swollen. They are tender to the touch. She reports that the pain worsens towards the end of the day. The symptoms improve with heat application and rest. An X-ray examination shows a narrowing of the joint spaces.

Which type of joint problem is most likely?

****A. Gout**

B. Osteoarthritis

C. Rheumatoid arthritis

D. Bursitis

The nurse cares for a 60-year-old woman who has a history of hypertension, hypothyroidism and elevated cholesterol levels. She takes tablets daily for each of the health problems. The doctor orders a routine dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry test that shows decreased bone density.

Which medication most likely contributed to the test results?

A. Statins

B. Anti-hypertensives

****C. Synthetic thyroid hormones**

D. Cholesterol absorption inhibitors

A 64-year-old man presents with a weight gain of four kilograms in the past week. A physical examination shows an enlarged liver, an enlarged abdomen with a fluid wave, and jugular venous distension. The nurse creates a care plan based on the following nursing diagnosis: Decreased cardiac output related to ventricular damage, ischemia and restriction secondary to fluid overload.

Which additional symptom is the most likely?

A. Cyanosis

B. Narrowing pulse pressure

****C. Elevated right atrial pressure**

D. Diaphoresis

A 64-year-old man presents to the Emergency Department with breathing difficulties, chest pain and nausea that began 30 minutes prior. He rates the pain as a level 9 on a 1–10 scale and

reports that it radiates into the neck. He also says that he had a dull chest pain for the past three days. This pain had previously improved with sublingual nitroglycerin. He had taken three tablets before coming to the hospital, but there was no improvement.

Blood pressure 160/100 mmHg

Heart rate 110 /min

Respiratory rate 28 /min

Body temperature 37.4° C oral

Oxygen saturation 88% room air

What is the priority nursing diagnosis on admission?

- A. Ineffective renal perfusion
- **B. Decreased cardiac output**
- C. Excess fluid volume
- D. Activity intolerance

A 58-year-old woman is admitted to the hospital with left iliac fossa pain. She has had nausea, vomiting, constipation and bloating for the past eight days. The problem has been on-going with intermittent periods of exacerbation and remission. Palpation over the left iliac fossa reveals tenderness.

Body Temperature 38.1° C

Which diagnostic tool is the most likely?

- A. Barium enema
- **B. Computed tomography**
- C. Plain radiography
- D. Colonoscopy

Which one of the following terms correctly identifies the rhythm (see image)?

- **A. Normal sinus rhythm**
- B. Ventricular tachycardia
- C. Ventricular fibrillation
- D. Third-degree AV Block

A patient recently diagnosed with bronchial asthma arrives at the clinic with shortness of breath, is anxious, and has an O₂ saturation via pulse oximetry of 86% on room air.

What the nurse technician should do immediately?

- A. Perform postural drainage

- B. Ask the patient to breathe slowly into cupped hands
 - C. Assess the patient's oral temperature
- **D. Administer the bronchodilator prescribed PRN

Prior to initiating therapy with unfractionated heparin for a hospitalized patient with a deep vein thrombosis, the patient is need for certain treatment.

What is the best appropriate treatment?

- **A. Bed rest
- B. Aspirin therapy
- C. Fluid restrictions
- D. A high protein diet

What is the correct interpretation onto the rhythm strip (see image)?

- **A. Sinus tachycardia
- B. Atrial Fibrillation
- C. Ventricular flutter
- D. Premature atrial contractions

Prior to initiating incentive spirometry, the nurse should first assess which of the following in the patient?

- A. Gag reflex
- B. Oxygen saturation level
- **C. Alertness
- D. Lung sounds

During an evaluation of a patient, the nurse notes spindle shaped fingers with swan-neck and boutonniere deformities of the fingers. The joints are swollen, red, warm, and tender.

These findings are most likely a result of which of the following?

- **A. Rheumatoid arthritis
- B. Crush injury
- C. Vitamin C deficiency
- D. Gout

A patient has been hospitalized with a new diagnosis of Crohn's disease.

The nurse can best determine the patient's hydration level by monitoring which of the following?

- **A. Color of urine
- B. Brightness of eyes
- C. Capillary refill in nail bed
- D. Temperature of lower extremities

A patient has been transferred to the medical unit following a Para thyroidectomy. Surgery was performed under general anesthesia and the patient's diet may advance as tolerated. The patient requests a sip of apple juice.

What should the nurse first assess in the patient?

- A. Skin turgor
- **B. Cough reflex
- C. Lung sounds
- D. Bowel sounds

A patient is hospitalized after an initial diagnosis of acute multiple sclerosis. One month ago the patient who was preparing for college graduation awoke one morning unable to feel the left leg. Over the past three weeks the patient has developed difficulty swallowing, inability to walk, and urinary incontinence. The nurse knows that this patient is most likely to face a serious complication.

What is the expected result of the condition?

- **A. Significant long-term disability
- B. Complete remission
- C. Death within days
- D. Suicidal ideations

A patient complains of pain when standing upright and has developed a hump on the upper back. In the past year, the patient has become slightly shorter. The doctor has suggested tests to rule out osteoporosis.

What is the best appropriate intervention?

- **A. Instruct the patient in the use of prescribed calcium and magnesium supplements
- B. Have the patient sleep propped on two pillows at night to decrease pain
- C. Prepare the patient for a CT scan of both hips

D. Instruct the patient in the use of vitamins A, C, and E

Symptomatic bradycardia is most effectively treated with which of the following medications?

- **A. Atropine (Atropine)
- B. Amiodarone (Cordarone)
- C. Verapamil (Calan)
- D. Procainamide (Pronestyl)

A patient with severe varicose veins of the left leg presents to the clinic. The patient states that three days ago the right leg became very swollen and the skin on the right calf area was very darkly colored. The capillary refill in the fingers is three seconds and in the right toes is four seconds.

Which of the following interventions should be initiated?

- A. Teach the patient self-blood pressure monitoring
- B. Assess the patient for left-sided heart failure
- C. Encourage the patient to join an exercise class
- **D. Teach the patient how to apply thigh high anti-embolic stockings

Cardiovascular regular rate

_irregular rate regular rhythm

_irregular rhythm _capillary refill less than 3 seconds

capillary refill more than 3 seconds, left toes

Respiratory _lungs clear to auscultation

cough _rales:_____

sputum: color gray rhonchi upper right lobe

Gastrointestinal abdomen soft

_hyperactive bowel sounds

_nasogastric tube

_feeding tube (type)_____

-moist oral mucous membranes _abdomen distended

_hyperactive bowel sounds

NG drainage: color _____ active bowel sounds

dry oral mucous membranes

Genitourinary _voiding

indwelling urinary catheter urine: color yellow with sediment

Integumentary _skin intact

_rash (site): _____ skin non-intact (sites): fluid-filled and crusted vesicles left lower leg

Which of the following actions would be essential for the nurse technician (see table)?

- A. Remove the patient's surgical dressing

- **B. Discuss the patient's status with the physician
- C. Advance the patient's diet as prescribed PRN
- D. Encourage the patient to rest in the supine position

A 72-year-old patient presents to the medical clinic drooling with a blank, masklike facial expression and a high pitched, monotone, weak voice. When walking, the patient does not swing the arms normally, but holds them stiffly rigid.

What is the most likely diagnosis?

- **A. Parkinson's disease
- B. Substance abuse
- C. Traumatic brain injury
- D. Transient ischemic attack

When providing foot care to a diabetic patient, a nurse notices a small wound on the foot.

What should be applied to the wound?

- A. Iodine
- **B. Dry gauze
- C. Antibiotic ointment
- D. Enzymatic debridement agent

A nurse is assessing a patient with pneumonia. The patient has normal saline infusing at 75 ml/hr in the right arm. The nurse notices swelling and coolness around the insertion site, and the patient is complaining of mild discomfort.

Which of the following actions should the nurse do first?

- A. Apply a warm moist compress and reassess in 15 minutes
- B. Find another intravenous access in the other arm
- **C. Stop the infusion immediately and remove the catheter
- D. Start the appropriate antibiotic to prevent infection

The nurse sustains a needle-stick injury after administrating an intramuscular injection to a patient. It is recommended that the nurse be tested for the Human Immunodeficiency Virus(HIV).

Which of the following is the best time to do it?

- **A. Immediately with repeat testing in six weeks
- B. If the patient refuses HIV testing
- C. If the patient has symptoms of HIV infection
- D. A month after taking prophylactic antivirals

A 65-year-old man presents to the clinic with breathing problems. He complains that he is unable to breathe well through his nose and feels he cannot catch his breath. Auscultation of the lungs reveals crackles over all lobes. He has been feeling tired lately and becomes easily exhausted on exertion. There is pitting edema 3+ of the lower extremities.

What is the underlying cause of the breathing problems?

- A. Compression of lungs by cardiomyopathy
- B. Blockage of pulmonary artery by emboli
- C. Accumulation of mucous secretions
- **D. Fluid in interstitial space of alveoli

A 45-year-old woman presents to the Emergency Department with her mother. She complains of a headache in the morning and forceful, projectile vomiting. She reports that she feels off-balance lately when walking. The symptoms have developed slowly, but are increasingly worsening. Ophthalmoscopic examination of the fundi shows bilateral venous engorgement. The mother says her daughter doesn't seem herself. She has become messy in the home, uses obscene language and doesn't seem to care about anything.

Which clinical finding should the nurse observe for most carefully?

- A. Decreasing muscle tone and strength
- B. Delayed pupillary responses
- **C. Decreasing alertness and orientation
- D. Headache in the afternoon hours

A 43-year-old woman fell and hit her head. She was admitted to the hospital and put on observation for a possible closed head injury. The patient's orders include hourly checks for increasing intracranial pressure and nursing interventions to reduce intracranial pressure. During an assessment, the nurse notes the intracranial pressure is 16 mmHg.

What is the most appropriate nursing intervention?

- A. Provide an intravenous fluid bolus
- **B. Position patient in semi-Fowler's
- C. Prepare for hypothermia induction
- D. Hyperventilate with positive pressure

A 16-year-old girl developed an infection over the surface of the heart after having her nose pierced to place jewelry. On admission, she had developed pyrexia of 38° C, a heart murmur and petechiae over the whole body. She was admitted to the hospital and treated with intravenous antibiotics. The nurse explains to the patient that she is at high-risk for re-infection and provides discharge teaching on preventive measures.

Which of the following would most likely require prophylactic treatment?

- A. Pelvic examination
- **B. Dental care**
- C. Bronchoscopy
- D. Urinary catheterization

A 16-year-old girl was found unconscious in her home by her mother. She is brought to the hospital by ambulance. The patient has no previously known medical history. On arrival, the nurse performs an assessment for level of consciousness and notes a Glasgow Coma Score of five. The nurse notes the patient's breathe smells like acetone or fingernail paint remover.

What is the priority therapeutic goal?

- A. Increase blood glucose
- B. Increase serum osmolarity
- **C. Increase circulatory volume**
- D. Decrease intracranial pressure

A 52-year-old woman presents to the Emergency Department with abdominal pain that radiates to the right shoulder. She also is nauseated and says that she has vomited twice in the past hour. She says the pain began two hours after eating a heavy meal. The skin appears slightly yellow-coloured.

In which abdominal quadrant does the patient most likely have pain?

- A. Lower right
- B. Lower left
- **C. Upper right**
- D. Upper left

A 68-year-old man presents to the Emergency Department and is restless and anxious. He complains that he is very short of breath. He sits leaning forward with his hands on the knees. There is a bluish discolouration of the skin and the soft palate. He has a cough that produces large amounts of frothy sputum. His chest is barrel-shaped and on auscultation there are abnormal breath sounds bilaterally. The nurse prepares to administer oxygen.

Blood pressure 146/92 mmHg
Heart rate 110 /min
Respiratory rate 28 /min
Temperature 37.0° C
Oxygen saturation 84% on room air

Which nursing action is the most appropriate?

- A. Obtain blood gas results before administration
- B. Wait for the physician's order to give oxygen
- **C. Administer oxygen at two liters flow per minute
- D. Use a non-rebreather mask, 10 liters per minute

A 58-year-old woman is admitted to the hospital with a frontal headache which has lasted for one week, but is increasing in intensity. She feels weak and says that she easily loses balance while walking. She falls asleep several times during the triage interview but is easily awakened. Her previous medical history includes hypertension, which is untreated. A computed tomography scan is ordered and reveals an intra-cerebral hematoma.

Blood pressure 250 /120 mmHg
Heart rate 55 /min
Respiratory rate 20 /min
Temperature 36.7° C
Oxygen saturation 98% on room air

Which treatment would most likely improve the patient's symptoms?

- A. Opioid analgesics
- B. Intravenous isotonic fluids
- C. Avoid clustering care activities
- **D. Elevate head of bed to 30°

A 40-year-old woman presents to the clinic with cramping abdominal pain that comes and goes every 5 to 10 minutes. She is unable to pass gas or stool. The abdomen appears greatly distended. On auscultation bowel sounds are quiet and hypoactive. On percussion, there is resonance. On palpation, the abdomen is tender, without "guarding". A rectal examination is performed and the rectum is found to be empty.

Which of the following health problems would be most likely?

- A. Diverticulitis
- **B. Obstruction
- C. Appendicitis
- D. Crohn's disease

A 40-year-old woman presents to the clinic with cramping abdominal pain that comes and goes every 5 to 10 minutes. She is unable to pass gas or stool. The abdomen appears greatly distended. On auscultation bowel sounds are quiet and hypoactive. On percussion, there is resonance. On palpation, the abdomen is tender, without "guarding". A rectal examination is performed and the rectum is found to be empty. The patient is admitted and a nasogastric tube is placed.

What is the primary purpose of the nasogastric tube for this patient?

- A. Enteral feeding
- B. Obstruction
- **C. Decompression**
- D. Fluid sampling

A 24-year-old woman presents to the clinic with decreased appetite. For the past two weeks, she has had intermittent abdominal cramps. The pain comes on stronger after eating meals and is followed by watery diarrhea. On examination of the abdomen there is rebound tenderness. There is also a red, vascular rash over the abdomen (see lab results).

Test Result Normal Values
RBCs Casts 50 Negative
Leukocytes Casts 75 Negative

Which subjective assessment data should the nurse note in the patient's chart?

- A. Leukocytes and RBCs
- B. Rebound tenderness
- C. Abdominal rash
- **D. Diarrhoea**

A 61-year-old man has a chronic lung disorder. The chest is barrel shaped and sub sternal retractions are observed with respiration. Capillary refill is three seconds, skin turgor poor and his cheeks are pink. He sits leaning forward in his chair and continuously uses pursed-lip breathing. He says that he has had a chronic cough for as long as he remembers.

Blood pressure 160 /110 mmHg
Heart rate 114 /min
Respiratory rate 30 /min
Temperature 37.2° C

Which additional clinical findings are most likely?

- **A. Thin body structure**
- B. Large abdominal girth

- C. Edema of lower extremities
- D. Underdeveloped neck muscles

A 30-year-old woman presents to the clinic with weight loss. Although she has been eating large amounts of food and has a good appetite, she has been losing weight. She feels her body is overheating. Her menses have been irregular for the past year and the last one was three months before. A pregnancy test is negative. Her eyeballs seem large and she has a frightened expression.

Blood pressure 150 /68 mmHg

Heart rate 130 /min

Respiratory rate 22 /min

Temperature 37.0° C

What is the most likely underlying cause of the weight loss?

- A. Decreased oxygen consumption
- B. Peripheral vasoconstriction
- **C. Increased metabolic rate**
- D. Decreased metabolic rate

A 32-year-old patient develops a chronic productive cough. He has not been feeling hungry and has lost three kilograms body weight in the past three weeks. On examination of his lung fields, there were diminished breath sounds and widespread crackles. An early morning sputum culture is sent to the lab (see image).

Which type of microorganism is the most likely?

- A. Rhinovirus
- B. Haemophilus influenza
- C. Respiratory syncytial virus
- **D. Mycobacterium tuberculosis**

A 32-year-old man develops a chronic productive cough. He has not been feeling hungry and has lost three kilograms body weight in the past three weeks. On examination of his lung fields, there were diminished breath sounds and widespread crackles. An early morning sputum culture is sent to the lab (see image).

What is the most likely route of transmission?

- **A. Airborne**
- B. Body fluids
- C. Faecal-oral
- D. Nosocomial

A 48-year-old woman was diagnosed with cervical cancer and underwent six monthly treatments of chemotherapy. She is now admitted to the hospital for eight days for the final treatment with an internal radium implant. The implant is placed in the vagina next to the cervix. Her care plan includes the nursing diagnosis: risk for disuse syndrome.

Which of the following nursing interventions is the most appropriate?

- A. Ambulate in the room every two hours
- **B. Exercise lower extremities every two hours**
- C. Complete nursing care within a short time frame
- D. Patient alternates right to left side-lying position

A 23-year-old woman presents to the clinic with an intense headache that she rates at a level 8 on the 1–10 scale. Additionally, she feels nauseous and is sensitive when exposed to bright light. Cerebrospinal fluid samples are sent to the laboratory for analysis and complete blood count. Testing of both Kernig's and Brudzinski's sign are positive. The patient is admitted to the hospital and one hour later she has a seizure. In the period immediately following the seizure, the nurse stays at the bedside to provide on-going care.

Which of the following assessments has priority at this time?

- A. Blood pressure
- **B. Respiratory drive**
- C. Pupillary changes
- D. Level of consciousness

A 59-year-old man presents to the Emergency Room with severe lower back pain. The pain had begun suddenly while he was watching television at home. He denies any injury caused by lifting, twisting or turning. His wife had given him some ibuprofen three hours ago but the pain did not stop. The physician's orders include meperidine hydrochloride 50 milligrams by rapid intravenous injection and promethazine hydrochloride 25 milligrams by rapid intravenous injection.

What is the priority assessment immediately prior to giving the medication?

- A. Note time of analgesic taken at home
- B. Check colour of medication solution
- C. Assess the vital signs and pain level
- **D. Check the patency of patient's vein**

A 40-year-old man presents to the clinic with complaints of pain in both feet. On examination, the toes are cold to the touch. The colour of the lower extremities is pale to blue. The pedal pulse is weak. Examination of the fingers shows small ulcerations and yellow staining of the

skin. Blood glucose testing is normal and there has been no previous history of diabetes.

On admission

Blood pressure 140/90 mmHg

Heart rate 86 /min

Respiratory rate 22 /min

Oxygen saturation 98% room air

Which additional symptom is the most likely?

- A. Ascites
- B. Hypothermia
- C. Heart palpitations

****D. Digital cold sensitivity**

A 40 year-old man, smoker, presents to the clinic with pain in both feet. On examination, the toes are cold to the touch. The colour of the lower extremities is pale to blue. The pedal pulse is weak on palpation. Examination of the fingers shows small ulcerations and yellow staining of the skin. Blood glucose testing is normal and there has been no previous history of diabetes.

On admission

Blood pressure 140/90 mmHg

Heart rate 86 /min

Respiratory rate 22 /min

Oxygen saturation 98% room air

Which of the following would be most effective?

- A. Antibiotic administration
- B. Reduced fat intake
- **C. Smoking cessation**
- D. Regular exercise

A 40-year-old woman and her husband present to the clinic with complaints of muscle weakness, fatigue and an occasionally upset stomach. Her attitude is flat. She speaks in a monotonous voice and without feeling. Her husband says that she seems to be sad and depressed. Laboratory analysis show decreased adrenocortical and cortisol levels.

Which skin-type would be most likely for this patient?

- **A. Pigmented and dry**
- B. Smooth and pink
- C. Rough and oily
- D. Pale and scaly

A 78-year-old woman who lives in a long-term care facility has been having repeated episodes of urinary tract infections. She is prescribed methenamine mandelate one gram to be taken by mouth four times per day before meals and at bedtime. The nurse advises the patient that she will need to remove milk from the diet while taking the medication.

What is the primary purpose for this dietary advice?

- **A. To prevent malabsorption of medication
- B. Decreases risk of gastrointestinal upset
- C. Reduces effectiveness of medication
- D. To make the urine acidic

A 35-year-old man has been taking long-term medications for the past eight years. He has a fine tremor of the hands, delayed motor responses and a flat mood. He says that he feels restless and anxious all of the time. He has prolonged muscle contractions of the head and his eyes sometimes roll upwards. He smacks his lips and makes chewing motions with the mouth without being aware. The health care provider changes his medication to improve his symptoms.

Which medication most likely caused the symptoms?

- A. Clozapine
- **B. Haloperidol
- C. Phenytoin
- D. Levodopa

A 28-year-old man presents to the clinic after falling while running on the racing track at university. He is a professional athlete and exercises for two to three hours daily. A physical examination reveals bruising over the right upper arm and clavicle. Auscultation of the heart reveals a regular and strong heartbeat at 52 beats per minute.

What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Sinus tachycardia
- **B. Sinus bradycardia
- C. Sinus dysrhythmia
- D. Normal sinus rhythm

A 65-year-old woman presents to the Emergency Department and complains of pain around the eyes along with blurred vision. She says that she sees fuzzy circles around objects, such as lights. She also complains of a dull headache, which has not been relieved by acetaminophen taken three hours before. An examination of the eye reveals increased eye pain with movement. Her medical history includes an allergy to sulfa medications.

Which medication order is the most appropriate for the nurse to withhold?

**A. Acetazolamide

B. Pilocarpine

C. Prednisone

D. Timolol

A 56-year-old man presented to the Emergency Department after experiencing left-sided eye discomfort for the past three hours. Vision in the left eye was blurred while vision in the right eye remained clear. Examination showed increased intra-ocular pressure in the left eye. The pupil of the left eye also reacted slowly to light.

What is the most likely health problem?

A. Detached retina

B. Macular hole

**C. Glaucoma

D. Cataract

The physician writes the following order: Vancomycin 500 milligrams intravenous injection. The infusion is to be mixed with 200 milliliters of 0.9% normal saline and administered through a central line. The nurse orders the medication from the pharmacy. While reviewing the chart, the nurse notes the patient has a penicillin allergy.

What is the most appropriate nursing action?

**A. Withhold the medication and notify the physician

B. Suggest an additional order for antihistamine

C. Dilute in 500 ml prior to administration

D. Administer the medication as ordered

A 78-year-old woman presents to the clinic with a loud and high-pitched ringing sound in her ears and a feeling of dizziness. She has a history of arthritis and says that she has been taking over-the-counter medication five to eight times per day to help relieve the pain but she cannot remember the name of the medication.

Blood pressure 100/60 mmHg

Heart rate 120 /min

Respiratory rate 26 /min

Body temperature 37.8° C oral

Which medication should the nurse initially suspect?

A. Ibuprofen

**B. Aspirin

C. Diclofenac

D. Naproxen

The nurse is caring for a 58-year-old man with liver cancer who is admitted to the hospital for chemotherapy treatment. On the second day of treatment, the patient is brought a dinner tray containing beef and potatoes, custard pudding and an apple. He complains that he has lost his appetite and doesn't want to finish the meal.

What is the most likely underlying cause?

**A. Altered taste sensation

B. Mucosal inflammation

C. Dysphagia

D. Fatigue

A 21-year-old in oversized clothing presents to the hospital with complaints of feeling dizzy and faint. The hair and nail appear thin and dry. The skin appears pale and she has sunken eye sockets and tenting skin. Her body mass index is 16. She often induces vomiting after eating. Blood is collected for analysis (see lab results).

Blood pressure 92/52 mmHg

Heart rate 118 /min

Respiratory rate 26 /min

Temperature 37.2° C

Oxygen saturation 97%

Test Result Normal Values

ABG HCO₃- 22–28 mmol/L

ABG PCO₂ 4.7– 6.0 kPa

pH 7.36 –7.45

Which nursing problems stem is the most appropriate?

**A. Impaired nutrition

B. Decreased cardiac output

C. Ineffective airway clearance

D. Ineffective breathing pattern

A 21-year-old in oversized clothing presents to the hospital with complaints of feeling dizzy and faint. The hair and nail appear thin and dry. The skin appears pale and she has sunken eye sockets and tenting skin. Her body mass index is 16. She often induces vomiting after eating.

Blood is collected for analysis (see lab results).

Blood pressure 92/52 mmHg
Heart rate 118 /min
Respiratory rate 26 /min
Temperature 37.2° C
Oxygen saturation 97%

Test Result Normal Values

ABG HCO₃- 31 22–28 mmol/L
ABG PCO₂ 10.3 4.7– 6.0 kPa
pH 7.50 7.36 –7.45

Which is the best interpretation of the acid-base status?

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

A 60 year-old diabetic man maintains a simple daily insulin regimen. He injects a mixed dose of regular insulin with intermediate-acting insulin before breakfast every morning at 07:00 and then goes for a walk. His lunch is at 12:00h and dinner at 18:30. He also eats a snack before he goes to bed at 21:30. He reports feeling confused, dizzy and faint for a short time every day.

Which time of day would he most likely experience the symptoms?

- A. 03:00
- **B. 09:00**
- C. 15:00
- D. 21:00

A 30-year-old woman presents to the clinic with complaints of dizziness and imbalance that she describes as severe and disabling. There is a high-pitched ringing in the ears accompanied by a feeling of fullness. The symptoms began one year before and occur irregularly, with the vertigo lasting for 10 minutes to 3 hours at a time. Occasionally the symptoms include episodes of nausea and vomiting.

Which nursing intervention would be the most appropriate?

- A. Increase sodium consumption
- B. Drink 2000 ml water per day
- **C. Avoid quick head movement**
- D. Perform lymphatic massage

A 68-year-old woman presented to the clinic with complaints of a burning pain in the upper left abdominal quadrant that she rates at a level of 8 on a 1–10 scale. The pain is worse at night and between meals. It had started two weeks before and has been progressively worsened. She has a history of degenerative joint disease for which she takes daily analgesics. A test for the presence of H-pylori is negative.

Which additional medication would most likely be prescribed?

- A. Charcoal
- B. Acidophilus
- **C. Proton pump inhibitors
- D. Calcium channel blockers

A 70-year-old woman with a history of peptic ulcer disease presents to the clinic with complaints of bilateral knee and hip pain that worsens with activity. The pain began one year ago and has been progressively worsened. She now feels that she cannot take her daily walks and must limit activity. The pain is absent at night and during rest. The nurse counsels her regarding medication options.

Which medication would be the most appropriate?

- A. Aspirin
- B. Ibuprofen
- C. Naproxen
- **D. Acetaminophen

A 60-year-old man presents to the Emergency Room Triage Unit with complaints of an inability to void. He reports having urinary frequency and urgency for the past month. He has been waking more than usual at night to void.

The force of the urinary stream is weak and he feels his bladder is not completely empty after urinating.

Which initial intervention is the most appropriate?

- **A. Catheterization
- B. Dipstick urinalysis
- C. Rectal examination
- D. Hormonal treatment

A 65-year-old woman presents to the clinic with complaints of an epigastric burning pain that follows meals. She feels she is unable to fully retain the food she eats. Following meals there is often a small amount of fluid that comes back up and causes a burning sensation in the throat.

She is prescribed a proton-pump inhibitor and the nurse provides a teaching on how to best prevent symptoms at home.

Which of the following would be the most important to include?

- A. Drink mint tea before and after meals
- B. Eat a high protein snack an hour before bedtime
- **C. Maintain the body in an upright position after meals
- D. Eat six to seven small low-fat meals throughout the day

A 76-year-old woman presents to the clinic with complaints of fatigue. She feels her heart skips beats and becomes irregular with activities such as climbing stairs and walking long distances. She has chest pain with exertion that she rates at a level 5 on a 1–10 scale. The pain subsides with rest. Her skin and nail beds appear pale. An assessment of gait shows imbalance and she admits to episodes of numbness in the hands and feet. The nurse suspects anemia and prepares a care plan.

Which test would be the most appropriate?

- **A. Schilling
- B. Folic acid levels
- C. Lymph node biopsy
- D. Bone marrow aspiration

A 62-year-old woman presents to the clinic with a primary complaint of fatigue. An assessment shows a smooth and reddened tongue with a loss of papillae and pallid mucous membranes. She complains of a sense of constant fullness of the stomach, with a decreased appetite and two to three loose bowel movements per day. A neurological assessment shows numbness in the feet and lower legs. The patient is prepared for diagnostic testing.

Which type of test would be the most likely?

- **A. Schilling
- B. Erythropoietin
- C. Folic acid levels
- D. Vitamin B12 levels

A 62-year-old man presents to the hospital Emergency Department lethargic and confused. His medical history includes Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disorder(COPD) had been diagnosed two years ago after presenting with worsening symptoms of wheezing and dyspnea. He has a productive cough with large amounts of expectorant.

Which type of COPD is most likely?

- A. Emphysema

B. Tuberculosis

C. Bronchiectasis

**D. Chronic bronchitis

A 60-year-old man is admitted to the ward with history of heavy smoking since the age of 25. The history revealed the patient has chronic productive cough with thick sputum, bluish finger nails beds and weight loss. He admitted he has been smoking 16 cigarettes per day and was advised to stop smoking two years ago by a doctor.

What is the possible diagnosis?

A. Bronchiectasis

B. Status asthmatics

**C. Chronic bronchitis

D. Acute exacerbation of bronchial asthma

A 45-year-old immigrant from Southeast Asia is administered a Mantoux test. He has no significant health history and shows no symptoms of active cough, night sweats, fatigue or weight loss. 72 hours after the subcutaneous injection there is a wheal of 6 mm diameter at the site. A sputum sample and blood sample are collected for analysis (see report).

X-ray:

Shows clear lung fields with an absence of infiltrates bilaterally.

Which finding will confirm the diagnosis?

A. X-ray

B. Skin test

C. Blood sample

**D. Sputum culture

A 73-year-old woman is brought to the Emergency Department by ambulance. She is able to move spontaneously and is alert. She appears confused and answers assessment questions inappropriately. An electrocardiogram shows undetectable P-waves, wide QRS complexes (0.16 seconds). The following vital signs are recorded on admission.

Blood pressure 218/158 mmHg

Heart rate 176 /min

Respiratory rate 26 /min

Temperature 37.0° C

Which type of tachycardia is most likely?

A. Atrial

B. Sinus

**C. Ventricular

D. Paroxysmal

The nurse is caring for a 60-year-old man in the Medical-Surgical Unit. On entering the room the nurse finds the patient alert, oriented and talkative. The skin color appears healthy and pink. The nurse observes the electrocardiogram and notices absent P-waves.

Which initial action is the most important?

A. Defibrillate

B. Cardioversion

C. Pacemaker preparation

**D. Intravenous amiodarone

A bedridden 60-year-old man is admitted to the hospital in a malnourishment condition. He has a stage four pressure ulcer over the coccyx. Physical assessment shows that the patient is alert but not oriented to the surroundings, and he has dry and brittle hair and nail beds. The patient is receiving nasogastric feeding and has a history of dysphagia.

Which nursing diagnosis has highest priority?

A. Risk for infection

**B. Risk for aspiration

C. Impaired bed mobility

D. Imbalanced nutrition

A 65-year-old diabetic man presented to the clinic with complaints of pain in the lower right extremity that worsens with exercise. He used to take a daily morning walk and now finds the pain too disabling to walk any distance. The pain has become dull and continuous, waking him from sleep at night. Assessment of the lower right leg shows pallor and coolness to the touch. The pedal pulse in the right foot is weak and irregular compared to the left pedal pulse.

How should the symptom best be recorded?

A. Unstable arterial disease

**B. Intermittent claudication

C. Atherosclerotic pain

D. Venous stenosis

A 55-year-old woman presents to the clinic with complaints of chest pain with activity. During the

episodes, she also experiences difficulty breathing and light-headedness. The symptoms subside with rest but are progressively worsening in severity with activity. A rough and loud murmur can be heard over the aortic area during systole. Auscultation of the heart shows a normal S1 heart sound and a split S2 sound.

Which of the following positions would most likely increase the murmur?

- **A. Forward leaning
- B. Trendelenburg's
- C. High-Fowler's
- D. Side-lying

A 67-year-old man presents to the clinic with complaints of breathing difficulties. An assessment of the torso finds that the posterior-anterior chest diameter is equal to the lateral diameter.

Which of the following is the most likely pathophysiology for this patient?

- A. Increased mucous-producing glands
- B. Dilatation of bronchi and bronchioles
- **C. Destruction of walls from alveolar distention
- D. Airway inflammation with bronchoconstriction

A 35-year-old woman presents to the Emergency Department with complaints of breathing difficulties. She had used an albuterol inhaler four times at home and the symptoms were not relieved. Her breathing appears laboured and she uses accessory intercostal muscles. There is audible wheezing on inhalation and exhalation. She is highly anxious and afraid because she feels she is unable to take a full breath of air.

Heart rate 110 /min

Respiratory rate 38 /min

Temperature 37.1° C

O₂ Saturation 94% room air

Which of the following nursing diagnosis is most appropriate for this case?

- A. Ineffective breathing pattern r/t increased level of anxiety
- B. Impaired gas exchange r/t destruction of alveolar walls
- C. Airway obstruction related to hyperplasia of the bronchial walls
- **D. Ineffective airway clearance r/t airway spasms and (mucous production)

A 56-year-old patient was diagnosed with diabetes type 1 is receiving instructions about administration of insulin. He was prescribed with Regular Insulin and Neutral Protamine Hagedorn Insulin to be given subcutaneously every morning.

Which of the following is right period for insulin to start its effect (in minutes) after administration?

- A. 10 –15
- **B. 30 – 60
- C. 60 –90
- D. 240 –360

A 30-year-old accountant was admitted due to abdominal pain (pain scale 7/10) epigastric region occur 2–3 hours after a meal, fatigue fever, nausea, vomiting and hematemesis. Physical assessment was done; verbalized "stressed out by jobs nature" (see lab results).

Blood pressure 90/74 mmHg
Heart rate 100 /min
Respiratory rate 28 /min
Temperature 38° C

Test Result Normal Values
Prothrombin time 14 10 –13 sec
APTT 39 22–37 sec
Hb 127 142–176 g/L
H. Pylori Positive Negative

Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis for this patient?

- A. Hepatitis
- B. Peritonitis
- **C. Gastric ulcer
- D. Liver cirrhosis

A 50-year-old man was diagnosed with Deep Vein Thrombosis. He was given Coumadin (warfarin) to prevent blood coagulation (see lab results).

Test Result Normal Values
Prothrombin time 18 10 –13 sec
Partial Thromboplastin Time 40 22–37 sec
International Normalized Ratio 4.1 0.7–1.2 sec

Which of the following is the best intervention for Warfarin overdose?

- A. Assess bruit
- B. Administer plavix
- **C. Administer vitamin K

D. Assess for atrial fibrillation

A 45 year-old man is diagnosed with urolithiasis due to muscle weakness and nausea (see lab results).

Test Result Normal Values
Sodium 149–134–146 mmol/L
Potassium 3.5–5.1 mmol/L
Chloride 97–108 mmol/L
Calcium 2.15–2.62 mmol/L
Phosphate 0.82–1.51 mmol/L

Which of the following additional manifestations the nurse should carefully notice?

- **A. Arrhythmias
- B. Normal ECG tracings
- C. Positive Chvostek sign
- D. Positive Trousseau sign

A 17-year-old woman went to the Emergency Department complaining of fever, sore throat, and hoarseness of voice. Laboratory tests were done (see lab results).

Test Result Normal Values
Hb 120.5–120–158 g/L
HCT 0.39–0.36–0.47 g/L
RBC 4.0–3.8–5.1 x 10¹²/L
WBC 14.2–4–10.5 x 10⁹/L
Throat culture Positive Beta Haemolytic Streptococcus Non found

Which of the following would be the possible complication for the patient condition?

- A. Cellulitis
- B. Bacterial cholangitis
- C. Infective endocarditis
- **D. Rheumatic heart disease

A 46-year-old patient admitted to the hospital. Physical assessment shows body weakness, dry skin and weight loss. He is diagnosed with chronic pyelonephritis and reported oliguria. Ultrasound was done revealed kidney size of 8 cm and decrease GFR (see lab results).

Blood pressure 170/120 mmHg
Heart rate 100 /min
Respiratory rate 28 /min
Temperature 36.8° C

Test Result Normal Values

Hb 8.5–142–176 g/L

BUN 35 7–20 mg/dL

Serum Creatinine 8.5 0.5–1.5 mg/dL

Which of the following could be the possible treatment for the patient?

- A. Nephrotomy
- B. Nephrectomy
- **C. Haemodialysis**
- D. Transurethral resection of the prostate

The nurse is planning for a discharge teaching plan for a family of a 30-year-old man with AIDS in relation to sanitation practices.

Which of the following statements should the nurse include in her instructions?

- **A. Wash used dishes in a hot soapy water**
- B. Boil the dishes the patient used for 30 minutes and then wash with soap
- C. Have the patient use disposable eating tools so it can be discarded after
- D. Soak the kitchen tools in hot water for 24 hours before washing with soap

A 52 year-old woman is admitted to the hospital due to Graves' disease. Thyroidectomy was performed 14 hours ago.

Which the following observations would be assigned nurse outmost priority?

- A. The patient verbalizes sore throat and dizziness
- **B. Flexes her wrist when blood pressure is taken**
- C. The patient supports his head and neck when turning to left
- D. Blood pressure of 130/90 mmHg, respiration of 16, pulse of 78, temperature of 37.2° C

A 17-year old woman was admitted to Surgical Unit and suspected to have pulmonary tuberculosis. Upon assessment, cough was noted with increase pulmonary secretions, 12 mm induration showed when purified protein derivative test and chest X-ray was done (see image).

Blood pressure 130/90 mmHg

Heart rate 100 /min

Respiratory rate 36 /min

Temperature 37.9° C

Which of the following is the most appropriate nursing diagnosis for this patient?

- A. Ineffective breathing pattern related to tuberculosis

- B. Risk for contamination related to infectious disease
 - C. Difficulty in breathing related to pulmonary secretion accumulation in the lungs
- **D. Ineffective breathing pattern related to accumulation of secretion in the lungs secondary to PTB

A 60-year-old man with gout visited the Medical Clinic and was advised to increase fluid intake.

Which of the following is the benefit of increasing fluids intake?

- A. Decrease inflammation
 - B. Increase calcium absorption
- **C. Promote the excretion of uric acid
- D. Provide a cushion for weakened bones

With Leukemia, which of the following blood components will experience?

- A. Platelets
 - B. Hematocrit
 - C. Red blood cells
- **D. White blood cells

A nurse performed a physical assessment for a patient and she observed that the patient has Homan's sign.

Which of the following should be the most important nursing action to perform?

- A. Promote skin care
 - B. Secure patent airway
- **C. Encourage good venous circulation
- D. Maintain fluid and electrolyte balance

A 35-year-old woman has been diagnosed with a urinary tract infection.

Which of the following is the most likely cause of this infection?

- A. Staphylococcus aureus
 - B. Neisseria gonorrhoeae
- **C. Escherichia coli enterococci

D. Streptococcus beta-hemolytic A or B

Which of the following statements by a patient with recurrent urinary infections would indicate the patient understood your teaching about the best fluids to drink to prevent urinary infections?

- A. "My daily diet includes two to three glasses of vegetable juice."
- B. "Each day I drink two glasses of a blend of fruit and yogurt."
- **C. "I drink two to three glasses of cranberry juice every day."
- D. "Each morning and evening I have a glass of orange juice."

A 25-day-old boy is admitted in the Emergency Room with severe difficult breathing. He is diagnosed with asthma. The nurse performed chest assessment on the patient.

Which of the following breathing sounds should the nurse anticipate?

- A. Gurgles
- B. Crackles
- **C. Wheeze
- D. Pleural rub

A 72-year-old bedridden woman complains of a burning sensation and cramping in her legs. She has a sedentary lifestyle and has been bedridden for the past six months. Significant medical history includes smoking one pack of cigarettes per day for the past fifty years and a body mass index of 26. A district nurse notes peripheral edema of the right leg. On palpation, the right calf muscle is tender and there is pain when the foot is dorsiflexed.

Which of the following is the most likely underlying cause?

- A. Muscle spasm
- B. Electrolyte imbalance
- **C. Deep vein thrombosis
- D. Pulmonary embolism

A 32-year-old woman being hospitalized since six days for obesity treatment, she reported to the nurse "I feel a burning pain in my left calf for the last two days!", after nursing assessment the nurse found that a left thigh edema, left thigh circumference is more by 8 cm than right thigh and it is warmer to touch, no trauma or wounds.

Which of the following is the most possible cause for that?

- A. Obesity
- B. Local cellulitis

C. Hypertension

**D. Deep vein thrombosis

A patient has a defect with the beta cells of the Islet of Langerhans.

Which of the following should the nurse most likely expect this patient to exhibit?

A. Anemia

B. Appendicitis

C. Cholelithiasis

**D. Hyperglycemia

A 50-year-old patient was admitted due to loss of consciousness as a result of the occurrence of cerebrovascular accident. Upon assessment, body weakness, hemiparesis and slurred speech were noted. The patient was placed in complete bed rest without bathroom privileges. The nurse assigned making her plan of care and exercise is part of it.

Which of the following could be the appropriate exercise for the patient 24 hours after a brain attack?

A. Isotonic exercises

**B. Passive range of motion exercises

C. Active exercises especially on the lower extremities

D. Light weight bearing exercises at the unaffected side

An elderly woman who lives in a long-term care facility is agitated, irritable and confused. She has not urinated for the past five hours. There is no previous medical history of incontinence. A cardiovascular assessment reveals bounding pulses and pitting edema +2 of the lower extremities (see lab results).

Blood pressure 140/84 mmHg

Heart rate 81 /min

Respiratory rate 22 /min

Test Result Normal Values

Sodium 123–134 –146 mmol/L

Potassium 3.5–5.1 mmol/L

Chloride 97–108 mmol/L

Bicarbonate 22–28 mmol/L

Which of the following primary nursing diagnosis is most appropriate for this case?

**A. Fluid volume excess

B. Deficient fluid volume

C. Altered patterns of micturition

D. Imbalanced nutrition

A patient is seen in the clinic with complaints of gnawing epigastric pain that usually occurs 2–3 hours after a meal. The patient has lost 4.53 kilograms since the last clinic visit three months ago.

Which of the following nursing diagnoses would need to be addressed first?

A. Deficient fluid volume

B. Imbalanced nutrition

C. Knowledge deficits

**D. Acute pain

A 69-year-old obese woman with a pelvic fracture has been immobile for four days. The patient is now anxious, dyspneic, and complaining of substernal pain. The patient's capillary refill is greater than three seconds.

Heart rate 122 /min

Respiratory rate 26 /min

Temperature 38.2° C

Which of the following the nurse suspects for this patient?

A. Panic attack

**B. Pulmonary embolism

C. Aspiration pneumonia

D. Pneumothorax

A 66-year-old woman with a history of unstable angina and hypertension presents to the Emergency Department with a dull chest pain that she describes as similar to heartburn. The pain radiates down the left arm. She had taken sublingual nitroglycerin tablets without any relief. An electrocardiograph is performed and shows elevated S-T segments. The nurse will administer a thrombolytic medication by intravenous infusion.

Which of the following factors places this candidate at high risk for bleeding?

A. Unstable angina

**B. Hypertension

C. Age

D. Elevated S-T segments

According to information provided in the above graph.

Which of the following is expected to happen as a result of Ascending Colostomy (see image)?

- **A. Fluid feces
- B. Mushy feces
- C. Semi-solid feces
- D. Solid feces

According to information provided in the above graph.

Which of the following is expected to occur as a result of Transverse Colostomy (see image)?

- A. Fluid feces
- B. Mushy feces
- **C. Semi-fluid feces
- D. Solid feces

A 30-year-old patient presents to the Emergency Department and complains of muscle cramps, nausea, vomiting and fatigue. The outside temperature is 45° C and he had been working outside all day in the sun. He says that his fingers are numb and cannot feel anything with them.

Blood pressure 106/58 mmHg
Heart rate 94 /min
Respiratory rate 22 /min
Temperature 37.4° C

Which of the following electrolytes will be below the normal range?

- A. Chromium
- B. Magnesium
- **C. Potassium
- D. Bicarbonate

A 35-year-old woman presents to the clinic with complaints of itching and pain in the eyes. There are large amounts of watery discharge and mucous from both eyes. The whites of the eyes are pink-coloured and irritated. The doctor orders a prescription for eye drops that contain prednisolone. The nurse educates the patient on correct administration.

Which of the following types of conjunctivitis she has?

- A. Viral
- B. Bacterial

****C. Allergic**

D. Chemical

A 62-year-old patient admitted with diagnosis Diabetes Mellitus, presented with rapid breathing, confusion and dry mouth, an immediate ABG test done (see lab results).

Test Result Normal Values

pH 7.26–7.36 –7.45

HCO₃ 19–22–28 mmol/L

PaO₂ 4.4–10.6 –14.2 kPa

Which of the following compensatory changes the ABG result shows?

A. Respiratory acidosis

B. Respiratory alkalosis

****C. Metabolic acidosis**

D. Metabolic alkalosis

A 19-year-old college student was brought to Emergency Department with cocaine overdose. The nurse performs physical assessment and prepare for medical management.

Which of the following is a possible therapeutic management for this patient?

A. Haloperidol

B. Bolus of glucose

****C. Activated charcoal**

D. Naloxone Hydrochloride

A 58-year-old woman is admitted to the hospital with left iliac fossa pain. She complained from nausea, vomiting, constipation and bloating for the past eight days. The problem has been on-going with intermittent periods of exacerbation and remission. Palpation over the left iliac fossa reveals tenderness.

Body Temperature 38.1° C

Which of the following is the most likely underlying health problem?

****A. Sigmoid diverticulitis**

B. Meckel's diverticulum

C. Enlarged left-sided ovarian mass

D. Solitary diverticulum of ascending colon

A 22-year-old man with Crohn's disease has been experiencing frequent and urgent passage of stools.

By which of the following the nurse can most effectively control odour and decrease patient anxiety?

- **A. Emptying the bedpan or commode regularly
- B. Providing a deodorizing spray for the patient bedside
- C. Placing a revolving fan in the room
- D. Administering anti-anxiety medications as needed

A 46-year-old man receiving chemotherapy developed some raised, red edematous wheals on the skin.

Which of the following care plan alternatives would most likely need to occur before the next treatment?

- A. Reinforce relaxation techniques
- B. Continue with radiation therapy
- C. Continue chemotherapy without change
- **D. Pre-medicate the patient with an antihistamine

A 67-year-old man patient admitted to the hospital for pneumonia finishes a course of levofloxacin (Levaquin). Lungs are clear and the patient is no longer coughing.

Which of the following post-discharge laboratory results best indicates the desired outcome?

- **A. Normal white blood cell count
- B. Normal hematocrit count
- C. Normal platelet level
- D. Normal potassium level

A 45-year old man prepared for an abdominal surgery has an order for pneumatic compression devices.

Which of the following complications the patient that this device will prevent?

- A. Bleeding at the surgical site
- B. Pain postoperatively
- C. Abdominal distention
- **D. Deep vein thrombosis

A nurse is assessing a 65-year-old patient who complains of easily developing shortness of, intolerance of activity and has a productive cough. The nurse notices increased anteroposterior diameter (barrel chest). History shows that the patient is smoking two packs of cigarettes a day.

Which of the following diagnoses is the most likely?

- A. Cor pulmonale
- B. Lung abscess
- **C. Emphysema
- D. Chronic bronchitis

A 55-year-old patient whose weight is 70 kgs and diagnosed with Cushing's syndrome is taking 70 ml of Cortisone (Cortef) once daily for 30 days.

Which of the following meal plan is appropriate for this patient?

- A. High saturated fat
- B. Low vitamin B12
- C. Low fiber
- **D. High calcium

A 20-year-old woman presents to the Emergency Department with confusion, agitation and fecal incontinence. Despite constantly being hungry and eating, she has lost 5 kg in the past two weeks and has a body mass index of 17 (see lab results).

Test Result Normal Values

Free thyroxin T4 50 –140 nmol/L
Free Triiodothyronine T3 2.0 – 4.0 nmol/L
TSH 0.1 0.4 – 6.5 mU/L

Which additional findings would indicate she requires immediate care?

- A. Polyuria, polydipsia and severe headache
- B. Hypotension, bradycardia and cold clammy skin
- C. Cold clammy skin, flushing and tachypnea
- **D. Fever, tachycardia and hypertension

A 60-year-old woman presents to a hospital complaining of abdominal cramping and sharp pain over the left iliac fossa, nausea and vomiting. CT scan is ordered.

Blood pressure 118/62 mmHg
Heart rate 88 /min

Respiratory rate 18 /min
Body temperature 39.3° C

Which of the following computed tomography findings is most likely associated with the patient's presenting problem?

- A. Solitary diverticulum
- **B. Sigmoid diverticulitis
- C. Abscesses and fluid collection
- D. Inflamed mucosa with ulcerations

A 58-year-old patient has been diagnosed with a duodenal ulcer.

Which of the following areas would be the most likely location of the ulceration (see image)?

- A. A
- B. B
- **C. C
- D. D

Which of the following tests provides standardized measurement of Prothrombin Time to monitor oral anticoagulant therapy?

- A. Plasma thrombin time
- B. Activated bleeding time
- C. Partial thromboplastin time
- **D. International Normalized Ratio

A 16-year-old woman is admitted to a Primary Care Centre complaining of burning sensation during voiding. The urine analysis has confirmed the patient is having Urinary Tract Infection (UTI). There are many causes for the occurrence of UTI.

Which of the following is the best advice the nurse gives to the patient?

- **A. Clean perineal area front to back
- B. Drink eight 8 glasses of water per day
- C. Practice frequent voiding (every 2– 4 hours)
- D. Avoid use of harsh soaps, bubble bath or powder

A 69-year-old man is admitted to the Medical Unit with complains of urinary retention. The physician orders several investigations.

Which of the following diagnostic studies is essential to differentiate between renal failure and lower renal obstruction that cause urinary retention?

- A. Cholesterol level
- B. Abdominal X-ray
- C. Complete blood tests
- **D. Blood urea nitrogen and serum creatinine

The nurse is caring for 68 year-old post-operative patient who underwent for major orthopaedic surgery. The physician orders anti-embolism stockings.

Which of the following is the benefit of using anti-embolism stockings for this patient?

- A. Hold foot dressings
- B. Provide external warmth
- C. Prevent dependent edema
- **D. Promote venous circulation

A discharge order was written for a 49 year-old patient diagnosed with Hepatitis C after his condition got stable and. He was given the advice to take his medications regularly.

Which of the following should be the nurse's primary focus while teachings this patient?

- A. Family support
- B. Dietary counselling
- C. Activity and exercise
- **D. Understanding of the disease

A 26-year-old patient came for lithotripsy of her right kidney. She was accompanied by her husband. Her vital signs were stable and she was overweight. Her investigations revealed her pregnancy test as positive and she was two months pregnant.

Which of the following actions the nurse should take for this patient?

- A. Prepare for physical examination
- **B. Hold procedure and inform
- C. Have the consent signed
- D. Prepare for lithotripsy

A 44-year-old patient diagnosed with irritable bowel syndrome, had been suffering with chronic

diarrhoeal episodes for the past three years. He was to be discharged home with the instructions of drinking oral rehydration salt regularly during every diarrhoeal episode.

Which of the following should the nurse emphasize on during the discharge teaching of this patient?

- A. Periodic stool tests
- B. Regular use of soft diet
- **C. Increase fluid intake as a routine
- D. Maintain record of diarrhoeal episodes

A 55-year-old patient was admitted in the Medical Ward for the investigation of his right sided severe headache. He had seizures, fatigue and occasional vomiting episodes for the past 12 months. After a series of tests and computerized topography scan, he was informed by the physician of the presence of a small brain tumor on the right temporal region which would possibly be malignant. The patient got quiet and refused to eat his lunch and started crying. Then he started shouting at the nurse who attentively listened to him until he calmed down.

Which one of the following will be the suggested long-term goal for the home health care?

- A. Identify community support system
- B. Share his grief with significant others
- **C. Develop acceptance of his medical situation
- D. Renew activities and relationships as before

A 53-year-old woman is discharged home from the Female Medical Ward. She is diagnosed as having liver failure and is treated for low potassium, low platelets and hypo-proteinemia. The patient's intravenous cannula is removed but the site is still bleeding and has soiled the linen. The other nurse stopped the bleeding by putting the pressure bandage and helped her with the discharge teaching in detail.

What should be the main focus of discharge teachings?

- A. Avoid other medicines without consulting physician
- **B. Patient's understanding of the disease process
- C. A controlled dietary regime to be followed
- D. Follow up visits must not be missed

A 65-year-old woman is admitted in the Female Surgical Ward to treat a diabetic wound on her right heel. She has insulin dependent diabetes mellitus for the past 15 years and administers insulin injections by herself. The medication nurse is to administer the insulin injection on her right thigh, but the patient stopped her and requested to check the dose as the injection appears to be more than what she regularly takes.

Which of the following nursing interventions is required as a result of patient' query?

- A. Administer the injection anyways
 - B. Reduce the amount as patient suggested
 - C. Explain that the dose was increased by physician
- **D. Hold injection and ask physician to correct the dose

A 45-year-old woman in the Outpatient Department has come with severe throbbing headache at the crown site since last night. She is a known hypertensive for the past five years but takes her antihypertensive medicines only when she has headaches and not on daily basis. She took her medicine twice since last night. Her vital signs show mild elevation in her blood pressure and she is admitted to rule out the cause of her headache after initial investigations.

Which of the following information is required in detail for this patient?

- A. Other health problems and illnesses
 - B. Cultural health practices related to medication
- **C. Reasons for not adhering to medication regime
- D. Stress factors contributing to high blood pressure

A 45-year-old woman in the Outpatient Department has come with severe throbbing headache at the crown site since last night. She is a known hypertensive for the past five years but takes her antihypertensive medicines only when she has headaches and not on daily basis. She took her medicine twice since last night. Her vital signs show mild elevation in her blood pressure and she is admitted to rule out the cause of her headache after initial investigations.

Which of the following should be the long-term goal of nursing care?

- A. Improve knowledge related to the disease process
 - B. Adherence to home health plan and follow ups
 - C. Change of lifestyle to adjust with her disease
- **D. Improve health value and belief system

A 79-year-old bed ridden and semiconscious patient is admitted in the Geriatric Ward with pneumonia. He appears unhygienic, has nasogastric tube inserted and mild crackles sounds are present in his upper lobes of lungs and at sternum. His urine output is 1500 ml and his fluid intake is 1440 ml for the last 24 hour.

Blood Pressure 100/64 mmHg
Heart Rate 98 /min
Respiratory Rate 28 /min
Temperature 38.4° C

Which of the following nursing interventions needs attention first?

- A. Check patency of nasogastric tube and provide feed
- B. Record and report positive output balance
- **C. Manage Airway clearance and positioning
- D. Tepid sponging and general hygiene care

A 42-year-old patient is admitted in the Female Medical Ward for sickle cell anemia. She is irritable and shouting on her helper and the nursing staff. The nurse has politely discussed her concerns and finally asked why she has been shouting on others. The patient stated that because her husband did not visit her even once during her hospitalization.

Which of the following nursing interventions must have priority?

- A. Reassure to solve her problem
- B. Discuss the situation with her husband
- **C. Help patient come up with the solution
- D. Use probing to gather more information

A 40-year-old patient has been newly diagnosed with primary hypertension visited Health Care Clinic for health education session.

Which of the following is the risk factor for primary hypertension the nurse needs to include in the health education session?

- A. Head injury
- **B. Over weight
- C. Excessive intake of sugar
- D. Hormonal contraceptives

A 47-year-old newly been diagnosed as having gastro-esophageal reflux disease comes to the clinic for follow-up appointment. The nurse prepares health education on the cause and care of gastro-esophageal reflux disease (see image).

Which of the following stomach area is associated with the diagnosis?

- **A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

A man patient admitted to the Medical Unit was diagnosed with deep-vein thrombosis complaining of pain on both legs.

Which of the following nursing diagnosis most likely describes the patient's problem?

- A. Risk for injury
- B. Fluid volume excess
- C. Electrolyte imbalance
- **D. Impaired tissue perfusion

A 56-year-old patient was admitted to the Emergency Unit complaining of chest pain radiating to the left arm. On assessment, the nurse noticed that patient has shortness of breath, nausea and anxiety.

Which of the following blood tests is most indicative of cardiac damage?

- **A. Troponin I
- B. Myoglobin
- C. Creatinine kinase
- D. Angiotensin-converting enzyme

The Electrocardiogram (ECG) provides information that assists in diagnosing acute myocardial infarction (see image).

Which of the following ECG changes indicates myocardial infarction?

- A. Tall and peaked T waves
- **B. ST segment elevation
- C. Prolonged PR interval
- D. Widened QRS complex

A 60-year-old patient was admitted with hepatic coma in the Intensive Care Unit. The physician has ordered protein restriction diet for the patient.

Which of the following substances is most likely causes harmful effect when the patient increases protein intake?

- A. Urea
- B. Creatinine
- **C. Ammonia
- D. Amino acid

A 38-year-old patient is admitted to the Medical Unit with peptic ulcer. On assessment, the nurse notices the patient is complaining of abdominal pain, bloating and loss of appetite.

Which of the following organisms is the most likely cause of peptic ulcer?

- A. Escherichia coli
- B. Doderlein's bacilli
- **C. Helicobacter pyloric
- D. Campylobacter jejuni

A 56-year-old patient with acute pancreatitis is admitted to the Medical Unit. The nursing diagnosis is "Acute pain related to inflammation of the pancreas"

Which of the following analgesia is best prescribed for the pain?

- A. Codeine
- B. NSAIDS
- C. Morphine
- **D. Meperidine

A 67-year-old patient was brought to the Emergency Room with history of diabetes mellitus, hypertension and heart failure complaining of acute shortness of breath and productive cough. The sputum was pink and frothy. During the assessment, the nurse noticed crackles and wheezes.

Blood pressure 80/45 mmHg

Heart rate 124 /min

Respiratory rate 36 /min

Temperature 36.5° C

Which of the following disorders should the nurse suspect?

- A. Pneumothorax
- B. Unstable angina
- **C. Pulmonary edema
- D. Pulmonary embolus

A 70-year-old patient was admitted in the medical ward diagnosed as left ventricular failure. During assessment, the nurse noticed that the patient has productive cough with large quantity of frothy sputum, which is sometimes pink.

Which of the following complications should the nurse anticipate?

- A. Asthma
- B. Cardiac failure

**C. Pulmonary edema

D. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

A nurse received an order to start an enteral feeding for a patient after partial gastrostomy. She started to prepare for to administering the enteral feeding regime.

Which of the following nursing actions is the most important to consider during the administration of the continuous enteral feeding?

- A. Position the patient to left lateral
- B. Warm the formula before administering it
- **C. Place the head of the bed to supine position
- D. Connect the feeding bag to the tubing appropriately

A registered nurse in the Medical Ward is caring for a 40-year-old woman and she is a known case of pernicious anemia for four years. The patient is a strict vegetarian who consume no meat or diary product. On admission, the patient complains of developing a smooth, sore red tongue, mild diarrhea and mild parenthesis in the extremities.

Which of the following complications the nurse needs to observe secondary to pernicious anemia in planning care for the patient?

- **A. Heart failure
- B. Hepatomegaly
- C. Prolonged bleeding
- D. Chronic renal failure

A 50-year-old man is admitted to the Medical Unit complaining of chronic cough for two months with production of purulent sputum in copious amounts and hemoptysis. The clinical manifestation indicates that the patient is having bronchiectasis. The physician has instructed sputum collection for the patient to exclude tubercle bacilli.

What is the best time for the nurse to collect the sputum specimen?

- A. Before taking lunch
- B. Evening before dinner
- C. Before going to bed at night
- **D. Early morning before breakfast

A 24-year-old woman is diagnosed as having hemolytic anemia. The physician ordered to transfuse one unit of packed red blood cells. On transfusion, the patient starts flushing and complained of dyspnea and generalized body itching (see lab results).

Test Result Normal Values

Hb 130–176 g/L

WBC 4.5–10.5 x 10⁹/L

RBC 3.0–5.1 x 10¹²/L

Which of the following nursing diagnosis is related to blood transfusion and concludes the patient's problem?

- A. Bacteraemia
- B. Fluid overload
- C. Hypovolemic shock
- **D. Transfusion reaction

A 30-year-old woman has been diagnosed with obstructive jaundice was admitted in the Medical Ward. On admission, the patient appeared with yellowish coloration on the skin, loss of appetite and a few bruises on the body. The physician has alerted the nurse on safety precaution to avoid any injury to the patient.

Which of the following can cause bleeding among obstructive jaundice patient?

- A. High bilirubin level
- **B. Impaired synthesis of vitamin K
- C. Lack of iron in nutritional intake
- D. Damage to hepatic parenchyma

A registered nurse who is working in a night shift in a Medical Ward, entered the room of a 60 year-old unconscious male with continuous nasogastric tube feeding to do observation. She found the patient lying on supine position though he was positioned on low fowler's position initially. Upon auscultation, the nurse detects adventitious breath sounds.

Which of the following nursing diagnosis is the most appropriate for this patient?

- A. Risk for injury
- **B. Risk for aspiration
- C. Ineffective coping
- D. Fluid volume deficit

A nurse is caring for a 55-year-old man undergoing diagnostic tests for suspected renal disease.

Which of the following laboratory tests the nurse needs to implement to monitor the kidney's ability to measure effectiveness of renal function?

- A. Blood urea nitrogen

- B. Creatinine
- C. Urine protein
- **D. Urine specific gravity

A 50-year-old woman admitted to a Medical Ward with ulcerative colitis disease. The patient is on nasogastric tube feeding and the physician prescribed for her nutritious fluid diet of nutren glucerna 300 ml tds . The assigned nurse is preparing to administer the enteral feeding regime.

Which of the following actions is important when the nurse administers the continuous enteral feeding?

- A. Position the patient on left lateral
- **B. Use the plunger to push if the fluid is not flowing
- C. Administer the enteral feeding every 15 minutes
- D. Warm the formula before administering the feeding

A 65-year-old woman admitted in the Medical Ward with complain of constipation for the past six months for further investigations. History revealed that the patient has been taking bisacodyl tablets prn for the past six months as prescribed.

Which of the following is the priority potential problem for long-term usage of laxatives?

- **A. High risk for fluid deficit
- B. Altered health maintenance
- C. Altered nutrition related to loss of appetite
- D. Knowledge deficit related to overuse of laxatives

A registered nurse in the Intensive care Unit performed Glasgow Coma Scale assessment on a 50-year-old man who sustained head injury 24 hours ago. The recorded Glasgow Coma Score was 10.

Which one of the following actions should be taken immediately by the nurse?

- A. Inform the registered nurse in charge of the nursing team
- B. Protect the patient by raising the two side rails
- C. Inform operation theatre for emergency surgery
- **D. Perform neurologic assessment every 15 minutes

A 40-year-old woman with confirmed tuberculosis positive was admitted in the Medical Ward in the isolation room and was given anti-tuberculosis medication. Upon discharge, the registered nurse was giving the patient health education for proper handling and disposal of respiratory secretions at home. The nurse evaluates the patient and concludes the health education is

effective.

Which of the following instructions the patient verbalizes best?

- A. Wash hands before and after meals
- B. Turn the head to the side if coughing
- **C. Discard used tissues in the plastic bags
- D. Rinse mouth with mouthwash solution four hourly

A nurse evaluates dietary practices of a patient who had been diagnosed as having acute glomerulonephritis. The patient verbalizes that he is following the appropriate diet for acute glomerulonephritis.

Which of the following diet verbalised by the patient is appropriate for his diagnosis?

- A. Restrict fluid intake
- **B. Restrict dietary protein
- C. Increase intake of low-fibre foods
- D. Increase intake of sodium-rich foods

A Medical Ward manager was evaluating a student nurse performing blood transfusion to a patient admitted with open wounds due to motor vehicle accident. The nurse knows that the student is able to monitor the patient post blood transfusion.

What is the time interval the student should assess vital signs for the first hour of the blood transfusion process?

- A. As ordered by the physician
- **B. As stated in the hospital policy
- C. As instructed by the registered nurse in charge
- D. As directed by the blood bank staff

A 40-year-old man confirmed having Human Immunodeficiency Virus positive and was admitted to the Medical Ward suspected having tuberculosis. Mantoux skin test was administered to the patient. The result showed a 6.5 mm area of induration after 48 hours of the test.

Which of the following classifications the test result is revealing?

- A. No exposure
- **B. Clinically active
- C. Latent infection
- D. Suspected disease

A 56-year-old man is brought to the Ophthalmology One Day Surgery Department for glaucoma treatment. A nurse is evaluating teaching plan for the patient after glaucoma treatment.

Which of the following evaluations indicates that the patient is recovering?

- A. Decreased fluid intake
- B. Eye medication given lifelong
- **C. Decreased intraocular pressure**
- D. Patient avoids overusing his eyes

A 30-year-old woman who underwent a craniotomy surgery was transferred to the Surgical Ward from the Intensive Care Unit. On admission, the patient was unconscious and Glasgow Coma Scale score is 10. Catheterization was performed to the patient and urine bag was functioning well.

Blood pressure 130/80 mmHg
Heart rate 110 /min
Respiratory rate 22 /min
Temperature 36.5° C

The catheterization is necessary for the patient to reduce the risk of which of the following?

- A. Urinary tract infection
- B. Urine retention in bladder
- **C. Tissue damage to pressure areas**
- D. Dehydration due to fluid intake deficit

A 3-year-old man with a confirmed diagnosis of Human Immunodeficiency Virus was admitted in a Medical Ward. He looks dehydrated, conjunctiva appears pale and he was having gingivitis. Weight record shows weight loss.

What is the most important nursing diagnosis for this patient?

- A. Lack of rest due to abdominal pain
- B. Discomfort due to cramps in abdomen
- C. Anxiety due to the disease confirmation
- **D. Imbalanced nutrition due to lack of appetite**

A 45-year-old woman has been suffering from back injury two years ago while lifting some household boxes. She has been on epidural steroid injections due to fractured discs. Her pain has been intermittent with some relief with the steroid injection. The patient expressed to the nurse that the pain now is intolerable and she is unable to sit.

What is the most important nursing diagnosis would the nurse identify?

- A. Anxiety related to chronic pain
- B. Impaired mobility due to injury
- C. Impaired coping due to chronic pain
- **D. Chronic pain related to ruptured discs

What of the following types of breathing a patient will develop breathlessness when lying flat?

- A. Apnoea
- **B. Orthopnoea
- C. Nocturnal dyspnoea
- D. Dyspnoea on exertion

A 65-year-old man was admitted to a Medical Ward with chronic heart failure. A nurse is planning to assess the patient jugular vein distension.

Which of the following is the best level for the head of the bed during assessment?

- A. Flat
- **B. Raised 30°
- C. Raised 45°
- D. Raised 90°

A 50-year-old woman post myocardial infarction was admitted in the Medical Ward. A nurse was assigned to care for the patient.

Blood pressure 140/80 mmHg
Heart rate 120 /min
Respiratory rate 22 /min
Temperature 37.5° C
Oxygen saturation 95%

Which complication related to post myocardial infarction would the nurse anticipate?

- **A. Arrhythmias
- B. Endocarditis
- C. Cardiac failure
- D. Cardiogenic shock

A 50-year-old man was diagnosed with Parkinsonism in the Medical Ward. A nurse was planning for nutritional teaching before discharge.

Which is the most important symptom the nurse should assess?

- A. Choking
- B. Drooling
- C. Aspiration
- **D. Dysphagia

A 40-year-old woman patient with Parkinsonism was admitted in the Medical Ward. The patient stated that she has lost 5 kg of weight within the past two weeks. The nurse was planning to provide dietary teaching.

Which type of diet is most suitable for Parkinsonism patient?

- A. Solid
- B. Liquid
- **C. Semi solid
- D. Clear liquid

A 35-year-old man was admitted to the Orthopedic Ward after sustaining cervical spinal cord injury due to fall during painting a building. A nurse was assessing the neurological function of the patient.

Which one of the following problems the patient will be at risk to develop?

- **A. Respiratory failure
- B. Abdominal distension
- C. Deep vein thrombosis
- D. Intestinal decompression

A 50-year-old woman was admitted with retinal detachment of right eye. On admission, the nurse was assessing the patient's vision.

Which of the following symptoms indicates that the patient has retinal detachment?

- A. Ptosis
- **B. Bright flushing lights
- C. Painless blurry vision
- D. Loss of peripheral vision

Which of the following instruments is used to measure the intraocular pressure?

- A. Perimeter
- **B. Tonometer**
- C. Goniometer
- D. Ophthalmoscope

A nurse was explaining to a 35-year-old woman newly diagnosed with rheumatoid arthritis. The symptoms of the disorder which include include joint pain, swelling, warmth and erythema.

Which of the following joints will be affected in the early stage of rheumatic arthritis?

- **A. Wrists**
- B. Knees
- C. Elbows
- D. Shoulders

A 50-year-old man was admitted in the Medical Ward for tuberculosis investigation. The registered nurse checked the investigations prescribed.

Which of the following tests is the most definitive to confirm tuberculosis infection?

- A. Blood culture
- B. White blood counts
- **C. Sputum culture and sensitivity**
- D. Erythrocyte sedimentation rate

A 60-year-old man was admitted in the Medical Ward. The investigation has confirmed relapse of pulmonary tuberculosis infection. The patient was started on anti-tuberculosis therapy including isoniazid for 6 to 12 months.

Which of the following side effect of isoniazid can occur?

- A. Blindness
- B. Hyperuricemia
- **C. Peripheral neuritis**
- D. Thrombocytopenia

A medical ward nurse was caring for a 60-year-old man admitted with chronic obstructive

pulmonary disease. The nurse found that the patient tends to lean forward and forces the shoulder girdle upwards while sitting.

Which one of the following is the most important goal of nursing care for this patient?

- A. Positioning
- **B. Gas exchange
- C. Activity tolerance
- D. Breathing patterns

A 60-year-old man diagnosed with rheumatic disease was admitted to the Orthopedic Ward. On assessment, the nurse found that the patient has impaired physical mobility due to the disease process.

Which one of the following nursing actions for this patient has the highest priority?

- A. Self-care
- **B. Pain relieve
- C. Physical mobility
- D. Effective coping behaviours

A nurse was teaching a 45-year-old woman with acute exacerbation of asthma on how to use peak flow meter. The nurse explained the function of peak flow meter.

Which of the following peak flow meter readings indicates improvement of asthma severity?

- A. Lowest volume of airflow during a forced expiration
- **B. Highest volume of airflow during a forced expiration
- C. Lowest volume of airflow during a forced inspiration
- D. Highest volume of airflow during a forced inspiration

A nurse in the Medical Ward conducted health teaching for a 60-year-old man with type 2 diabetes. He had diabetes for the past 20 years and he has been repeatedly admitted to the ward for uncontrolled diabetes.

Which of the following instructions should the nurse remind the patient about to prevent retinopathy?

- **A. Eye examination
- B. Appropriate shoes
- C. Lose weight gradually
- D. Skip meals when hyper-glycaemic

A 25-year-old woman was admitted to a Medical ward for anorexia after chemotherapy. The nursing diagnosis was 'Imbalanced nutrition: less than body requirements related to dysfunctional eating patterns'.

Which of the following is the best way to evaluate the outcome of nursing care of this patient?

- **A. Record daily weight
- B. Monitor vital signs accurately
- C. Schedule meals with family members
- D. Offer small portions of favourite foods

A nurse was evaluating a 30-year-old woman factory worker who was admitted to the Medical Ward with carbon monoxide inhalation. The nurse immediately administered 100% oxygen for the patient.

Which of the following should the nurse evaluate next?

- A. Prevent chilling
- B. Measure urine output
- C. Assess visual disturbances
- **D. Monitor oxygen saturation

A 25-year-old woman was brought to the Emergency Ward with massive bleeding. The patient was diagnosed with hypovolemic shock. The doctor prescribed infusion of lactated ringer's solution.

Which one of the following is the action of lactated ringer's solution?

- **A. Buffer the overall acidosis
- B. Expand extracellular volume
- C. Restore intravascular fluid
- D. Transfer fluids to extracellular space

Which of the following types of burn will lead to hypertrophic scars development?

- A. Superficial
- B. Superficial partial-thickness
- **C. Deep-partial thickness
- D. Full-thickness

A 35-year-old patient was admitted to a Medical Ward with confirmed diagnosis of meningococcal infection.

Which of the following infection control preventions the nurse should implement?

- **A. Droplet precaution
- B. Contact precaution
- C. Airborne precaution
- D. Standard precaution

A nurse evaluates a prisoner's right leg wound in prison. Wound swab culture and sensitivity has confirmed Community Associated Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus.

Which of the following types of isolation should the nurse implement when caring the patient?

- **A. Contact isolation
- B. Reverse isolation
- C. Air-borne isolation
- D. Standard precautions

A 55-year-old-woman admitted in the Medical Unit was diagnosed with Community Associated Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus aureus pneumonia.

Which of the following will be the recommended medication for this patient?

- A. Ampicillin
- B. Gentamycin
- **C. Vancomycin
- D. Streptomycin

Which one of the following is the reservoir for the pathogens causing Hepatitis C?

- **A. Blood
- B. Bowel
- C. Bladder
- D. Bronchioles

A nurse, in a cardiology ward conducted a session on the life style management with angina pectoris. After she discussed dietary pattern, activities and exercise and health seeking behaviors, many patients shared concerns that they will never be able to resume a normal life

style.

What Maslow hierarchy needs of the clients should be addressed first?

- A. Self-integrity and safety and security
- B. Value belief and family support system
- **C. Health strengthening and maintenance**
- D. Dietary management and activity and exercise

A nurse, in a cardiology ward conducted a session on life style management with angina pectoris. After she discussed dietary pattern, activities and exercise and health seeking behaviors, many patients shared concerns that they will never be able to resume a normal life style.

What is the most appropriate response by the nurse?

- A. Teach about different coping behaviours
- B. Discuss the disease and its prognosis in detail
- C. Use reassurance technique to calm them down
- **D. Listen carefully to their concerns before responding**

After receiving the initial treatment of tuberculosis, a 27-year-old woman in the Chest Diseases Ward was given discharge instructions on dietary management, medication regimen, hygiene care and follow up visits.

What should the nurse first confirm after providing all the discharge instructions?

- **A. Patient's understanding of the details**
- B. Dietary and exercise plans are provided
- C. Reduced anxiety regarding home health care plan
- D. Discharge medication and follow up visits are provided

After receiving the initial treatment of tuberculosis, a 27-year-old woman in the Chest Diseases Ward was given discharge instructions on dietary management, medication regimen, hygiene care and follow up visits.

What discharge instructions need to be emphasized the most?

- A. Increase protein diet to promote healing
- B. More rest and relaxation to restore energy
- C. Maintain daily exercise schedule to improve health
- **D. Dispose sputum as guided to avoid spread of disease**

After receiving the initial treatment of tuberculosis, a 27 year-old woman in the Chest Diseases Ward was given discharge instructions on dietary management, medication regimen, hygiene care and follow up visits.

Which is the most important nursing diagnosis?

- A. Ineffective health maintenance
- B. Lack of protection against disease
- **C. Risk of ineffective therapeutic regimen
- D. Inappropriate self-health management

A 56-year-old man is admitted in the Cardiology Ward with congestive heart failure. He has difficulty in breathing, weakness on exertion and has edema on both feet. His chest X-ray showed mild cardiomegaly. After his physician discussed his condition and treatment plan with him, he apprehensively asked the nurse whether his heart is badly affected.

What is the most appropriate therapeutic response to the patient's concern?

- A. Discuss pathophysiology and possible prognosis
- B. Explain life style modification and treatment plan
- **C. Listen to concerns and arrange physician to discuss
- D. Inform him that it's a serious condition that requires professional help

What is the most effective method to reduce edema on a congestive heart failure patient's feet?

- A. Low salt diet and increased fluid intake
- B. Administer diuretics and monitor intake output
- C. Crape bandage and upward massage on both feet
- **D. Proper position and elevate feet while lying on bed

A 56-year-old man is admitted in the Cardiology Ward with congestive heart failure. He has difficulty in breathing, weakness on exertion and has edema on both feet. His chest X-ray showed mild cardiomegaly.

What nursing problem requires attention first?

- A. Ineffective coping process related to fear
- B. Fluid volume excess due to poor tissue perfusion
- **C. Weakness and fatigue due to impaired gas exchange
- D. Activity intolerance due to decreased cardiac output

A 28-year-old patient is admitted in the male medical ward with bacterial meningitis for the last three days. He is in a semiconscious state, his skin turgor is moderate and he has nasogastric tube inserted. His Glasgow coma scale is 9 that include E2, V4, M3.

Heart Rate 88 /min
Blood Pressure 165/98 mmHg
Respiratory Rate 30 /min
Temperature 38.6° C

Which essential nursing problem should the nurse pay attention to immediately?

- **A. Altered body vital status
- B. Impaired tissue perfusion
- C. Impaired cognitive function
- D. Decreased patient's awareness

A 28-year-old patient is admitted in the male medical ward with bacterial meningitis for the last three days. He is in a semiconscious state, his skin turgor is moderate and he has nasogastric tube inserted. His Glasgow coma scale is 9 that include E2, V4, M3.

Heart Rate 98 /min
Blood Pressure 165/98 mmHg
Respiratory Rate 28 /min
Temperature 38.4° C

What short-term goal of care should be planned first?

- A. Improve body hydration to normal skin turgor
- B. Reduce blood pressure and heart rate to normal
- C. Regularly monitor and report neurological status
- **D. Reduce pressure on spine by position and bed rest

Why should the attending nurse evaluate the Glasgow coma scale regularly in a semiconscious patient?

- A. Relate improvement in vital status
- B. Plan nursing care goals accordingly
- C. Help build better team approach to care
- **D. Monitor and compare progress over time

A 40-year-old man with Hepatitis A is admitted to an isolation room in a Medical Ward. He is

feeling exhausted, anorexic, has stomach discomfort and diarrhea.

Which of the following precautions must be considered for this patient?

- A. Prevent nosocomial outbreak among health team
- B. Provide specialized care according to disease
- C. Avoid patient's exposure from super infection
- **D. Apply safety protocol to prevent spread of infection

A 40-year-old man with Hepatitis A is admitted in an isolation room in a Medical Ward. He is feeling exhausted, anorexic, has stomach discomfort and diarrhea. He needs hygiene assistance.

Heart Rate 80 /min

Blood Pressure 125/96 mmHg

Respiratory Rate 24 /min

Temperature 39.4° C

What nursing problem should be focused first?

- **A. High fever
- B. Low energy level
- C. Reduced food intake
- D. Stomach discomfort

A 40-year-old man with Hepatitis A is admitted to an isolation room in a Medical Ward. He is feeling exhausted, anorexic, has stomach discomfort and diarrhea. He needs assistance to be mobile.

Heart Rate 80 /min

Blood Pressure 125/96 mmHg

Respiratory Rate 24 /min

Temperature 39.4° C

Which nursing evaluation indicates that patient's condition is progressing well?

- A. Has less diarrheal episodes in last 24 hours
- B. Reduced stomach discomfort and anorexia
- **C. Able to go to the washroom unattended
- D. Asking to provide with something to eat

What instructions should be mostly emphasized for a patient discharged after treatment of a Hepatitis A infection?

- A. Improve food hygiene
- B. Contact immediately in case of high fever
- **C. Teach measures against feco-oral contamination
- D. Patient's and family's immunization for hepatitis A

A 55-year-old man is transferred to the Day Care Unit after the colonoscopy procedure. He complains of abdominal pain and discomfort due to gaseous feelings. He is diagnosed as having irritable bowel syndrome and is instructed to adjust his life style.

What is the cause of the abdominal discomfort after colonoscopy?

- **A. Residual gasses from the procedure
- B. Irritation due to colonoscope insertion
- C. Food and fluid ingested before procedure
- D. Medication administered during procedure

A 55-year-old man is transferred to the Day Care Unit after the colonoscopy procedure. He complains of abdominal pain and discomfort due to gaseous feelings. He is diagnosed as having irritable bowel syndrome and is instructed to adjust his life style.

Which condition requires immediate nursing attention after colonoscopy?

- A. Patient's need for starting with soft diet
- B. Increased intestinal motility on auscultation
- C. Patient passes black tarry stool or diarrhoea
- **D. Increased abdominal distention and discomfort

A 55-year-old man is transferred to the Day Care Unit after the colonoscopy procedure. He complains of abdominal pain and discomfort due to gaseous feelings. He is diagnosed as having irritable bowel syndrome and is instructed to adjust his life style.

What should be most emphasized discharge instruction to the patient?

- A. Contact hospital to confirm follow-up visit
- B. Bowel movements may be absent for a few days
- **C. Avoid driving and vigorous activities for 24 hours
- D. Increase resting periods for weakness and lethargy

A 55-year-old man is transferred to the Day Care Unit after the colonoscopy procedure. He complains of abdominal pain and discomfort due to gaseous feelings. He is diagnosed as

having irritable bowel syndrome and is instructed to adjust his life style.

What is the most important long-term instruction for home health care management?

- A. Join community support group with similar diagnosis
- B. Increase consumption of fibre containing food items
- C. Keep a diary of daily food intake and stool passed
- **D. Regular exercise and stress reduction techniques

A teenage female is presented in the Outpatient Department with chronic laryngitis. She has hoarseness in her voice, difficulty in speaking and in swallowing. Five weeks ago she had flu like symptoms for which she took antibiotic at her own choice that was prescribed to her earlier for another problem.

Which nursing problem is the most important?

- A. Dietary intake disturbance
- B. Disturbed communication pattern
- C. Chronicity of disease and its prolapse
- **D. Lack of knowledge and self-medication

A teenage female is presented in the Outpatient Department with chronic laryngitis. She has hoarseness in her voice, difficulty in speaking and in swallowing. Five weeks ago she had flu like symptoms for which she took antibiotic at her own choice that was prescribed to her earlier for another problem.

Which important instruction should be given to her?

- **A. Self-medication can cause more harm than benefit
- B. Take precautions against flu by taking shots
- C. Mask should be worn in public
- D. Rest the voice and talk less

A 16-year-old man is in the Emergency Department with nose bleeding as a result of falling down while climbing up the wall. On assessment, his nose appears slightly deviated and swollen. He is breathing from his mouth.

What should be the immediate nursing intervention?

- A. Lie him down, elevate head side and clean the blood
- **B. Pinch his nose while sitting upright and lean forward
- C. Provide psychological support and encourage talking

D. Ask to drink cold water and apply cold compresses

A 16-year-old man is in the Emergency Department with nose bleeding as a result of falling down while climbing up the wall. On assessment, his nose appears slightly deviated and swollen. He is breathing from his mouth.

What sign helps evaluate that his nose is still bleeding?

- A. Complain of sharp pain in the nasal bone
- B. Experience more difficulty in breathing
- **C. Patient is swallowing frequently
- D. Increased swelling of the nose

A 49-year-old patient has come for hemodialysis for the first time. He appears anxious and frightened and frightened from the procedure. The nurse completes the initial assessment and prepares him for the procedure.

What immediate nursing assessment is required?

- **A. Assess patient's understanding of the procedure
- B. Assess vital signs for the suitability of procedure
- C. Presence of swelling and cramps in both legs
- D. Hypertension, hypotension or dyspnoea

A 49-year-old patient has come for hemodialysis for the first time. He appears apprehensive and anxious about the procedure. The nurse completes the initial assessment and prepares him for the procedure.

Which of the following data is the most important baseline information for dialysis?

- A. Changes in patients' body weight
- **B. Orthostatic blood pressure readings
- C. Oedema and cramps in both legs
- D. Patient's willingness and satisfaction level

A 38 year-old patient is admitted in the female Medical Ward for syncope, hypotension and occasional fainting spells along with profuse perspiration, fatigue, lethargy and giddiness for a few months. She is a college faculty but is unable to stand for a long time to conduct her teaching sessions. She is concerned that she does not want her student to be sympathetic to her.

Blood Pressure 90/58 mmHg

Heart Rate 102 /min

Respiratory Rate 22 /min

Temperature 35.8° C

What Maslow Hierarchy's need should be focused on in-depth?

- **A. Self-integrity, respect and sense of belongingness
- B. Health maintenance related to food, fluid and rest
- C. Guidance support and psychological counselling
- D. Self-actualization and delivering responsibilities

A 38-year-old patient is admitted in the female Medical Ward for syncope, hypotension and occasional fainting spells along with profuse perspiration, fatigue, lethargy and giddiness for a few months. She is a college faculty but is unable to stand for a long time to conduct her teaching sessions. She is concerned that she does not want her student to be sympathetic to her.

Blood Pressure 90/58 mmHg

Heart Rate 102 /min

Respiratory Rate 22 /min

Temperature 35.8° C

What short term nursing planning is required first?

- A. Detail assessment for any other medication
- B. Physical examination and family history
- **C. Orthostatic blood pressure monitoring
- D. Maintain log for diet and fluid intake

A 38-year-old patient is admitted in the female Medical Ward for syncope, hypotension and occasional fainting spells along with profuse perspiration, fatigue, lethargy and giddiness for a few months. She is a college faculty but is unable to stand for a long time to conduct her teaching sessions. She is concerned that she does not want her student to be sympathetic to her.

Blood Pressure 90/58 mmHg

Heart Rate 102 /min

Respiratory Rate 22 /min

Temperature 35.8° C

What nursing problem should be prioritized?

- A. Higher pulse rate due to poor regulatory mechanism
- B. Hypotension due to inadequate health maintenance
- **C. Fluid volume disturbance due to active fluid loss

D. Disturbed coping due to work related stress

A 38-year-old patient is admitted in the female Medical Ward for syncope, hypotension and occasional fainting spells along with profuse perspiration, fatigue, lethargy and giddiness for a few months. She is a college faculty but is unable to stand for a long time to conduct her teaching sessions. She is concerned that she does not want her student to be sympathetic to her.

Blood Pressure 90/58 mmHg

Heart Rate 102 /min

Respiratory Rate 22 /min

Temperature 35.8° C

What discharge teaching needs to be emphasized more?

- A. Increase exercise and consider changing life style
- B. Regular blood pressure monitoring and follow ups
- **C. Increase intake of fluid and sodium containing diet
- D. Avoid long standing with periods of rest in between

A 22-year-old patient is admitted in the male Medical Ward with the diagnosis of tonsillar abscess. He has high fever and severe localized pain along with dysphagia, difficulty in talking and in opening his mouth. The patient is planned for needle aspiration of the abscess and to start on intravenous antibiotics including penicillin.

What critical thinking should be utilized to plan for patient centered approach?

- **A. Drug allergy must be checked through test dose
- B. Improvise sign language for communication barrier
- C. Reducing pressure on tonsils will relieve symptoms
- D. Complete history and examination before procedure

A 22-year-old patient is admitted in the male Medical Ward with the diagnosis of tonsillar abscess. He has high fever and severe localized pain along with dysphagia, difficulty in talking and in opening his mouth. The patient is planned for needle aspiration of the abscess and to start on intravenous antibiotics including penicillin.

What nursing assessment is required in detail?

- A. Known drug allergies and previous surgeries
- **B. Vital signs, intensity and localized position of pain
- C. Level of discomfort, anxiety and coping behaviour
- D. Knowledge about disease and procedures planned

A 22-year-old patient is admitted in the male Medical Ward with the diagnosis of tonsillar abscess. He has high fever and severe localized pain along with dysphagia, difficulty in talking and in opening his mouth. The patient is planned for needle aspiration of the abscess and to start on intravenous antibiotics including penicillin.

What nursing problem needs attention first?

- A. Imbalance nutrition due to inadequate intake
- B. Acute pain related to throat inflammation
- C. Impaired swallowing related to dysphagia
- **D. Hyperthermia related to acute infection**

A 22-year-old patient is admitted in the male Medical Ward with the diagnosis of tonsillar abscess. He has high fever and severe localized pain along with dysphagia, difficulty in talking and in opening his mouth. The patient is planned for needle aspiration of the abscess and to start on intravenous antibiotics including penicillin.

What expected outcome of nursing care should be prioritized?

- A. Patient is comfortable and has minimum pain
- B. Patient is able to communicate appropriately
- **C. Able to swallow fluids and soft diet more easily**
- D. Normal body temperature and stable vital signs

A 23-year-old patient is admitted in the female Medical Ward for severe folic acid deficiency. She is under weight, pale, dizzy and weak. Her dietary intake is poor as she remains anorexic and skips meals or eats small portions. She is ordered for packed cell transfusion and the nurse has explained the procedure and possible reaction in the blood transfusion.

Which of the following information must be gathered in history and examination?

- A. Past illnesses and any major surgeries
- **B. Chronic diseases and heavy menstrual flow**
- C. Life style and health maintenance behaviour
- D. Nutritional intake, activities and rest pattern

A 23-year-old patient is admitted in the female Medical Ward for severe folic acid deficiency. She is under weight, pale, dizzy and weak. Her dietary intake is poor as she remains anorexic and skips meals or eats small portions. She is ordered for packed cell transfusion and the nurse has explained the procedure and possible reaction in the blood transfusion.

Which of the following nursing problems should be take priority?

- A. Ineffective daily living due to weakness

- B. Disturbed metabolism due to disease process
- C. Risk of infection due to disturbed immune system
- **D. Ineffective dietary regime due to lack of knowledge

A 23-year-old patient is admitted in the female Medical Ward for severe folic acid deficiency. She is under weight, pale, dizzy and weak. Her dietary intake is poor as she remains anorexic and skips meals or eats small portions. She is ordered for packed cell transfusion and the nurse has explained the procedure and possible reaction in the blood transfusion.

What nursing documentation is required after the explanation of blood transfusion?

- **A. Patient's consent and understanding
- B. Double checking of blood type and screening
- C. Possible intervention in case of adverse effects
- D. Her haemoglobin level and other blood tests results

A 23 year-old patient is admitted in the female Medical Ward for severe folic acid deficiency. She is under weight, pale, dizzy and weak. Her dietary intake is poor as she remains anorexic and skips meals or eats small portions. She is ordered for packed cell transfusion and the nurse has explained the procedure and possible reaction in the blood transfusion.

Which of the following discharge instructions needs to be mostly emphasized on?

- A. Balancing activities with the periods of rest
- B. Correct medication regimen and follow ups
- **C. Consuming the right diet with right portions
- D. Dietician consultations for proper weight gain

A 28-year-old man client is in the Outpatient Department for the treatment of hypothyroidism. He feels lethargic, anorexic and constipated. He complains of hoarseness in his voice and difficulty in hearing and has mild edema around his eyes and legs.

Which of the following should be more emphasized on for home health care management?

- A. Dietary fibre intake to release constipation
- B. Follow up regimen and vital signs monitoring
- **C. Appropriate diet, medication and periods of rest
- D. Possible hyperthyroidism as medication side effect

A 28-year-old man client is in the Outpatient Department for the treatment of hypothyroidism. He feels lethargic, anorexic and constipated. He complains of hoarseness in his voice and difficulty

in hearing and has mild edema around his eyes and legs.

Which of the following is the simplest indicator that the patient understood that he is progressing well?

- A. Normal voice and no oedema around eyes and legs
- **B. Higher energy level and improved communication
- C. Normal bowel movement and no constipation
- D. Enhanced hearing, memory and concentration

A 49-year-old woman is admitted in the Medical Ward for cholecystitis. She has severe upper abdominal pain radiating to back and shoulders. She vomited twice since last night and passed grey color stool

During admission, which of the following information the nurse should obtain first?

- A. Amount and characteristics of vomitus and stools
- B. Disease pattern and frequency of occurrence
- C. Dietary pattern, weight and body mass index
- **D. Pain level and intensity on scale of 10

A 17-year-old woman is exhausted after passing six loose, watery motions since last night and complains of abdominal colic with defecation. Her lips are dry and skin turgor is moderate

Which of the following should be the essential short-term goal for this patient?

- A. Restore body energy by rest and relaxation
- B. Improve body hydration and dietary status
- **C. Pain relieving measures and positioning
- D. Identify source of nosocomial infection

A 21-year-old woman is admitted to a Medical Ward for pyrexia of unknown origin. The nurse notices that her clothes are wet due to perspiration. She has episodes of severe headaches that are relieved by the painkillers.

Which of the following conditions requires immediate reporting and further evaluation?

- **A. High fever and increased frequency of headaches
- B. Postural hypotension and low pulse pressure
- C. Giddy and dizzy and feeling of exertion
- D. Increased thirst and irritable behavior

A 46-year-old man is brought in the Emergency Room with severe right sided lower abdominal pain. His stomach is bloated and gassy but he is unable to pass flatulence.

Which of the following findings in the physical examination are most significant?

- **A. Dull pain at naval but sharp in right lower abdomen
- B. Pain relieved by positioning and medication
- C. Loss of appetite and abdominal swelling
- D. Hypothermia and cold clammy skin

A 53-year-old woman is admitted in the Neurology Ward for seizures. Her seizure initiates after sudden sharp headache and projectile vomiting and she gets apathetic and listless after every seizure

Which of the following short term planning is required first?

- A. Skin care and optimum hydration status
- B. Establish home health care support system
- **C. Elevate head side and teach about aura of seizure
- D. Safety measures to prevent accidents during seizure

A 51-year-old man is admitted to the Medical Ward with diagnosis of encephalitis for the past one week. The patient becomes agitated, irritable and has episodes of headaches due to increased intracranial pressure.

Which of the following are essential measures needed to maintain normal intracranial pressure?

- A. Be supportive and provide calm environment
- B. Measures to reduce headaches and irritability
- **C. Maintain head side elevated and promote rest
- D. Measures to avoid constipation, cough and cold

A 30-year-old woman is admitted in the Oncology Ward for the treatment of her left sided frontal lobe tumor. She has one catatonic seizure followed by jittery body movements and listlessness

Which of the following evaluations are most critical to monitor patient's condition?

- A. Increased number of seizures in 24 hours
- **B. Increased confusion and sharp headaches
- C. Injuries, cuts and bruises followed by seizure
- D. Severe headaches radiating to face, neck and jaws

A 24-year-old woman is admitted to the Medical Ward and recovered after hypovolemic shock. She complains of headache and is irritable and angry. Her vital signs and intake output are monitored every four hourly

Which of the following is the most important nursing measure for this patient?

- A. Monitor for postural hypotension and tachycardia
- B. Encourage fluid intake and appropriate nutrition
- C. Help patient use effective coping behaviour
- **D. Pain management, rest and positioning

A 36-year-old man is admitted in the Neurology Ward after forehead injury. He has redness, swelling and severe pain on his forehead. He is experiencing forgetfulness, dizziness and general malaise.

Which of the following problems should the nurse address first?

- **A. Pain management and comfort measures
- B. Memory impairment and forgetfulness
- C. General body weakness and dizziness
- D. Redness and swelling on forehead

A 28-year-old woman is accompanied by her mother to the Psychiatric Ward. She is admitted for her affective disorders with anger, amnesia of recent events and stammering spells. She has panic anxiety attacks followed by apathy and listlessness.

How should the nurse manage the patient?

- A. Be supportive and use therapeutic communication
- B. Improvise sign language to control forgetfulness
- **C. Maintain calm environment and avoid argument
- D. Anger management and speech therapy

A 25-year-old woman is brought to the Outpatient Department on the wheel chair by her mother. She is unable to walk without assistance and has feeling of fullness in lower back with decreased sensitivity in both legs to pain, heat and cold.

Which of the following essential assessments requires more focus?

- A. X-ray and neurological assessment of back
- B. Muscle tone and strength in legs and arms

****C. Bowl and bladder function and routine**

D. Scoliosis and deformity of lower back

A 24-year-old man is admitted in the Neurology Ward after the cervical injury. He has loss of sensation and muscle weakness in both arms and is unable to self-care. He is depressed and apathetic

Which of the following is the expected long-term nursing care outcome for this patient?

- **A. Increasing ability to perform self-care**
- B. Improved muscle tone and strength in arms
- C. Increased coping and understanding of disease
- D. Improved social interaction and positive self-image

A 63-year-old man in the Medical Ward is admitted for Abdominal aortic aneurism . He has dull aching pain in his chest, abdomen and lower back. He is monitored for pain and changes in vital signs (see image).

Which of the following essential findings are expected in the physical examination?

- A. Frequent regurgitation and bloating after eating
- **B. Presence of strong pulsation in the abdomen**
- C. Slower gut sounds and postural hypotension
- D. Bilateral tenderness on the loin region

A 72-year-old woman is admitted to the Medical Ward for abdominal aortic aneurism. She has aching pain in chest, abdomen and lower back. She is obese, has high blood cholesterol and feels fullness after eating

Which of the following nursing problems needs more consideration?

- A. Discomfort associated with eating
- B. Being overweight and old age
- C. Abnormal blood levels
- **D. Pain and discomfort**

A 46-year-old man in the Medical Ward is sent for CT scan of the abdomen. He has sleep disturbance due to constant dull aching pain abdomen and lower back. The pain increases after eating and with lying down

Which of the following is the most essential short-term nursing management for this patient?

- **A. Maintain head side elevated and avoid straining**

- B. Manage pain with positioning and medications
- C. Provide soft diet with small frequent intervals
- D. Promote rest and monitor intensity of pain

A 28-year-old woman in the Medical Ward complains of pain in the abdomen and lower back which increases after eating and with abdominal strains. She is scheduled for abdominal and chest X-ray

Which of the following is a desired therapeutic nursing intervention for this patient?

- A. Minimize abdominal strain and promote relaxation
- **B. Manage pain and prepare for the procedures
- C. Small and frequent meals and fluid intake
- D. Monitor vital signs and reduce anxiety

A 63 year-old man is admitted for abdominal aortic aneurism. He is on complete bed rest with the head side elevated. He has constant pain in upper back and abdomen and his vital signs are to be monitored every two hours.

Which of the following essential findings needs immediate reporting?

- A. Sudden rise in blood pressure and pulse
- **B. Sharp increase in pain radiating to chest
- C. Excessive drowsiness and dull behaviour
- D. Rapid shallow breathing with hypotension

A 51-year-old man is admitted to the Medical Ward with chronic liver failure. He is pale, weak and disoriented. He is dyspneic due to ascites and has rashes on his forearms.

Which of the following physical assessments is crucial to be reported?

- A. Peritonitis and intake output balance
- B. High protein and urea in urine dipstick
- C. Lower orientation and possible accidents
- **D. Skin bruises and low blood clotting factors

A 61-year-old man in the Urology Ward complains of burning micturition with increased frequency along with lower abdominal cramps. Due to which he was unable to sleep at night

Which of the following essential nursing problems should be take priority?

- A. Disturbed sleep pattern due to frequent micturition

**B. Pain and discomfort due to possible infection

C. Risk of injury due to lower orientation level

D. Weak and lethargy due to disturbed resting

A 68-year-old woman is admitted to the Medical Ward for Hepatitis C. She has abdominal distention with rapid shallow breathing. She is pale, exhausted and dull.

Which of the following short-term goals needs to be addressed first?

**A. Focus on breathing and proper positioning

B. Promote rest to reduce demand on the liver

C. Skin care and optimum nutrition and hydration

D. Isometric exercises to prevent thromboembolism

A 55-year-old woman is diagnosed with a chronic liver failure. She has itchy and pale skin due to jaundice. She feels suffocated and breathless on lying down.

Which of the following interventions is most essential?

A. Coughing, deep breathing and isometric exercises

B. Promote comfort, skin ointment and positioning

C. Optimum hydration, skin care and oxygenation

**D. Elevate head side, lower bed and side rails up

A 48-year-old man is in the Isolation Ward diagnosed with Hepatitis C. He is weak, dizzy and disoriented and has bruises on arms and legs. He is unable to walk without assistance

Which of the following is an expected long-term nursing care outcomes?

A. Stabilized fluid volume with balanced intake- output

**B. Absence of skin bruises and normal skin colour

C. Reduced dizziness and improved mentation

D. Increased mobility without assistance

A 26-year-old patient in the Oncology Ward is due for the chemotherapy of a malignant tumor in the lower spinal region. After discussing the therapy regimen and the side effects he inquires the nurse if he can have alternative treatment.

What is the therapeutic effect of chemotherapy?

A. It is more effective than surgical resection

- B. It reduces chances of recurrence and surgery
- C. It is crucial for the complete cure from malignancy
- **D. It slows cancerous growth and keeps from spreading

A 23-year-old woman in the Neurology Ward is gradually regaining consciousness. Two days ago she became unconscious due to fall at home. Her general condition and level of alertness are monitored and reported as ordered.

Which of the following essential measures should the nurse plan first?

- A. Compare progress on Glasgow Coma Scale
- B. Monitor for increased intracranial pressure
- **C. Range of motion exercises and anticoagulants
- D. Monitor intake output and for signs of bleeding

A 69-year-old man is admitted in the Geriatric Ward. He is weak, bedridden and has Foley catheter inserted. He has swelling and redness on the right foot and sacral region.

Which of the following nursing diagnosis requires attention first?

- A. Self-care deficit related to lower energy level
- **B. Disturbed skin integrity and possible infection
- C. Pain and discomfort related to muscle swelling
- D. Risk of urinary infection due to catheterization

A 32-year-old woman in the Medical Ward is experiencing decreased sensitivity in her saddle area. She has severe low back pain with difficulty in walking since last night.

Which of the following is the first nursing intervention to perform when receiving such a patient?

- A. Bed rest with two hourly positioning
- B. Neurological assessment of back and legs
- **C. Physical examination and pain management
- D. Monitor output and signs of urinary infection

A 28-year-old man is shifted in the Oncology Ward after the chemotherapy session for his left-sided grade one brain tumor. He is to be monitored and cared for against increased intracranial pressure.

Which of the following signs and symptoms help evaluate this patient's normal intracranial pressure?

- A. Ease and comfort in lying down supine
- **B. Absence of sudden and severe headache
- C. Reduced need for narcotics and sedatives
- D. Absence of discomfort, irritability and anxiety

A teenage male patient with bipolar disorder is in the Psychiatric Ward for a week. He is having mood swings between anger and crying spells since morning. His speech is incoherent and is complaining of vision and hearing problems.

Which of the following essential assessment needs monitoring and reporting?

- A. Visual and auditory hallucinations
- B. Frequency and span of mood swings
- C. Level of agitation and speech difficulty
- **D. Medication regimen and expected side effects

A 42-year-old woman in the Medical Ward is diagnosed as pancreatitis. The physician ordered nil by mouth. She does not have diabetes but her blood glucose level is high. She asked the nurse the reason behind it (see lab result).

Test Result Normal Value
Fasting blood glucose 70 –99 mg/dl

Which of the following is the most appropriate response?

- A. Withhold eating
- B. It is unknown
- C. Hospitalization stress
- **D. Disturbed pancreatic enzymes

A 39-year-old woman is admitted to the Endocrinology Ward for pancreatitis. She appeared exhausted and restless due to severe upper abdominal pain radiating to her back. The pain is graded 6 on scale of 10 (see lab result).

Blood Pressure 100/60 mmHg
Heart Rate 110 /min
Respiratory Rate 26 /min
Temperature 37.8° C

Test Result Normal Value
Fasting blood glucose 70 –99 mg/dl

Which of the following will be the initial short-term goal?

- A. Maintain blood glucose level within normal range
- B. Restore energy with more rest and mild activities
- C. Alleviate exhaustion and minimize inflammation
- **D. Manage pain and reduce body temperature

A 64-year-old woman is admitted to the Medical Ward for uncontrolled diabetes and cholecystitis. She vomited four times since last night and has severe headache. She appears exhausted (see lab result).

Blood Pressure 110/80 mmHg

Heart Rate 100 /min

Respiratory Rate 28 /min

Temperature 37.0° C

Test Result Normal Value

Fasting blood glucose 140 70 –99 mg/dl

Which of the following nursing problems should be addressed first?

- A. Reduced nutrition due to loss of digestive enzymes
- B. Disturbed metabolism due to lower energy level
- **C. Pain and discomfort due to disturbed stability
- D. Fluid volume deficit related to excessive loss

A 30-year-old man is admitted in the Urology Ward for pyelonephritis. He has lower abdominal tenderness with pain. He is passing cloudy urines, with urgency and burning micturition.

Blood Pressure 128/82 mmHg

Heart Rate 92 /min

Respiratory Rate 20 /min

Temperature 39.0° C

Which of the following nursing interventions needs immediate consideration?

- A. Promote rest and positioning
- B. Send urine sample for lab testing
- C. Monitor abdominal girth for ascites
- **D. Pain medication and tepid sponging

A 36-year-old woman is admitted in the Isolation Unit for hepatitis B complaining of loss of appetite, weakness and lethargic. She has pale skin color and is passing dark yellow urines. She has joint pain graded 7 on the scale of 10.

Blood Pressure 90/62 mmHg

Heart Rate 110 /min

Respiratory Rate 24 /min

Temperature 39.0° C

Which of the following essential outcomes indicates that the client's progress?

- **A. Reduced pain and normal temperature
- B. Managed blood pressure and pulse rate
- C. Normal skin colour and improved appetite
- D. Increased body strength and yellow urine colour

A 27-year-old woman is admitted in the Medical Ward for pancytopenia. She appears exhausted, dull and apathetic. She is on bed rest till further order.

Which of the following are additional findings the nurse expects to notice on the client?

- A. Low blood pressure, rapid pulse and respiration
- **B. Pale skin with bruises, petechia and ecchymosis
- C. Lower urinary output and increased thirst
- D. History of frequent flu and sore throat

A 35-year-old man in the Medical Ward is being treated for aplastic anemia. The nurse will discuss the discharge instructions and home health care management plan with the patient.

Which of the following long term planning needs more emphasis?

- A. Bed rest and regular monitoring of blood levels
- B. Inability of bone marrow to produce blood cells
- C. Necessity of bone marrow aspiration and biopsy
- **D. Measures against higher susceptibility to infection

A 41-year-old man is admitted in the Medical Ward for pancytopenia. He looks pale, dull and exhausted. He has skin bruises on both arms and face (see lab results).

Test Result Normal Values

Hb 90–130 –170 g/L

WBC 3.4.5–10.5 x 10⁹/L

Platelets count 100–150 – 400 x 10⁹/L

Which of the following is a desired essential intervention?

- A. Restore energy and promote rest
- B. High caloric diet rich in iron and folic acid
- C. Reverse isolation to prevent from infection
- **D. Measures against bleeding and use soft tooth brush

A 42-year-old man with thalassemia received a packed cell transfusion. The nurse assesses the stability of his condition after transfusion by monitoring his vital signs and general condition every two hour.

When should the nurse immediately report the patients' condition?

- A. Severe headache and raised blood pressure
- **B. Raised body temperature and flushed skin
- C. Joint pain, body ache and listlessness
- D. Restlessness and bradycardia

A 53-year-old man is admitted to isolation unit for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). He complains of throat pain and headache. He looked depressed, quiet and bored.

Which of the following is the most important assessment for patient's long-term health management?

- A. Routine medication to relieve pain
- **B. Patient's knowledge of reverse isolation
- C. Preventive measures against throat infection
- D. Coping strategies and stress relieving measures

A nurse is planning to discharge a known HIV, a 36-year-old woman from the Isolation Unit after the recovery from upper respiratory tract infection.

Which of the following nursing problems requires more attention?

- **A. Risk of infection due to altered immune protection
- B. Fluid volume deficit due to frequent diarrhoea
- C. Anxiety due to disease, fear and social stigma
- D. Weight loss due to higher metabolism rate

A 63-year-old man is admitted for congestive heart failure in the Cardiology Ward. He has

difficulties in carrying out daily living activities due to edema in his legs. His sleep is disturbed due to frequent urination at night.

Which of the following is the immediate short-term goal for this patient's management?

- A. Maintain high fowler position
- **B. Reduce fluid intake before bed time
- C. Elevate legs and teach isometric exercises
- D. Comfort measures and relaxation techniques

A 46-year-old woman is admitted in the Medical Ward for systemic lupus erythematosus, complaining of joint pain with dull aching pain in the lumber region. She has butterfly rashes on her face.

Which of the following should be the first nursing intervention for this patient?

- A. Skin care and cortisone ointment as ordered
- B. Pain relieving measures and physiotherapy
- **C. Assess back pain and monitor urine output
- D. Analgesics as ordered warm environment

A 53-year-old man is diagnosed as HIV positive. He had a history of on and off diarrhea and progressive weakness for the past few months. He is in the Day care Recovery Room for observation after the sigmoidoscopy.

Which of the following measures should the healthcare providers evaluate first?

- A. Reverse isolation and optimum nutrition
- B. Confidentiality and social support system
- C. Health maintenance and follow up regimen
- **D. Family screening and prevent spread of infection

A 59-year-old woman is admitted in the Medical Ward for polymyositis in her arms and legs. The muscular strength in her extremities is progressively decreased within one year. She has irregular breathing pattern and has difficulty in swallowing.

Which of the following nursing diagnosis requires attention first?

- A. Risk of choking due to disturbed swallowing function
- B. Weakness and fatigue due to lower muscle strength
- **C. Disturbed breathing due to chest muscle weakness
- D. Disturbed activities of daily living due to disease

A 32-year-old man is admitted to the Isolation Unit with Acquired immune deficiency syndrome. He is married and has one child. His wife is depressed because of his diagnosis.

Which of the following nursing problems requires immediate planning?

- A. Risk of Infection due to autoimmune cell destruction
- B. Nutrition deficit due to high body cell mass wastage
- **C. Risk of ineffective psychosocial and family support
- D. Knowledge deficit about prognosis and treatment

A 71-year-old man diabetic patient is admitted in the Medical Ward for the treatment of the wound on his right heel. His general condition is monitored and the dressing is changed every 12 hours.

Which of the following should the nurse pay attention to?

- A. Monitor vital signs and breathing sounds
- B. Monitor wound healing and signs of infection
- **C. Provide meticulous skin care and prevent cracks
- D. Encourage coughing and deep breathing exercises

A 58-year-old woman in the Diabetic Ward is admitted for the treatment of her necrotized right palm. She is active and alert but is depressed because she is unable to perform routine activities.

Which of the following is a desired essential nursing care outcome?

- A. Identify effective social support system
- B. Gradually take responsibility for self-care
- C. Identify healthy ways to deal with feelings
- **D. Adapt preventive measures against injuries

After teaching a 54-year-old patient with angina on how to take 5 mg nitroglycerin sublingual tablet PRN.

Which of the following statements reflects the patient understanding?

- **A. "I have to take this medication once I need it only"
- B. "It's ok to take one tablet daily to prevent the heart attack"
- C. "I can take two tablets together at once if the attack is strong"

D. "This medication will regulate my heart beats and I will be ok"

A 36-year-old woman complains of headache and neck pain. The nurse's assessments reveal painful flexion of the neck to the chest. The nurse understands that nuchal rigidity is associated with a disease.

Which of the following diseases best describes the association?

- **A. Meningitis
- B. Brain tumour
- C. Subdural hematoma
- D. Cerebrovascular accident

A 40-year-old man is attending the Out Patient Clinic complaining of heart burn and not fully improved after receiving a complete course of Ranitidine and still suffering from epigastric pain, regurgitation and nausea. Stool antigen test in the lab result shows that the patient is having Helicobacter (H.) pylori infection.

Which of the following is associated with H. pylori?

- **A. Erosive gastritis
- B. Duodenal ulcers
- C. Oesophageal ulcers
- D. Gastric ulcers

A 45-year-old obese woman with cholelithiasis presents to the Emergency Room complaining of nausea and vomiting for two days, along with severe continuous upper abdominal pain that radiates into the back mid abdominal pain which is aggravated by eating. The abdomen is swollen and tender. She has a low-grade fever and the ER physician finds that she has a slightly elevated WBC count (12,000/mcl) and an elevated serum amylase.

Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- **A. Acute pancreatitis
- B. Peptic ulcer disease
- C. Early phase of acute appendicitis
- D. Ruptured abdominal aortic aneurysm

A 76-year-old man enters the Emergency Room complaints of back pain and feeling fatigued. Upon examination hematocrit (32%) and hemoglobin (10 gm/dl) which are both low transfer in the form table below the vital signs. The nurse palpates the abdomen which is soft, non-tender and auscultates an abdominal pulse.

Blood Pressure 190/100 mmHg

Heart Rate 118 /min
Respiratory Rate 20 /min
Temperature 36.5° C

Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Buerger's disease
- B. Secondary hypertension
- C. Congestive heart failure
- **D. Abdominal aortic aneurysm

A nurse is caring for a 37-year-old woman client in medical unit who is complaining of numbness feeling and cold in both fingers and toes in response to cold temperature or stress. She is diagnosed with Raynaud's disease. Calcium channel blockers are prescribed for her.

Which of the following will be the main goal of the management?

- A. Avoiding lesions on the feet
- B. Controlling the pain once vasospasm occur
- C. Preventing major disabilities that may occur
- **D. Relaxing smooth muscle to reduce vasospasms

A 45-year-old man complains of frequent "heartburn" and a mild chronic cough. On examination, he has gastro- esophageal reflux disease. In addition to prescribing medications,

Which one of the dietary recommendations the nurse should instruct?

- A. Eat high-carbohydrate food
- **B. Eat high-protein meals
- C. Avoid fatty or fried foods
- D. Avoid high-protein meals

A 30-year-old woman has complaints of persistent diarrhea and abdominal pain for past three days. She often sees some blood in her stool too. She also complains of easy fatigue and weight loss and for two days she has had nausea and vomiting. Two years ago she was treated for a rectal fissure with bleeding. She has modestly tender mass in the right lower quadrant. She had loss of normal menstrual cycle

Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis for this patient?

- A. Diverticulitis
- **B. Crohn's disease

- C. Ulcerative colitis
- D. Irritable bowel syndrome

A patient with colon cancer diagnosed about two years ago presents with slight jaundice, nausea, and weight loss. An abdominal CT scan is read as "lesions in the liver; unable to distinguish vascular from possible metastatic areas."

Which of the following is the best diagnostic test to evaluate the metastases?

- A. Laparoscopy
- B. Open abdominal exploration
- C. Upper abdominal ultrasound
- **D. Abdominal Medical Imaging Resonance

A 54-year-old man has moderate right spastic hemiplegia one week after a stroke. He has weak voluntary movement at the shoulder, hip and knee.

Which of the following is the expected level of mobility performance for this patient?

- A. Independence in manual wheelchair use
- B. Dependent in ambulation with the help of caregiver
- C. Independence in ambulation without an assistive device
- **D. Independent ambulation for a short distance with a brace for the ankle

A 54-year-old man has moderate right spastic hemiplegia one week after a stroke. He has weak voluntary movement at the shoulder, hip and knee.

Which of the following is most frequently risk factor associated with stroke?

- **A. Hypertension
- B. Hypercholesterolemia
- C. Intermittent sinus tachycardia
- D. Recurrent deep venous thrombosis

A 45-year-old woman gives a history of tiredness, aching, and a feeling of heaviness in the left lower leg for the past three months. She is also awakened frequently by calf and foot cramping, which is relieved by leg elevation, walking, or massage. Physical examination findings reveal some superficial varicosities, edema and a slightly painful lower leg.

What is the most appropriate diagnosis for this case?

- A. Arterial insufficiency

- **B. Deep venous insufficiency
- C. Superficial lymphatic obstruction
- D. Isolated symptomatic varicose veins

A 47-year-old man with liver failure who has developed jaundice, bleeding tendency, swollen abdomen, mental disorientation and ascites.

What is the possible cause of the ascites?

- A. Dehydration
- **B. Protein deficiency
- C. Bleeding disorders
- D. Vitamin deficiency

A 48-year-old man presents to the hospital complaining of chest pain, tachycardia and dyspnea. On examination, heart sounds are muffled.

Which of the following nursing assessment findings would support a diagnosis of cardiac tamponed?

- A. Deviated trachea
- B. Blood pressure 140/80
- C. Absent breath sounds to the lower lobes
- **D. Paradoxical pulse /pulse 40 with inspiration

A 66-year-old man admit to Emergency Room with complaints of abrupt onset of cough, with small amounts of green sputum, worsened in the morning, without any blood in it. He also has chest pain on his right side, worsened with coughing. Based on these clinical findings, she is diagnosed as pneumonia.

Blood Pressure 122/86 mmHg
Heart Rate 66 /min
Respiratory Rate 32 /min
Temperature 39° C

What is the next step of intervention for this patient?

- A. Treat his symptoms with antipyretics and cough syrup
- B. Obtain a chest x-ray and schedule him to return tomorrow
- C. Prescribe an oral antipyretics, cough syrup and schedule him to return in two days
- **D. Admit him to the hospital in the intensive care unit for parenteral antibiotic treatment

A client was admitted in the Emergency Room due to a long-lasting chronic cough, shortness of breath. He is diagnosed as Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease.

At which level of PaO₂, the long-term oxygen supplementation is prescribed?

- **A. 55 mmHg or below
- B. 65 – 69 mmHg
- C. 70 – 79 mmHg
- D. 80 mmHg or higher

A 67-year-old woman is admitted to a medical ward. The nurse conducted an assessment and made the diagnosis "Stress incontinence related to decrease pelvic muscle tone".

Which of the following would be an appropriate nursing intervention based on this diagnosis?

- A. Apply adult diapers
- B. Catheterize the client
- C. Initiate a bladder emptying program
- **D. Teach Kegel exercises/ Pelvic floor exercises

An obese man complains of severe headache for the last 14 hours. He also appears weak, feels dizzy, and has blurred vision. During the examination, the patient becomes more confused and less responsive. There is no evidence of trauma.

Blood Pressure 234/138 mmHg
Heart Rate 98 /min
Respiratory Rate 18 /min
Temperature 36.5° C

What does this patient probably experiencing?

- A. Congestive heart failure
- **B. Hypertensive crisis
- C. Acute myocardial infarction
- D. Cardiac tamponade

A 44-year-old man patient is admitted to the Intensive Care Unit. He is unconscious. A nurse is planning to assess the corneal reflex on this client.

Which of the following is the safest stimulus to touch the client's cornea?

- A. Cotton buds

B. Sterile glove

**C. Wisp of cotton

D. Sterile tongue depressor

A 44-year-old woman client is admitted to Emergency Room with severe head injury. She is being monitored by the nurse for Increasing intracranial pressure(ICP).

Which sign mostly indicate increased intracranial pressure?

A. Polydipsia

B. Tachypnea

**C. Increased restlessness

D. Intermittent tachycardia

A 25-year-old woman had a tonic-clonic seizure while walking in the hall. Her muscles initially stiffen and she lost her consciousness. As the chest muscles tighten, it becomes harder for her to breathe and her lips and face became bluish. Her muscles begin to spasm and jerk. The frequency of the spasms gradually subsided until they cease altogether.

Which of the following should be the nurse's priority during the seizure?

A. Hold the clients arms and leg firmly

**B. Protects the client head from injury

C. Place the client immediately to soft surface

D. Attempt to insert a tongue depressor between the client's teeth

A 49-year-old client admitted to the medical ward with newly diagnosed Hodgkin's disease.

Which of the following symptoms would the nurse expect the client to report?

A. Headache

B. Weight gain

**C. Night sweats

D. Lymph node pain

A client was admitted in the Emergency Room due to mild to moderate metabolic acidosis associated with dehydration and potassium deficiency. The doctor administered Hartmann's (lactated Ringer's) solution for intravenous fluid and electrolyte replacement.

Which of the following elements of the Lactated Ringer's solution has the highest value?

A. Calcium

- **B. Sodium
- C. Potassium
- D. Magnesium

A 20-year-old women, a case of panic attacks, comes to the Emergency Department. An arterial blood gas analysis is done (see lab results).

Test Result Normal Values
pH 7.53 7.35 – 7.45
HCO₃ 22 22 to 26 mEq/L
PCO₂ 27 35– 45 mm Hg

What is the most likely diagnosis?

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

A 25-year-old man is admitted to the Emergency Department due to hypovolemic shock.

Blood Pressure 96/62 mmHg
Heart Rate 106 /min
Respiratory Rate 26 /min
Temperature 36.2° C

Which of the following is most likely indicates cardiac effects?

- A. Increase of precapillary vascular tone increases capillary hydrostatic pressure
- B. Increase coronary blood flow resulting from hypotension
- C. Increase of sympathetic outflow from hypoxic medulla.
- **D. Presence of acidosis depresses cardiac muscle

A 25-year-old man is in a state of shock with low body temperature, narrowed pulse pressure, Rales, murmur, cool mottled skin and low urine output.

What is the most proper position for this patient?

- A. Fowler's position
- B. Trendelenbur position
- **C. Supine position with lower extremities elevated

D. Supine with head and shoulders slightly elevated

A 56-year-old woman with a type I diabetes mellitus is admitted to the Emergency Department. She is assessed and diagnosed as diabetic ketoacidosis.

What is the most likely cause of diabetic ketoacidosis?

- **A. Hypokalaemia
- B. Hyperglycaemia
- C. Hypoventilation
- D. Hyperphosphatemia

A 47-year-old client came to the Outpatient Department complaining of nervousness, increased perspiration, rapid heart rate, hand tremors and difficulty sleeping. The patient was diagnosed a case of hyperthyroidism.

What other clinical finding associates with hyperthyroidism?

- A. Hyponatraemia
- B. Decreased pCO₂
- C. Hypercholesterolaemia
- **D. Hypercalcemia

A 52-year-old woman complaints of weakness, fatigue, muscle and joint pains, hypoglycemia, weight loss, decreased appetite, hyperpigmentation and low blood pressure. She is diagnosed with Addisonian Crisis.

Which of the following is a precipitating factor for Addisonian Crisis?

- A. Corticosteroids treatment
- B. Radioactive iodine treatment
- **C. Acute infection especially pneumonia
- D. Longstanding low level of thyroid hormone

A 48-year-old patient is complaining of moderate weight loss over the past six months, heat intolerance, palpitations, and fine tremors in the hands. Physical examination reveals the presence of a diffuse goiter and exophthalmos.

Which of the following laboratory findings would be expected in this patient?

- A. Decreased serum T₄
- B. Decreased radioactive iodine uptake

- **C. Increased plasma concentration of thyroglobulin
- D. Increased plasma concentration of thyroid stimulating hormone

A 45-year-old woman with long standing history of peptic ulcer complains of repeated bouts of projectile vomiting.

What is the most likely cause of her symptoms?

- A. Psychogenic
- B. Gastro-colic fistula
- C. Intestinal obstruction
- **D. Gastric outlet obstruction

A 46-year-old man presented to Emergency Department with severe chest pain. The patient has ST segment depression on his 12-lead ECG. The man is diagnosed as Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease(COPD).

Which of the following symptoms is a typical characteristic of COPD?

- A. Air hunger
- **B. Exertional dyspnea
- C. Cough with night sweats
- D. Persistent changing cough

A 25-year-old man presents with a compound fracture in the left leg and profuse bleeding.

What immediate action should be taken to control the bleeding?

- A. Elevate the patient's leg
- **B. Apply pressure on the femoral artery
- C. Use a tourniquet above the fracture site
- D. Apply direct pressure on the fracture site

A 20-year-old man admitted to medical ward after head injury has the inability to recall familiar words and needs communication enhancement.

Which of the following nursing therapeutic interventions is in collaboration to improve patient communication?

- A. Encourage family members to talk to the patient
- **B. Consult a speech therapist for additional help

- C. Use short sentences when speaking with the patient
- D. Encourage the patient to socialise with family and friends

A 60-year-old man is admitted to the Male Medical Ward with coronary artery disease. The patient has a history of hypertension, stress, high cholesterol, diabetes and smoking. His father died of myocardial infarction.

Which of the following are modifiable risk factors for coronary artery disease?

- A. Age and gender
- B. Gender and diabetes
- C. Family history and smoking
- **D. Smoking and high cholesterol

A 26-year-old man is admitted to the Male Surgical Ward with acute appendicitis.

Which of the following assessments is appropriate for this case immediately after admission?

- **A. Initial assessment
- B. Emergency assessment
- C. Time-lapsed reassessment
- D. Problem-focused assessment

A nurse wants to measure the apical pulse of a 35-year-old man with a history of coronary care disease.

What is the best location for nurse to put the stethoscope?

- A. 4th intercostal space left
- B. 4th intercostal space right
- **C. 5th intercostal space left
- D. 5th intercostal space right

A 55-year-old man with a haemorrhagic cerebrovascular accident is admitted to the medical department. According to the GCS1 assessment, he opens his eyes with a verbal command, obeys a command to localise pain, and is disoriented with regard to place and time

What is the total Glasgow Coma Scale(GCS) score for this case?

- A. 10
- B. 11

**C. 12

D. 13

A 33-year-old woman presented to the Emergency Department with general weakness. The laboratory investigations indicated vitamin D deficiency.

Which of the following nutrient should be recommended as a good source of Vitamin D?

- A. Rice
- B. Green tea
- C. Orange juice
- **D. Fish liver oils

A 43-year-old man admitted to medical outpatient clinic with Diabetic Ketoacidosis(DKA).

What is the most likely pathophysiology of DKA?

- A. High ketone levels cause respiratory alkalosis
- B. High ketone levels cause respiratory acidosis
- C. High ketone levels cause metabolic alkalosis
- **D. High ketone levels cause metabolic acidosis

A physician ordered an ECG for a 35-year-old woman with chest pain.

Which of the following finding can be detected in the ECG?

- A. Abnormality with the valves in the heart
- B. Abnormality in the ejection function
- **C. Myocardial ischemia or infarction
- D. Cardiomegaly

A 55-year-old man is receiving Total Parenteral Nutrition(TPN). The nurse documented a risk for infection (sepsis) in the nursing care plan.

What is the most likely indicator for monitoring sepsis?

- A. Central venous pressure
- **B. White blood cell count
- C. Intake and output

D. Electrolyte level

A 25-year-old woman was transferred from the Medical Department to the Radiology Department for a CT scan without obtaining her signature on the informed consent form.

Which of the following principle was broken by the healthcare providers?

- A. Justice
- **B. Autonomy
- C. Beneficence
- D. Maleficence

A 70-year-old man is admitted to the Medical Unit to control his blood pressure. The primary nurse knows all the standards of patient safety, but she forgets to put the side rails on his bed. As a result of this, the patient falls down and fractures his hip, forcing him to stay in the hospital for several days.

Which of the following nursing malpractice is applicable in this case?

- A. Assault
- B. Causation
- C. Nature of duty
- **D. Breach of duty

During routine activities in the ward, a nurse was seen reassessing a patient before she rendered the care.

What phase of the nursing process should be performed by the nurse?

- A. Planning
- B. Assessing
- C. Diagnosing
- **D. Implementing

A nurse discovers that she had made a medication error.

What immediate action the nurse should be taken?

- A. Record error on medication sheet
- B. Notify physician regarding course of action
- C. Complete an incident report, explaining how error was made

****D. Check patient's condition to note any possible effect of the error**

A nurse was auscultating the thorax and lungs; he heard course gurgling sound on expiration.

Which of the following types of respiratory sounds was heard?

- A. Bronchial
- B. Vesicular breath
- **C. Adventitious breath**
- D. Bronchovesicular breath

When the nurse briskly taps the area near the proximal of the ear lobe, the facial muscle contracts and a twitch at the upper lip is noted.

Which of the following has the highest significance of this nursing assessment?

- A. Hypohalemia
- B. Hyperkalaemia
- **C. Hypocalcaemia**
- D. Hypercalcaemia

A 48-year-old woman was diagnosed with hyperthyroidism. One of her nursing management is to provide her adequate nutrition.

Which of the following statement by the woman requires further explanation from the nurse?

- A. "I need to eat food high in calories"
- **B. "I can ask for a cup of tea after meals"**
- C. "I am permitted to eat alone because of my voracious appetite"
- D. "I understand that I need a quiet and calm environment during mealtime"

A 36-year-old man with status asthmaticus was referred to emergency Department.

Which of the following is the definitive treatment?

- **A. Short-acting beta-adrenergic agonist and corticosteroids**
- B. Short-acting alpha-adrenergic agonist and corticosteroids
- C. Short-acting beta-adrenergic antagonist and corticosteroids
- D. Short-acting alpha-adrenergic antagonist and corticosteroids

At the Diabetic Clinic, a doctor wanted to know glucose levels of his patients as a part of diabetes management.

Which of the following tests reflects the average blood glucose level over a period of two to three months?

- A. Fasting blood sugar
- B. Random blood sugar
- C. Glucose tolerance test
- **D. Glycosylated haemoglobin

A patient told a nurse that he experiences shortness of breath when he reclines.

What would be the best intervention should the nurse anticipate?

- **A. Place patient in an upright position
- B. Place patient in a side lying position
- C. Place patient in a batrachian position
- D. Place patient in a dorsal recumbent position

A doctor wrote the following order "K-Dur, 20 mg PO b.i.d".

Which of the following order the nurse should follow?

- A. By mouth as needed
- B. Daily before bedtime
- C. By mouth every other day
- **D. Twice a day by oral route

After an assessment, the patient was diagnosed with seizure disorder. A nurse maintains precautionary measures for seizure.

Which of the following is the nursing responsibility after a seizure?

- A. Prevent injury and support patient
- B. Observe and record sequence symptoms
- **C. Document events leading to and occurring during seizure
- D. Restrain patient to anticipate period of confusion after attack

A nurse teaches a client taking a potassium-sparing diuretic about foods high in potassium that need to be avoided.

which of the following foods is high in potassium?

- A. Tofu
- B. Butter
- **C. Orange
- D. Cheese

A client with bronchial asthma is taking Theophylline as drug maintenance. The nurse specifies dietary instructions to the client and emphasises to avoid consuming certain foods.

Which of the following food should emphasise the client to avoid consuming?

- A. Milk
- **B. Chocolate
- C. Lemon juice
- D. Apple juice

An adult patient consulted an ear specialist due to recurrence of middle ear infections.

Which of the following risk factors associated to the infection of the ears?

- A. Too much exposure to loud noise
- B. Too much exposure to dirt and dust
- **C. Too much exposure to cigarette smoke
- D. Too much exposure in a machine factory

A nurse is making an assessment for the manifestation of cyanosis in a dark-skinned client.

What would be the best site for inspection of cyanosis?

- A. Lips
- B. Palms
- C. Nail bed
- **D. Conjunctiva

A nurse is assigned to a client in skeletal traction. The nurse observes the presence of purulent drainage at the pin sites.

Which of the following nursing action is the most appropriate for this client?

- **A. Notify the physician
- B. Document normal findings
- C. Apply antibiotic ointment to pin sites
- D. Clean pin sites with saline solution as scheduled

A nurse is caring for a client with a T3 spinal cord injury.

Which of the following assessment findings has the highest priority of the nurse to address?

- A. Subjective statements of moderate anxiety
- B. Cloudy urine output of 450 mL for eight hours
- C. Presence of stage 2 pressure ulcers on both legs
- **D. Blood pressure of 190/100 mmHg with throbbing headache

A client with type 1 diabetes mellitus is admitted in the Medical Ward.

Which of the following is the definitive medication?

- A. Humalog (lispro) sliding scale before meals
- B. Glargine (Lantus) 10 units subcutaneously at bedtime
- **C. Metformin (Glucophage) 500 mg per orem twice a day
- D. Dextrose 50% ampule intravenous push for blood glucose less than 50 mg/dL

A client is suffering from hemianopsia secondary to stroke.

Which of the following intervention should the nurse include in the plan of care for this client?

- A. Reinforcing the ability of client to provide self-care activities
- **B. Instructing client to turn the head toward the affected side
- C. Maintaining bright lighting in client's room
- D. Emphasising safety precautions

A nurse is reviewing blood chemistry result of a client (see lab result).

Test Result Normal Values
Magnesium 1.7 0.7–1.2 mmol/L

Which of the following symptom the nurse should be monitored?

- A. Trousseau's sign

- **B. Depressed respirations
- C. Elevated blood pressure
- D. Increased tendon reflexes

A nurse is reviewing a chart of a patient with the diagnosis of colon cancer-stage IV and notes in the documentation that the patient has cachexia.

Which of the following finding is the nurse expected to note during the assessment of the patient?

- A. Ascites
- B. Weight gain
- **C. Muscle wasting
- D. Periorbital edema

A client with chronic renal failure has just finished his first haemodialysis treatment. The nurse assigned is closely monitoring the client for signs of disequilibrium syndrome.

Which of the following is an early sign of this syndrome?

- A. Chest pain
- **B. Restlessness
- C. Hypertension
- D. Muscle cramping

A nurse is assigned to a patient with hearing impairment.

Which of the following approach is most the appropriate to facilitate communication?

- A. Speaking in a high tone
- **B. Facing the patient when speaking
- C. Speaking softly while giving signs
- D. Speaking directly to the affected ear

A nurse had administered an incorrect dosage of medicine to a patient. The nurse notifies a physician regarding the incident and filed an incident report.

What is the next action should be taken?

- A. Placing incident report in the patient's chart

- B. Providing a copy of incident report for the physician
- C. Making a copy of incident report for patient or his family
- **D. Documenting an entry in patient's chart concerning the incident

A nurse in the Medical Department has been assigned to take care of four patients.

Which of the following patient has the highest priority for assessment first?

- A. Patient with Cushing's disease and dependent edema of +1
- **B. Patient with Hypothyroidism and heart rate of 48 beats/minute
- C. Patient with Grave's disease and a heart rate of 92 beats/minute
- D. Patient with Type 2 diabetes mellitus and finger stick glucose of 132 mg/dL

A nurse is taking care of a patient with hypervolemia. Upon assessment, the patient has bounding peripheral pulses, weight gain of 2 pounds, pitting ankle edema, and moist crackles bilaterally.

Which of the following has the highest priority at this time?

- **A. Furosemide (Lasix) 40 mg per IV
- B. Weighing the client every morning
- C. Restricting fluid to 1,500 mL daily
- D. Monitoring intake and output accurately

An elderly patient who was newly admitted in the Medical Unit from the Coronary Care Unit does not want to take the ordered docusate sodium (Colace) because he is not constipated anymore.

What is the most likely nursing action should be taken?

- A. Mixing drug with food and administering it
- B. Documenting on the patient's chart as "refused"
- C. Reinforcing that physician has ordered the drug for an important reason
- **D. Explaining to patient that decreased level of activity may cause constipation

A 20-year-old man consulted a doctor regarding his chronic low back pain radiating to the left posterior thigh which is accompanied by fatigue at the back after standing for a long period of time. X-ray result showed that there is a left lateral deviation of the spine.

What would be the best test to assess spinal deformity?

- A. Kernig's

B. Romberg's

C. Patellar tap

**D. Forward bend

An 82-year-old man who is dehydrated and lethargic was admitted after being found on the floor at home by a family member. X-ray report reveals a fractured left femur. A family member asks if the client has lost any blood (see lab result).

Test Result Normal Values

HCT 0.45 0.42– 0.52 (Male)

What would be the nurse's conclusion, after a thorough assessment?

A. Circulating blood volume is within normal limits

B. Emergency surgery must be scheduled by physician

C. There has been little or no bleeding from fractured site

**D. A normal or elevated Hct can be misleading in a client who is dehydrated

A nurse is assigned to a client who has type 2 diabetes mellitus controlled with an oral hypoglycaemic medication. The client is scheduled for a colon resection.

Which of the following procedure affect the client's glucose control?

A. Glucose level will not be affected by the surgery

B. Glucose control will remain stable with stress management

**C. Client will most likely need coverage with regular insulin

D. Client will have good control if the amount of carbohydrates in diet is increased

An adult woman suffered from burns on her face and chest resulting from a grease fire. On admission, airway protection with endotracheal intubation was required and a 2 litre bolus of normal saline was administered. Currently the normal saline is infusing at 250 ml/hour. The client's Central Venous Pressure(CVP) is 4mm H₂O.

Heart rate 120 /min

Which of the following intervention should be implemented?

A. Bring a tracheotomy tray to bedside

**B. Infuse an additional bolus of normal saline

C. Lower head of bed to a recumbent position

D. Increase oxygen delivered by ventilator

Azithromycin is prescribed for an adolescent female who has lower lobe pneumonia and recurrent chlamydia?

What counselling should be given?

- **A. Use two forms of contraception while taking this drug
- B. Have partners screened for human immunodeficiency virus
- C. Decrease intake of high-fat foods, caffeine, and alcohol
- D. Report a sudden onset arthralgia to the healthcare provider

Day and night nursing staff members on the Acute Medical Care Unit have been blaming each other for inadequacies in client care because of heavy workloads.

What would be the best action to resolve this conflict?

- A. Have a supervisor appoint a mediator
- **B. Promote and support a willingness to negotiate
- C. Have staff compare responsibilities of each shift
- D. Gradually rotate staff to the other shift to promote understanding

A client attends the community health class about self-care for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. During the session, one of the patients asks about the benefit of "lip-breathing."

What counselling should be the nurse's given?

- A. Reduces anxiety
- **B. Strengthens respiratory muscles
- C. Reduces inflammation of upper airways
- D. Increases effectiveness of inhaled medications

A senior nurse is giving an orientation to new nurses working with clients in Oncology Unit. The senior nurse explains that to act as an advocate, he/she must be able to know ethical issues and communicate clients to others.

Which of the following primary role of an advocate should the senior nurse explain to the new nurse?

- A. Encourage client to express his/her rights
- **B. Protect client against abuse and any violation of their rights
- C. Know clients values to the nurse will be guided on decision-making

D. Nurse should make decisions for client based on her knowledge and relationship

A patient with long-standing diabetes mellitus (type I) is scheduled for surgical amputation of four gangrenous toes on the right foot.

Which of the following is the purpose for this surgical intervention?

- **A. Palliative
- B. Curative
- C. Reconstructive
- D. Diagnostic

A patient is three weeks postoperative from a left-below-the-knee amputation.

Which of the following is an expected outcome for this patient?

- A. Verbalizes relief of incisional pain; has intense phantom sensations
- **B. Participates in care plan; expresses concerns about independence
- C. Full passive range of motion; requires assistance with transfers
- D. Low grade temperature; dressing reinforced every hour

A 45-year-old patient was to be transferred to the Operating Room for the cholecystectomy procedure under general anaesthesia. His pre-anaesthesia consultation was done and vital signs were stable.

Which of the following is the most important for the nurse to check before transferring the patient to Operating room?

- A. Safety of patient's belonging
- **B. Patient's identification
- C. Signed consent form
- D. Skin preparation

A 19-year-old patient is admitted to the Surgical Ward after the road traffic accident with fractured bones in his left sided extremities including fibula and radiusThe cast is applied on his arm as well as on his leg and he will start his physiotherapy as per surgeon order.

Which of the following immediate nursing intervention is required?

- **A. Check left sided fingers and toes for discolouration
- B. Elevate left sided arm and leg and promote rest

- C. Motivate to perform range of motion exercises
- D. Help understand importance of physiotherapy

A 73-year-old patient presents with dyspnea and cough, the chest X-ray shows pneumonia. The patient has a history of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease(COPD).

Blood pressure 130/82 mmHg
Heart rate 112 /min
Respiratory rate 30 /min
Temperature 39.7° C
Oxygen saturation 84%

What intervention should the nurse expect to perform?

- **A. Encourage patient to cough and deep breathe
- B. Enforce strict bed rest with head of bed flat
- C. Administer oxygen 100% with non-rebreath mask
- D. Keep the patient's room very warm to stimulate cough

A 26-year-old woman admitted to emergency department. When her radial pulse is assessed for a full minute. The nurse notes that the pulse is difficult to palpate and count (see chart).

Pulse Volume Scale
Scale Description of Pulse
0 Absent pulse
1+ Weak and thread pulse
2+ Normal pulse
3+ Bounding pulse

What should the nurse chart?

- A. 0
- **B. 1+
- C. 2+
- D. 3+

A 38-year-old woman to the emergency department complain of post pleural effusion.

What would be the best patient position for physical exam?

- A. Knee-chest position
- B. Prone position
- **C. Sitting position

D. Supine position

A 65-year-old man admitted to medical unite diagnosed as severe iron deficiency anaemia. He complains with extreme fatigue, weakness, cold hands and feet and brittle nails. (See image).

What is the most likely nail disorder?

- A. Clubbing
- **B. Koilonychia
- C. Beau's line
- D. Paronychia

A 64-year-old man admitted to Medical Department. He complains with oliguria, nausea, postural hypotension, weak, rapid pulse and cool, clammy skin with decreased turgor.

What is the most likely electrolyte imbalance?

- A. Hyponatremia
- B. Hypocalcemia
- C. Hypokalemia
- **D. Hypovolemia

A 65-year-old patient with Parkinson's disease has been taking antibiotics for the past six days for a urinary tract infection. The physician makes a change in the dosage of the Parkinson's medication regimen. On the morning the patient is suddenly unable to move and appears frozen.

What is the most likely complication?

- **A. Acute akinesia
- B. Cognitive Problems
- C. Depression or anxiety
- D. Neuroleptic malignant syndrome

A patient has a 35 history of smoking cigarettes, and currently smokes 2 1/2 packs per day. The patient states an increasing worry about lung cancer but has been unable to stop smoking despite many attempts over the years. The patient states, "I guess it is too late for me to worry about it: what is done is done."

What counselling should the nurse be given?

- A. Stopping smoking now will not affect long term survival and may lead to cardiac damage due to stress

- **B. Stopping smoking now is the most important preventive strategy to avoid lung cancer
- C. Annual computerized axial tomography scans are recommended for smokers
- D. Switching to a smokeless tobacco product will dramatically lower overall cancer risk

A patient is diagnosed of abnormal proliferation of immature white blood cells and undergoing chemotherapy and radiation for leukaemia.

What is the most likely type of leukaemia?

- A. Hoehn-Yahr
- B. Occult
- C. Chronic
- **D. Acute

A patient presents to the emergency department with fever, malaise, night sweats, bruising, recurrent respiratory infections, adenopathy, hepatosplenomegaly and weight loss of (8.2 kg) 18 pounds over two months.

What is the most likely diagnosis?

- **A. Leukemia
- B. Hyponatremia
- C. Substance abuse
- D. Hoehn syndrome

A 72-year-old man with expressive aphasia due to occlusion of the temporal stem of the left middle cerebral artery. Thrombotic stroke was diagnosed

What is the most likely cause?

- A. Emboli produced from valvular heart disease
- B. A temporary disruption in oxygenation of the brain
- C. Decreased cerebral blood flow due to circulatory failure
- **D. Blockage of large vessels as a result of atherosclerosis

A 52-year-old patient is admitted to the Medical Unit with a diagnosis of acute cholecystitis. The physician orders to monitor vital signs every four hours, IV of ringer's lactate 125 mL per hour, low-fat liquid diet; morphine sulphate 2 mg IV as needed for pain, notify physician for sudden increase in frequency or intensity of pain, promethazine 12.5 mg IV for nausea or vomiting.

What is the next step in nursing management?

- A. Notify the dietician of the diet order
- B. Remove any high-fat foods from the patient's room
- **C. Obtain venous access and start Ringer's lactate infusion
- D. Obtain an emesis basin and clean linens for the bedside

A nurse is assigned to do a home visit for an 81-year-old patient. The patient lives at home with an adult caretaker and is completely bed-bound following a cerebrovascular accident two weeks ago.

What counselling should be given?

- **A. Performing passive range of motion exercises
- B. Selecting a nursing home for the patient
- C. Avoiding viscous drinks is important
- D. Forming a caregiver support group

A 39-year-old man admitted to the intensive care unit with bacterial meningitis

Which of the following is the most common and most aggressive pathogens of meningitis?

- **A. Streptococcus pneumonia
- B. Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- C. Staphylococcus aureus.
- D. Streptococcus progenies

A patient with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease exacerbation has bilateral wheezing and shortness of breath. The nurse administers albuterol nebulizer as ordered by the physician.

Which of the following is an indication of this treatment?

- **A. O₂ 97% room air
- B. Activity intolerance
- C. Respiration rate, 33
- D. Adventitious breathing sound with cough

A patient suffering from a spinal cord injury has paralysis of both legs. The patient experiences involuntary spasms.

While educating the patient on ways to decrease spasm and increase range of motion.

What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Infection
- **B. Autonomic dysreflexia
- C. Urinary retention
- D. Ineffective tissue perfusion

A 68-year-old man who developed a productive cough four days prior to being seen by a physician. The sputum is thick and yellow with streaks of blood. He developed a fever, shaking, chills and malaise along with the cough. One day ago he developed pain in his right chest that intensifies with inspiration.

Heart rate 80 /min
Respiratory rate 32 /min
Temperature 40° C

Which of the following nursing interventions would the nurse implement to improve the patient's gas exchange?

- A. Encourage the patient to increase fluid intake
- **B. Position the patient in an upright position
- C. Instruct the patient to splint when coughing
- D. Apply heat and/or cold to the chest as ordered

A 30-year-old man who was admitted to the hospital from home after 1 week of cough, profuse nocturnal sweating, loss of appetite and hyposomnia.

What is the most likely types of isolation choice for the patient?

- A. Reverse isolation
- B. Standard isolation
- C. Positive-pressure
- **D. Negative-pressure

A nurse cares for a patient with congestive heart failure. The patient has pitting edema in bilateral lower extremities and distended jugular veins.

What counselling should be given for low sodium diet?

- **A. Egg yolks, raw white rice, whole milk, pitted prunes, onions
- B. Egg yolks, cooked brown rice, evaporated canned milk, apples, canned chickpeas
- C. Whole eggs, cooked white rice, skim canned milk, dates, lentils

D. Bottled green olives, raw brown rice, skim milk, raisins, split peals

A nurse caring for a patient with acute pulmonary edema, notices that the patient's cough produces white, frothy sputum and that the patient is extremely dyspneic. The patient has inspiratory and expiratory wheezing on auscultation of the lungs.

What is the most likely nursing intervention?

- **A. Provide oxygen to the patient
- B. Reposition the patient
- C. Collect a sputum specimen
- D. Suction the patient

A 21-year-old man presents at the emergency departments complaints of fever, chills, sore throat, and nasal congestion. After the nurse gathers the history and the physician examines the patient, it is determined that the patient has a viral infection.

What is the most likely diagnoses?

- **A. Influenza
- B. Giardiasis
- C. Typhoid fever
- D. Histoplasmosis

A patient with lethargy, weight gain, and constipation, feels cold. The nurse notices edema in the hands, feet, and eyelids. Clinical laboratory tests reveal low T3 and T4 levels and elevated thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) levels.

What is the most likely diagnoses?

- **A. Hypothyroidism
- B. Hyperthyroidism
- C. Lymphocytic thyroiditis
- D. Subacute thyroiditis

A patient with nervousness, irritability, and hand tremors, flushed and sweating profusely. The patient eats adequate amounts of food but is losing weight. Clinical laboratory tests reveal elevated T3 and T4 levels and serum T3 resin uptake.

What is the most likely diagnoses?

- A. Hypothyroidism
- **B. Hyperthyroidism

C. Lymphocytic thyroiditis

D. Subacute thyroiditis

A 50-year-old woman is admitted to the Emergency Room with heat intolerance, sweating, hyperactivity, nervousness, irritability and weight loss with good appetite. Serum T4 is elevated.

What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Hypothyroidism

****B. Hyperthyroidism**

C. Toxic nodular goitre

D. Graves' disease/ autoimmune thyroiditis

A 71-year-old woman who resides in nursing home fell while walking down stairs. The nurse arrives to find the patient sitting motionless on the stairs. She is alert and oriented. When the nurse reviews her chart and notes that her medication regimen includes metformin, loratadine, warfarin and diclofenac.

Which of the following nursing assessment should be done?

A. Brain concussion

B. Hypoglycemia

C. Bone fracture

****D. Bleeding**

A nurse is discussing Human Immunodeficiency Virus(HIV) with a group of high-risk patients. as a condition in humans in which progressive failure of the immune system allows life-threatening opportunistic infections and cancers to thrive.

Which of the following body fluids transmitted the virus?

****A. Blood**

B. Saliva

C. Breast milk

D. Vaginal secretions

A patient is being evaluated due to the onset of paleness, shortness of breath on exertion. , and sensations of heart palpitations. They may also report feelings of weakness or fatigue, and sometimes poor concentration.

Which of the following components of the Complete Blood Count(CBC) indicate anaemia?

- A. Platelets
- B. Leukocytes
- **C. Erythrocytes**
- D. Thrombocytes

A nurse is assessing a patient recently diagnosed with Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus Aureus(MRSA).

Which of the following is the most likely way transmission prevention?

- A. Limiting visitors
- **B. Hand hygiene**
- C. Eating high protein foods
- D. Taking prescribed anti-infective

A 52-year-old woman presented to the ophthalmology clinic with a 3-day history of tunnel vision and night blindness. She reported recently needing to wear a headlamp to see adequately in dim lighting, notably while walking to work early in the morning

Which of the following is the definitive vitamin deficiency ?

- **A. A**
- B. D
- C. E
- D. K

A 34-year-old man presents 2 weeks after returning from a month-long trip. He reports a 6-day history of malaise, anorexia, abdominal pain, nausea with emesis, and dark urine. The patient diagnosed as HAV1.

Which of the following is considered as a mode of transimmision?

- A. Blood contact
- B. Sexual activity
- **C. Food**
- D. Saliva

A patient had a painless papule in the genital region. Rapid Plasma Reagent test result is positive. The symptoms are consistent with stages of syphilis.

Which of the following is the most likely stage of syphilis?

- **A. Primary
- B. Secondary
- C. Tertiary
- D. Latent

A patient is diagnosed with primary syphilis. He notices that the lymph nodes near his groin are enlarged and painless sore.

Which of the following medication is recommended for this patient?

- A. Azithromycin (Zithromax)
- **B. Penicillin G (Bicillin L-A)
- C. Metronidazole (Flagyl)
- D. Ciprofloxacin (Cipro)

A 59-year-old man admitted to the medical unit with diabetes mellitus.

Which of the following vaccinations is recommended for this patient?

- A. Varicella
- B. Influenza
- C. Hepatitis B
- **D. Pneumococcal

A nurse is teaching a patient about spironolactone (Aldactone).

What counselling should be given?

- A. Taking the medication right before going to sleep
- B. Increasing the intake of foods that are high in potassium
- **C. Avoiding seasonings that are labelled as salt substitutes
- D. Scheduling the medication so that a multivitamin is taken an hour later

A nurse is assessing a patient recently diagnosed with Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome(AIDS).

What is the most likely nursing diagnoses has priority?

- A. Risk for infection related to immunodeficiency

B. Altered body image related to rapid body changes from debilitating disease

**C. Ineffective breathing pattern related to opportunistic infections

D. Fear of disease progression, treatment effects, isolation, and death related to having AIDS

A patient with bacterial pneumonia reports Coughing out greenish, yellow, or bloody mucus and increased pain during deep breathing and coughing exercises.

What counselling should be given?

A. Take a cough suppressant prescribed PRN at regular time intervals

B. Turn onto the side before doing the respiratory exercises

**C. Hold a pillow tightly against the chest while coughing

D. Drink warm liquids right before taking deep breaths

A nurse has taught a patient with iron deficiency anaemia about eating meals that are high in iron.

Which of the following meal is low in iron?

A. Dried beans and brown rice

B. Eggs and whole wheat toast

C. Steak and a salad made with fresh spinach

**D. Cheese pizza and pasta with tomato sauce

A nurse is caring for a patient with coronary thrombosis who is receiving prescribed streptokinase (Streptase). The patient reports the onset of a rash as well as feeling hot while experiencing chills.

Which of the following is the most likely side effect?

A. A medication side effect

**B. An allergic reaction

C. A pulmonary embolus

D. Peripheral artery occlusion

A patient with a Deep Vein Thrombosis(DVT) is being treated with a Low-Molecular Weight Heparin(LMWH). The patient reports increased pain in the affected extremity. The nurse notices the affected extremity has increased in size by 0.2 cm during in the past 24 hours.

What immediate actions should be taken?

**A. Elevate the extremity

- B. Apply dry heat to the site
- C. Reinforce the importance of ankle circling exercises
- D. Administer the next dose of LMW2H before the scheduled time

A nurse is caring for a Deep Vein Thrombosis(DVT) patient who was receiving heparin sodium infusion for three days then it has been discontinued and replaced by warfarin sodium (Coumadin). Health education is provided to the patient.

What is the most likely nursing intervention?

- A. Strict bed rest
- B. Daily complete blood count
- C. Partial thromboplastin time test
- **D. Elasticized support stockings

A nurse is caring for a patient who had a cerebrovascular accident 30 minutes ago with residual right-side hemiparesis. The nurse places a trochanter roll extending from the patient's iliac crest to the mid-thigh

What is the most likely complication?

- A. Adduction of the leg
- **B. External rotation of the hip
- C. Muscle spasms in the thigh
- D. Flexion contractures of the knee

A nurse is caring for a patient with chest tubes connected to closed suction.

Which of the following should be available at the patient's bedside?

- **A. Petrolatum gauze pads
- B. Normal saline solution
- C. Sterile gloves
- D. A sterile towel

A nurse is caring for a patient with a fluid volume deficit secondary to a fever.

Which of the following has the highest goal for the patient?

- **A. Moist mucus membranes

- B. Amber-coloured urinary output
- C. Heart rate remaining within 10 beats per minute of the admission heart rate
- D. Fluid intake that remains equal to total output during a 12-hour time period

A 42-year-old presents to the medical unit complains with ascites, jaundice, weakness, weight loss, mild fever, clubbed fingers, purpura, spontaneous bruising, hypotension and sparse body hair.

What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Left-sided heart failure

- B. Iron deficiency anemia

- **C. Hepatic cirrhosis**

- D. Intestinal parasites

A nurse is assisting a patient to ambulate in the hall. The patient has coronary artery bypass graft surgery three days ago as a result of Coronary Artery Disease. The patient reports chest pain rated 3 on a scale of 0 (no pain) to 10 (severe pain).

What is the immediate action should be taken?

- A. Check last dose of aspirin administered

- B. Assess the patient's radial pulse

- C. Instruct patient to take slow deep breaths

- **D. Assist the patient to sit**

A nurse is teaching a patient who was recently diagnosed with rheumatoid arthritis affecting the hands.

Which of the following is the definitive treatments?

- A. Transcutaneous electric nerve stimulation

- **B. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs**

- C. Iontophoresis

- D. Synovectomy

A nurse is teaching a patient recently diagnosed with rheumatoid arthritis affecting the hands, knees and feet.

Which of the following goals is appropriate?

- A. Curing the disease

- B. Regenerating lost bone
- C. Preventing osteoporosis
- **D. Controlling inflammation**

A long-term care patient with diagnoses including diabetes mellitus, congestive heart failure, and left above-the-knee amputation complains of a stomach ache and nausea. The patient's breath has a fruity odor, and respirations are assessed to be 32 breaths per minute. The patient's level of consciousness appears to be declining rapidly.

What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Sepsis
- B. Hepatic cirrhosis
- **C. Diabetic ketoacidosis**
- D. Ingestion of a hazardous chemical

A 5-year-old diabetic man presents with abdominal pain, vomiting and hyperventilation. There is a history of fever and sore throat two days back.

What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Hypoglycemia
- **B. Diabetic Ketoacidosis**
- C. Hyperchloremic acidosis
- D. Nonketotic hyperosmolar

A nurse is providing post-operative care of a glaucoma patient who is complaining of abdominal distention and constipation.

Which of the following action should be done?

- **A. Educating patient to avoid straining**
- B. Giving patient liquid diet only
- C. Starting hypotonic enema
- D. Encouraging ambulation

A nurse is providing education to a patient who is being discharged after cholecystectomy and has been placed on a low fat diet.

What is the best diet after cholecystectomy?

- A. Whole milk
 - B. wholegrain toast with butter spread
 - C. Low fiber fruit (such as apples or pears) and nuts
- **D. A modest portion of fish , rice and steamed vegetables

A cashier in a supermarket was assessed by a nurse in the Emergency Department with pain, tenderness and weakness of the right hand and elbow. Further investigations confirmed muscle and tendon tears.

What is the most likely type of injury?

- A. Sprain
 - B. Ischemia
- **C. Repetitive strain
- D. Carpal tunnel syndrome

A chronic renal failure patient was scheduled for kidney transplant. Month after the surgery, the patient developed fever, edema, oliguria, weight gain, increased blood pressure and tenderness over the site of the surgery.

Which of the following complication is most likely occurred?

- A. Bleeding
- **B. Cellular rejection
- C. Abscesses within the abdominal walls.
 - D. Abdominal hernias

A nurse was caring for a postoperative patient. There was an order for analgesic medication to be given as needed.

Which of the following is the abbreviation for "as needed"?

- A. TPR
- **B. PRN
- C. PMH
 - D. TURP

A 68-year-old woman, following post-abdominal surgery and stoma formation for management of a partial bowel obstruction. She complains of difficulty of breathing and pulmonary secretions

What is the most likely complication?

- **A. Pneumonia
- B. Pulmonary edema
- C. Pulmonary embolism
- D. Carbon dioxide retention

A same-day surgical procedure was performed on a patient and the family members are preparing for discharge. During the change of shift, a new nurse enters the room and the family complains about the previous nurse and state that discharge instructions given earlier were confusing and incorrect.

Which of the following action should be taken?

- A. Review discharge documents to determine if previous nurse provided right instructions to family
- B. Ask other nurses if they have encountered similar situations while working with nurse in question
- **C. Report incident of previous nurse's incompetence to nurse manager
- D. Report family members' complaint to risk manager

A 29-year-old man was involved in a single vehicle rollover collision. He was ejected from the vehicle. He sustained severe facial fractures, a closed head injury

What counselling should be given?

- A. Refer to outpatient care
- **B. Return immediately if drowsy
- C. Repeat CT scan within 48 hours
- D. Refer to higher centre for consultation

A nurse is caring for a 23-year-old man who sustained a traumatic brain injury four days ago. The patient remains in a pharmacologic induced coma while receiving mechanical ventilation. The patient is on a Nothing by Mouth(NPO) status and the vital signs are within the normal range. The patient's bowel sounds are absent and a nasogastric tube is connected to the low, intermittent suction.

Which of the following nursing intervention should be taken?

- A. Nasogastric feeding
- B. Rapid weaning from the ventilator
- **C. Total parenteral nutrition
- D. Chest physiotherapy

A patient with Alzheimer's disease has been hospitalized after sustaining a fall and fractured hip. The patient attempts to get out of bed and has fallen twice since admission.

What is the most likely nursing action?

- A. Continue the care plan as written
- **B. Revise the goals and interventions**
- C. Add restraints to the interventions
- D. Add a new nursing diagnosis of noncompliance

A nurse is changing the dressing of a patient with abdominal surgery. Upon removing the old dressing the surgical site dehiscs.

What is the most likely nursing intervention?

- A. Notify surgical resident
- B. Pull old dressing in a fast motion
- **C. Moisten wound with sterile normal saline**
- D. Change dressing while patient is sleeping

What is the most likely indication of nasogastric tube insertion?

- A. Lavage
- B. Feeding
- **C. Decompression**
- D. Gastric juice analysis

A 25-year-old patient is admitted for observation in the Surgical Unit with head concussion after being involved in a road traffic accident. A nurse performs a routine neurological assessment and notes a decrease in the patient's level of consciousness.

Blood pressure 170/110 mmHg
Heart rate 52 /min
Respiratory rate 11 /min
Temperature 36.1° C
Oxygen saturation 93 %

Which of the following is the most likely cause?

- A. Hypovolemia
- B. Hypothermia

C. Pulmonary embolism

**D. Increased intracranial pressure

A 62-year-old visits the Wound Care Clinic once a week for diabetic foot ulcer care. The assigned nurse notes improvement of ulcer over time and reassures the patient of good prognosis.

Which of the following indication of wound ulcer healing?

- A. Wound culture result is negative
- **B. Wound bed and edges appear pink
- C. Patient does not feel pain
- D. More exudation over time

A nurse is inserting a nasogastric tube for a 65-year-old patient with paralytic ileus. Immediately after insertion 200 ml of milky appearing drainage was noted in the bag. The nurse is not sure if the distal end of the tube is in the stomach.

What is the most appropriate technique to confirm tube positioning?

- **A. X-ray of stomach
- B. Check pH of drainage
- C. Aspirate more fluid and check if colour changes
- D. Flush with 100 ml saline and auscultate over stomach

A 37-year-old patient has a small renal stone that can pass spontaneously. To facilitate stone passing and prevent further complications a nurse educates the patient about diet and fluid intake.

What counselling should be given?

- A. Restrict diet to liquids only
- B. Bed rest and high protein diet
- **C. Increase fluid intake and ambulate
- D. Take ibuprofen 400 mg when patient feels pain

A patient is admitted via Emergency Department with profuse blood loss due to a deep femoral fracture. Two units of fresh-frozen plasma have been ordered.

Which of the following is the indication of fresh-frozen plasma?

- A. Prevent thrombocytopenia

- **B. Provide clotting factors and volume
- C. Increase haemoglobin and haematocrit levels
- D. Replace white blood cells to control infection

A nurse received a blood unit for a post splenectomy patient to be infused immediately. She checked the blood unit and matched names, file number and blood group with the patient before starting the transfusion. After 10 minutes she assessed the patient and noticed the patient's skin is flushing with shortness of breath and chills.

What of the following action the nurse should take first?

- **A. Stop transfusion
- B. Assess carotid pulse
- C. Recheck expiry date of blood unit
- D. Call blood bank to send another unit of blood

A nurse is administering a cleansing enema on a 30-year-old patient. The patient has the urge to defecate with abdominal cramping.

Which of the following nursing action is the most appropriate?

- A. Lower enema level to slow instillation
- **B. Remove the tip of enema from rectum
- C. Instruct patient to wait and hold breath
- D. Pause enema administration for a short time

One of the patients in the Surgical Unit has a chest tube connected. During the medication administration round, the nurse notes the drainage system chamber has fallen on its side and is leaking drainage under the bed. The patient is unaware of the damage to the drainage system and asks the nurse to give something for pain.

Which of the following action should be performed?

- A. Administer pain medication
- B. Return chamber back to its position
- **C. Clamp tubing and disconnect system
- D. Get new drainage system and replace damaged parts

A 27-year-old patient is admitted in Surgical Unit with perianal abscess. The unit nurse conducts initial assessment and observes the dressing is wet and requires change. The patient looks drowsy with warm skin (see lab results).

Blood pressure 110/70 mmHg

Heart rate 99 /min

Respiratory rate 24 /min

Temperature 38.8° C

Test Result Normal Values

RBC 5.5 4.7– 6.1 x 10¹²/L (male)

4.2–5.4 x 10¹²/L (female)

Hb 133 130 –170 g/L (male)

120 –160 g/L (female)

WBC 25.5 4.5–10.5 x 10⁹/L

What is the most likely underlying diagnosis?

- **A. Sepsis
- B. Gangrenous tissue
- C. Acid Base imbalance
- D. Hyperthermia secondary to infection

A 23-year-old patient arrives to the Emergency Department with ankle swelling and severe pain after a sport related injury. The patient is triaged and given category three (wait time 30 minutes). The patient is instructed to stay in the waiting area until called to be seen by the emergency doctor.

Which of the following interventions is a priority for the nurse?

- **A. Apply ice pack and bandage
- B. Administer NSAID to relieve pain
- C. Turn TV on so patient will be distracted for sometime
- D. Send patient for radiology to get foot and ankle X-ray

A nursing student is learning about using touch when communicating with patients as a mean of therapeutic communication. There are 20 patients in the surgical unit who came from different cultural backgrounds and with varying age and medical conditions. The nurse talks with an instructor to provide tips on therapeutic touch.

Which of the following feedback by the instructor best directs the student?

- A. Avoid touching head of older patients
- B. Ask permission before touching any patient
- C. Anxious patients will not tolerate touching by nurses
- **D. Touch has different meaning for different people

A patient was brought to the Emergency Room because of a sudden onset of difficulty in breathing. The result of a stat X-ray revealed fluid accumulation in the pleural space. The doctor ordered for an immediate thoracentesis.

Which of the following sites should be prepared?

- A. Between fifth and sixth ribs
- B. Between sixth and seventh ribs
- C. Between seventh and eighth ribs
- **D. Between eighth and ninth ribs**

During the thoracentesis, a nurse assists a patient for a position that offers comfort and support throughout the procedure.

What is the most likely position for the procedure?

- A. Lying on affected side with bed elevated 30 – 45 degrees
- B. Lying on affected side with bed elevated 15–30 degrees
- C. Lying on unaffected side with bed elevated 15–30 degrees
- **D. Lying on unaffected side with bed elevated 30 – 45 degrees**

A nurse observed that the fluctuations of fluid have stopped in the tubing of a man with a water-sealed chest drainage.

What is the next step in management?

- A. Watch for air leaks
- **B. Assess for lung re-expansion**
- C. Encourage patient to breathe deeply
- D. Notify physician for an impending arrest

A nurse in a ward instructs a patient who is with a water-sealed chest bottle to place a drainage bottle below chest level when he moves to another area.

Which of the following is most likely indication?

- A. Prevent tension pneumothorax
- B. Avoid sudden inspiratory effort
- C. Prevent trapping of air in pleural space
- **D. Prevent back flow of fluid into pleural space**

A woman was scheduled for an appendectomy at 10:00 AM. A doctor ordered to prepare the patient for operation.

Which of the following is a preoperative preparation?

- A. Monitor IV fluid
- B. Encourage early ambulation
- C. Evaluate for passing of flatus
- **D. Bowel cleansing for better visualisation

A man was brought to the Emergency Room after burn injuries. Assessment showed that the patient is having a second degree burns on his face, chest, abdomen, and right lower extremity. The treating team was concerned with the fluid intake and electrolyte imbalance.

Which of the following a pathophysiology of electrolyte imbalance?

- A. Increase in platelet due to injury
- B. Sodium depletion due to water shift
- C. Decrease in haematocrit due to plasma loss
- **D. Increase in blood potassium level due to massive cell destruction

One of the integral components of post-operative care is to monitor the drainage of the surgical wound and inform the physician of any abnormalities.

Which of the following the phase of nursing process?

- A. Planning
- B. Diagnosing
- **C. Assessment
- D. Intervention

A patient had an abdominal surgery. A review of records showed the patient did not sign the consent form.

What could the surgeon be charged with?

- **A. Battery
- B. Assault
- C. Negligence
- D. Malpractice

Which nursing diagnosis is most likely associated with psychological complications for immobility?

- A. Altered nutrition
- B. Risk for infection
- **C. Body image distortion
- D. Impaired skin integrity

A nurse is examining a postoperative patient who was received in the Surgical Unit one hour ago.

Which of the following findings is most important to be reported to a physician?

- A. Temperature of 37.70° C
- **B. Urine output of 25 mL/hr
- C. Blood pressure of 110/70 mmHg
- D. Serosanguineous drainage on surgical dressing

A nurse is transferring a patient with chest tube drainage on a stretcher to the X-ray department for chest X-ray.

Which location should the nurse place chest tube drainage at?

- A. Directly on the stretcher in an upright position
- B. On the side of stretcher next to patient
- C. Hanged on IV pole that is attached to the stretcher
- **D. Attached to the stretcher and hanged below a mattress

A nurse is preparing a patient who will undergo spinal anaesthesia for surgery.

Which of the following should the nurse identify as the highest priority to be reported to the nurse assigned to care for the client postoperatively?

- A. Pulse rate of 86 beats/min
- B. Voided 280 mL preoperatively
- C. Blood pressure of 130/80 mmHg
- **D. Presence of weakness in lower extremities

The nurse is assisting the physician in performing the procedure of liver biopsy on a patient.

Which position for the procedure should the nurse assist the client in?

- A. Right side-lying
- B. Right lateral Sims'
- C. Prone with hands crossed above neck
- **D. Flat on bed with right hand under head

A plaster cast has just been removed from the left arm of the client by the physician. The nurse proceeded to inspect the arm and making sure that the skin is intact.

What would be the next step?

- A. Rub skin with a dry towel
- B. Scrub skin with soap and water
- **C. Wash skin and apply skin lotion
- D. Soak affected arm in warm water for 45 minutes

A nurse has just received a patient from Post-Anaesthesia Care Unit(PACU) following exploratory laparotomy.

Which of the following actions should the nurse perform first?

- **A. Check respiration status of the patient
- B. Read documentation written by the PACU nurse
- C. Inspect colour and amount of urine of the patient
- D. Examine intravenous line of the patient for patency

A nurse is taking care of a client in Buck's extension traction.

Which of the following risk factors should the nurse consider as a priority?

- A. Self-care deficit related to restricted mobility
- B. Acute pain related to musculoskeletal disorder
- C. Deficient knowledge related to treatment regimen
- **D. Impaired skin integrity related to boot appliance

In a post-operative patient, which of the following is most indicative of a developing complication?

- A. Increasing alertness

- **B. Weak and rapid pulse
- C. Negative Homans' sign
- D. Minimal bowel sounds in four quadrants

A postoperative patient in the Surgical Unit has a wound drain in place.

Which of the following is the most important in regards to care of drain?

- A. Drain tight and tape to body
- **B. Maintain aseptic technique during emptying
- C. Observe for pale, red, and watery bloody drainage
- D. Observe for regular output and record output in litres

A nurse delivers preoperative health teaching about the proper use of an incentive spirometer to a patient scheduled for abdominal surgery.

Which of the following is the most appropriate to include in the discussion?

- A. Deep breath as rapidly as possible
- B. Loosely seal lips on mouthpiece
- **C. Keep the head of bed elevated 45 to 90 degrees
- D. After maximum inspiration hold breath for 15 seconds then slowly exhale

A patient with Carpal Tunnel Syndrome(CTS) is being prepared for surgery.

Which of the following is most appropriate to delegate to a nursing assistant?

- A. Assess wrist and hand of patient for discoloration
- **B. Assist patient with self-care activities such as bathing
- C. Check four digits of the hand for painful tingling sensation
- D. Initiate application of a splint for immobilisation during the day

A postoperative patient has activity intolerance.

Which of the following actions is most appropriate to delegate to a nursing assistant?

- A. Instructing patient to alternate rest and activity periods
- B. Planning activities for periods when patient has more energy
- **C. Encouraging patient to monitor and record nutritional intake

D. Monitor cardiorespiratory responses of patient to each activity

In a post-cholecystectomy patient, which of the following is most important to report to a surgeon immediately?

- A. Shoulder pain
- **B. Severe right upper quadrant tenderness
- C. Urinary retention for four hours after the surgery
- D. Urine output distortion to fluid intake for the first few hours

An initial post-operative assessment was conducted on a patient who was just transferred to Post-Anaesthesia Care Unit.

Which of the following is the most concerning finding?

- **A. Arterial blood pressure of 190/110
- B. Urine output is 90 mL of amber urine
- C. Patient does not react to verbal stimulation
- D. Cardiac monitor shows sinus rhythm with frequent premature contractions

A scrub nurse is assisting a surgeon during an open cholecystectomy. When the surgeon asked the nurse for the suture to close the abdomen, sponge count has not been completed.

Which of the following is the most appropriate action of the scrub nurse?

- A. Continue to count sponges
- B. Hand obligingly the suture to surgeon for closure
- **C. Inform surgeon that sponge count has not been completed
- D. Request surgeon to recheck abdomen for sponges inside

A 43-year-old man is scheduled for appendectomy. A doctor is planning to give spinal anaesthesia for faster recovery.

What position should the nurse assist the patient to facilitate induction of spinal anaesthesia?

- A. Lithotomy
- B. Low-fowler's
- C. Left lateral sims'
- **D. Side-lying knee-chest

A postoperative female client has a prescription for morphine sulphate 10 mg IV every three hours for pain. One dose of morphine was administered when the client was admitted to Post Anaesthesia Care Unit. Three hours later, client was again complaining of pain.

Respiratory rate 8 /min

What action should the nurse take?

- **A. Administer naloxone IV
- B. Check peripheral tendon reflexes
- C. Give another IV dose of morphine
- D. Provide oxygen 100% via face mask

While changing a client's postoperative dressing a nurse observes a red and swollen wound with a moderate amount of yellow and green drainage and a foul odour. Given there is a positive Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus(MRSA).

Which of the following is the first action for the nurse to take?

- A. Force oral fluids
- B. Request a nutrition consult
- **C. Administer prescribed antibiotics
- D. Reapply a sterile non-adhesive dressing

An elderly patient who has an aortic aneurysm repair is transferred from Intensive Care Unit to a Medical Surgical Unit on the first post-operative day. While assessing the client, a nurse notes edema on both lower extremities and is unable to palpate the pedal pulses.

Which intervention should the nurse implement?

- A. Wrap the lower extremities with warm blankets
- **B. Use a Doppler ultrasound to reassess the pulses
- C. Elevate the extremities above heart level
- D. Place a bed cradle over the bed to levitate linen

A post-anaesthesia care nurse is planning care for a client immediately following lengthy abdominal surgery with the general anaesthetic agent isoflurane (Forane).

Which nursing diagnosis should the nurse plan to address first?

- A. Acute pain related to surgical procedure
- B. Risk for urinary retention related to fear of pain

C. Anxiety related to lack of knowledge of surgical outcomes

**D. Risk for impaired physical mobility related to incisional discomfort

A 48 year-old man who underwent a surgical procedure. The preceding day has a normal assessment with an oral temperature of 37.6° C at 0800 hours. He is to be discharged later in the day if his condition is stable.

Based on the current body temperature, which action should be taken by the nurse?

- A. Inform surgeon since discharge should be cancelled
- B. Administer a dose of aspirin 81 mg aspirin earlier than scheduled time
- C. Realise that temperature is only mildly elevated and affected by time of the day
- **D. Instruct client to use an incentive spirometer, drink plenty of fluids, and recheck temperature in two hours

A postoperative client has a large amount of serosanguineous drainage on the surgical dressing and a nurse notes that the operative report indicates that the client has a Penrose drain near the incision.

What intervention should the nurse implement when changing the clients dressing?

- A. Cover Penrose drain with a saline moistened gauze
- B. Apply sterile gloves before removing soiled dressing
- **C. Place sterile gauze dressings under Penrose drain
- D. Wear a face mask or shield during dressing change

A nurse is caring for a client who just had colorectal surgery on the first post-operative day. The nurse expects to administer an antibiotic but it was not written on the client's medication record. Upon review of the physician's orders, the antibiotic has been ordered but not administered since surgery. With this, the client has missed three doses.

Which of the following actions would minimise the risk of malpractice on the part of the nurse?

- **A. Immediately complete an incident report
- B. Contact physician and request for a new order of the drug
- C. Document reasons for the error in the client's medical record
- D. Determine the source of the omission and contact the previous nurse on duty

A 60 year-old patient who had abdominal surgery three days ago has not voided in the past eight hours. The patient avoids fluid intake and expresses fear of walking to the bathroom due to discomfort.

What should the nurse assess first?

- A. Hydration status
- **B. Pain level
- C. Mental state
- D. Muscular-skeletal function

A patient who underwent hand surgery requiring general anesthesia presents to the Post Anesthesia Care Unit after extubation.

What should the nurse assess first?

- A. Circulatory status
- B. Wound status
- **C. Respiratory status
- D. Hydration status

A 50 year-old patient presents to the Outpatient clinic three weeks after cardiac surgery with complaints of generalised weakness, difficulty in breathing, and pain in the joints. Upon examination the patient is found to be febrile and having abnormal breathing sounds by auscultating the chest.

Which of the following surgical complications could most likely be found?

- A. Neuropsychological dysfunction
- **B. Postpericardiotomy syndrome
- C. Cardiac tamponade
- D. Phrenic nerve damage

A patient scheduled for a routine hernia repair has diabetes mellitus and hypothyroidism.

Which of the following medications would most likely be discontinued when the patient is in a Nothing by mouth status?

- A. Lispro (Humalog)
- B. Levothyroxine (Synthroid)
- **C. Metformin (Glucophage)
- D. Atorvastatin (Lipitor)

Following ocular surgery, the nurse establishes care interventions to include orienting the patients to new/changes in the environment and supervising the patients' ability to feed themselves and perform self-care activities.

Which of the following nursing diagnoses do these activities support?

- A. Activity intolerance
- **B. Disturbed sensory perception
- C. Risk for autonomic dysreflexia
- D. Impaired environmental interpretation syndrome

A patient is 24-hours postoperative after having a right total hip arthroplasty. The patient complains of pain in the right calf rated 6 on a scale of 0 (no pain) to 10 (severe pain). The nurse notices that the right calf is warm and tender to touch, while the right foot is pale and cool. There is edema from the toes up to the knee.

What are these classic signs of?

- A. Fluid overload
- B. Arterial occlusion
- **C. Deep vein thrombosis
- D. Ineffective tissue perfusion

A patient who is four days postoperative after a total hip replacement surgery, is obese and has not been able to ambulate since the surgery. The patient is now diaphoretic, has chills, and complains of pain in the thigh. There is tenderness over the anteromedial surface of the thigh.

What is the most likely cause?

- A. Wound infection
- **B. Deep vein thrombosis
- C. Pulmonary edema
- D. Dehydration

A nurse is providing care to a patient with a new skin graft on the left leg. The patient is upset and the nurse notes copious red drainage oozing around the dressing.

What should the nurse immediately do?

- A. Assess the apical pulse
- B. Lift the dressing to assess the area
- C. Ask if the patient is having any pain
- **D. Apply firm pressure for 10 to 15 minutes

A nurse is implementing nursing interventions to monitor a patient following kidney surgery.

Which of the following complications would be the most likely postoperative risk after renal surgery?

A. Deep vein thrombosis

****B. Hemorrhage**

C. Hemiparesis

D. Nausea

A patient who is about to undergo a hernia operation is evaluated for knowledge of postoperative exercises.

Which of the following should the patient demonstrate for reducing the risk of respiratory complications?

****A. Use of incentive spirometry**

B. Range of motion exercises

C. Pursed lip breathing

D. Leg exercises

A patient visits the clinic for a two week follow-up after a corneal transplantation (keratoplasty). The nurse notices the patient's sclera is red and the patient complains of the eye feeling irritated.

What does the nurse suspect the patient may have?

A. Infection

B. Haemorrhage

****C. Graft rejection**

D. Postoperative glaucoma

A patient visiting the clinic 10 days after a sinus surgery for a follow-up complains of having a bad taste in the mouth. The nurse smells a foul odor while examining the patient's mouth.

What does the nurse suspect the patient may have?

A. Pulmonary decompensation

B. Haemorrhage

C. Aspiration

****D. Infection**

- 1 Cardiovascular function
- 2 Respiratory function
- 3 Surgical site
- 4 Central nervous system function

When performing an initial post-surgical assessment, the nurse would assess in what order of priority (see table)?

- A. 1, 2, 3, 4
- **B. 2, 1, 3, 4
- C. 2, 4, 3, 1
- D. 4, 2, 1, 3

Three days ago a patient underwent an invasive surgery with an open wound. The patient is febrile with a drop in blood pressure. Laboratory test results show elevated white blood cell count.

What could this be a possible presentation of?

- **A. Sepsis
- B. Atelectasis
- C. Internal haemorrhage
- D. Excess fluid volume

While caring for a patient in the Post-anesthesia Care Unit, a nurse plans to keep the patient warm.

What is the most important reason for this action?

- A. To decrease patient anxiety
- B. To preserve nutritional stores
- **C. To prevent cutaneous vessel dilation
- D. To lower risk of infection resulting from chill

The following pain medications are ordered for a patient who had a right leg amputation: Oxycodone 5 mg every four hours as needed, and morphine 5 mg every four hours as needed. The nurse administered oxycodone two hours ago, but the patient reports pain rated 8 on a scale of 0 (no pain) to 10 (severe pain) as the dressing change begins.

Blood pressure 169/98 mmHg
Heart rate 112 /min
Respiratory rate 22 /min
Temperature 36.7° C

What action should be taken?

- A. Administer additional oxycodone 5 mg
- **B. Administer morphine 5 mg
- C. Change the dressing quickly
- D. Encourage deep breathing

A surgeon orders intravenous 0.9% normal saline to infuse at a rate of 75 millilitres per hour for a patient who is postoperative thoracotomy.

How many millilitres of solution will the patient receive during a 12 hour period?

- **A. 900 ml
- B. 1000 ml
- C. 1200 ml
- D. 1500 ml

A postoperative patient who had a right femur repair requiring rod and pin placement has been ordered a high protein diet.

The diet was ordered for which of the following reasons?

- A. Protein promotes absorption of fat soluble vitamins
- **B. Protein promotes cell growth and bone union
- C. Protein is a primary source of energy
- D. Protein enhances leukocytic activity

A nurse is preparing to transfer a patient from the operating table to the postoperative bed. The patient had a right total hip arthroplasty.

The nurse must maintain the patient's hips in which of the following positions?

- A. Flexion
- **B. Abduction
- C. Extension
- D. Adduction

A patient is scheduled for a bowel resection. The preoperative plan of care includes putting on antiembolism stockings prior to transferring the patient to the operating room.

What will these stockings do?

- **A. Promote venous return
- B. Minimize joint stiffness
- C. Support intestinal peristalsis
- D. Encourage sustained maximum inspiration

A patient with severe diverticulitis had surgery for placement of a colostomy. The patient is upset, crying, and will not look at the colostomy.

Which of the following would be the highest priority nursing diagnosis at this time?

- **A. Distorted body image
- B. Alteration in comfort
- C. Self-care deficit, toileting
- D. Knowledge deficit, colostomy care

A patient presents with an exacerbation of ulcerative colitis.

Which of the following diagnoses takes priority?

- A. Anxiety related to frequent use of the restroom during social events
- **B. Deficient fluid volume related to active fluid loss secondary to diarrhea
- C. Activity intolerance related to generalized weakness secondary to diarrhea
- D. Deficient knowledge on use of drugs during disease exacerbation

A patient is recovering following surgery for the placement of a colostomy. The nurse goes to the patient's room to instruct the patient how to care for the colostomy. The patient's roommate has visitors and the patient does not want to participate at this time.

What should the nurse do?

- A. Document the patient's refusal and add non-compliance to the care plan
- B. Tell the patient that this is vital information and may delay discharge
- **C. Plan a time convenient to both the patient and the nurse
- D. Pull the curtain around the bed and speak softly, ensuring privacy

A patient who underwent a right knee arthroplasty two days ago has a nursing diagnosis of impaired mobility. The patient refuses to get out of bed and ambulate due to chest pain.

Which of the following actions would the nurse most likely implement?

- A. Medicate the patient prior to ambulation
- B. Add a nursing diagnosis of non-compliance
- **C. Assess to determine the cause of the chest pain
- D. Let the patient rest now and then try to ambulate later

A nurse is reviewing the medications of a patient who is scheduled for a Coronary Artery Bypass Graft in three days.

Which of the following medications must be discontinued a week prior to surgery?

- A. Digoxin (Lanoxin)
- B. Furosemide (Lasix)
- **C. Warfarin sodium (Coumadin)
- D. Propranolol hydrochloride (Inderal)

A nurse is caring for a patient who had ligation of an intracranial aneurysm via a craniotomy six hours ago.

Which of the following prescribed medications will help to minimize intracranial pressure?

- A. Morphine sulfate
- B. Potassium chloride
- **C. Bisacodyl (Dulcolax)
- D. Warfarin sodium (Coumadin)

A patient had a vitrectomy and is about to be transported to the PACU.

This patient should be placed in which of the following positions before transport to the Post Anesthesia Care Unit?

- A. Dorsal recumbent
- **B. Semi-Fowler's
- C. Prone
- D. Sim's

A nurse is teaching a patient who was just diagnosed with narcolepsy.

The nurse should teach the patient that which of the following typically increases the level of fatigue?

- A. Taking brief naps
- **B. Eating large meals
- C. Working in a cool environment
- D. Participating in an exercise program

A nurse is completing the preoperative assessment of a patient who is scheduled for vein ligation and stripping.

The nurse should explain that which of the following is included in the patient's postoperative plan of care?

- A. Apply cold packs
- **B. Wearing elasticized stockings
- C. Ambulating with axillary crutches
- D. Participating in physical therapy

A patient comes to the Emergency Department after falling out of bed. The nurse notices that the patient's left leg is externally rotated and is shorter than the right leg. The patient cannot move the left leg and complains of severe pain.

What is the most likely cause of these symptoms?

- A. Dislocated patella
- **B. Fractured left hip
- C. Fractured left tibia
- D. Dislocated left fibula

A patient is scheduled for an abdominal aneurysm repair.

What is this type of surgical intervention?

- A. Diagnostic
- B. Transplant
- **C. Curative
- D. Palliative

For a patient scheduled for a total pancreatectomy, the nurse would instruct the patient that this procedure would most likely cause which of the following?

- A. Chronic pancreatitis

B. Pancreatic ascites

**C. Diabetes mellitus

D. Diabetes insipidus

A patient has been diagnosed with a large hepatic tumor and is scheduled for cryosurgery.

The nurse would instruct the patient that this procedure will involve which of the following?

A. Surgical resection of the tumour

**B. Repeated freezing and thawing of the tumour

C. Regional infusion chemotherapy of the tumour

D. Radiofrequency ablation with heating of the tumour

During preoperative preparation of a patient for amputation of the left leg, what is the primary responsibility for the nurse?

A. Explaining the procedure to the patient

B. Explaining the risks of surgery to the patient

C. Marking approximate incision lines on the leg

**D. Witnessing the patient's signature on the consent form

A surgeon instructs a nurse to serve as a witness to an elderly patient's informed consent for surgery. During the surgeon's explanations to the patient, it becomes clear that the patient is confused and does not understand the procedure, but reluctantly signs the consent form.

What should the nurse do?

A. Sign the form as a witness, making a notation that the patient did not appear to understand

**B. Not sign the form as a witness and notify the nurse supervisor

C. Not sign the form and answer the patient's questions after the surgeon leaves the room

D. Sign the form and tell the surgeon that the patient doesn't understand the procedure

While preparing preoperative paperwork for a patient scheduled for neurosurgery, the nurse asks about the patient's use of medications. The patient reports of taking an aspirin tablet every day, but has not taken it today. The patient has had nothing by mouth since midnight of the day before.

What should the nurse do?

**A. Inform the anaesthesiologist immediately

- B. Tell the patient the surgery must be rescheduled
- C. Record the information on the form in red ink
- D. Obtain a blood sample and notify the attending physician

While obtaining the preoperative history of a patient scheduled for cosmetic surgery, which of the following is the most valuable skill at the nurse's disposal?

- A. Knowledge of the procedure
- B. Time management skills
- **C. Listening skills
- D. Empathy

During the postoperative period, a nurse is assigned to care for a morbidly obese patient with an abdominal incision.

The nurse knows that this patient's weight increases the risk of what?

- A. Pressure sores of the coccyx
- B. Left-sided heart failure
- C. Constipation and ileus
- **D. Wound dehiscence

A patient is recovering from surgery using spinal anesthesia and develops a spinal headache.

Which of the following nursing actions would be most appropriate?

- A. Lower the temperature of the room
- B. Elevate the head of the bed 30 degrees
- **C. Keep the patient well hydrated
- D. Limit intake of salty foods

A patient has a dissecting aortic aneurysm.

Under which of the following the patient's surgery would be categorized?

- A. Elective
- B. Urgent
- **C. Emergency
- D. Diagnostic

A patient with a dissecting aortic aneurysm is prepped for surgery.

The nurse must review the patient's records for results of which of the following?

- A. Urinalysis
- B. Echocardiogram
- C. Human Immunodeficiency Virus testing
- **D. Stat blood work, type and cross match

A patient has a transverse colon tumor. The patient is referred to a General Surgery clinic to have the tumor removed.

Which of the following medications would the patient be instructed to stop two weeks prior the surgery?

- A. Antidysrhythmics
- B. Antifungals
- C. Antidiabetics
- **D. Antiplatelets

A patient is scheduled for a total hip arthroplasty. The preoperative nurse reviews the chart and notes the following: serum potassium level of 2.8 mEq/L, AB positive blood type, and elevated ST segments on the electrocardiogram.

Which of the following would be the most appropriate action for the nurse to do next?

- **A. Report abnormal diagnostic results to the surgeon
- B. Review the patient consent for the surgical procedure
- C. Educate the patient on the risk factors and side-effects of the surgery
- D. Ensure that the patient has a post-surgery physical therapy order

Which of the following interventions is appropriate for the nursing diagnosis of risk for injury of a patient that has a pacemaker implanted?

- A. Offer back rubs to promote relaxation
- B. Instruct patient in dorsiflexion exercises of ankles
- **C. Have patient avoid exposure to magnetic resonance imaging
- D. Observe incision site for redness, purulent drainage, warmth, and soreness

Which of the following nursing diagnoses takes priority for patient who recently underwent Coronary Artery Bypass Graft surgery?

- A. Anxiety
- B. Acute pain
- **C. Impaired gas exchange
- D. Sleep deprivation

A patient recently underwent Coronary Artery Bypass Graft. The nursing diagnosis includes sleep deprivation related to the intensive care environment.

What would the goal for this diagnosis be?

- A. The patient takes naps during the day
- B. The patient ambulates three hours post-surgery
- C. The patient is free of pain in the first hour post-surgery
- **D. The patient gets four hours of uninterrupted sleep during the night

Which of the following nursing diagnoses takes priority for a patient who had abdominal-surgery and is in the Post Anesthesia Care Unit?

- A. Acute pain
- B. Risk for infection
- C. Disturbed sleep pattern
- **D. Ineffective airway clearance

Which of the following goals takes priority when recovering from general anesthesia in Post Anesthesia Care Unit?

- A. Thermoregulation
- B. Elastic skin turgor
- **C. Patient airway
- D. Patient voids freely

Which of the following discharge plans takes priority for a patient who underwent Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting?

- A. Instruction on cessation of tobacco use
- B. Instruction on the importance of maintaining physical exercise

C. Instruction on maintenance of low cholesterol, low fat, and low sodium diet

**D. Instruction on recognizing signs and symptoms that require immediate medical attention

Which of the following nursing diagnoses takes priority for a patient after gastrointestinal surgery?

A. Constipation related to surgery

**B. Acute pain related to surgical incision

C. Risk for infection related to surgical incision

D. Impaired skin integrity related to surgical incision

While caring for a patient with an ileostomy, the nurse would expect the ostomy to be located in which quadrant of the abdomen?

**A. Right lower

B. Left lower

C. Left upper

D. Right upper

A patient is admitted to the Emergency Department with a broken nose and no other facial fractures or injuries.

What category of surgery would repair of a broken nose fall under?

A. Urgent

**B. Elective

C. Emergency

D. Immediate

During the assessment phase of a preoperative interview, the patient reports feeling nervous. The patient conveys to the nurse that a parent died in surgery due to malignant hyperthermia.

To whom would this information be most important?

A. PACU nurse

B. Scrub nurse

**C. Anaesthesia team

D. Charge nurse

A patient is admitted for treatment of a fractured femur. As the nurse is preparing the patient for surgery, she noticed that a surgical consent has not been signed by the patient. The patient reports that the surgeon has not explained the surgery.

Which of the following options is the next step that the nurse should take?

- **A. Notify the surgeon
- B. Continue preparing the patient
- C. Ask the patient to sign the consent
- D. Cancel the surgery

A patient had a total abdominal hysterectomy two days ago, and has not been out of bed yet. The patient is complaining of left leg pain and swelling.

What should the nurse do first?

- A. Gently massage the patient's leg
- B. Assess the patient's pain level
- **C. Assess the patient for Homan's sign
- D. Instruct the patient to flex the left knee and hip

Following lumbar surgery, a patient has a 4 millimetre (mm) surgical incision. The incision is clean and the edges are well approximated.

This type of tissue healing is classified as which of the following?

- **A. Primary intention
- B. Secondary intention
- C. Tertiary intention
- D. Superficial epidermal

A woman patient is admitted for abdominal pain. She complains of generalized pain, nausea, vomiting, and constipation. The patient has rebound tenderness and abdominal rigidity. In the past hour, her pain has localized on the right side.

Blood pressure 130/68 mmHg
Heart rate 92 /min
Respiratory rate 18 /min
Temperature 38.6° C

What should the nurse suspect?

- A. Intestinal obstruction

B. Influenza

**C. Appendicitis

D. Pyloric stenosis

An 18 year-old man college student was rushed to the hospital after he fainted at the school. He complained of severe pain at the right lower quadrant. Upon palpation, he jerks even with the lightest touch. Blood sample was obtained.

What is the most likely diagnosis of this patient?

**A. Appendicitis

B. Liver Cirrhosis

C. Kidney stones

D. Duodenal ulcer

An 18 year-old woman college student was rushed to the hospital after she had fainted at the college. She complained of severe pain in the right lower abdominal quadrant. Palpation shows guarding and hypersensitivity with slight touch. A blood sample was obtained and sent to the laboratory for analysis (see lab results).

Test Result Normal Values

Hb 145–176 g/L

WBC 4.5–10.5 × 10⁹/L

RBC 3.8–5.1 × 10¹²/L

Which diagnosis is the most likely?

**A. Appendicitis

B. Liver cirrhosis

C. Kidney stones

D. Duodenal ulcer

An elderly patient had a surgery two days ago for an intestinal obstruction. At 10:00 AM, pain level is 4 on a scale of 0 to 10. The abdominal dressing is dry and intact. The nasal gastric tube connected to low intermittent suction. The patient is on strict input and output every two hours. At 12:20 PM, the patient complains of abdominal pain. Pain level is 8 out of 10. The patient's abdomen is distended and rigid. The dressing remains dry and intact (see tables).

Vital Signs at 10:00

Blood pressure 132/72 mmHg

Heart rate 86 /min

Respiratory rate 16 /min

Temperature 37.5° C

Vital Signs at 12.20
Blood pressure 146/88 mmHg
Heart rate 98 /min
Respiratory rate 24 /min
Temperature 37.5° C

Intake and Output Form (I and O):

Intake: (oral, IV, tube, feeding)
Time Route Amount in cc's Initials
8 AM IV 150 CC'S RN
10 AM IV 300 CC'S RN
12 Noon IV 300 CC'S RN
Output: (urine, emesis, diarrhoea)
Time Type of output Amount in cc's Initials
8 AM NG tube 125 CC'S RN
10 AM Urine 200 CC'S RN
10 AM NG tube 100 CC'S RN
12 Noon Urine 100 CC'S RN
12 Noon NG tube 20 CC'S RN

What should the nurse do first?

- A. Repositioning the patient on the right side
- **B. Irrigate the nasal gastric tube to check for patency
- C. Medicate the patient for pain as ordered
- D. Increase the suction on his nasal gastric tube to high intermittent suction

A patient is one day post-operative from a repair of a large umbilical hernia. The patient complains of abdominal pain and describes feeling the sutures give way. Upon assessment of the abdomen, the nurse observes an intestinal protrusion.

What should the nurse's immediate response be?

- A. Medicate the patient for pain
- B. Instruct the patient to cough hard
- C. Have the patient perform the valsalva maneuver
- **D. Cover the abdomen with a sterile saline soaked dressing

A nurse is evaluating a patient five days after a right total hip replacement.

Which of the following goals is appropriate for the patient?

- **A. Maintain hip abduction without dislocation
- B. Rest with legs elevated while sitting

C. Tie shoes and put on undergarments without assistive devices

D. Perform scissor-like leg exercises daily

A nurse is assessing a patient who is two weeks postoperative a kyphoplasty of L2 and L3. The patient has been participating in physical therapy and has been doing daily stretching and strengthening.

Which of the following would indicate that the patient has met discharge goals?

A. Reports pain in the legs while sitting

B. Urinating every two hours while awake

C. Fatigue after performing activities of daily living

**D. Ambulates outdoors without assistive devices

For a patient with a colostomy, which of the following interventions is appropriate for preventing the risk of impaired skin integrity related to exposure to excretions?

A. Empty the pouch when it is completely full

B. Remove the skin barrier and inspect the skin monthly

**C. Recalibrate skin barrier opening to size of stoma with each change

D. Cut an opening in the skin barrier larger than the circumference of the stoma

A nurse is caring for a patient who is six hours post-left-llobectomy. On assessment the nurse notices that the patient has become very restless, and the nail beds are blue. The vital signs reveal tachycardia, tachypnea and high blood pressure.

Which of the following complications is most likely?

**A. Hypoxia

B. Pneumonia

C. Postoperative bleeding

D. Bronchopleural fistula

A patient has returned to the Medical Surgical Unit after surgery for a benign ovarian tumour. In the first 30 minutes after admission to the unit, the nurse notices that the patient's abdomen is rapidly distending and the patient complains of increasing pain.

What would the nurse anticipate?

A. Aspiration pneumonia

B. Surgical site infection

C. Retention of surgical supplies

**D. Intra-abdominal haemorrhage

12 hours after removal of a benign liver tumour, the nurse notices that the patient has decreasing blood pressure, decreasing pulse pressure, increasing heart rate, and increasing respiratory rate. The patient's skin is cool and pale.

After lowering the head of the bed, what should the nurse do next?

- **A. Call the physician
- B. Administer pain medication
- C. Position the patient on the left side
- D. Apply cool, wet cloths under the arms

The nurse is caring for a patient scheduled for a left arm amputation due to bone carcinoma.

Adequate assessment and management of preoperative pain will result in which of the following?

- **A. Decreased phantom limb sensation
- B. Increased range of motion after surgery
- C. Decreased depression after surgery
- D. Decreased likelihood of cancer recurrence

A conscious victim of a motor vehicle accident arrives at the Emergency Department. The patient is gasping for air, is extremely anxious, and has a deviated trachea.

What diagnosis should the nurse anticipate?

- A. Pleural effusion
- B. Pneumothorax
- C. Hemothorax
- **D. Tension pneumothorax

During surgery requiring general anaesthesia, the patient's heart stops and a carotid pulse is not palpated.

How many compressions per minute should be administered?

- A. 50
- B. 60

C. 80

**D. 100

A patient is receiving a post-surgery blood transfusion. The nurse is about to take the first set of 15 minute vital signs when the patient states, "I'm freezing cold and my chest feels tight."

What should the nurse do next?

- **A. Stop the transfusion, keep the vein open with normal saline, and notify the ordering physician
- B. Continue the transfusion, start normal saline, and re-check vital signs in one minute
- C. Slow the transfusion to half the rate and administer acetaminophen (Tylenol) per standing order
- D. Stop the transfusion, bring the patient a blanket, and notify the physician

A postoperative patient complains of abdominal pain and nausea. The patient has not had any flatulence or a bowel movement since surgery, and the abdomen is distended with no bowel sounds.

What is the most likely cause?

- A. Abdominal infection
- B. Side effect of being NPO
- C. Side effect of narcotic pain medications
- **D. Paralytic ileus

A postoperative patient has an order to discontinue the Foley catheter. At 11:30 AM, the nurse removes the Foley intact. At 1:00 PM, the patient complains of feeling the need to urinate and voids 30 cc.

The nurse should assess the patient for signs of which of the following?

- **A. Urinary retention
- B. Urinary tract infection
- C. Cystitis
- D. Haematuria

A 45 year-old patient complains of pain two hours after an appendectomy. The nurse administers the prescribed intravenous dose of morphine. Five minutes later, the nurse reassesses the patient for pain and found that the patient is difficult to arouse, with vital signs as illustrated below.

Blood pressure 82/48 mmHg

Respiratory rate 8 /min
Oxygen saturation 86%

What should the nurse do next?

- A. Apply an ice pack to the surgical site
- B. Assess the efficacy of analgesic therapy
- C. Investigate possible causes of pain
- **D. Administer naloxone (Narcan) as prescribed prn

Three weeks post amputation of the patient's leg, the patient is instructed to massage the residual limb.

What is the most likely rationale for this?

- **A. Prepare for a prosthesis
- B. Maintain the limb's flexibility
- C. Provide counter-irritation for pain control
- D. Promote acceptance of the limb's appearance

A patient is two days postoperative hernia repair, and has an order for a dressing change. The patient has been diagnosed with Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.

Which of the following actions should the nurse take while performing the dressing change?

- A. Put the patient in a private room
- B. Put the patient in reverse isolation
- **C. Wear gloves during the dressing change
- D. Wear gown, and mask during the dressing change

A patient, who had abdominal surgery six days ago, has been ambulating in the halls without much difficulty. However, on the seventh postoperative day, the patient complains of increased pain at incisional site and is walking bent over.

What is the most likely cause of the change?

- A. Intestinal inflammation
- B. Pulmonary edema
- **C. Wound infection
- D. Deep vein thrombosis

A nurse is caring for a patient who had a left mastectomy with lymph node removal seven days ago. The patient asks about exercises to regain function of the left arm.

Which of the following activities would be most appropriate?

- **A. Stretching exercise by walking fingers up the wall
- B. Strengthening exercise using two kg weights
- C. Coordinative exercise using knitting with a large needle
- D. Resistance exercise using dyna bands

A 72 year-old man is admitted to hospital for a prostatectomy in which the prostate gland and capsule will be removed through an incision made between the scrotum and rectum.

Which of the following post-operative nursing diagnosis is most likely?

- A. Altered body image
- B. Ineffective coping
- **C. Sexual dysfunction
- D. Altered nutrition

A 3-year-old child is admitted to the Postoperative Care Unit following a heart transplant. The nurse administers cyclosporine by intravenous infusion. Fifteen minutes later the child has difficulty breathing, his skin feels cold and clammy and he appears restless.

Which of the following is the most appropriate initial nursing action?

- A. Ensure airway patency
- B. Administer oxygen therapy
- **C. Discontinue intravenous infusion
- D. Administer intramuscular epinephrine

A 62 year-old diabetes type II patient is admitted to hospital for amputation of the right foot due to gangrene and ischemia. Pre-operatively, the patient rates the pain as 9 (using the 1–10 pain scale).

How can this patient's phantom (spirit) pain best be controlled?

- A. Post-operative elevation of limb
- B. Apply pressure bandage to stump
- **C. Control pain pre-operatively
- D. Apply ice to the site for twenty minutes

A 62 year-old diabetes type II patient is in the post-operative care unit following amputation of the right foot. Post-operatively, the patient tells the nurse of tingling, coldness and cramping in the right foot.

Which of the following describes best the type of pain?

- A. Visceral
- B. Somatic
- C. Ischemic
- **D. Neuropathic

A 68 year-old woman is admitted to the post-anaesthesia recovery unit following a total hip arthroplasty with an indwelling urinary catheter, oxygen delivery by nasal cannula, compression stockings and an intravenous infusion.

Which of the following clinical findings necessitates immediate intervention?

- A. Abduction of operated hip
- B. Swelling, redness and warmth in calf muscle
- **C. Shortness of breath and coughing
- D. Absent bowel sounds

A 32 year-old woman has intermittent colicky abdominal pain and frequent stools that contain blood and mucus. Despite taking a variety of medications for the past four years, her symptoms have not improved and she is scheduled for surgery.

Which of the following is the most likely health problem?

- A. Bowel obstruction
- B. Gastroenteritis
- C. Diverticulitis
- **D. Inflammatory bowel disease

The nurse cares for a patient with diverticulitis on the post-operative care unit following the placement of an ostomy. The ostomy has been formed with the stoma on the right-side wall of the abdomen.

Which of the following discharge consistency is most likely?

- A. Formed
- B. Semi-formed

**C. Liquid

D. Semi-formed and watery

A post-operative nurse assesses the newly formed stoma and peristomal skin of a patient who is one day post-operative following a protocolectomy with the formation of a permanent ileostomy.

Which of the following clinical findings would necessitate immediate care?

A. Bright red and moist stoma

**B. Dark red and purple skin

C. Bloody liquid in pouch

D. Ulcerations with a rash

A 68 year-old diabetic woman undergoes a below knee amputation due to vascular insufficiency and infection. On admission to the post-operative care unit, the nurse makes the priority diagnosis: Risk for ineffective peripheral tissue perfusion.

Which of the following interventions is most appropriate?

A. Ensure adequate pain relief

**B. Elevate residual limb on a pillow

C. Administer oxygen by facemask

D. Apply ice to the stump

The nurse is preparing the patient for hospital discharge following an above-the-knee amputation with a rigid dressing over the residual limb. Fourteen days following surgery, the patient is successfully fitted with a prosthetic limb and begins physical therapy.

Which of the following resting position is most beneficial?

A. Sitting with legs crossed

B. Abduction of residual limb

C. Knee flexion when sitting in chair

**D. Knee extension when in bed

A 43 year-old man is 30 hours post-operative following placement of a partial thickness skin autograft for a burn injury on the lower anterior leg. During a routine assessment, the nurse notices the wound is bleeding continuously.

Which of the following is the best nursing action?

A. Use a pen to outline and monitor the area

- B. Perform a wound swab for laboratory analysis
- C. Incise and drain fluids from the wound bed
- **D. Apply firm and direct pressure for 10 minutes

A 65 year-old man is undergoing pre-operative preparation for a flexible endoscope procedure in which the physician will visualize the large bowel and distal part of the small bowel with a camera attached to the end of a flexible tube.

Which of the following positions is the most appropriate?

- **A. Left lateral Sim's
- B. Right lateral recumbent
- C. Trendelenberg
- D. Prone

A 40 year-old woman is a gravida 2, para 2 and is currently trying to conceive. Her previous pregnancy resulted in the birth of a baby with a cleft lip and palate. The patient is anxious and concerned about future pregnancies and the nurse provides genetic counselling and reassurance.

Which foods would most effectively prevent recurrence a cleft lip and palate?

- **A. Green vegetables and citrus fruit
- B. Eggs, milk and dairy products
- C. Wheat, corn, rice, oats and rye
- D. Beef, chicken and yellow vegetables

A 53 year-old woman has a history of heartburn, flatulence, indigestion and constant pain in the right upper abdominal quadrant. The symptoms began after eating a fatty meal. She is scheduled for surgery and prescribed Vitamin K.

Which of the following indicates the reason of vitamin K prescription?

- A. Decrease bilirubin production
- **B. Increase prothrombin formation
- C. Aid conversion of prothrombin to thrombin
- D. Decrease blood coagulation

A 70 year-old man with osteoarthritis had a prosthetic replacement of the femoroacetabular joint one month previously. While cleaning his apartment he hears a popping sound and has a slipping sensation.

Which of the following findings is important for evaluation?

- A. Edema at incision site
- B. Internal hemorrhage
- **C. Shortening of extremity
- D. Lower posterior leg pain

An 80 year-old man presents to the hospital with chronic fatigue, dyspepsia and constipation. On examination he is jaundiced, has red palms, dilated veins around the umbilicus, the abdomen is very distended and he has black, tarry stool on a rectal exam. He is noted to be lethargic and have a flat tone. A paracentesis reveals clear colored fluid with low protein content.

Which of the following diagnosis is the most likely?

- A. Gilbert's syndrome
- B. Thalassemia
- C. Sickle cell crisis
- **D. Cirrhosis

A 20 year-old woman with a history of frequent acute middle ear infections presents with a cough, sore throat and severe right ear pain. Examination of the ear reveals a large drainage of pus. Otoscopic examination confirms an intact stapes. Both Rinne and Weber's tests are normal. Body temperature is 37.9° C (see image).

Which type of surgical repair is most likely?

- **A. Tympanoplasty
- B. Ossiculoplasty
- C. Stapedectomy
- D. Cochlear implant

A perimenopausal woman with a small body frame is at high risk for a condition in which bone reabsorption exceeds the rate of bone formation. She drinks one-three cups of coffee per day since she was 25 years old and smokes five-ten cigarettes per day for the past 20 years. The nurse advises the patient to increase her dietary intake of milk and green leafy vegetables.

Which additional foods are most appropriate to recommend?

- **A. Egg yolk, cheese
- B. Peanuts, poultry
- C. Whole grains, cereals

D. Lentils and black beans

A 50 year-old construction worker develops abdominal pain while lifting a 30 kilogram box. Following the pain, there was a slight bulge protruding from the abdomen that he was able to push back into place. Palpation confirms a mass over the right lower quadrant with straining. He reports feeling better when lying down. He is strongly against surgery and says that he will wait until the problem gets worse or improve.

Which of the following complications is most likely to develop in the long term?

- A. Intestinal malabsorption
- B. Decreased secretion of bile
- C. Increased intestinal motility
- **D. Decreased bowel blood flow

A 45 year-old woman was discharged from the Outpatient Surgical Center following a procedure in which flexible tubing was inserted into the urethra to visualize the urethra and bladder walls. The patient telephones the surgical center two hours after discharge and reports that her urine is pink colored.

Which of the following is the most appropriate nursing advice?

- A. Maintain a fluid intake of 1000 ml/day
- B. Return to the surgical center for evaluation
- C. Elevate the leg above the level of the heart
- **D. Explain this is normal and continue to observe

A 24 year-old man fractured the tibia after a motorcycle accident. He was admitted to the hospital and a cast was applied. Six hours later, he complains of severe pain and the nurse administers a morphine injection. Fifteen minutes later, he complains that the pain has not improved.

Which of the following is the most appropriate nursing action?

- A. Ask if he has a history of drug use
- **B. Check the distal pedal pulse
- C. Obtain vital signs
- D. Rate his pain on a pain scale

A 62 year-old man is diagnosed with localized non-small cell tumor of the lung without metastasis and undergoes a lobectomy. After the procedure, he is brought to the Postoperative Anesthesia Care Unit for recovery with a chest tube drainage system in place and oxygen administered by nasal cannula.

Which of the following is the best nursing action?

- **A. Assess level of consciousness
- B. Attach chest tubes to the bed sheets
- C. Perform deep breathing and coughing
- D. Apply elastic stockings to the legs

A 36 year-old man with a diagnosis of lung cancer underwent a lobectomy six hours previously and is now in the Postoperative Unit. The nurse has assisted him in coughing and deep breathing exercises. He rates his pain at a level of 7 on a scale of 1–10 (see lab results).

Test Result Normal Values

Arterial Blood Gas PCO₂ 5.33 4.7– 6.0 kPa
pH 7.35 7.36 –7.45
ABG PO₂ 12.6 10.6 –14.2 kPa

Which of the following is the most appropriate nursing action?

- A. Provide high-flow oxygen by facemask
- B. Encourage pursed-lip breathing
- C. Position the patient in Trendelenberg
- **D. Continue care on current regimen

A 75 year-old man is scheduled to undergo phacoemulsification cataract surgery. The nurse meets with the family for a pre-operative consultation. The patient has a diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease with mild cognitive decline. The family says that he has become increasingly forgetful lately and that his emotions are unstable.

Which of the following actions the patient is expected to do during the operation?

- **A. Lay supine for 20 minutes
- B. Sit without moving under laser
- C. Consistently speak clearly
- D. Tolerate general anesthesia

A 4 year-old boy underwent an adeno-tonsillectomy at a Children's Hospital in the same day surgery unit. The operation was uneventful and he was discharged to home as normal. The following day, the mother telephones the hospital to say that he has been irritable and has been crying because of ear and throat pain.

Which of the following is the most likely cause for the ear problem?

- A. Middle ear infection

B. Blood coagulated in the Eustachian tube

**C. Referred pain

D. Immune deficiency

A 10 year-old boy was riding along on the back of his father's motorcycle when they fell while going around a corner. He was brought to the Emergency Department and the child was placed in a leg cast with a right fractured tibia. The following day, the nurse notes that the patient's drug dosage requirement is increasing in order to effectively manage his pain. Further assessment reveals an absent distal pulse.

Which of the following is the best nursing action?

A. Elevate extremity

B. Apply ice to the cast

**C. Notify the doctor

D. Assess for edema

A 52 year-old woman is scheduled to undergo an abdomino-perineal resection in three days for removal of a cancer of the rectum. The nurse reviews the care plan with the patient. The patient will receive prophylactic antibiotics and will be given a mechanical bowel preparation the day before.

Which of the following preparations is best to undertake?

A. Wear pressure stockings

B. Perform leg strengthening exercises

**C. Maintain high-protein, low-residue diet

D. Take daily ferrous iron tablets

A 65 year-old woman presents to her care provider with complaints of bright red blood in the stool, a loss of appetite, a feeling of fullness and fatigue. She has lost five kilograms in the past three weeks without dieting. A faecal occult blood test is positive and the patient is scheduled for an additional screening test.

Which of the following screening tests is the most appropriate?

A. Barium enema

**B. Colonoscopy

C. Endoscopy

D. Computed tomography scan

A 30 year-old woman with inflammatory bowel disease is scheduled to undergo a procedure in

which a stoma will be formed in the right lower quadrant, five centimeters below the waistline. The nurse advises the patient on how to avoid potential post-operative intestinal obstruction.

Which of the following types of food is best recommended post-operatively?

- A. Broccoli and fish
- B. Meats and cauliflower
- **C. Yogurt and parsley
- D. Corn and seeds

A 40 year-old woman is undergoing an elective rhinoplasty under general anesthesia. The patient is in the pre-operative room and the nurse is prepared to administer pre-operative intravenous medications. The patient states that she does not have any drug allergies.

Which of the following nursing actions is most important prior to administering the medicine?

- A. Request the patient urinate
- B. Perform blood typing and cross matching
- **C. Ensure the consent form has been signed
- D. Clarify contact numbers of her family members

The nurse cares for a 50 year-old woman in the Post-Anesthesia Care Unit following a pneumonectomy of the left lung. There is bright red blood staining on the patient's dressing. The nurse draws a circle around it and notes the time.

Which of the following signs and symptoms is best to indicate an immediate problem?

- **A. Restlessness, hypotension and tachycardia
- B. Face reddening, hypertension and bradycardia
- C. Tachycardia, flushing and tremors
- D. Hypertension, tremors and pallor

An 80 year-old woman is day two post-operative following a total hip replacement. The nurse assists the patient to change positions in the bed and the patient complains of pain, rating it at a level of 7, on a 1–10 pain scale. She also reports having pain earlier when the physiotherapist helped her perform range-of-motion exercises. The nurse assesses the wound dressing and notes a small amount of bright red blood.

Blood pressure 130/70 mmHg

Heart rate 86 /min

Respiratory rate 20 /min shallow

Temperature 38.4° C

Which of the following clinical finding is most appropriate?

- A. Pain with movement
- B. Blood on wound dressing
- **C. Body temperature
- D. Increased respiration

A 60 year-old man is recovering in a hospital ward three days after a total hip arthroplasty. He has not had a bowel movement since the operation and complains of feeling bloated and of having a poor appetite. Examination reveals abdominal distention and hypoactive bowel sounds. The patient rates his pain at a level 7 at rest and 9 with movement, on a pain scale of 1–10. He is taking opioid analgesics. The nurse creates a care plan based on the diagnosis: Altered Bowel Elimination related to surgical intervention, as evidenced by lack of bowel movement for three days.

Which of the following is the most appropriate intervention?

- A. Request an increased opioid dosage
- B. Perform passive range of motion exercises
- **C. Encourage increased fluid intake
- D. Provide soft foods based on bland diet

A 70 year-old woman is admitted to the Day Surgery Unit for repair of an inguinal hernia and is administered a low-dosage spinal anesthetic during the procedure. The surgery is uncomplicated and the patient is then admitted to the Post-operative Care Unit for recovery.

Which of the following is the most likely post-operative complications?

- **A. Urinary retention
- B. Constipation
- C. Respiratory depression
- D. Itching skin

A 25 year-old patient telephones the nurse in the Day Surgery Unit and complains of intense pain in the frontal lobe. Two days previously, she had undergone an elective surgical procedure that had required a spinal anesthetic block.

Which of the following remedies would most likely alleviate the patient's symptoms?

- A. 1000 ml fluid intake per day
- B. Decrease exposure to light
- **C. Lie down in a flat position
- D. Acetaminophen 200 mg by mouth

A 45 year-old woman is admitted for a surgical procedure. A local anesthetic medication, bupivacaine, and fentanyl are administered through a tiny needle placed into the subarachnoid space. The anesthetic is administered with the patient in an upright and seated position. Five minutes later, the nurse records the patient's vital signs:

Blood pressure 88/58 mmHg
Heart rate 110 /min
Respiratory rate 18 /min
Temperature 38.0° C tympanic

Which of the following findings is most likely medication reaction?

- **A. Blood pressure
- B. Pulse rate
- C. Respiratory rate
- D. Body temperature

A 56 year-old woman underwent an urgent laparoscopic cholecystectomy under spinal anesthesia. The patient is admitted to the post-operative care unit with oxygen via nasal prongs and an intravenous drip. The patient has a nasogastric tube with low suction and a T-tube secured in place. The nurse assesses the patient for risk of respiratory complications.

Which of the following clinical assessments has priority?

- A. Lung sounds
- B. Dermatome level
- **C. Respiratory rate
- D. Capillary refill

A 70 year-old woman underwent a total hip replacement. The nurse is assisting her to get out of the bed for the first time since surgery. She advises the patient to first sit with her legs over the side of the bed before bearing weight on the floor.

Which of the following problems is the most likely to be prevented?

- **A. Hypotension
- B. Hip dislocation
- C. Cardiac dysrhythmias
- D. Muscular injury

A 16 year-old boy is in the Post-Operative Care Unit two hours after a tonsillectomy. He is alert and oriented but complains of severe throat pain and difficulty swallowing. He rates the pain at a

level 7, on a scale of 1 – 10. The urine output from the foley catheter is 45 ml over the past two hours.

Blood pressure 130/74 mmHg
Heart rate 64 /min
Respiratory rate 18 /min
Oxygen saturation 98% on room air

Which of the following clinical findings is most important?

- A. Oxygen saturation
- B. Difficulty swallowing
- **C. Urinary output**
- D. Pain level

A 67 year-old man is admitted to the Post-anesthesia Recovery Unit following chest surgery. The patient has a right chest tube that is attached to low suction. Three hours after admission to the unit, the nurse observes the drainage output from the chest tube is 300 milliliters.

Which of the following is the best intervention?

- **A. Notify the doctor**
- B. Reduce IV infusion rate
- C. Strip tube with roller device
- D. Re-position in left lateral decubitus

A 64 year-old woman presents for a physical examination prior to elective knee arthroscopy. Abdominal palpation of the epigastrium confirms a non-tender, pulsatile abdominal mass.

Blood pressure 160/100 mmHg
Heart rate 72 /min
Respiratory rate 18 /min
Temperature 37.1° C

Which of the following is the next most likely step in management?

- **A. Prepare for ultrasound examination**
- B. Proceed with surgery as planned
- C. Prepare patient for abdominal surgery
- D. Refer for coronary angiography

An 86 year-old woman attends the Outpatient Surgical Clinic for a pre-operative examination. She reports having difficulty with daily tasks due to pain. A mini-mental examination indicates

moderate cognitive impairment.

Which of the following is the best predictor of the outcome?

- A. Age
- B. Social support
- C. Mini-mental examination results
- **D. Ability to perform activities of daily living

A 70 year-old man underwent a colectomy two days prior. In the past 24 hours, his blood pressure has decreased and heart rate risen. He now weighs two kilograms more than he did prior to admission. Urine output from the indwelling catheter is 30 ml per hour and he has pitting edema 2+ bilaterally in the lower extremities. The abdomen appears distended and is firm to the touch.

Blood pressure 112/62 mmHg

Heart rate 110 /min

Respiratory rate 20 /min

Which of the following is the best nursing intervention?

- A. High flow oxygen by mask
- B. Position in Trendelenburg
- **C. Haemoglobin and hematocrit
- D. Intravenous hypotonic solution

A 30 year-old man crashed while driving his motorcycle and sustained multiple injuries, including a tibial fracture. A fiberglass cast was placed and five hours later, he notifies the nurse that he has increasing pain distal to the fracture site. The nurse administers an injection of morphine and 10 minutes later, the patient states the pain has worsened.

Which of the following is the most appropriate nursing assessment?

- A. Rate pain on the 1–10 scale
- **B. Check presence of pedal pulse
- C. Note level of edema in extremity
- D. Increase morphine dosage

A patient developed an ileus following surgery six days ago. The patient remains on a Nothing by Mouth status. The nurse observes increasing lethargy, irritability, and a weak, irregular pulse.

Which of the following is the most likely cause?

- A. Hypocalcemia

****B. Hypokalemia**

C. Fluid volume excess

D. Sepsis

The nurse technician has been advised that a patient's chest radiograph confirms a pneumothorax. The patient and the nurse are waiting for the patient's physician to arrive.

Which of the following actions is the best to be done?

****A. Obtain a chest tube tray**

B. Auscultate the patient's breath sounds

C. Administer an analgesic prescribed PRN

D. Educate the patient about the use of an incentive spirometer

A patient had right knee surgery and is being transferred to the post anesthesia care unit.

Which of the following is the most appropriate action?

A. Preoperative weakness of the lower extremities

B. Anxiety related to inherent risk factors of surgery

C. Fear related to body image disturbance

****D. Plan for rehabilitation**

A patient has been immobilized with a pelvis fracture for the past three days. The patient has intravenous fluids infusing in the right hand. The patient is short of breath and reports intense pain when taking a deep breath.

Blood pressure 168/88 mmHg

Heart rate 122 /min

Oxygen Saturation 92%

Temperature 38° C

Which of the following actions is the best?

****A. Notify the physician**

B. Stop the patient's intravenous infusion

C. Instruct the patient to take several slow, deep breaths

D. Administer the antipyretic prescribed PRN

An insulin dependent patient is admitted to a surgical floor after cutting a big toe. The wound

has yellow drainage exuding and has been cultured to be S. Aureus and is sensitive to cephalothin (Keflin). The doctor orders a sliding scale of insulin and 1 gm of vancomycin (Vancocin) IV (see lab results).

Blood pressure 160/94 mmHg

Heart rate 110 /min

Respiratory Rate 18 /min

Temperature 39° C

Test Result Normal Value

WBC 15.0 4.3–10.8

Glucose 368 70 –110 mg/dl

Which of the following is the best to be observed over next eight hours?

- A. Further increases in blood glucose above 400 mg/dl
- B. Dressing changes to the affected toe
- C. Assurance of high protein food intake
- **D. Signs of nephrotoxicity

The nurse technician is caring for a patient who is scheduled for hemodialysis at 10:00 A.M. At 9:00 A.M., all of the following prescribed medications are scheduled to be given: calcium channel blocker, bulk forming laxative, intermediate-acting insulin, and a proton-pump inhibitor. The nurse technician must reschedule administration of some medication after hemodialysis is completed.

Which of the following medications is the best to be rescheduled?

- **A. Calcium channel blocker
- B. Bulk-forming laxative
- C. Intermediate-acting insulin
- D. Proton-pump inhibitor

A patient is seen in the Emergency Room having 20 cm (7.8 inch) laceration to the right forearm.

The nurse prepares the anesthesia to be administered before the laceration is repaired by the physician.

Which of the following routes is the best for anaesthesia administration?

- A. Intravenous
- B. Regional
- C. General

****D. Local**

A few hours after lymph node surgery, a patient is observed in bed anxious and shivering violently. The patient's skin is hot and dry with poor skin turgor. The doctor orders STAT broad spectrum antibiotics and IV hetastarch (Hespan). The patient's blood pressure continues to drop and the skin becomes moist and ashen in color.

Blood pressure 106/56 mmHg

Respiratory rate 30 /min

Temperature 40° C

Which of the following actions is the best?

- **A. Monitor vital signs, urinary output, and cardiac output**
- B. Initiate another IV line to anticipate blood administration
- C. Assess pedal pulses and increase oxygen to 12 liters per minute
- D. Prepare the patient for a return to surgery

A nurse is preparing the room for a patient who will be admitted from the post-anesthesia care unit after major abdominal surgery. The patient received general anesthesia care.

Which of the following must be placed at the bedside?

- A. Sterile suction catheters
- B. Oral airway
- **C. Incentive spirometer**
- D. Face masks

A 60 year-old woman was diagnosed with an invasive carcinoma of the vulva. Staging of the carcinoma showed a stage II, with the lesion confined to the vulva but greater than 2 centimeters diameter. She is admitted to the hospital for surgical removal of the lesion. The surgical nurse creates a post-operative care plan.

Which of the following is the best post-operative position?

- A. Recumbent
- **B. Semi-recumbent**
- C. High-Fowler's
- D. Prone

A 62 year-old man was admitted to the Outpatient Day Surgical Unit for an abdominal procedure. Following the procedure, the post-operative nurse in the Recovery Unit assesses the wound and notes a fine, red-coloured rash where the betadine had been applied during the

aseptic surgical preparation.

Which of the following nursing action is the best?

- A. Outline the area with a marker and observe
- **B. Note finding on allergy list and notify the doctor
- C. Clean site using sterile technique and apply cream
- D. Observe finding as normal and continue assessment

A 50 year-old woman is receiving a blood transfusion during the post-operative period following a surgical removal of the uterus. The patient had begun bleeding profusely four hours after the operation and the surgeon ordered a blood transfusion. 30 minutes after starting the infusion of blood products, the patient begins to complain of lower back pain and chills.

Blood pressure 90/60 mmHg

Heart rate 114 /min

Respiratory rate 26 /min

Temperature 38.4° C

Which of the following problems is the most likely?

- **A. Hemolytic reaction

- B. Pyrogenic reaction

- C. Allergic reaction

- D. Fluid overload

A 50 year-old woman is receiving a blood transfusion during the post-operative period following the surgical removal of the uterus. The patient had begun to bleed profusely four hours after the surgery and the surgeon ordered a blood transfusion. 30 minutes after starting the infusion of blood products, the patient begins to complain of lower back pain and chills.

Which of the following is the best preventative measure?

- A. Decreased rate of blood transfusion flow

- **B. Correct labelling and patient identification

- C. Pre-infusion administration of antihistamine

- D. Administration of antipyretics prior to infusion

A 50 year-old woman was diagnosed with a cancer in the upper outer quadrant of the left breast. She was admitted to the hospital for a procedure in which the nipple-areola complex and underlying breast tissue were removed. The post-operative nurse is caring for her at the bedside in the Postoperative Care Unit immediately following surgery.

Which of the following is the most appropriate nursing diagnosis?

- **A. Pain related to surgical incision
- B. Impaired physical mobility related to pain
- C. Altered body image related to surgical procedure
- D. Impaired skin integrity related to surgical procedure

A 30 year-old woman presented to the hospital with acute and sudden abdominal pain that she rated at a level 10. She underwent an urgent exploratory laparoscopy procedure and has now been stabilized and admitted to the Post-Operative Care Unit. She complains to the nurse that she still has abdominal pain. On examination, the abdomen appears distended.

Which of the following is the most appropriate nursing action?

- A. Notify the surgeon
- **B. Ensure drains are patent
- C. Reassure the patient that this is normal
- D. Administer standing order of pain medication

A scrub nurse falls on concrete while walking to work and cuts her right hand. The cut is minor but is lightly bleeding. When the nurse arrives to the hospital, the cut is washed and bandaged. She then prepares for the day's work in the operating room.

Which of the following is the best nursing action?

- **A. Notify the head nurse of the incident
- B. Place two sterile gloves on the right hand
- C. Wash hands for five minutes prior to gloving
- D. Ask to change roles with the circulating nurse

The nurse on the Medical-Surgical Ward is preparing to receive a patient directly from the Post-Anesthesia Care Unit. The transport nurse assists in getting the patient and the patient's belongings into the room while giving report to the medical-surgical nurse and then leaves the room.

Which of the following is the most appropriate assessment?

- A. Level of consciousness
- **B. Airway patency
- C. Vital signs
- D. Mobility

A 60 year-old woman is admitted to the Post-Anesthesia Care Unit following a neck dissection for laryngeal cancer with removal of cervical lymph nodes and the sternocleidomastoid muscle.

Which of the following is the best post-operative nursing diagnosis?

- A. Risk for infection
- B. Impaired nutrition
- **C. Ineffective airway clearance
- D. Impaired verbal communication

A 23 year-old woman presented to the clinic with complaints of neck pain, nausea and vomiting. A lumbar puncture was performed and a cerebral spinal fluid analysis was found negative for bacteria. Three days later the patient presents to the clinic complaining of a dull and deep frontal lobe headache that worsens. Unsuccessful home treatments have included taking ibuprofen and acetaminophen.

Which of the following is the best position?

- A. Prone
- **B. Supine
- C. Upright
- D. Side-lying

A 65 year-old woman with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease is admitted to the hospital Surgical Unit for pelvic surgery. The nurse assists the anesthesiologist in caring for the patient while receiving spinal anesthesia. A test dose is administered with the patient in an upright sitting position and there are no negative effects. The patient is positioned in semi-Fowler's following the procedure. She complains of nausea and dizziness.

Blood pressure 90/48 mmHg
Heart rate 122 /min
Respiratory rate 26 /min
Oxygen saturation 93% room air

Which of the following initial intervention is most appropriate?

- A. Side-lying position
- B. Oxygen administration
- **C. Intravenous fluid bolus
- D. Vasopressor administration

A 70 year-old man presents to the Emergency Room Triage Unit with complaints of an inability to void. He reports having urinary frequency and urgency for the past month. He has been waking more than usual at night to void. The force of the stream is weak and the bladder does

not feel completely emptied after urination. He underwent an endoscopic surgery and is being care for in the Post-Operative Ward. During a routine assessment he is found lethargic and confused.

Which of the following is the most likely the cause of the altered state of consciousness?

- **A. Fluid imbalance
- B. Opioid overdose
- C. Oxygen deficiency
- D. Urinary tract infection

A 65 year-old woman is admitted to the Surgical Unit for a mitral valve replacement. Her medical history includes severe mitral stenosis and mitral valve regurgitation. The nurse interviews the patient for hospital admission.

Which of the following childhood disease was most likely?

- **A. Streptococcal pharyngitis
- B. Bacterial meningitis
- C. Poliomyelitis
- D. Malaria

A 50 year-old patient is about to undergo extra-capsular cataract extraction. The nurse is preparing for her long term plan of care.

Which of the following diagnoses is the most appropriate?

- A. Anxiety related to operation procedure and outcome
- B. Body image disturbance related to eye packing post-surgery
- C. Knowledge deficit related to pre-operative and post-operative self-care
- **D. Sensory perceptual alteration related to lens extraction and replacement

A patient was admitted to the Emergency Room due to abdominal pain, upon assessment, positive psoas sign was noted. The patient was rushed to the Operating Room for STAT appendectomy. Before a naso-gastric tube was inserted and is attached to a drain.

Which of the following times is the best to remove the naso-gastric tube postoperatively?

- A. Patient feels hungry
- B. Upon patient's request
- **C. Flatus reported by patient
- D. Patient's consciousness is regained

A 30 year-old woman went to the clinic for a consultation after her work due to pain on both legs during prolonged standing and sitting. Doppler ultrasound was done and confirmed the initial diagnosis of varicose veins.

Which of the following is the best surgical procedure?

- A. Amputation
- B. Sclerotherapy
- C. Thermal ablation
- **D. Ligation and stripping**

A nurse went to the clinic for a consultation after her work due to bilateral leg pain after standing or sitting for long periods of time. The physician diagnosed her with varicose veins.

Which of the following surgical procedures is the best?

- A. Amputation
- B. Sclerotherapy
- C. Thermal ablation
- **D. Ligation and stripping**

A 50 year-old woman went to the hospital for a consult. Upon assessment, there is noticeable enlargement of the thyroid gland, tremors and low tolerance to warm environment. Surgery was suggested by the physician. The patient asks the clinic nurse what procedure possibly the patient will undergo. Blood sample was obtained (see lab results).

Test Result Normal Values

TSH 0.12 – 6.5 mU/L

Free thyroxine T4 50 – 140 nmol/L

Which of the following is the best intervention?

- **A. Thyroidectomy**
- B. Adrenalectomy
- C. Polythyroidectomy
- D. Incision and drainage

The nurse is assessing 50 year-old woman whose thyroid gland is enlarged. A blood sample was collected and an analysis confirms the diagnosis (see lab results).

Test Result Normal Values

TSH 0.12 – 6.5 mU/L

Free T₃ 50–140 nmol/L
thyroxine T₄ 15.4–11.2 (mcg/dL)

Which of the following surgical procedures is best?

- **A. Thyroidectomy
- B. Incision and drainage
- C. Polythyroidectomy
- D. Adrenalectomy

A 44 year-old obese patient was subjected for a surgery called bariatric surgery, gastric bypass to be specific. The nurse and the physician are giving information about the procedure to the patient.

Which of the following statements is the best describing the patient understanding?

- A. "Same effect with liposuction"
- B. "An opening will be placed in my abdomen"
- **C. "The surgery will reduce the size of my stomach"
- D. "Easiest way to lose weight no need to exercise after surgery"

A patient just arrived from the Recovery Room post thyroidectomy. The ward nurse performed general assessment and understands that the patient is at risk for bleeding.

Which of the following methods is best to detect bleeding?

- A. Assess the patient's vomitus for blood
- B. Assess the presence of blood in the stool
- **C. Check the back of the neck if soaked with blood
- D. Check the frontal part of dressing if soaked with blood

A 40 year-old patient is one day post open cholecystectomy. Part of the nursing care and nursing diagnosis, is the formulation of short term and long term goal for the patient.

Which of the following is considered as a long term goal?

- A. Knowledge deficit related to incision care
- B. Pain related to incision secondary to cholecystectomy
- C. Impaired gas exchange related to high abdominal incision
- **D. Imbalanced nutrition, less than body requirements related to inadequate bile secretion

A patient was admitted in the Emergency Room due to fever and trismus. Upon assessment, the patient reported that it started with difficulty in swallowing, otalgia and fever. The physician performed needle aspiration at both palatine tonsils.

Which of the following is the best diagnosis?

- A. Laryngitis
- B. Tooth ache
- C. Acute pharyngitis
- **D. Peritonsillar abscess**

A 38 year-old patient is about to have lumbar disk surgery. During pre-operative care, the nurse instructs the patient including the family members how to do "log rolling" to change patient's position. One of the family members asks why they have to do such action in turning the patient post operatively.

Which of the following is the nurse best response?

- A. Facilitate good circulation
- **B. Avoid movement of the spine**
- C. Prevent post-operative bed sore
- D. Makes changing of patient's position easier

A 42 year-old presented to the clinic for an eye consultation with complaints of blurred vision, sharp ocular pain and headache. A tonometry test was performed (see lab result).

Test Result Normal Value
Intra ocular pressure 10 –20 mmHg

Which of the following is the most appropriate surgical procedure?

- A. Laminectomy
- **B. Laser trabeculoplasty**
- C. Incision and drainage
- D. Extra capsular cataract extraction

A 14 year-old patient underwent craniotomy after a road traffic accident. He was continuously monitored in the Intensive Care Unit through intra-ventricular catheter drilled inside the skull by what means the nurse can ensure that the patient Intracranial Pressure will be maintained in the normal range (5–15 mmHg) beside the osmotic diuretic administration (see lab result).

Blood pressure 110/80 mmHg
Heart rate 85 /min

Respiratory rate 22 /min
Temperature 37.2° C

Test Result Normal Value
ICP 14 1–20 mmHg

Which of the following positions is the best to maintain the intracranial pressure?

- A. In lateral position
- B. Raise head 65 degrees
- C. In semi fowlers position
- **D. Elevate the head to 45 degrees

A 60 year-old patient arrived from the Operating Room post transurethral resection of the prostate with ongoing cystoclysis draining to reddish to red orange output. After 32 hours, the output ranges from yellow orange to red orange (see lab results).

Blood pressure 100/80 mmHg
Heart rate 65 /min
Respiratory rate 30 /min
Temperature 37.4° C

Test Result Normal Values
Hb 119 142–176 g/L
WBC 4.0 4 –10.5 x 10⁹/L
RBC 3.3 3.8–5.1 x 10¹²/L

Which of the following complications is most likely to be experiencing?

- A. Infection
- **B. Haemorrhage
- C. Pain intolerance
- D. Urethral blockage

A 60 year-old patient with Benign prostatic hyperplasia and had undergone prostatectomy. The nurse received him from the Recovery Room.

Which of the following is the most likely complications?

- A. Infection
- **B. Haemorrhage
- C. Vein thrombosis

D. Sexual dysfunction

A 55 year-old woman underwent an abdominal surgery for a hernia repair. She had general anesthesia for the procedure and was admitted to the Post-Operative Care Unit. When she awoke she complained of abdominal pain that was rated at a level 8 on the 1–10 scale. The nurse has a heavy patient load and delegates a task to the nursing assistant.

Which of the following tasks is the most appropriate for delegation?

- A. Decide patient's level of pain
- **B. Assess pain while taking vital signs
- C. Evaluation medication effectiveness
- D. Administer over-the-counter pain medication

A 14 year-old woman presents to the Emergency Department complaining of lower right-sided abdominal pain. An assessment shows guarding and rebound pain.

She is admitted for emergency surgery and the nurse is caring for her in the Post-Operative Care Unit.

Which of the following positions is the most appropriate?

- A. Sim's
- B. High-Fowler's
- **C. Semi-Fowler's
- D. Dorsal recumbent

A 40 year-old man is admitted to the Neuro-Surgical Acute Care Unit two days after a craniotomy following a brain tumor resection. On admission, he is alert, active and oriented. Eight hours later, he begins to complain of a headache. He appears fatigued and speaks more slowly than usual.

Which of the following positions is the best?

- A. Flex neck
- B. Elevate legs
- **C. Semi-Fowler's
- D. Left-side lying

The nurse was evaluating nursing care plan for a 50 year-old woman who has been scheduled for lithotripsy due to urinary calculus.

Which of the following is the priority evaluation?

- A. Edema
- **B. Acute pain
- C. Knowledge deficits
- D. Urinary tract infection

These are the results of a patient who had recent cardiac surgery (see lab results).

Test Result Normal Values

Sodium 125–134–146 mmol/L

Potassium 3.5–5.1 mmol/L

Calcium 3.0–2.15–2.62 mmol/L

Blood urea nitrogen 5.4–2.8–8.9 mmol/L

Creatinine clearance 97.2–70–103 µmol/L

Glucose, fasting 5.5–3.5–6.5 mmol/L

Which of the following is the most likely postoperative complications?

- A. Nausea and vomiting
- B. Renal insufficiency
- C. Post perfusion syndrome
- **D. Dysrhythmias

A surgeon orders 10,000 units of heparin sodium (Heparin) subcutaneously prior to surgery. The vial reads 40,000 units/millilitre (ml).

Which of the following doses in millilitre (ml) the nurse should administer?

- **A. 0.25
- B. 0.50
- C. 1.00
- D. 1.25

A patient with a colostomy complains of itching of the peristomal skin. On assessment, the skin is covered in a red rash with white patches visible.

What is the most likely cause of this condition?

- A. Not changing the pouch regularly
- **B. Candidiasis
- C. Consuming acid-producing foods
- D. Dehydration

A 57 year-old patient in a hospital clinic is scheduled for a colon biopsy. The patient speaks a different language than the hospital staff, but does understand simple communication in the language of the staff.

When conducting patient education prior to the procedure, what should the nurse plan to do?

- A. Write all communication and avoid speech
- B. Raise the volume and pitch of the voice
- **C. Obtain an interpreter
- D. Smile and nod

The nurse cares for a 78 year-old woman in skin traction for a fractured right hip. She has a nursing diagnosis of altered tissue perfusion. The nurse administers anticoagulant therapy and applies pressure stockings on both legs to prevent deep vein thrombosis.

Which additional intervention is most appropriate?

- A. Observe for bradycardia and dyspnea
- B. Prevent friction rubbing of clothing and sheets
- C. Reposition patient in the bed
- **D. Assess calves for tenderness and warmth

A nurse is taking care of a patient who underwent abdominal surgery three days ago. The patient has not been able to breathe deeply and refuses to get out of bed since the surgery due to pain. Also, the patient complains of shortness of breath, and the lung sounds are diminished upon auscultation.

Blood pressure 120/70 mmHg

Heart rate 75 /min

Respiratory rate 22 /min

Temperature 36.4° C

Oxygen saturation 89%

Which of the following conditions should the nurse suspect?

- A. Sepsis
- **B. Atelectasis
- C. Congestive heart failure
- D. Emphysema

A 60 year-old man presents with abdominal pain rated at level 8, on a scale of 1–10, and is admitted for urgent upper abdominal surgery. His medical history includes smoking one packet

of cigarettes per day for the past 35 years. General anesthesia will be used during the procedure. He has a body mass index of 26.

Which post-operative health problem is most likely to develop?

- **A. Atelectasis
- B. Hyperthermia
- C. Deep vein thrombosis
- D. Constipation

A nurse is caring for a patient who had a right mastectomy two days ago.

Which of the following is an appropriate nursing goal for this patient?

- **A. Accepts altered body image
- B. Avoids large crowds
- C. Limits right arm movement
- D. Perform range of motion for left arm

The nurse administered a dose of morphine sulfate, as prescribed, to a patient who is in the Post-Anesthesia Care Unit. The patient appears to be resting comfortably, the respiratory rate is 8 and the O₂ saturation on 2L of oxygen via nasal cannula is 86%.

What should the nurse immediately administer?

- A. Flumazenil (Romazicon)
- B. Midazolam (Versed)
- **C. Naloxone (Narcan)
- D. Ondansetron (Zofran)

A patient who is preparing for hip surgery has an order for external pneumatic compression devices.

The nurse teaches the patient that pneumatic compression can help prevent which of the following?

- A. Upper respiratory infection
- B. Decreased breath sounds
- **C. Deep vein thrombosis
- D. Bleeding at the surgical site

A 19 year-old girl was scheduled for the extraction of her wisdom teeth under general anaesthesia. Her pre-operative anaesthesia consultation was done and the consent was signed by her, but she refused to remove her nail polish and trim her long nails, which was a necessary requirement.

What should be the nurse's action in response to her refusal?

- **A. Explain why nails need to be cleaned
- B. Respect the patient's right to refuse
- C. Record and inform physician
- D. Remove as per protocol

A 19 year-old girl was scheduled for the extraction of her wisdom teeth under general anaesthesia. Her pre-operative anaesthesia consultation was done and the consent was signed by her, but she refused to remove her nail polish and trim her long nails, which was a necessary requirement.

Why is it necessary to have unpolished and trimmed nails as one of the requirements before the general anaesthesia?

- A. Avoid puncturing the inner side oxygen probe
- B. Prevent chipping or scratches from long nails
- **C. Assess for nail colour during anaesthesia
- D. Follow the pre-anaesthesia protocol

The nurse is receiving a patient to the Surgical Unit after mastectomy.

Which of the following actions the nurse should perform first?

- A. Take the vital signs
- **B. Assess the patency of the airway
- C. Check tubes and drains for patency
- D. Assess bleeding in the surgical wound site

A nurse is assigned to care for a post-abdominal surgery patient. She performs physical assessment on the patient to detect early signs of paralytic ileus.

What is the most common sign for this condition?

- A. Oliguria
- B. Dyspnoea
- C. Dyspepsia

****D. Abdominal distension**

A patient is admitted to the ward after a history of fall on the floor. On assessment, the nurse notices that the patient is having pain on the left shoulder.

Which finding most likely indicates dislocation?

- A. Patient refuses to move the arm
- **B. Affected shoulder joint is swollen**
- C. Patient is crying due to intense pain
- D. Left arm is longer than the right arm

A nurse in Emergency Department is examining a patient with possible fracture of right tibia due to accident. On observation, there was no open wound present.

What is the immediate action that the nurse should perform?

- A. Evaluate plantar flexion
- B. Observe for pain intensity
- **C. Check for posterior tibial pulses**
- D. Palpate the muscles for tenderness

A diabetic mellitus patient had left low-knee amputation. The nurse in the surgical unit has been doing wound care for three days. The nurse evaluated the wound's condition to review the care plan.

Which sign shows poor glucose control in wound healing?

- A. Swelling of the stump
- B. Bleeding of the stump
- C. Mild redness of the wound site
- **D. Separation of the wound edges**

A patient had a hip fracture complaining of severe pain. The nurse finds no analgesic was ordered. She calls the orthopedic doctor by telephone and received a medication order.

What is the most appropriate nursing action to ensure correct medication order taken?

- A. Write down the order and get the pharmacy to supply
- B. Write down the order and get the medication immediately with another registered nurse
- **C. Get another registered nurse to witness, write down the order and read it back to the doctor**

D. Write down the medication and after serving get the doctor to witness

A 73 year-old woman undergone appendectomy was not able to take oral foods or fluids due to post-operative paralytic ileus. The patient is receiving nutrition via Total Parenteral Nutrition method.

The nurse assesses the patient for which of the following complications of parenteral nutrition due to improper catheter placement?

- A. Sepsis
- B. Air embolism
- **C. Pneumothorax**
- D. Clotted catheter line

A registered nurse was caring for a 62 year-old man admitted to the Intensive care Unit after intracranial surgery due to brain tumor. After surgery, the registered nurse was planning care and considered the frequency of postoperative monitoring that was based on the patient's clinical status and includes care for possible complications.

Which of the following complications that can be caused by even a small degree of hypoxia on the patient undergone intracranial surgery?

- **A. Cerebral ischemia**
- B. Cerebral fluid drainage
- C. Intracranial infection
- D. Increasing intracranial pressure

A 45 year-old man admitted with second degree burn injury of 10% on the left arm due to hot water spillage. During assessment, the nurse would assess the general health of patient and include risk factor for wound healing process.

Inflammatory process of wound healing begins with which of the following?

- **A. Vasoconstriction of blood vessels**
- B. Antibody reaction towards antigen
- C. Redness due to blood vessel dilation
- D. Migration of macrophages to ingest the microorganism

A surgical ward acute cubicle registered nurse was caring for a 45 year-old woman who was admitted with post-thoracotomy five days ago due to lung abscess.

Which of the clinical manifestation indicates acute pulmonary edema?

- A. Bradypnea
- **B. Frothy sputum
- C. Pain during inspiration
- D. Oxygen saturation decreased

A 35 year-old woman returns to ward after left partial mastectomy surgery due to breast cancer. A registered nurse checked the general condition, performed vital signs and assessed dressing on the wound site.

Which of the following nursing diagnosis is the priority for this patient?

- A. Acute pain related to surgical incision
- **B. Effective airway related to anaesthesia
- C. Deficient fluid volume due to loss of blood
- D. Disturbed body image due to loss of breast

A 65 year-old man was admitted to the Eye Surgical Ward after cataract surgery. After anaesthesia, the registered nurse was giving verbal instructions about how to protect the eyes, administer medications and recognize complications.

Which of the following nursing diagnosis is most appropriate for the patient's problem related to the surgery?

- A. Anxiety
- B. Fluid deficit
- C. Self-care deficit
- **D. Sensory alterations

A 60 year-old woman with cataract was admitted in the ward for cataract surgery. On admission, the patient perceived that surroundings are dimmer as if her glasses need cleaning.

What is the most important nursing problem at the early stage?

- A. Eye pain
- B. Diplopia
- **C. Blurred vision
- D. Light scattering

A 45 year-old of man was admitted to the Surgical Ward after removal of pancreatic cyst. The registered nurse checked the post-operative orders. Ondansetron PRN was prescribed for the patient.

Which of the following complaints from the patient will require the registered nurse to serve the Ondansetron after 12 hours of post-operative period?

- A. Wound pain
- **B. Nausea and vomiting
- C. Congestion of flame
- D. Difficulty in passing urine

A nurse is caring for a postoperative open-heart surgery patient.

What is the initial nursing diagnosis for the patient?

- A. Pain related to surgical wound
- B. Imbalanced fluid due to loss of blood
- **C. Decreased cardiac output related to blood loss
- D. Hyperthermia due to surgical wound infection

A nurse is performing an observation upon receiving postoperative Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting.

Which of the following nursing findings will indicate alteration in fluid and electrolyte balance?

- **A. Blood pressure
- B. Raised temperature
- C. Chest tube drainage
- D. Pupil reactivity to light

A nurse is planning post-operative teaching for a patient undergone left partial mastectomy. On the third post-operative day, the nurse teaches the patient to elevate the arm above the heart several times per day.

What does this exercise reduce?

- A. Pain
- B. Infection
- C. Hematoma
- **D. Lymphedema

A nurse is planning discharge for a post-mastectomy patient. One of the nursing interventions is to guide the patient on how to maintain sexual activity.

What is the best method to implement this intervention?

- A. Teach the patient what to do
- B. Give pamphlet to the patient
- C. Provide information about the disease
- **D. Encourage the patient to discuss with his/her partner

A nurse is evaluating nursing care plan for a post-operative surgical reattachment of detached retina in the left eye two days ago.

What is the most important nursing intervention should the nurse pay attention to?

- A. Restrict fluid intake
- B. Place the patient in a supine position
- **C. Avoid straining during opening bowel
- D. Communicate with patient from the right side

A nurse is planning for discharge for a patient after mastoid surgery. The nurse instructs the patient to observe the signs and symptoms of complication that may experience by the patient.

Which of the following symptoms the patient should report?

- A. Fever
- **B. Vertigo
- C. Perspiration
- D. Breathlessness

A surgical nurse is assigned to care for a woman who had undergone vaginal hysterectomy. The nurse performed assessment.

Which of the following potential problem that the nurse should observe?

- A. Pain
- B. Fever
- C. Anxiety
- **D. Bladder dysfunction

A patient has been experiencing recurrence of otitis media despite antibiotic therapy and the patient was scheduled for myringotomy. In preoperative teaching, the patient asked the nurse about the purpose of the procedure.

What is the best answer that the nurse should provide?

- A. Stimulates motion of the ossicles
- B. Detects permanent hearing loss
- **C. Allows drainage of purulent fluid from the middle ear
- D. Enables medication administration directly to the affected ear

A nurse is assessing a patient three hours after thoracic surgery. There is a chest tube with closed drainage system in place.

What type of drainage the nurse should expect in the chest tube?

- A. Serous
- **B. Bloody
- C. Serosanguineous
- D. Mucous secretions

A 35 year-old man was admitted to the Surgical Ward after partial gastrectomy surgery. The patient was started on epidural analgesics via Patient Controlled Analgesia.

Which sign should the nurse observe?

- **A. Bradypnea
- B. Tachycardia
- C. Hyperthermia
- D. Increased blood pressure

A 25 year-old man was admitted to the Orthopedic Ward after sustaining spinal cord injury in a motor vehicle accident. The patient had paraplegic.

What is the possible level of spinal cord lesion?

- A. Sacral
- B. Lumbar
- C. Cervical
- **D. Thoracic

A 50 year-old woman was admitted to the Emergency Department with generalized chest tightness, dyspnea, inspiratory and expiratory wheezes, and a decreased forced expiratory volume.

What is the initial medication that would be prescribed for the patient at this stage?

- A. Steroids
- B. Corticosteroids
- **C. Bronchodilators**
- D. Beta adrenergic blockers

A 50 year-old woman was diagnosed with type 2 diabetic and she tooks the diabetic oral medication immediately with breakfast. After two hours, the patient complained of fatigue, irritability, polyuria and polydipsia. She immediately checked the blood glucose.

Which intervention the nurse needs to take next?

- A. Monitors vital signs
- B. Changes to subcutaneous insulin
- **C. Observes signs of hyperglycaemia**
- D. Reduces to half dose of medication

A 25 year-old man was admitted with left femoral shaft fracture due to motor vehicle accident. A registered nurse was preparing the patient for external fixation surgery.

What are the signs and symptoms of fracture?

- A. Coolness, point tenderness and pain
- **B. Acute pain, local swelling and crepitus**
- C. Loss of sensation, redness and coolness
- D. Tingling pain, coolness and loss of pulses

A 19 year-old woman was admitted to the ward due to a fall from motorcycle. The wound was deep and some tissues on the left leg were missing. The patient was prepared for wound debridement and suturing.

What is the type of injury sustained by the patient?

- **A. Avulsion**
- B. Abrasion
- C. Puncture
- D. Contusion

A 50 year-old man was admitted to the Surgical Ward after total gastrectomy due to peptic

ulcer.

Which complication the patient is at risk of?

- A. Purpura
- **B. Pernicious anaemia
- C. Thrombocytopenia
- D. Sickle cell anaemia

A nurse in the Surgical Ward was preparing for discharge plan for a 50 year-old man post partial gastrectomy.

What complication the nurse needs to include in the discharge-teaching plan?

- A. Constipation
- B. Gastric spasm
- **C. Fullness sensation
- D. Severe colicky pain

A 30 year-old man suffered a crush injury while working with a machine. He had fasciotomy and wound debridement done and he has been transferred to the ward for post-operative management.

Which risk the patient is most likely to face?

- **A. Infection
- B. Chronic pain
- C. Renal dysfunction
- D. Prolonged anxiety

A 32 year-old woman undergone left mastectomy due to carcinoma of breast and she was admitted in the ward. On the second day postoperative, the patient verbalizes that she feels her left breast and nipple are still present.

What should the nurse document in the care plan?

- A. Promote positive body image
- B. Relieve anxiety and discomfort
- **C. Manage post-operative sensations
- D. Promote positive adjustments and coping

A 30 year-old woman returned to the ward after thyroidectomy. A surgical ward nurse assessed the patient's post-operative orders.

Which medication will be given if the patient develops tetany?

- A. Dexamethasone
- B. Potassium iodide
- **C. Calcium gluconate**
- D. Sodium bicarbonate

A surgical nurse was planning to teach a 50 year-old who had prostatectomy.

What the nurse should instruct the patient?

- **A. Avoid lifting heavy objects**
- B. Maintain high level of urine output
- C. Bath daily in tub with warm salt water
- D. Perform sexual intercourse in three weeks

A 60 year-old woman was transferred to the Surgical Unit after lithotripsy of urinary calculus.

What is the most important nursing diagnosis for this patient?

- A. Obstruction of urinary tract
- **B. Acute pain related to obstruction**
- C. Infection related to urinary tract infection
- D. Deficient knowledge on prevention of recurrence

A 20 year-old patient was admitted in the Surgical Ward after sustaining skull injury due to fall while painting. A registered nurse was assessing the patient and found there was clear fluid draining from the nose of the patient.

Which site of injury would the nurse suspect?

- **A. Basilar skull**
- B. Frontal bone
- C. Temporal bone
- D. Para nasal sinuses

A nurse was caring for a 30 year-old comatose patient who was admitted with subdural hematoma. Intravenous mannitol was given to the patient.

What the nurse should notice if mannitol was used for a long term?

- A. Hyperthermia
- B. Pupils non-reactive
- **C. Urine output decrease
- D. Increased blood pressure

A 60 year-old patient with Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia had undergone prostatectomy. On the second postoperative day, a nurse performed assessment.

Which problem the nurse should pay attention to first?

- A. Weight loss
- B. Stress and anxiety level
- C. Bloody urine in the urine bag
- **D. Burning pain around urinary catheter

A 60 year-old woman undergone cataract surgery and she was admitted to the Eye Ward. The nurse was evaluating the patient post-operatively.

Which problem the nurse should inform the doctor immediately?

- **A. Pain
- B. Blurred vision
- C. Some redness
- D. Slight discharge

What is the common problem after surgical management of otosclerosis?

- A. Excessive ear drainage
- **B. True vertigo for several days
- C. Tingling sensation is common
- D. Return of hearing immediately

A 48 year-old patient is admitted in the Urology Ward for the surgical removal of the stone in his right kidney. He complains of severe and continuous pain in his right lumbar region, radiating to the sides along with nausea and vomiting and is passing dark brown urine. The stone composition in the urine tests reveals calcium oxalate.

What basic needs should be focused more to plan the nursing care?

- A. Rest, relaxation and disturbed routine
- B. Nutrition, fluids and nausea and vomiting
- **C. Stress, anxiety and disturbed health status
- D. Altered coping mechanism and fear of surgery

A 48 year-old patient is admitted in the Urology Ward for the surgical removal of the stone in his right kidney. He complains of severe and continuous pain in his right lumber region, radiating to the sides along with nausea and vomiting and is passing dark brown urine. The stone composition in the urine tests reveals calcium oxalate.

What initial nursing assessment is required?

- A. Duration, intensity and severity of pain
- B. Urine strains for presence of stone gravels
- **C. Factors predisposing for urinary tract stones
- D. Vital signs and symptoms for urinary tract infection

A 48 year-old patient is admitted in the Urology Ward for the surgical removal of the stone in his right kidney. He complains of severe and continuous pain in his right lumber region, radiating to the sides along with nausea and vomiting and is passing dark brown urine. The stone composition in the urine tests reveals calcium oxalate.

What is the most important post-operative nursing intervention?

- A. Monitor vital signs and urine output
- **B. Encourage fluid intake and ambulation
- C. Strain urine for stone gravels and blood clots
- D. Assess for and report severe or radiating pain

A 48 year-old patient is admitted in the Urology Ward for the surgical removal of the stone in his right kidney. He complains of severe and continuous pain in his right lumber region, radiating to the sides along with nausea and vomiting and is passing dark brown urine. The stone composition in the urine tests reveals calcium oxalate.

What should be evaluated as the most important discharge instruction?

- A. Instructions for necessary home care and follow ups
- **B. Maintain high fluid intake and dietary precautions
- C. Causes of kidney stones and their preventions
- D. Measures to avoid urinary tract infections

A 48 year-old patient in the male Surgical Ward had his gall bladder removed through laparoscopic cholecystectomy 24 hours ago. While evaluating his status, the patient appears lethargic and complains of severe nauseated feeling along with discomfort in the abdomen.

What further nursing assessment is required?

- A. Constipation and gassy stomach
- B. Pain and tenderness at the surgical site
- C. General condition, perspiration and clammy skin
- **D. Disturbed vital signs and changes in blood pressure

A 48 year-old patient in the male Surgical Ward had his gall bladder removed through laparoscopic cholecystectomy 24 hours ago. While evaluating his general condition, the patient appears lethargic and complains of severe nauseated feeling along with discomfort in the abdomen.

What nursing problem needs to be prioritized?

- A. Disturbed metabolism due to higher energy demand
- B. Weak and lethargic due to low food and fluid intake
- C. Nausea and vomiting due to slower gut movement
- **D. Impaired comfort related to post-surgical effects

A 48 year-old patient in the male Surgical Ward had his gall bladder removed through laparoscopic cholecystectomy 24 hours ago. While evaluating his general condition, the patient appears lethargic and complains of severe nauseated feeling along with discomfort in the abdomen.

What nursing measure is required to focus on first?

- A. Check vital signs and position appropriately
- **B. Examine the abdomen and inform the physician
- C. Give cold fluids to drink and assess the response
- D. Assess level of pain and administer pain medication

A 48 year-old patient in the male Surgical Ward had his gall bladder removed through laparoscopic cholecystectomy 24 hours ago. While evaluating his general condition, the patient appears lethargic and complains of severe nauseated feeling along with discomfort in the abdomen.

What discharge instruction should be evaluated as most thoroughly understood by the patient?

- **A. Eat small portions of high fibre meals

- B. Gradually increase activities and exercise
- C. Drink at least two litres of fluids every day
- D. Report vomiting and abdominal discomfort

A 26 year-old married woman is admitted in the Plastic Surgery Ward for the correction of burn strictures and skin grafting on her neck and lower face under general anesthesia. While discussing the treatment plan with her, the plastic surgeon explained that she will have a series of similar surgeries but she needs to be on family planning until the treatment ends. The patient asked the nurse whether she will be normal again.

What initial assessment is required?

- A. Detailed history and physical examination
- **B. Patient's acceptance for the treatment plan
- C. Need for psychological support to reduce anxiety
- D. Family's involvement and consent for her treatment

A 26 year-old married woman is admitted in the Plastic Surgery Ward for the correction of burn strictures and skin grafting on her neck and lower face under general anesthesia. While discussing the treatment plan with her, the plastic surgeon explained that she will have a series of similar surgeries but she needs to be on family planning until the treatment ends. The patient asked the nurse whether she will be normal again.

What of the following is the priority for action?

- A. Lack of understanding of surgical procedure
- **B. Chronic low self-confidence due to disfigurement
- C. Possible discontinuation from long term treatment
- D. Lack of family's support and caring in treatment plan

A 26 year-old married woman is admitted in the Plastic Surgery Ward for the correction of burn strictures and skin grafting on her neck and lower face under general anesthesia. While discussing the treatment plan with her, the plastic surgeon explained that she will have a series of similar surgeries but she needs to be on family planning until the treatment ends. The patient asked the nurse whether she will be normal again.

Which of the following safety measures is the most appropriate?

- A. Double check identification and site of surgery
- B. Monitor vital signs and complete all documents
- **C. Discuss all details well before patient signs consent
- D. Identify last menstrual date and possible pregnancy

A 26 year-old married woman is admitted in the Plastic Surgery Ward for the correction of burn strictures and skin grafting on her neck and lower face under general anesthesia. While discussing the treatment plan with her, the plastic surgeon explained that she will have a series of similar surgeries but she needs to be on family planning until the treatment ends. The patient asked the nurse whether she will be normal again.

Which of the following statements indicate that the patient anxiety is reduced?

- A. I know my husband will support me all along
- **B. The treatment is long but I will look better after
- C. My treatment will finally start showing the results
- D. I should take appropriate family planning measures

A 42 year-old patient in the female Surgical Ward is scheduled for appendectomy under general anesthesia. She complains of pain at the site of abdomen but her vital signs are checked and recorded and her pre-anesthesia evaluation is complete. The consent has to be signed by the patient.

What should the nurse assess the patient for before the consent is signed?

- A. Pain management necessary medication
- B. General condition and abnormality in vital signs
- C. Post- surgical care and expectation of the patient
- **D. Readiness and understanding of surgical procedure

A 46 year-old patient is in the male Urology Ward after the surgical removal of the stone from his left kidney through percutaneous nephrolithotomy under general anesthesia. He has nausea and dull aching pain in left lumbar region. His nephrostomy bag is attached through a tube in his left kidney for a few days (see image).

What of the following problems is needed to focus on?

- A. Risk of impaired skin integrity due to infection
- **B. Disturbed life cycle related to nephrostomy bag
- C. Knowledge deficiency for self-care management
- D. Impaired social interaction due to altered life style

A 46 year-old patient is in the male Urology Ward after the surgical removal of the stone from his left kidney through percutaneous nephrolithotomy under general anesthesia. He has nausea and dull aching pain in left lumbar region. His nephrostomy bag is attached through a tube in his left kidney for a few days (see image).

What planning is required for the safe post-operative care?

- **A. Make sure of nephrostomy tube is intact and sterile

- B. Monitor for abnormalities in physiological status
- C. Drainage bag should be kept at the kidney level
- D. Meticulous monitoring of intake and output

A 46 year-old patient is in the male Urology Ward after the surgical removal of the stone from his left kidney through percutaneous nephrolithotomy under general anesthesia. He has nausea and dull aching pain in left lumbar region. His nephrostomy bag is attached through a tube in his left kidney for a few days (see image).

What instruction should the patient understand well about the surgery?

- A. Recurrence can be prevented with precautions
- **B. Nephrostomy is a temporary procedure**
- C. Stones are removed by crushing it into pieces
- D. Surgery is beneficial in the long run

A 46 year-old patient is in the male Urology Ward after the surgical removal of the stone from his left kidney through percutaneous nephrolithotomy under general anesthesia. He has nausea and dull aching pain in left lumbar region. His nephrostomy bag is attached through a tube in his left kidney for a few days (see image).

What findings should alert the nurse to report to the physician immediately?

- A. Abdominal discomfort and constipation
- B. Severe pain and discomfort at surgical site
- C. Presence of blood and stone gravels in urine
- **D. Urine output less than the identified amount**

A 62 year-old man is admitted in the Surgical Ward is scheduled for the surgical removal of polyps from his descending colon under general anesthesia. He is experiencing fatigue, abdominal pain and blood streaked stools for a couple of months. He is worried whether the bleeding in his stools is going to stop after surgery.

What nursing problem needs attention first?

- A. Pre-operative assessment and preparation
- B. Abdominal pain evaluation and management
- **C. Stress and anxiety and presence of blood in stool**
- D. Vital signs monitoring and weakness and lethargy

A 62 year-old man is admitted in the Surgical Ward is scheduled for the surgical removal of polyps from his descending colon under general anesthesia. He is experiencing fatigue, abdominal pain and blood streaked stools for a couple of months. He is worried whether the bleeding in his stools is going to stop after surgery.

Which of the following is the most important preoperative nursing intervention?

- A. Preoperative medication for rest and relaxation
- B. Stability of vital signs and right identification
- **C. Bowel clearing by administering enema
- D. Maintaining patent intravenous line

A 62 year-old man is admitted in the Surgical Ward is scheduled for the surgical removal of polyps from his descending colon under general anesthesia. He is experiencing fatigue, abdominal pain and blood streaked stools for a couple of months. He is worried whether the bleeding in his stools is going to stop after surgery.

Which of the following nurse's responses is the most appropriate?

- A. Surgery often relieves the symptoms
- **B. Let us have a detail discussion with your physician
- C. Your condition may or may not resolve, it depends
- D. In fact surgery is the only treatment for the problem

A 62 year-old man is admitted in the Surgical Ward is scheduled for the surgical removal of polyps from his descending colon under general anesthesia. He is experiencing fatigue, abdominal pain and blood streaked stools for a couple of months. He is worried whether the bleeding in his stools is going to stop after surgery.

What is the most essential postoperative nursing intervention?

- **A. Patient's mobility and his gut movement revival
- B. Administer pain and blood thinning medicines
- C. Monitor intake and output every two hours
- D. Monitor oxygen level and vital signs

A 62 year-old man is admitted in the Surgical Ward is scheduled for the surgical removal of polyps from his descending colon under general anesthesia. He is experiencing fatigue, abdominal pain and blood streaked stools for a couple of months. He is worried whether the bleeding in his stools is going to stop after surgery.

What should be emphasized more in discharge plan?

- A. Dietary planning and consultation
- **B. Fluid intake and activity and exercise
- C. Potential post-operative complications

D. Preventive measures against recurrence

A 66 year-old woman is admitted in the Orthopedic Ward for the partial hip replacement surgery. She has osteoarthritis for the last 25 years and she is experiencing pain and progressively restrictive mobility despite having some physiotherapy sessions.

What critical area requires more focus to plan the care?

- A. Pain relieve and comfort measures
- B. Self-integrity and health maintenance
- **C. Physical mobility and isometric exercises**
- D. Coping from stress and psychological support

A 66 year-old woman is admitted in the Orthopedic Ward for the partial hip replacement surgery. She has osteoarthritis for the last 25 years and she is experiencing pain and progressively restrictive mobility despite having some physiotherapy sessions.

What needs to be ensured as the most important part of pre-operative nursing care?

- A. Stability of vital signs and hydration status
- B. Pain management and psychological support
- C. Readiness and understanding of the procedure
- **D. Review charts and verification of the surgical site**

A 66 year-old woman is admitted in the Orthopedic Ward for the partial hip replacement surgery. She has osteoarthritis for the last 25 years and she is experiencing pain and progressively restrictive mobility despite having some physiotherapy sessions.

What should be the main focus of post-operative nursing care?

- **A. Patient's mobilization and pain management**
- B. Revive gut movements by starting fluid intake
- C. Life style adjustment and home health teaching
- D. Medication and follow up planning with surgeon

A 66 year-old woman is admitted in the Orthopedic Ward for the partial hip replacement surgery. She has osteoarthritis for the last 25 years and she is experiencing pain and progressively restrictive mobility despite having some physiotherapy sessions.

What instructions should the nurse ensure that the patient follows at home to care for the surgical site?

- A. Use ice pack when experience burning sensation

- B. Care of staples of the wound closure for 14 days
 - C. Avoid scratching when she feels itching or numbness
- **D. Avoid using cream and tap water splashes

A 70 year-old man in the Intensive Care Unit, is diagnosed with multiple organ failure. He is intubated with tracheostomy tube, his intravenous line, intake output monitoring and nasogastric tube all are maintained. His vital signs are stable but some yellowish brown secretion is being suctioned since the last 24 hours.

Which of the following goals is the most important in planning the care?

- **A. Prevent airway obstruction and impaired ventilation
- B. Following universal precautions to prevent infection
- C. Tracheal suctioning and intake-output monitoring
- D. Oxygen management and liquefying secretion

A 70 year-old man in the Intensive Care Unit, is diagnosed with multiple organ failure. He is intubated with tracheostomy tube, his intravenous line, intake output monitoring and nasogastric tube all are maintained. His vital signs are stable but some yellowish brown secretion is being suctioned since the last 24 hours.

Which of the following problems need more attention?

- A. Risk of dietary insufficiency and dehydration
- **B. Depressed cough and gag reflex due to intubation
- C. Risk of iatrogenic infection due to high susceptibility
- D. Reduced consciousness level due to disease process

A 70 year-old man in the Intensive Care Unit, is diagnosed with multiple organ failure. He is intubated with tracheostomy tube, his intravenous line, intake output monitoring and nasogastric tube all are maintained. His vital signs are stable but some yellowish brown secretion is being suctioned since the last 24 hours.

Which of the following nursing interventions is the priority?

- A. Monitor gut sounds and intake and output regularly
- **B. Inform physician of abnormal tracheal secretions
- C. Assess and prevent any skin cracks and wounds
- D. Monitor for chest crackles or abnormal sound

A 70 year-old man in the Intensive Care Unit, is diagnosed with multiple organ failure. He is intubated with tracheostomy tube, his intravenous line, intake output monitoring and nasogastric

tube all are maintained. His vital signs are stable but some yellowish brown secretion is being suctioned since the last 24 hours.

What is the most essential plan of care for the patient?

- **A. Maintain patient airway and suction regularly
- B. Position patient on the sides every two hourly
- C. Monitor meticulously for decrease in cough reflex
- D. Communication with patient regardless of his status

A 70 year-old man in the Intensive Care Unit, is diagnosed with multiple organ failure. He is intubated with tracheostomy tube, his intravenous line, intake output monitoring and nasogastric tube all are maintained. His vital signs are stable but some yellowish brown secretion is being suctioned since the last 24 hours.

What should be the most important outcome for the tracheostomy care?

- A. Patient will not develop iatrogenic infection
- B. Vital signs and general condition will remain stable
- C. Oxygenation and humidification will be maintained
- **D. Patient will not aspirate and not have chest crackles

A 27 year-old man is in the Surgical Ward for partial thyroidectomy. He has goiter for the past few months which has been obstructing in his swallowing for a few weeks, he is underweight and his swollen goiter is visible on the neck. He is to be prepared for the thyroidectomy.

What nursing problem needs to be focused on first?

- A. Altered nutrition less than body requirement
- B. Disturbed body image due to enlarged glands
- C. Knowledge deficit related to surgical procedure
- **D. Difficulty in swallowing due to partial obstruction

A 27 year-old man is in the Surgical Ward for partial thyroidectomy. He has goiter for the past few months which has been obstructing in his swallowing for a few weeks, he is underweight and his swollen goiter is visible on the neck. He is to be prepared for the thyroidectomy.

What should be the immediate post-operative care?

- A. Check voice to identify damage to laryngeal nerve
- B. Assess swallowing and effective airway clearance
- C. Enhance knowledge for prognosis and follow up

****D. Relieve pain and monitor stability in vital signs**

A 33 year-old man is admitted in the Neurosurgery Ward after a road traffic accident. He had a concussion and subdural hematoma at the posterior side of his head. He had wound debridement to release intracranial pressure under general anesthesia. The patient is conscious but feels drowsy, restless and agitated.

What should be the essential focus to plan the care?

- A. Family's education for expected surgical outcome
- B. Emotional status for confusion and frustration
- **C. Motor response to verbal and painful stimuli**
- D. Consciousness level on Glasgow coma scale

A 33 year-old man is admitted in the Neurosurgery Ward after a road traffic accident. He had a concussion and subdural hematoma at the posterior side of his head. He had wound debridement to release intracranial pressure under general anesthesia. The patient is conscious but feels drowsy, restless and agitated.

What nursing problem should be focused immediately after the surgery?

- A. Fluid volume deficit due to low conscious level
- B. Ineffective cerebral tissue perfusion due to trauma
- **C. Risk for injury due to restlessness and brain damage**
- D. Imbalanced nutrition due to high metabolic demand

A 33 year-old man is admitted in the Neurosurgery Ward after a road traffic accident. He had a concussion and subdural hematoma at the posterior side of his head. He had wound debridement to release intracranial pressure under general anesthesia. The patient is conscious but feels drowsy, restless and agitated.

What is the most important expected nursing care outcome?

- A. Decreased restlessness and agitation
- B. Improved score on Glasgow coma scale
- **C. Patent airway and optimum oxygen saturation**
- D. Normalized intracranial pressure and vital signs

A 72 year-old woman is admitted in the Neurosurgery Ward for the hairline fracture on her right cranial region due to a fall 24 hours ago. She had a brief unconsciousness at the time of the fall and has developed bruises on her face and right arm. She is complaining of pain and swelling at her right hip.

Blood Pressure 90/58 mmHg

Heart Rate 102 /min
Respiratory Rate 27 /min
Temperature 37.8° C

What initial assessment is required in detail?

- A. Reason of fall and safety measures at home
- B. General health status and routine activity level
- **C. Complete physical examination and consciousness
- D. Routine medication that may be causing drowsiness

A 72 year-old woman is admitted in the Neurosurgery Ward for the hairline fracture on her right cranial region due to a fall 24 hours ago. She had a brief unconsciousness at the time of the fall and has developed bruises on her face and right arm. She is complaining of pain and swelling at her right hip.

Blood Pressure 90/58 mmHg
Heart Rate 102 /min
Respiratory Rate 27 /min
Temperature 37.8° C

What nursing diagnosis should be focused on first?

- A. Risk of fall and injury due to senility
- B. Self-care deficit due to inability and weakness
- C. Risk of altered consciousness due to head injury
- **D. Hyperthermia due to injury response and infection

A 72 year-old woman is admitted in the Neurosurgery Ward for the hairline fracture on her right cranial region due to a fall 24 hours ago. She had a brief unconsciousness at the time of the fall and has developed bruises on her face and right arm. She is complaining of pain and swelling at her right hip.

Blood Pressure 90/58 mmHg
Heart Rate 102 /min
Respiratory Rate 27 /min
Temperature 37.8° C

What nursing intervention is required to focus in detail?

- A. Monitor consciousness level on Glasgow coma scale
- **B. Assess for other possible injuries and request x-ray
- C. Monitor vital signs and provide comfort measures

D. Pain management by medication and positioning

A 32 year-old woman is brought to the Emergency Room complaining of severe abdominal pain at the naval. She appears restless, agitated due to a swollen, bluish and painful protrusion from the umbilicus.

Which problem should the nurse address first?

- A. Ineffective tissue perfusion
- B. Risk of spread of infection
- C. Anxiety and restlessness
- **D. Pain and discomfort

A 39 year-old woman is prepared for the endoscopic craniotomy for removal the accumulated fluid in the dura-matter and a biopsy. She is prepared preoperatively.

What essential knowledge about the procedure that should be explained to her?

- A. Small skull bone is removed to biopsy brain tissues
- B. Needle is guided to remove abnormal brain tissue
- C. Specialized tools are used to remove bone's section
- **D. Lighted tube camera is used to look inside the skull

A 45 year-old man is transferred to the Recovery Room after surgically fixing the dislocated ankle of the right foot under general anesthesia. He has cast applied on the foot. Vital signs are monitored and pain killer is administered intravenously

Which of the following is the priority to focus on?

- A. Shivering and decreased body temperature
- **B. Redness, swelling and discoloration on right toes
- C. Complain of radiating pain from left foot to thigh
- D. Neck stiffness and generalized body muscle cramps

A 68 year-old man is received in the Day Care Recovery after the removal of cataract from his right eye. He complains of pain in the eye and appears depressed and weak.

What essential short term planning is needed first?

- A. Appropriate positioning to avoid retinal detachment
- B. Assess for pain level and post-surgical complication
- C. Check dressing, bleeding and drainage of the site

****D. Apply measures to avoid eye strain and infection**

A 26 year-old woman is admitted in the Surgical Ward for thyroidectomy. She appears fatigued, lethargic and anxious. She has dry skin and complains of disturbed sleep at night. She is scheduled for the surgery next day.

Which of the following is the initial most important nursing intervention?

- A. Measure neck circumference without neck palpation
- B. Administer medication as ordered and promote rest
- **C. Promote sleep by providing psychological support**
- D. Minimize emotional stress and discuss progress

A 71 year-old man is transferred to the Ward after the surgical repair of right corneal detachment. He is restless and irritable and complains of severe pain at the site.

Which nursing evaluation is most important for the eye?

- A. Appropriate positioning and comfort
- B. Asepsis and bandaging of eye is achieved
- **C. Reduced intensity of pain and no drainage**
- D. No complain of light flashes and scratchiness

A 17 year-old boy is brought to the Emergency Room with right hand dislocated and dangling freely. He is panicked and screaming. He is unable to speak coherently due to fear of losing his hand forever.

What should the nurse perform first?

- **A. Position and support the affected hand**
- B. Provide reassurance and psychological support
- C. Give analgesics and take x-ray of the right hand
- D. Explain how to cope with the dislocated right hand

A 23 year-old man is admitted to the Emergency Room after having a road Traffic Accident. He has open fracture on his left wrist. He is apprehensive and afraid of the bleeding and is complaining of neck pain.

What is the most important action plan needed?

- A. Pain assessment and thorough physical examination
- **B. Support and restrict movement of left arm and neck**

C. Reduce anxiety and fear and encourage verbalizing

D. Evaluate neuromuscular tone and reflexes in arms

A 14 year-old girl after the corrective surgery of strabismus in her right eye complaining of pain in both eyes and wants to remove the eye shield. On assessment, the nurse noticed redness, swelling and tears from the right eye.

What is the initial nursing diagnosis?

A. Risk of eye injury due to lack of knowledge of care

B. Disturbed coping due to fear of unknown origin

****C. Pain and swelling due to surgical procedure**

D. Risk of post-surgical bleeding from the eye

A 21 year-old woman is to be discharged after partial thyroidectomy due to hyperthyroidism. The nurse notices that she has mood swings, nervousness and anxiety. She is unable to perform her daily activities without assistance.

What should the nurse teach the client before discharge?

A. Monitor neck circumference for possible recurrence

B. Dietary counselling for adequate nutrition and fluids

****C. Signs and symptoms for possible hypothyroidism**

D. Coping strategies and appropriate behaviour

A 62 year-old woman is admitted for her left eye cataract removal. She has cataract in both eyes with no visibility in her left eye. She is scheduled for the surgery.

What essential safety precautions must be assessed preoperatively?

A. Assess and document visual acuity of both eyes

B. Knowledge to prevent eye injury after surgery

C. Cleanliness of eyes and removal of eye glasses

****D. Arrangement of attendant for 24 hours**

A 63 year-old woman is admitted in the Orthopedic Ward. Her right foot fracture is surgically managed and she has the hard cast applied on the foot. This is her first post-operative day.

What nursing intervention is desired first?

A. Range of motion exercises

- **B. Early ambulation and skin care
- C. Prevent swelling and complications
- D. Appropriate physiotherapy and positioning

After the coronary artery bypass surgery, a 57 year-old man is transferred to the Recovery Room. His vital signs, chest tube drainage and intake output are to be critically monitored against risk of developing cardiac tamponade.

What are the typical signs of cardiac tamponade?

- A. Increased chest tube drainage and hyperthermia
- **B. Shallow rapid breathing, dyspnoea and chest pain
- C. Hypothermia accompanied by tachycardia
- D. Cardiac murmurs and hypovolemia

After the surgical procedure of partial thyroidectomy, a 35 year old man patient is monitored for the stability of his condition. The nurse noted him that he started coughing with increasing dyspnea and shallow breathing

What essential assessment requires immediate reporting?

- A. Oxygen saturation level and client position
- **B. Neck swelling and secretion from the incision
- C. Presence of secretion or mucous plug in throat
- D. Discoloration of skin and lips and agitation level

After the triple cardiac bypass surgery, a 69 year-old woman is in the Recovery Room with the chest tube attached. She has developed chest pain radiating to neck, shoulder and back with shallow and rapid breathing. Her chest auscultation revealed that she has muffled heart sounds.

Blood Pressure 88/56 mm Hg
Heart Rate 108 /min
Respiratory Rate 28 /min
Temperature 35.6° C

Which is the first recommended nursing intervention?

- A. Check for bleeding at the site and tube drainage
- B. Provide pain medication and elevate head side
- C. Identify position of chest tube in chest X-ray
- **D. Inform the surgeon and monitor vital signs

A 29 year-old man is in the Surgical Ward on his first post-operative day of thyroidectomy. He appears drowsy but he is able to respond to the questions by nodding head. He is developing mild dyspnea with restlessness.

What is the initial recommended goal of care?

- A. Monitor vital signs of thyrotoxic storm
- B. Assess for bilateral vocal fold mobility
- **C. Monitor for swelling on the neck
- D. Monitor for vocal cord paralysis

A 25 year-old man is transferred to the Intensive Care Unit after the elevation of depressed frontal head bone. The external ventricular drainage tube is attached at the site. His vital status and intracranial pressure are monitored every 15 minutes.

What should the nurse perform first?

- A. Aseptically change the dressing
- B. Check visual and auditory nerves damage
- C. Assess presence and intensity of headache
- **D. Monitor type and characteristics of drainage

A 68 year-old woman is to be discharged after recovering from the surgical fixation of the dislocated lunate bone of the right hand. She will visit the orthopedic clinic for follow up after a week.

What outcome is desired for discharge home plan?

- A. Symptoms requiring immediate reporting
- B. Measures to prevent recurrence complications
- C. Pain management by positioning and medication
- **D. Ice application, elevation of arm and finger exercise

A 22 year-old woman is prepared for the partial thyroidectomy. She is anxious and agitated. She is less communicative due to her shrilled high-pitched voice.

What is the initial nursing intervention?

- A. Personal counselling and voice rehabilitation
- **B. Be supportive and promote rest and relaxation
- C. Monitor and record voice quality to compare later

D. Increase understanding of post-surgical expectations

A 60 year-old woman is admitted to the Surgical Ward after the removal of cataract from her left eye, which is covered with eye dressing and shield. She complains of pain in the left eye and white discharge is oozing out of the dressing.

What essential nursing intervention is needed immediately?

- A. Aseptically change eye dressing to prevent infection
- **B. Provide comfort and pain medication as necessary
- C. Assess post-surgical complication in the left eye
- D. Maintain eye shield in place and prevent injury

A 38 year-old woman is in the Neurosurgery Ward. The tumor from her frontal lobe of the brain was surgically removed two days ago. Her dressing is changed every 24 hours and she is on soft diet till further order.

Which essential outcome reflects the progress of the client?

- A. Absence of swelling and discharge at incision site
- B. Ability to swallow and presence of gag reflex
- C. Stable vital signs and 96% oxygen at room air
- **D. Alert, follows commands and speaks clearly

A 35 year-old man is brought in Emergency Room for the treatment of strangulated right sided inguinal hernia. He has painful and protruded lump in the right inguinal region since a few hours. The nurse is required to prepare the patient for the hernia repair.

What is the most appropriate explanation to improve patient's understanding of procedure?

- A. It will help relieve pain and strangulation
- B. Sticky tissues are removed to prevent infection
- C. It helps to restore blood supply in affected area
- **D. Short procedure to push back trapped bowel part

A 45 year-old woman has undergone pleural tap due to fluid accumulation in her right lung after pneumonia. The plural drainage instruments are set on the bed and she is sitting upright with leaning forward on the bed side table.

What essential assessment needs immediate reporting?

- A. Muffled heart sounds and slow pulse rate
- **B. Hypotension and rapid shallow breathing

C. Dry hacking cough and feeling of thirst

D. Oral temperature below 36° C

A 43 year-old man in the post-surgical area complains of sharp lower abdominal pain radiating to the naval which is increasing with cough. On examination his abdomen is guarded with marked tenderness in right lower quadrant.

What is the immediate goal of care to do?

A. Teach abdominal splinting during coughing

B. Administer pain medication as ordered

****C. Assess pain and report immediately**

D. Position on the left lateral side

A 45 year-old man is admitted for varicose veins stripping. He complains of leg cramps at night and difficulty in standing and walking. The physical examination reveals, swollen, twisted lumps of veins visible in the groins and at calf muscles.

What is the initial nursing intervention?

A. Pain management and skin care

B. Prevent hemorrhage from swollen veins

****C. Position appropriately to aid venous return**

D. Promote rest and apply stocking in both legs

A man is to be discharged from the General Surgery Ward after the appendectomy. The precautionary measures, wound care and follow up plans are discussed with him.

What is the most important desired outcome after discharge?

****A. Remain free of post-surgical complications**

B. Report fever, redness or drainage from incision

C. Use pain management techniques appropriately

D. Resume gradual activities and avoid weight lifting

A 37 year-old man is brought to the Emergency Room with severe, lower right sided abdominal pain radiating to rectum. His stomach is bloated and gassy but he is unable to pass gas. The surgeon decides to perform his appendectomy.

Which signs and symptoms do confirm the appendicitis?

****A. Pain, dull in naval and sharp in right lower quadrant**

- B. Loss of appetite, vomiting and painful defecation
- C. Temperature above 38° C and nausea
- D. Abdominal tenderness, bloating and swelling

A 63 year-old man is admitted to the Infectious Disease Ward after the insertion of chest tube and pleural effusion. He is drowsy and exhausted but feels at ease in breathing. The pressure bandage is applied on the incision site.

What is the essential and immediate goal of care to do?

- A. Monitor signs of pneumothorax
- B. Prevent infection and complications
- C. Reduce pressure on incision by positioning
- **D. Monitor dressing for bleeding and discharge

A 60 year-old man client had a permanent pace maker inserted. He complains of chest pain and dyspnea with rapid shallow breathing. He feels suffocated and appears restless.

Blood Pressure 100/70 mmHg

Heart Rate 96 /min

Respiratory Rate 32 /min

Temperature 37.2° C

What is the immediate nursing intervention?

- **A. Monitor and report findings of chest auscultation
- B. Chest X-ray to identify dislocation of pacemaker
- C. Manage pain with medication as ordered
- D. Administer oxygen as ordered

A 49 year-old woman is transferred to Surgical Ward after the stripping of her varicose veins in the right leg. She has dressing on her incision, which will be changed by the pressure stocking after 24 hours. The nurse discusses the discharge management plan.

What is the most important expected outcome after the education session?

- A. Understand and adapt exercises regimen
- **B. Modify life style to prevent complications
- C. Avoid recurrence and identify when to report
- D. Identify goals of recovery and the time required

A 45 year-old man is transferred to the Day Care after recovery from inguinal hernia repair. The truss is applied.

What is the immediate postoperative nursing goal?

- A. Prevent bulging of incision with pressure bandage
- **B. Encourage deep breathing and avoid coughing
- C. Pain relieving measures and analgesics
- D. Reduce swelling by elevating leg

A 23 year-old man is prepared for the pleural effusion tap. He is sitting on bed, leaned forward with his arms on the bedside table. His vital signs and pleural fluids are monitored closely.

Which is the essential nursing intervention during procedure?

- **A. Observe and report dyspnoea, cough and paleness
- B. Support verbally and describe steps of procedure
- C. Report bleeding or colour changes in the fluid
- D. Support sitting position with arms on table

A 58 year-old man had a permanent pacemaker inserted. The device is in place and functioning well. The skin at the incision site is intact and free of infection. The nurse gives him the discharge instruction.

What is the most important nursing care outcome?

- A. Understand functioning and operating of pacemaker
- B. Monitor pulse rate and identify need for reporting
- C. Able to identify the signs of detached pacemaker
- **D. Modify life style and wear pacemaker alert sign

A 62 year-old man is admitted for pacemaker insertion. He had one heart attack in the past 12 months and since then he has unstable angina. The nurse explains the procedure of pacemaker insertion.

What essential information regarding pacemaker should the nurse tell?

- A. It has limited capacity to control heart beat
- B. Aerobic exercise will aid functioning of pacemaker
- **C. It is implanted near collar bone in local anaesthesia
- D. Electronics are safe to keep in pocket near the heart

A 33 year-old woman is in the Operation Room for the varicose veins stripping under epidural anesthesia. She is given the injection in her lumber region and the attending nurse is required to take necessary measures.

Which problem does require immediate attention?

- A. Pain management due to surgery
- **B. Anxiety related to surgical procedure
- C. Safety issues and accident prevention
- D. Lack of communication and interaction

A 73 year-old man is transferred to Surgical Unit after the permanent pacemaker insertion. Vital signs, chest examination and ECG monitoring are done. He appears fatigued and has slight dyspnea.

What short term goal of care is desired?

- **A. Monitor for pneumothorax and pleural effusion
- B. Position to minimize pressure on operated side
- C. Monitor and report pacemaker function
- D. Gentle range of motion exercises

A 28 year-old woman is to be discharged after recovering from the repair of strangulated umbilical hernia. The nurse explains to her regarding care of the incision and precautionary measures to avoid the recurrence

Which post-surgical teaching will lead to long term effects?

- A. Importance of completion of antibiotics
- B. Signs of infection and preventive measures
- C. Post-surgical precautions and activities schedule
- **D. Body mechanics against lifting and prevent straining

A patient is admitted to Surgical Unit after the removal of foreign body from the trachea through the bronchoscopy. He is exhausted and is monitored for stability.

What is the most desired outcome of nursing care?

- A. Presence of cough reflex and expectorant
- **B. Relaxed, pain free and ease in breathing
- C. Optimum oxygen saturation at room air

D. Increased energy and activity level

A 48 year-old woman is admitted to the Surgical Ward for the varicose stripping surgical procedure under epidural anaesthesia. The nurse provides preoperative education.

What essential information should the nurse tell the patient regarding epidural anaesthesia?

- **A. Anaesthesia will numb her legs but she will be awake
- B. Epidural anaesthesia takes longer time to recovery
- C. Epidural injection is given in 12th thoracic vertebra
- D. It may cause higher anxiety during the procedure

A 63 year-old woman is in the Surgical Ward for the pacemaker insertion under local anaesthesia and sedation. The ECG instrument is attached to monitor 24 hour's record.

Blood Pressure 100/70 mmHg

Heart Rate 58 /min

Respiratory Rate 26 /min

Temperature 37.2° C orally

Which of the following nursing diagnosis is the most important?

- A. Normalize temperature and prevent from infection
- B. Knowledge for pre and post-surgical expectations
- **C. Skin care to avoid damage on left sided chest
- D. Promote rest to minimize load on heart

A 58 year-old man is in the Surgical Ward for varicose veins stripping under general anesthesia. He is hypertensive and obese. His occupation requires prolong standing. The nurse provides preoperative teaching.

What is the essential short-term goal?

- **A. Prevent from deep vein thrombosis
- B. Discuss disease and surgical procedure
- C. Identify occupational and life style risk factors
- D. Increase knowledge for postoperative expectations

A 17 year-old woman is brought to Emergency Room for appendicitis. She is unable to walk due to sharp lower abdominal pain in the right quadrant. She is restless and changing position frequently. She is scheduled for emergency appendectomy (see lab results).

Blood Pressure 100/70 mmHg

Heart Rate 90 /min

Respiratory Rate 18 /min

Temperature 38.2° C

Test Result Normal Values

WBC 4.5–10.5 x 10⁹/L

Neutrophils 40 – 60%

Lymphocytes 20 – 40 %

What is the desired nursing intervention?

- A. Left lateral position to reduce pressure on right side
- **B. Administer prescribed medication and reduce fever
- C. Teach pain management by splinting abdomen
- D. Monitor lab results and prevent from infection

Which healthcare member is responsible for obtaining the informed consent from the patient needs to go for surgery?

- A. Nurse
- **B. Physician
- C. Social worker
- D. Anaesthesia technician

Which of the following vitamins is necessary for the collagen formation in wound healing process?

- A. Vitamin A
- **B. Vitamin C
- C. Vitamin D
- D. Vitamin K

A 36 year-old woman is in the Day Care Recovery after the wound debridement of the pilonidal sinus infection in her coccygeal area. She has difficulty in walking and defecating.

Which nursing care outcome needs more emphasis?

- A. Free of pain and discomfort
- B. Bowel function will return to normal
- **C. Remain free of infection and recurrence

D. Manage hygiene and avoid complications

A 40 year-old client is admitted to the hospital with a 1SCI with no function below the level of injury and with Foley's catheter in place. He is complaining of a severe throbbing headache that suddenly started one day ago. Assessment of the patient reveals she has diaphoresis, and flushing of the face and neck.

Blood Pressure 168/94 mmHg

Heart Rate 48 /min

Respiratory Rate 30 /min

Temperature 39° C

What action should the nurse take first?

- A. Adjust the temperature in the patient's room
- **B. Check the foley tubing for kinks or obstruction
- C. Notify the physician about the change in status
- D. Administer the ordered acetaminophen (Tylenol)

1Spinal cord injury

During the assessment of a patient who sustained a head injury 24 hours ago as a result of motor vehicle accidents, the medical-surgical nurse notes the development of slurred speech, disorientation to time and place, complains of headache, dizziness, confusion, nausea and has dilated pupils. The Patient is also having swelling and bruising on the surface of the head.

Blood Pressure 180/95 mmHg

Heart Rate 100 /min

Respiratory Rate 30 /min

Temperature 39° C

What is the nurse's initial action?

- A. Prepare the patient for emergency surgery
- B. Continue the hourly neurologic assessments
- **C. Inform the neurosurgeon of the patient's status
- D. Recheck the patient's neurologic status in 15 minutes

A 40 year-old woman presents to a surgical clinic with diagnosis of toxic multi-nodular goiter. The swelling was confined to neck and thyroid volume is 52 ml. The patient underwent video-assisted right thyroidectomy, isthmusectomy (technique for removal of unilateral thyroid nodules) and right central neck dissection with a 2.5 cm incision on the neck.

Which of the following measures includes in immediate postoperative thyroidectomy nursing care?

- A. Provide a low calcium diet to prevent hypercalcemia
- B. Apply a soft cervical collar to restrict neck movement
- **C. Check the dressing at the back of the neck for bleeding
- D. Have the client speak every 5–10 min if hoarseness is present

A 68 year-old patient who has undergone mitral valve replacement suddenly experiences continuous bleeding from the surgical incision during postoperative period. The patient receives a high dosage of heparin (40,000 units/24 hr).

Which of the following pharmaceutical agents should the nurse prepare to administer?

- A. Vitamin C
- B. Coumadin
- C. Quinidine sulfate
- **D. Protamine sulfate

A 32 year-old woman is admitted to the hospital complaining of poor appetite with nausea and abdominal tenderness with some fluid in the abdomen. She is diagnosed with appendicitis. She develops a fever, hypotension and tachycardia.

Blood Pressure 90/55 mmHg
Heart Rate 112 /min
Respiratory Rate 25 /min
Temperature 40.5° C

Which of the following complications should the nurse expect?

- **A. Peritonitis
- B. Bowel ischemia
- C. Deficient fluid volume
- D. Intestinal obstruction

A 43 year-old woman with Hodgkin's disease and is admitted for an excisional cervical lymph node biopsy under local anaesthesia. The nurse received the client in the surgical unit.

What should the nurse assess first?

- **A. Airway
- B. Vital signs
- C. Incision site

D. Level of consciousness

A nurse is caring for a client with head injury and monitoring him for decerebrate posturing.

Which of the following is the characteristic of the posture?

- A. Flexion of the extremities after stimulus
- **B. Extension of the extremities after a stimulus
- C. Upper extremity flexion with lower extremity flexion
- D. Upper extremity flexion with lower extremity extension

The nurse obtains a specimen of clear nasal drainage from a client with a head injury.

Which of the following tests differentiates mucus from Cerebrospinal Fluid?

- A. Protein
- **B. Glucose
- C. Chloride
- D. Microorganism

A nurse is assigned to care for a 24 year-old man who will undergo a surgical intervention for his disc prolapse.

Which nursing intervention ensures adequate ventilating exchange after surgery?

- A. Maintain humidified oxygen via nasal cannula
- **B. Position client laterally with the neck extended
- C. Assess for hypoventilation by auscultating the lungs
- D. Remove the airway when client is fully conscious

A 38 year-old patient has undergone thoracic surgery and returned to the surgical unit after recovery. He has chest tube connected to an underwater-seal drainage system attached to suction. Presence of excessive bubbling is identified in water-seal chamber.

What is the appropriate action that the nurse should do?

- **A. Check the system for air leaks
- B. "Strip" the chest tube catheter
- C. Decrease the amount of suction pressure
- D. Recognize the system is functioning correctly

A client had a lower leg injury. He is admitted to the surgical unit for treatment. The assessment reveals a prominent deformity to the lower aspect of the leg, and the injured leg appears shorter than the other leg. The affected leg is painful, swollen and beginning to become ecchymotic.

What does the nurse interprets the client is experiencing?

- A. Strain
- B. Sprain
- **C. Fracture**
- D. Contusion

A 69 year-old obese woman with past medical history of peptic ulcer disease underwent an urgent Laparoscopic loop ileostomy with intra-operative colonic lavage without complications. On discharge plan, the nurse explained several instructions.

Which of the following symptom the nurse should instruct the client to report immediately?

- A. Temperature of 37.6° C
- B. Passage of liquid stool in the stoma
- C. Occasional presence of undigested food
- **D. Absence of drainage from the ileostomy for 6 or more hours**

A 61 year-old man who had previously undergone surgery for permanent colostomy. During the first 24 hours the colostomy does not drain.

What is the cause of no drainage in colostomy?

- A. Pre-surgical decrease in fluid intake
- **B. Absence of gastrointestinal motility**
- C. Intestinal edema following surgery
- D. Proper functioning of nasogastric suction

A 70 year-old man was admitted for subtotal gastrectomy. He was diagnosed as gastric cancer. He had a history of seven month of fatigue, intermittent abdominal pain, loss of appetite, vomiting and two episodes of hematemesis. First day postoperatively, the nurse assesses the drainage of nasogastric tube.

Which of the following is the expected drainage colour?

- A. Bile green
- B. Bright red
- **C. Dark brown**

D. Cloudy white

A 52 year-old woman is brought to the Emergency Department with a fractured left tibia. A long leg cast is applied for her and she is instructed to use crutches to ambulate. The nurse assesses for signs and symptoms that indicates complication associated with crutch walking.

Which is the most important signs should the nurse assess?

- A. Left leg discomfort
- **B. Forearm weakness
- C. Weak biceps brachia
- D. Triceps muscle spasm

A 64 year-old man is admitted with a long history of hypertension and angina. He is scheduled for cardiac catheterization. Pre-cardiac catheterization teaching is given.

What is the primary purpose of the procedure?

- A. Obtain the heart chambers pressure
- **B. Visualize the disease process in the coronary arteries
- C. Measure oxygen content in different heart chambers
- D. Determine the existence of Congestive Heart Disease

A woman is presenting to the Emergency Department with painful and rigid abdomen. She is diagnosed with perforated peptic ulcer. A surgery has been scheduled. A nasogastric tube is ordered preoperatively.

Which position the nurse should place the client before nasogastric insertion?

- A. Sims position
- B. Supine position
- **C. Semi-fowlers position
- D. Dorsal recumbent position

A 77 year-old man was diagnosed with a right renal tumour size (3.5 cm). He underwent a radical right nephrectomy.

Which of the following post-operative cares is of high priority?

- A. Take body temperature
- **B. Measure hourly urine output

- C. Provide sips of clear liquid
- D. Turn client from side to side

A 34 year-old man has left tibia fracture in an automobile accident, and a cast is applied. The nurse assesses the sign of major blood vessels damage at fractured tibia.

What is the main sign of blood vessels damage?

- A. Swelling of the left thigh
- B. Increased blood pressure
- C. Increased skin temperature of the foot
- **D. Prolonged reperfusion of the toes after blanching

A 54 year-old man client has undergone spinal surgery after being involved in automobile accident.

What is the nurse's priority of care for this client?

- A. Apply log-roll the client to prone position
- B. Encourage client to drink plenty of fluids
- **C. Assess the client's feet for sensation and circulation
- D. Observe the client's bowel movement and voiding patterns

A 45 year-old client who was diagnosed with brain tumor was scheduled for craniotomy. It is important to preventing the development of cerebral edema after surgery.

What medication would the nurse expect to be prescribed for the client?

- **A. Steroids
- B. Diuretics
- C. Anticonvulsants
- D. Antihypertensive

A 36 year-old man has undergone a subtotal thyroidectomy three days ago. He is suspected to develop tetany after the surgery.

Which of the following symptoms best indicates tetanus?

- **A. Tingling in the fingers
- B. Pain in hands and feet
- C. Tension on the suture lines

- D. Bleeding on the back of the dressing

A 36 year-old man has undergone a subtotal thyroidectomy three days before. He complains that he has tingling in the fingers, toes and lips.

Which electrolyte deficiency is most likely?

- A. Sodium
- **B. Calcium
- C. Magnesium
- D. Potassium

Immediately after a liver biopsy, a 40 year-old patient is maintained in a right-side lying position.

How this position can be most beneficial?

- A. Increase comfort
- **B. Prevent bleeding
- C. Promote circulation
- D. Reduce trapped fluids

A man has undergone a lumbar puncture to obtain Cerebrospinal fluid for laboratory analysis and the results showed normal values.

Which value was most likely negative?

- A. Insulin
- B. Protein
- **C. Red blood cells
- D. White blood cells

A 57 year-old patient is scheduled for the insertion of an inferior vena cava filter. The day before the surgery an order is placed to withhold a specific medication.

Which medication would be most likely?

- A. Sodium Docusate
- B. Furosemide
- **C. Warfarin Sodium
- D. Potassium Chloride

A 45 year-old man is admitted to the Surgical Ward for stoma care. The stoma appears a dark red to purple colour, is slightly swollen and leaks a scant amount of blood. There is no presence of stool around or on the site.

Which observation requires immediate attention?

- **A. Colour
- B. Edema
- C. Absence of stool
- D. Presence of blood

A 50 year-old obese and diabetic patient is complaining of painless, blurry vision, about to undergo extra-capsular cataract extraction. The nurse is preparing long-term plan of care using following nursing diagnosis.

Which among the following nursing diagnosis is the most appropriate for the patient?

- A. Anxiety related to operation procedure and outcome
- **B. Sensory perceptual alteration related to lens extraction and replacement
- C. Knowledge deficit related to pre-operative and post-operative self-care
- D. Body image disturbance related to eye packing post-surgery

A 40 year-old client underwent an exploratory laparotomy with general anaesthesia. An assessment of the abdomen 36-hours postoperative showed abdominal distension and an absence of bowel sounds in all quadrants.

Which complication is most likely?

- A. Paralytic ileus
- B. Haemorrhage
- C. Ruptured colon
- **D. Intussusception

A patient was admitted to the Emergency Room with complaints of abdominal pain. Assessment showed a positive Psoas sign and the client was rushed to the operating room for an appendectomy. Pre-operatively a naso-gastric tube was inserted and attached to a drain. The client is admitted to the Post-operative Unit for recovery.

Which finding best indicates the nasogastric tube can be removed?

- A. Soft abdomen
- B. Hunger

C. Thirst

**D. Flatus

A 47 year-old client is about to undergo a haemorrhoidectomy. While performing preoperative care the patient asks which position will I be placed in for the surgery?

What should be the nurse's best response?

A. Lying flat on your back

B. Head is lower than the legs

**C. Hips over central table break with knee strap below knees

D. Knees flexed and legs outside metal posts with feet supported by canvas straps

A 47 year-old patient is complaining of having excessive rectal bleeding while straining at the time of bowel movement and a mass can be felt at the anal opening. He complained earlier of similar but milder symptoms and was advised to keeping the stools soft, by regular exercise, eating a high fibre diet, drinking plenty of fluids; avoiding straining with bowel movements, and trying to avoid sitting for long periods of time. This time the condition is critical and he was advised to undergo a procedure.

Which procedure is describing the condition?

A. Sigmoidoscopy

B. Colonoscopy

**C. Haemorrhoidectomy

D. Haemorrhoid ligation

A patient is being admitted to the Recovery Room following a thyroidectomy. The back of the neck wound is covered with dressing. During the first 15 minutes, the patient started vomiting and having diarrhoea. A general assessment is performed with special attention given for the high risk for haemorrhage.

Where would bleeding most likely occur?

A. Stool

B. Vomitus

C. Dressing

**D. Back of neck

A 64 year-old man is presented with progressive, long-term dysphonia. He was a heavy smoker and he also suffered from hypercholesterolemia and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. He has undergone laryngectomy.

What would be the initial immediate nursing care?

- A. Provide emotional support
- B. Monitor for signs of infection
- **C. Keep trachea free of secretions**
- D. Promote means of communication

A 62 year-old man is in the male surgical ward with tracheotomy tube intact. The nurse is caring for this patient has noticed some unusual signs.

What is possible complication associated with tracheostomy tube?

- A. Increased cardiac output
- B. Increased blood pressure
- **C. Damage to laryngeal nerves**
- D. Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS)

A 32 year-old client develops peritonitis and sepsis after surgical repair of ruptures diverticulum. The nurse performs routine assessment.

Which of the following assessments is expected more?

- A. Tachycardia
- B. Bradycardia
- **C. Abdominal rigidity**
- D. Increased bowel sounds

A 30 year-old man is brought to the Emergency Room. He is diagnosed as having adrenal crisis.

Which is the primary sign of acute adrenal insufficient?

- A. Hypotension
- **B. Hyperpigmentation**
- C. Unexplained hyperglycaemia
- D. Hypernatremia

A 38 year-old patient is undergoing a lumbar disk surgery and the pre-operative care nurse demonstrates to the client and family members how to change the position of the patient by "log rolling technique" which is a moving and transferring technique.

What is the rationale behind log rolling technique?

- **A. Avoid spinal movement
- B. Facilitate position change
- C. Prevent bed sores
- D. Promote circulation

A 32 year-old patient is five days post exploratory laparotomy and complains of discomfort at the incision site and general muscle weakness. Vital signs are performed and a blood sample is collected for analysis (see lab results).

Blood pressure 110 / 80 mmHg
Heart rate 103 / min
Respiratory rate 25 / min
Temperature 38.9° C

Test Result Normal Values
Hb 132–176 g / L
WBC 4.5–10.5 × 10⁹ / L
RBC 3.8–5.1 × 10¹² / L

Which complication is most likely?

- A. Pneumonia
- B. Peritonitis
- C. Duodenal ulcer
- **D. Wound dehiscence

A patient who underwent a left foot amputation is admitted to the Post-operative Care Unit and the following assessment data is collected (see lab results).

Blood pressure 110 / 80 mmHg
Heart rate 65 / min
Respiratory rate 13 / min
Temperature 37.2° C
Oxygen Saturation 98 % on room air

Test Result Normal Values
Hb 120–158 g/L
WBC 4.5–10.5 × 10⁹/L
RBC 3.8–5.1 × 10¹²/L
Fasting blood sugar 3.5– 6.5 mmol/L
LDL <4.0 mmol/L
Triglycerides <2.16 mmol/L

Which long-term complication is most likely?

- A. Pain
- B. Bleeding
- **C. Infection
- D. Immobility

A 14 year-old patient underwent a craniotomy after a road traffic accident. He is being continuously monitored in the Intensive Care Unit through an intra-ventricular catheter inside the skull. The patient is administered an osmotic diuretic and is positioned appropriately in the bed (see lab results).

Blood pressure 110 / 80 mmHg

Heart rate 85 / min

Respiratory rate 22 / min

Temperature 37.2° C

Test Result Normal Values

Intra-cranial pressure 14 mmHg 1–20 mmHg

Which position would be most appropriate?

- A. Lateral
- B. Semi-Fowler's
- C. Trendelenburg
- **D. Head of bed at 45o

A 36 year-old man presented to the hospital with complaints of breathing difficulties and fever. The patient had undergone a liver transplant one year before. Upon assessment, a yellowish-coloured skin was noted on entire body (see lab results).

Blood pressure 110 / 80 mmHg

Heart rate 102 / min

Respiratory rate 29 / min

Temperature 39.2° C (oral)

Test Result Normal Values

Hb 110 120 –158 g / L

WBC 4.0 4 –10.5 x 10⁹ / L

RBC 3.5 3.8–5.1 x 10¹² / L

Which complication is most likely to occur?

- A. Bleeding

- **B. Embolism
- C. Superinfection
- D. Organ rejection

A 60 year-old man is admitted to the Post-operative Care Unit following a transurethral resection of the prostate. Continuous bladder irrigation shows reddish to red-orange coloured output. Thirty-two hours post-operative, the output ranges from yellow-orange to a reddish-orange colour (see lab results).

Blood pressure 100 / 80 mmHg
Heart rate 65 / min
Respiratory rate 30 / min
Temperature 37.4° C

Test Result Normal Values
Hb 119–142 g/L
WBC 4.0–10.5 x 10⁹/L
RBC 3.3–5.1 x 10¹²/L

Which complication is most likely?

- A. Infection
- **B. Hemorrhage
- C. Pain intolerance
- D. Urethral blockage

A 45 year-old patient underwent a gastrectomy and suddenly collapses 36-hours after the operation.

Blood pressure 80 / 30 mmHg
Heart rate 100 / min
Central venous pressure +2cm (from the sternal angle)
Temperature 39° C

Which diagnosis is most likely?

- **A. Septicemia
- B. Hemorrhage
- C. Pulmonary embolism
- D. Acute dilatation of the stomach

A progressive enlargement of a multi-nodular goiter causes symptomatic tracheal compression

including pain at the site of the nodule that travel to the ear and jaw, difficulty swallowing, change of the voice and shortness of breath by compressing the esophagus. There is preferred management in otherwise the patient is at risk.

What is the preferred treatment?

- A. Iodine treatment
- B. Thyroid hormone treatment
- C. Radioactive iodine treatment
- **D. Surgical resection of abnormal thyroid

A 46 year-old man is presented to Emergency Room with severe chest pain and unstable angina. The ECG of the patient shows ST segment depression on his 12-lead.

The rhythm strip example of specific ECG changes (see image).

Which of the following cases the nurse determines ST segment depression?

- A. Injury
- B. Necrosis
- **C. Ischemia
- D. Nothing significant

A patient with advanced lung cancer is exhibiting cyanosis and edema of the head and upper extremities.

Which intervention would most likely provide an immediate benefit for this patient?

- A. Place in Trendelenburg position
- **B. Elevate the head of the bed
- C. Position on right side
- D. Elevate extremities

A nurse is assigned to care for a patient who is being scheduled for gastrectomy surgery (see image).

What would be the most likely incisional site?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- **D. 4

While supervising a patient performing self-care of a colostomy, a nurse instructs the patient to

expect solid feces from the stoma (see image).

Which illustrated area of the intestine is the most likely placement of the colostomy?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- **D. 5

A deteriorated 60 year-old man with emphysema, bronchitis and COPD is admitted to the Intensive Care Unit. After applying venturi mask (10L/m) O₂ 60%, within 15 minutes he became tachypneic, lethargic, centrally cyanosed, and sweaty.

What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute MI
- B. Septic shock
- C. Cardiogenic shock
- **D. Respiratory failure

Blood sample of a 53 year-old with respiratory distress is sent to laboratory (see lab results).

Test Result Normal Values

ABG HCO₃- 30 22–28 mmol/L
ABG PCO₂ 6.4 4.7– 6.0 kPa
pH 7.33 7.36 –7.45
ABG PO₂ 10.3 10.6 –14.2 kPa
Base excess 2.4 -2 to 2 mmol/L

What is the cause of acidemia?

- A. Compensated metabolic
- **B. Compensated respiratory
- C. Uncompensated metabolic
- D. Uncompensated respiratory

What is the meaning of the head injury advice if a 21 year-old man is discharged from Surgical Unit?

- A. Refer to outpatient care
- **B. Return immediately if drowsy
- C. Repeat CT scan within 48 hours

D. Refer to higher centre for consultation

A 27 year-old man brought by an ambulance following a road traffic accident was immediately triaged to the Trauma Area. He looked confused, disoriented with upper extremity flexion and withdraws legs with pain stimulus. His breathing pattern was irregular on SPO₂ face mask 15L/min.

Blood pressure 190/115 mmHg

Heart rate 47 /min

Respiratory rate 10 /min

Temperature 36.9° C

Oxygen saturation 92 %

Height 160 cm

BMI 20 kg/m²

What is the underlying pathology?

A. Hypovolemia

B. Hypertension

C. Subarachnoid haemorrhage

**D. Increased intracranial pressure

Which of the following clinical signs indicates a basilar skull fracture?

A. Hyphema

B. Seizures

**C. Raccoon eyes

D. Positive Babinski reflex

Which of the following skull fractures is caused by distributed force injury mechanism?

**A. Linear

B. Basilar

C. Compound

D. Depressed

A teenage boy admitted to Intensive Care Unit following a sport related head injury. Upon initial assessment a nurse notes clear fluid draining from his nose.

What action should the nurse take first?

A. Call a neurosurgeon

- B. Elevate head of bed
- C. Provide oxygen by nasal cannula
- **D. Test drainage for presence of glucose

Which of the following patient care plans is the most appropriate for a 37 year-old post appendectomy woman who is at risk of pneumonia?

- A. Restrict fluid intake
- B. Teach how to use spirometer
- **C. Encourage ambulation as tolerated
- D. Avoid coughing and deep breathing

What nursing diagnosis is the highest priority for a factory worker who suffered third degree burns on chest and neck?

- A. Risk for infection
- B. Disturbed body image
- **C. Ineffective airway clearance
- D. Ineffective breathing pattern

A 62 year-old man with a history of intracerebral bleeding three months ago, was referred from primary health care following acute stroke symptoms. Brain CT scan is normal and the patient is receiving oxygen by nasal cannula at 4L/min.

Blood pressure 185/105 mmHg
Heart rate 82 /min
Respiratory rate 18 /min
Temperature 36.6° C
Oxygen saturation 93 %

Which of the following medications would be ordered first?

- A. RtPA
- **B. Aspirin
- C. Dopamine
- D. Nicardipine

During CPR of an admitted patient following the cardiac arrest, two DC shocks and one dose of epinephrine was given. A third shock was delivered followed by anti-arrhythmic medication (see image).

What medication is most likely to be ordered next?

- A. Adenosine 6 mg
- B. Lidocaine 2 mg
- **C. Epinephrine 1 mg
- D. Sodium bicarbonate 50 mEq

A 57 year-old man is admitted to the Cardiac Unit with palpitations, headache, and chest tightness. On auscultation S3 gallop and a diastolic murmur can be heard (see image).

Blood pressure 97/60 mmHg

Heart rate 170 /min

Respiratory rate 25 /min

Temperature 37.3° C

What is the ECG rhythm of the patient?

- A. Atrial fibrillation
- B. ventricular tachycardia
- C. ventricular fibrillation
- **D. Supra-ventricular tachycardia

A 57 year-old man is admitted to the Cardiac Unit with palpitations, headache, and chest tightness. On auscultation S3 gallop and a diastolic murmur can be heard. A doctor orders 2.5 mg of verapamil slow IV push. However, the ventricular rate does not slow down (see image).

Blood pressure 95/62 mmHg

Heart rate 170 /min

Respiratory rate 25 /min

Temperature 36.9° C

What next action should the nurse expect?

- A. Vagal manoeuvre
- B. Sedation and intubation
- C. Another dose of verapamil
- **D. Synchronised cardio-version

What is the purpose of allowing chest recoil during chest compression when performing CPR?

- A. Minimise complications of chest compression
- B. Increase compression rate
- **C. Maximise cardiac output

D. Allow lungs to expand

A 64 year-old man is admitted in the Surgical Department for sore throat and mouth lesions that fail to heal, dysphagia, sleeplessness, and weight loss.

Which of the following is the most likely underlying problem?

A. Emphysema

B. Gastritis

C. Tonsillitis

**D. Laryngeal cancer

A 28 year-old man admitted to the Orthopaedic Ward complaining of throbbing pain in a casted leg.

Which of the following nursing intervention should be taken first?

A. Remove cast

B. Notify a doctor

**C. Assess pedal pulses

D. Administer PRN medications

A nurse has a needle stick injury to the thumb after withdrawing a blood sample from a patient in the Isolation Unit.

Which of the following actions should the nurse take first?

**A. Squeeze right thumb

B. Report to nursing supervisor

C. Discard blood sample withdrawn

D. Complete an occurrence variance report

A 37 year-old woman admitted to the Surgical Ward for an elective cholecystectomy. A nurse performs initial assessment and documents localised right upper quadrant pain, rated eight on a numeric scale.

Blood pressure 110/70 mmHg

Heart rate 107 /min

Respiratory rate 17 /min

Temperature 37.8° C

Which of the following interventions is a priority?

- **A. Notify a doctor
- B. Use distracting techniques
- C. Encourage oral fluid intake
- D. Administer morphine 5 mg IM

A 55 year-old underwent total knee replacement. Two hours post-operatively, an Orthopaedic Unit nurse notes the patient was lethargic and dizzy (see lab results).

Blood pressure 110/60 mmHg

Heart rate 95 /min

Respiratory rate 19 /min

Temperature 38.6° C

Test Result Normal Values

Hb 9.8 130 –170 g/L (man)

120 –160 g/L (woman)

What nursing intervention is the most appropriate?

- **A. Start an IV fluid
- B. Administer paracetamol 1 gm IV
- C. Call blood bank and request one unit of packed RBCs
- D. Encourage ambulation to reduce enhance recovery

During medication preparation a staff nurse accidentally drops and breaks a narcotic medication ampule.

Which of the following actions indicates professionalism?

- A. Inform supervisor
- **B. Call another nurse to witness
- C. Discard in the sharps container
- D. Take another ampule to prepare medication

A 17 year-old arrived to the Emergency Room complaining of severe abdominal pain on right lower quadrant. Pain was rated as 9 out of 10 on numeric scale with positive rebound tenderness over the painful area.

Blood pressure 120/70 mmHg

Heart rate 95 /min

Respiratory rate 20 /min

Temperature 39.2° C

Which of the following interventions has the highest priority?

- **A. Keep NPO
- B. Secure an IV access
- C. Prepare for ultrasound
- D. Prepare for abdominal surgery

A patient who is being scheduled for open reduction internal fixation is interested in knowing the details of the surgery and insisting on the nurse to explain the procedure to him

Which of the following nursing actions is the most appropriate?

- **A. Explain surgery
- B. Assess anxiety level
- C. Give patient some sedative medication
- D. Assure patient he will be better after surgery

During a night shift a medical doctor complains of back pain and asks the unit nurse to give him morphine 5 mg IM.

Which of the following actions indicates professionalism in handling the situation by the nurse?

- A. Call another doctor to manage
- **B. Refer him to Emergency Room
- C. Administer morphine to doctor
- D. Ask him to write a prescription first

A 56 year-old man with a history of COPD was rushed to the Emergency Department with chest pain, shortness of breath, fever and a productive cough. Upon assessment, crackles can be heard over the lower lung lobes. The patient looks pale and lethargic (see image).

Blood pressure 110/70 mmHg
Heart rate 130 /min
Respiratory rate 9 /min
Temperature 38.1° C
Oxygen saturation 85 %

What is the most likely condition?

- A. Bronchial asthma
- **B. Respiratory failure

- C. Pulmonary embolism
- D. Myocardial infarction

A 49 year-old man admitted to the hospital with respiratory distress and general weakness. He is a heavy smoker with a history of COPD. Upon assessment, absent air entry was noted at the lower lung lobes and the patient looks pale and lethargic (see lab results).

Blood pressure 110/70 mmHg
Heart rate 110 /min
Respiratory rate 10 /min
Temperature 37.6° C
Oxygen saturation 86 %

Test Result Normal Values

ABG HCO₃- 22–28 mmol/L
ABG PCO₂ 7.1 4.7– 6.0 kPa
pH 7.22 7.36 –7.45

Which of the following is the best interpretation of the patient's acid base status?

- **A. Partially compensated respiratory acidosis
- B. Partially compensated metabolic alkalosis
- C. Uncompensated respiratory acidosis
- D. Uncompensated metabolic alkalosis

What is the correct order of physical assessment of a patient with blunt abdominal trauma?

- A. Inspect, palpate, percuss, auscultate
- **B. Inspect, auscultate, palpate, percuss
- C. Inspect, percuss, palpate, auscultate
- D. Inspect, palpate, auscultate, percuss

Which one of the following airway management techniques is contraindicated in case of cervical spine injury?

- A. Oral suctioning
- B. Jaw-thrust manoeuvre
- **C. Head-tilt chin-lift manoeuvre
- D. Insertion of oropharyngeal airway

Which of the following chest compression performances is the most effective in adult CPR?

- A. Ratio 30:2, rate 60/min, depth 4 cm
 - B. Ratio 15:2, rate 100/min, depth 4 cm
 - C. Ratio 15:2, rate 100/min, depth 5 cm
- **D. Ratio 30:2, rate 120/min, depth 5 cm

A 19 year-old young man was brought to the hospital agitated with rapid deep breathing after involving in a fight (see lab results).

Blood pressure 128/85 mmHg

Heart rate 105 /min

Respiratory rate 28 /min

Temperature 37.2° C

Oxygen saturation 100 %

Test Result Normal Values

ABG HCO₃- 20 22–28 mmol/L

ABG PCO₂ 4.1 4.7– 6.0 kPa

pH 7.49 7.36 –7.45

What is the most appropriate immediate intervention?

- A. Sedate and intubate
- **B. Breathe into paper bag
- C. Reassurance and pain medication
 - D. Notify police of an assault case

A 45 year-old man admitted to the Intensive Care Unit with bronchial asthma. His condition has deteriorated at night as he got dyspnoeic, tachypneic, and confused then put on mechanical ventilator. In the morning shift his blood sample was sent to the lab (see lab results).

Oxygen saturation 77 %

Test Result Normal Values

ABG HCO₃- 22 22–28 mmol/L

ABG PCO₂ 7.2 4.7– 6.0 kPa

pH 7.31 7.36 –7.45

Which of the following is the best interpretation of the lab results?

- A. Respiratory acidosis
 - B. Compensated respiratory acidosis
- **C. Uncompensated respiratory acidosis

D. Combined respiratory and metabolic acidosis

A nurse is trying to secure a peripheral IV access in a traumatic patient who is deteriorating. The nurse has two failed attempts.

What should the nurse do next?

- A. Activate code
- **B. Use Interosseous needle
- C. Consider arterial line
- D. Call another nurse who is more experienced

A nurse is caring for a 39 year-old woman post cholecystectomy. The nurse is trying to implement some strategies to prevent complications.

What is the most effective strategy?

- A. Keep NPO for two days
- B. Inspect surgical site every shift
- **C. Encourage deep breathing and coughing
- D. Use side rails as restraints to prevent fall

A nurse is caring for a patient with chest tube drainage.

Which is the most appropriate nursing diagnosis?

- **A. Risk of infection
- B. Airway obstruction
- C. Fluid volume excess
- D. Disturbed body image

Which of the following statements refers to exacerbation of condition?

- A. Disappearance of signs and symptoms
- **B. Reactivation of a disorder
- C. Disease becomes chronic
- D. Exposure to pathogens

Which of the following surgical procedures is diagnostic?

A. Chest tube insertion

B. Appendectomy

**C. Breast biopsy

D. Rhinoplasty

What is the most likely reason to insert a nasogastric tube for inpatients?

A. Lavage

B. Feeding

**C. Decompression

D. Gastric juice analysis

A nurse is providing education to a patient who is being discharged after cholecystectomy and has been placed on a low fat diet.

Which of the following foods should be avoided by the patient?

A. Canned beans

**B. Whole milk

C. Rice

D. Fish

A nurse is completing the preoperative checklist for one of the patients who is wearing a ring.

What is the most appropriate action?

A. Give ring to security office

**B. Lock ring with patient's valuables

C. Call patient's family to give them the ring

D. Respect patient's choice and leave ring on patient's finger

A 37 year-old patient has a small renal stone that can pass spontaneously. To facilitate stone passing and prevent further complications a nurse educates the patient about diet and fluid intake.

What is the most effective instruction to increase the chances of spontaneous passage of the stone?

A. Restrict diet to liquids only

B. Bed rest and high protein diet

- **C. Increase fluid intake and ambulate
- D. Take ibuprofen 400 mg when patient feels pain

A patient is admitted to Surgical Unit for an elective surgery. The unit nurse is providing preoperative care and teaching the patient how to take a deep breath.

- Which of the following is the benefit of deep breathing?
- A. Reduce risk of non-social infection
 - B. Help clear airway from secretions
 - C. Prevent alveolar atelectasis during surgery
- **D. Lower postoperative respiratory complications

A 47 year-old patient received spinal anaesthesia five hours ago in the Operation Theatre and was transferred to the Surgical Unit. Few hours later the patient complains of incisional pain. The surgical site is dry and intact but the patient looks pale and irritated.

Blood pressure 175/90 mmHg
Heart rate 112 /min
Respiratory rate 27 /min
Temperature 37.6° C

- What is the most appropriate nursing intervention?
- A. Take a 12 lead ECG
 - **B. Administer pain medication
 - C. Notify treating physician
 - D. Start IV infusion and place patient in supine

At the beginning of the afternoon shift in the Surgical ICU, a nurse is receiving handover from a morning shift nurse about a 59 year-old patient post coronary angioplasty. The nurse immediately noticed the ECG waveform on the monitor, upon assessment the nurse could not feel the carotid pulse (see image).

- What should be the most appropriate next action?
- A. Give a DC shock
 - B. Refuse to receive patient
 - C. Check ventilators settings
- **D. Shout for help and start chest compression

During a CPR of an admitted patient in cardiac arrest, a family member asks the unit nurse to

be at the bedside and say final words to their loved one. The nurse explains to the family member that the scene is very disturbing and the medical team is doing its job. The family member still insists in witnessing the resuscitation efforts.

What would be the most appropriate action by the unit nurse?

- **A. Allow family member to be at bedside
- B. Wait and ask permission from team leader
- C. Call security to escort family member out
- D. Refuse because there is not enough space in the room

A terminally ill patient in the Palliative Care Unit discusses the pathology report with the unit nurse. The patient asks the nurse to recheck the report and believes the results have been mixed up with those of others.

What is the patient's stage of dying?

- **A. Denial
- B. Anger
- C. Bargaining
- D. Acceptance

A nurse is caring for a 55 year-old patient who has been discharged three days ago post coronary bypass surgery but readmitted now for cardiovascular complications. The patient states: "I discarded all my medications the time I was discharged. I did not feel any pain and thought the surgery fixed my heart".

Blood pressure 180/96 mmHg

Heart rate 96 /min

Respiratory rate 18 /min

Temperature 36.8° C

Which of the following is a priority nursing diagnosis?

- A. Acute pain
- B. Self-neglect
- **C. Noncompliance
- D. Decreased cardiac output

A doctor calls the Surgical Nursing Unit to follow up a patient and give a telephone order. The nurse who answered the call does not know the doctor and all other staff are busy in patients' rooms.

What is the most appropriate immediate action by the nurse?

- A. Hold the line to notify the nurse caring for the patient
- B. Take telephone order and administer medication accordingly
- **C. Ask doctor to call back in 15 minutes as all other nurses are busy
- D. Transfer call to patient's room so that the charge nurse answers the call

A 33 year-old man presents to the Emergency Room with a history of hepatitis C for five years. The patient complains from loss of appetite, nausea, and jaundice.

What is the primary reason for the jaundice?

- A. Increased amylase
- **B. Increased bilirubin levels
- C. Increased aminotransferase
- D. Increased alanine aminotransferase

A 37 year-old man presents to the Emergency Department with severe chest pain. An ECG shows significant elevation in the ST segment in leads II, III, and aVf, indicating MI related to occlusion in the right coronary artery.

What is the location of the MI?

- A. Posterior MI
- B. Anterior MI
- **C. Inferior MI
- D. Lateral MI

A 66 year-old man is admitted to the Intensive Care Unit with severe Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS) due to lung injuries. The doctor decides to achieve adequate oxygenation by placing the patient on a mechanical ventilator.

What is the best practice for mechanical ventilation?

- A. Measuring positive end-expiratory pressure is very useful
- B. If plateau pressure is less than 30 cm H₂O, increase the tidal volume
- C. If the patient develops acidosis, decrease the respiratory rate on the ventilator
- **D. Keep the blood pH level at approximately 30 to manage acidosis

A 65 year-old woman is admitted to the Intensive Care Unit in coma. She has a history of cerebrovascular accident. She is placed on mechanical ventilator. The nurse manager recommends that the primary nurse supports the patient's family.

What is a possible method to support the family of a critically ill patient?

- **A. Communicate the patient's status to the family
- B. Encourage visitors to leave the unit and let patient rest
- C. Tell visitors to make decisions according to the doctor's advice
- D. Urge relatives to delegate decision making to healthcare providers.

Which of the following is the best action to effectively increase surge capacity?

- **A. Adapt outpatient departments for inpatients
- B. Bring the injured people into the green zone
- C. Provide care for the injured people with the available staff
- D. Use the available supplies as it is difficult to arrange for additional

A 40 year-old man is admitted to a Coronary Care Unit with severe chest pain. The ECG has normal sinus rhythm with ST-segment elevation in leads V1-V4.

Blood pressure 123/69 mmHg

What is the most likely nursing diagnosis?

- **A. Acute chest pain
- B. Myocardial infarction
- C. Decreased cardiac output
- D. Ineffective tissue perfusion

A 42 year-old woman is brought to the Emergency Department with severe chest pain radiating to the left neck and arm. The attending physician instructs nurses to start the Morphine, Oxygen Nitrate, and Aspirin (MONA) protocol.

What is the top priority of nursing care?

- **A. Administer oxygen according to the physician's orders
- B. Administer aspirin according to the physician's orders
- C. Administer morphine according to the physician's orders
- D. Administer nitroglycerin according to the physician's orders

A 70 year-old woman is admitted to the Cardiac Care Unit with new onset atrial fibrillation and is receiving intravenous diltiazem and heparin.

What is the most likely nursing diagnosis?

- A. High risk for infection
- B. High risk for impaired gas exchange
- **C. High risk for decreased cardiac output
- D. High risk for disturbed sensory perception

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What is the major task of the staff nurse during a code blue?

- A. Direct the code
- B. Intubate the patient
- C. Make treatment decisions
- **D. Coordinate use of the crash cart

Which of the following is the sign of fluid volume excess?

- A. Dizziness
- B. Hypotension
- **C. Crackling in the chest
- D. Lack of skin elasticity

A 25 year-old woman presents to the Emergency Room with acute gastritis and signs of moderate dehydration.

What is the most appropriate nursing diagnosis?

- A. Infection
- **B. Fluid volume deficit
- C. Activity intolerance
- D. Fluid volume excess

What is the first step a critical care nurse should take in the ethical decision making process?

- **A. Identify the problem
- B. Consult with a sociologist
- C. Consult with religious affairs personnel

D. Get permission from the patient's relatives

A 35 year-old man with pulmonary edema is admitted to the Intensive Care Unit. He is on a Mechanical Ventilator(MV) without sedation. After the patient is placed on the MV, the nurse diagnosed the case as impaired oral communication related to intubation and MV.

What is the best method for the nurse to communicate with the patient?

- A. Use normal verbal communication
- B. Communicate with the patient after MV removal
- **C. Use non-verbal communication, such as head-nodding and writing
- D. Communicating with the patient's family will be much more effective

A 70 year-old woman with the end-stage lung cancer is admitted to the Intensive Care Unit.

What is the most effective way to communicate with the patient?

- **A. Nurse must present a clear message
- B. Nurse must give the patient 4 –5 hours to make decisions
- C. Discussing the nursing care plan with the patient is not necessary
- D. Nurse should start the prescribed medications without any discussion

A nurse responsible for narcotic medications loses one ampule of morphine. She reports the problem to the nurse manager.

Which of the following is the first thing she should say according to the SBAR approach?

- **A. I have lost one ampule of morphine
- B. We should ask the nurses about the morphine
- C. I think I left the lid of the narcotics box open
- D. We should open an investigation into this problem

Which of the following foods is high in purine?

- A. Rice
- B. Eggs
- C. Nuts
- **D. Red Meat

A 25 year-old man presents with a compound fracture in the left leg and profuse bleeding.

Which is the best technique for the nurse to apply to control the bleeding?

- A. Elevate the patient's leg
- **B. Apply pressure on the femoral artery
- C. Use a tourniquet above the fracture site
- D. Apply direct pressure on the fracture site

A 35 year-old presents with eye pain and blind spots.

What question should the nurse ask to identify possible factors in the change in the landscape of the eye structure?

- A. Do you smoke
- B. Do you have hypertension
- **C. Have you had facial surgery
- D. Do you have a history of cataracts

A Cardiac Care Unit nurse decides to gather relevant data about a myocardial infarction patient who has breathing difficulty and severe bradycardia.

What is the best kind of databases relevant to this situation and suitable for the nurse?

- A. Focused database
- B. Complete database
- **C. Emergency database
- D. Follow-up database

A nurse diagnosis a patient with readiness for the enhanced family process

This diagnosis is classified within which of the following categories of nursing diagnoses?

- A. Acute nursing diagnoses
- B. Risk nursing diagnoses
- **C. Wellness nursing diagnoses
- D. Possible nursing diagnoses

A nurse measures the blood pressure of a patient admitted to the Male Medical Ward for three days.

What is the best method to ensure that the nurse's reading is reliable and accurate?

- A. Measure the patient's heart rate
- B. Document the result in the chart
- C. Measure the patient's temperature
- **D. Check the patient's blood pressure every shift

A 35 year-old man was admitted to the Intensive Care Unit with spinal cord injuries. He is on face mask oxygenation. One of the nursing diagnoses was powerlessness related to spinal cord injury.

Which of the following is the best nursing action for maintaining verbalisation?

- A. Evaluate patient anxiety
- **B. Encourage the patient to talk
- C. Answer call signals as soon as possible
- D. Provide information related to nursing care

A 33 year-old woman was admitted to the Intensive Care Unit with pneumonia. The family members told the Intensive Care Unit nurses that the patient would require provision of care within the Saudi culture context.

What should the nurses consider regarding the Saudi culture context?

- **A. Patient has strong family ties
- B. Patient has traditional folk beliefs
- C. Nuclear families are most common
- D. Patient is comfortable with tactile relationships and touching

A 48 year-old man was admitted to the Coronary Care Unit with an extensive anterior MI¹. During the night shift, the patient lost consciousness. The cardiac monitor showed VF². The nurse checked the carotid and found no pulse.

Which is the best emergency management?

- A. Cardiac thumb twice
- B. Cardioversion, 50 joules
- **C. Electrical shock, 200 joules
- D. Chest compression for five minutes

¹Myocardial Infarction

²Ventricular Fibrillation

Which nursing process is included in taking a history and conducting a physical exam on a patient?

- A. Nursing diagnosis
- B. Nursing evaluation
- **C. Nursing assessment**
- D. Nursing intervention

A 44 year-old woman presented to the Emergency Department complaining of pain in the upper side of her abdomen, nausea, and vomiting. The medical diagnosis for this case was an obstructive lesion of the bile duct.

What urine colour is expected in this case?

- A. Red coloured
- B. Straw- coloured
- C. Cloudy- coloured
- **D. Yellow-brown coloured**

A 43 year-old man with diabetic ketoacidosis presented to the Emergency Department with fruity sweet breath, hyperglycaemia, and hypotension.

What is the most likely initial nursing diagnosis?

- A. Infection
- B. Deficit knowledge
- **C. Fluid volume deficit**
- D. Activities intolerance

A nursing educator in a medical department is instructing a 43 year-old man with Diabetic Ketoacidosis (DKA).

What findings are related to the pathophysiology of DKA?

- A. High ketone levels cause respiratory alkalosis
- B. High ketone levels cause respiratory acidosis
- C. High ketone levels cause metabolic alkalosis
- **D. High ketone levels cause metabolic acidosis**

A physician ordered an ECG for a 35 year-old woman with chest pain.

What is the main finding that can be detected by the ECG?

- A. Abnormality with the valves in the heart
- B. Abnormality in the ejection function
- **C. Myocardial ischemia or infarction**
- D. Cardiomegaly

Which cranial nerve is responsible for smell?

- **A. Olfactory**
- B. Facial
- C. Vagus
- D. Optic

A nurse in the Male Medical Department explained and obtained informed consent for a chest CT scan procedure with contrast from a 40 year-old man who was admitted with pneumonia.

What is the ethical principle underpinning informed consent?

- A. Respect
- **B. Autonomy**
- C. Beneficence
- D. Non-maleficence

A conflict occurred for a patient with chronic renal failure with regards to the patient's needs, family needs, the physician's advice, and the hospital policies and rules.

What is the first commitment for the nurse who provides care for that patient?

- A. Physician
- B. Hospital
- C. Family
- **D. Client**

The nurses in the Male Medical Unit took a signature on the consent form from a patient who needs an abdominal CT with contrast.

What is the best nursing practice?

- A. Consent should be taken after the procedure
 - B. Verbal consent is acceptable for this procedure
 - C. Consent should be taken from the patient's relatives
- **D. Consent should be taken according to the organisation's policy

A man went to the Emergency Room with a complaint of a rumbling sound in his ear followed by decrease in the hearing acuity. On the inspection of the auditory canal, an insect was found in his ear.

Which of the following is the best way to expose the external auditory canal?

- A. Pull auricle upward and outward
- **B. Pull earlobe upward and backward
- C. Pull auricle downward and outward
- D. Pull earlobe downward and backward

After the pericardiocentesis, the doctor inserted a polyethylene catheter and left it in the pericardial sac. The patient asked the nurse about the purpose of the catheter.

What should be the nurse's response?

- A. Monitor consistency of drainage
- B. Prevent movement of pericardial sac
- **C. Prevent recurrence of cardiac tamponade
- D. Prevent increase in venous and blood pressure

A chronic renal failure patient was scheduled for kidney transplant. Few days after the surgery, the patient developed fever, edema, oliguria, weight gain, increased blood pressure and tenderness over the site of the surgery.

What these manifestations indicate?

- A. Infection
- **B. Transplant rejection
- C. Recommended diet not followed
- D. Normal body reaction to kidney transplant

A nursing student was learning about Maslow's hierarchy of basic needs at the university. He then expressed his concern about the relevance of this topic to nursing practice. The lecturer told him that it is useful when planning and implementing nursing care.

What Maslow's hierarchy of basic needs provide to nursing care?

- **A. Establishing priority of care
- B. Making accurate nursing diagnosis
- C. Integrating science into nursing care
- D. Communicating concerns more concisely

A man and a woman who are both single parents of one child each, decided to get married this summer.

What family structure/type will be formed when they get married?

- A. Nuclear
- **B. Blended
- C. Extended
- D. Single-parent

A physician suspected neurogenic shock after he examined a patient who fell from the rooftop of his house. As the days went by, the patient expressed concerns of slowing movement of his legs and a progressive back pain. The physician re-examined the patient.

Which of the following manifestations indicates the physician's suspicion?

- **A. Decreased heart rate
- B. Decreased skin turgor
- C. Increased blood pressure
- D. Pale skin and cold to touch

During a car collision, a man was found bathed in his blood. When brought to the Emergency Room, his vital signs were assessed. His urine output was 30 ml/hour. A doctor asked a nurse to make sure the patient has good tissue perfusion.

Blood pressure 90/60 mmHg
Heart rate 110 /min
Respiratory rate 30 /min

Which of the following is an indication of good tissue perfusion in this man?

- A. Heart rate
- **B. Urine output
- C. Blood pressure

D. Respiratory rate

A patient suddenly manifested headache, restlessness, and confusion during the dialysis. The nurse understands that the patient is experiencing disequilibrium syndrome.

What is the cause of this equilibrium?

- A. Septicaemia
- B. Thrombosis
- **C. Decrease in urea and sodium in blood
- D. Increased in urea and sodium in blood

At the Nephrology Department, a nurse saw a patient with an end stage renal disease regulating his IV fluid. The nurse immediately went to the patient.

What should the nurse do?

- A. Regulate exact drop rate
- **B. Address excess fluid volume
- C. Correct knowledge deficit of patient
- D. Acknowledge the effort of patient to be independent carer

An adolescent with a juvenile diabetes mellitus develops chronic renal failure.

Which of the following diets is suitable?

- A. Low fat
- B. Low mineral
- **C. Low protein
- D. Low carbohydrate

A newly registered nurse was assigned to monitor a client with addisonian crisis.

Which of the following is the most appropriate intervention by the nurse?

- **A. Provide client with a quiet and calm environment
- B. Provide a warm blanket to keep client warm and comfortable
- C. Tell client that daily routine activities should be performed
- D. Encourage client to let family and friends visit as frequently as possible

A man was brought to the Emergency Room with multiple gunshot wounds. A nurse conveys the patient's assessment to a doctor over the phone (see report).

- Decreased blood pressure
- Increase urine output per hour
- Central venous pressure reading is 13 cm H₂O
- Evidence of cold and clammy skin
- Shallow and rapid respiration

The doctor would suspect which of the following conditions?

- A. Cardiac overload
- B. Massive bleeding
- **C. Cardiac tamponade**
- D. Hypovolemic shock

After a vehicular accident, several injured individuals were brought to the Emergency Room.

Which of the following cases should be prioritised?

- **A. Irregular pulse rate**
- B. Fractured left humerus
- C. Signs of tracheal deviation
- D. Hematoma at upper extremities

A weak elderly patient was referred to the Home Health Department. A nurse performed a careful safety assessment of the patient's home to prevent harm.

The nurse's action is in accordance with which principle of bioethics?

- A. Justice
- B. Autonomy
- C. Beneficence
- **D. Non maleficence**

A nurse discovers that she had made a medication error.

Which of the following should be the nurse's first response?

- A. Record error on medication sheet
- B. Notify physician regarding course of action
- C. Complete an incident report, explaining how error was made

****D. Check patient's condition to note any possible effect of the error**

A man with status asthmaticus was referred to a clinic for emergency management.

What will a nurse anticipate for his medication?

- **A. Short-acting beta-adrenergic agonist and corticosteroids**
- B. Short-acting alpha-adrenergic agonist and corticosteroids
- C. Short-acting beta-adrenergic antagonist and corticosteroids
- D. Short-acting alpha-adrenergic antagonist and corticosteroids

After a code blue, a doctor announced the death of a patient. A significant other begins to show signs of decreased level of consciousness.

What is the priority intervention of the nurse at this time?

- A. Offer a meal
- **B. Ensure safety**
- C. Set up an IV line
- D. Offer a glass of water

A man was restless and observed to have an increased physical activity after a heated argument with another person. After the assessment, the following data was gathered: agitated, diaphoretic, distorted communication, pronounced increased in vital signs.

What is the patient's level of anxiety?

- A. Mild
- B. Panic
- **C. Severe**
- D. Moderate

A mother was told by a psychiatrist that her son has a moderate mental retardation. The mother asked the nurse about the characteristics of a moderate mental retarded.

Which of the following can describe this condition?

- A. Requires full time care
- B. Totally dependent and in need of custodial care
- C. Can learn part of daily activities and still needs help
- **D. Can learn daily living activities and can be trained to work**

Crisis usually occurs when the person's coping mechanism becomes ineffective in dealing with a threat. In managing crisis, the crisis intervention should be self-limited in time.

What does self-limitation mean?

- A. Crisis should be solved in two weeks' time
- B. Crisis should be solved in four weeks' time
- **C. Crisis should be solved in six weeks' time**
- D. Crisis should be solved in eight weeks' time

During the morning exercise, a patient was observed talking and laughing. A nurse told the other staff that the patient is hallucinating.

Which of the following is the best intervention?

- A. Validate observation
- B. Do not argue with client
- **C. Do not reinforce hallucinations**
- D. Do not discuss hallucinations with client

What is the priority of care for a newly admitted manic patient who is placed in isolation?

- **A. Safety**
- B. Nutrition
- C. Channelling of energy
- D. Keep patient busy through activities

Because of violent behaviour, a woman was brought to the Psychiatric Ward because she attempting to harm her brother. A doctor diagnosed her with schizophrenia.

Which of the following nursing interventions will be prioritised in the care of this client?

- A. Promote reality testing
- B. Make frequent and brief contacts
- C. Start with one-to-one interactions
- **D. Establish trust through therapeutic nurse-patient relationship**

A clinical picture of an antisocial personality disorder is a "pervasive pattern of disregard for and violation of rights of others, deceit, and manipulation".

What will be the priority of care?

- **A. Safety
- B. Set limitations
- C. Behaviour therapy
- D. Reduction of environmental stimuli

A mother of a client who is on antipsychotic drug, asked the doctor about some more detail about the drug. The doctor told the mother that her son is taking an atypical antipsychotic drug.

Which of the following is an example of this type of drug?

- **A. Clozapine
- B. Haloperidol
- C. Thioridazine
- D. Chlorpromazine

A doctor wrote the following order "K-Dur, 20 mg PO b.i.d".

How should a nurse give this drug?

- A. By mouth as needed
- B. Daily before bedtime
- C. By mouth every other day
- **D. Twice a day by oral route

A man presents to the Emergency Department with atypical symptoms of shortness of breath. He states that for the past few days he has been experiencing episodes of chest pain. A physician wanted to check cardiac isoenzymes levels for the suspected myocardial infarction.

Which of the following cardiac isoenzymes would be more specific to confirm the diagnosis?

- A. CK-BB
- **B. CK-MB
- C. CK-MM
- D. CK-BM

A woman tells the nurse that her stool becomes very hard and requires more strength to expel it. The nurse responded to the woman that she is experiencing constipation. Then, the woman asked the nurse for recommendations to relieve her constipation.

What should the nurse suggest?

- **A. Have a routine of bowel elimination
- B. Take laxatives to ease bowel elimination
- C. Decrease the amount of fluid to increase peristalsis which facilitate bowel elimination
- D. Perform bending exercise to increase strength of abdominal muscle

A doctor was busy with some other patient. He requested a senior nurse to conduct an assessment of a patient with abdominal problem.

What was the role assumed by the nurse?

- A. Leadership
- B. Professional
- **C. Practitioner
- D. Management

A nurse was newly appointed to work in the Surgical Ward. She was assigned to take care of an obese patient who just had an open laparotomy. Her mentor told her to pay attention to the surgical risks associated with obesity.

Which of the following postoperative complications the nurse should consider as a high risk complication?

- A. Hunger
- B. Gas pain
- C. Haemorrhage
- **D. Impaired wound healing

Nurses gathered to discuss the preoperative teaching for ambulatory surgery. Different suggestions were provided.

Which of the following teaching methods is the most effective method for preoperative teaching in an ambulatory surgery?

- A. Discussion
- B. Audiovisual
- C. Lecture and video
- **D. Written instructions

A discharge planner is reviewing the file of a patient in preparation to move him from the acute care to home care.

What activity should the discharge planner do to ensure the continuity of care?

- **A. Make referral to the appropriate department
- B. Visit patient's house to make sure it is safe
- C. Call pharmacy to prepare medications for patient
- D. Organise transportation for patient to be moved to the house

A patient was assigned to a nurse who was overwhelmed with work and wanted to delegate some of her activities to other members of the team.

Which of the following activities can be delegated to unlicensed personnel?

- A. Performing physical assessment
- B. Collecting health history information
- C. Contacting physician for medical orders
- **D. Preparing bed and collecting required supplies

A clinical instructor was explaining to his students about the discharge planning. One of the students asked about the timing of initiating the discharge planning.

Which of the following is the most appropriate timing for initiating the discharge planning?

- A. When patient asks for discharge
- **B. On admission to acute care setting
- C. After successful recovery from surgery
- D. When the treating physician agreed to discharge

Which of the following is a primary level of prevention?

- A. Detect and treat existing disease
- **B. Prevent illness or injury from occurring
- C. Reduce the extent and severity of a health problem
- D. Minimise disability and restore or preserve function

Home Health Care Department is newly established at a metropolitan hospital. At launch, nurses asked the charge nurse about the process of work at this department.

Which of the following is the first step of home health care process?

- **A. Referral**
- B. Planning
- C. Home visit
- D. Assessment

In public health, the seriousness and danger of certain diseases lies in their ability of rapid transmission from one host to another.

Which of the following terminologies refers to the rapid spread of organisms from one host to another?

- A. Infection
- **B. Infectivity**
- C. Infectious disease
- D. Incubation period

A newly assigned nurse to the Home Health Care Department was conducting pre-entry phase of home visit.

Which of the following activities should the nurse do?

- A. Call physician for a referral order
- **B. Collect information and schedule a visit**
- C. Establish mutually acceptable goals for care
- D. Conduct a health history and physical assessment

At a lecture of continuing education, a lecturer talked about the health and illness models. One of the explained models was the agent-host-environment model.

This model is based on which concept?

- **A. Risk factors**
- B. Stages of illness
- C. Infectious diseases
- D. Behaviours to promote health

A community health nurse taught a group of preschool parents about the poison control in their homes. The lecture was mainly about the ways to prevent kids from getting poisoned.

What level of preventive care was this activity for?

**A. Primary

B. Tertiary

C. Secondary

D. Specialised

A nurse is making an assessment for the manifestation of cyanosis in a dark-skinned client.

Which of the following sites is the best for the nurse to check for presence of cyanosis?

A. Lips

B. Palms

C. Nail bed

**D. Conjunctiva

A client with type 1 diabetes mellitus is admitted in the Medical Ward.

Which medication if found by the nurse in the medication prescription should be clarified with the physician?

A. Humalog (lispro) sliding scale before meals

B. Glargine (Lantus) 10 units subcutaneously at bedtime

**C. Metformin (Glucophage) 500 mg per orem twice a day

D. Dextrose 50% ampule intravenous push for blood glucose less than 50 mg/dL

A nurse is providing health teaching for a client who is newly diagnosed with hyperthyroidism.

Which intervention should be included in health teaching?

A. Using extra blankets during sleep

**B. Maintaining cool temperature in the room

C. Frequent ambulation and physical activities

D. consuming foods that are low in calories and protein

A nurse is conducting a health teaching to a group of community members about the ways to lessen the dietary risk factors for cancer.

Which instruction should the nurse include in the health teaching?

A. Limiting amount of salt in food

B. Lessening intake of high-fibre foods

**C. Avoiding consuming too much fatty foods

D. Avoiding the use of bran or bran-containing products

A nurse is caring for a client with Syndrome of Inappropriate Antidiuretic Hormone (SIADH).

Which of the following should be a priority intervention for this client?

A. Monitoring hourly intake and output

B. Pressure ulcer prevention strategies

C. Encouraging client to eat foods rich in potassium

**D. Restricting fluid intake of the client to less than 1000 mL per day

A post-abdominal surgery patient who has retained pulmonary secretions after surgery asks a nurse about the importance of deep breathing and coughing exercises.

Which of the following complications is the patient at risk of?

**A. Pneumonia

B. Pulmonary edema

C. Pulmonary embolism

D. Carbon dioxide retention

A nurse is teaching a nursing assistant how to measure carotid pulse for their post-operative patient. The nurse tells the nursing assistant to measure the pulse on one side of the patient's neck at a time.

Which of the following is the primary reason for measuring carotid pulse on one side at a time?

A. Pulse rate will be easier to count

B. Patient will not feel as if being choked

**C. Prevent light-headedness and a drop in heart rate

D. Provide accurate assessment for quality of pulse

A patient returned to the Surgical Unit from the recovery room after a total thyroidectomy. The nurse observed that the patient is lethargic but arousable.

Blood pressure 90/60 mmHg

Heart rate 108 /min

What immediate action should the nurse take?

- A. Recheck pulse and blood pressure
- B. Administer intravenous fluids as ordered
- C. Place client in modified Trendelenburg's position
- **D. Assess the back of surgical dressing for bleeding

In a post-operative patient in the Surgical Unit, which of the following is most indicative of a developing complication?

- A. Increasing alertness
- **B. Weak and rapid pulse
- C. Negative Homans' sign
- D. Minimal bowel sounds in four quadrants

A patient has undergone pericardiocentesis as part of the management for cardiac tamponade.

Which of the following would be most indicative of cardiac tamponade recurring?

- A. Facial flushing
- B. Declining pulse
- **C. Muffled heart sounds
- D. Increasing blood pressure

A patient was rushed to the Emergency Department after sustaining a pelvic fracture in a motor vehicle accident.

Which of the following is most important to monitor during the early post-trauma period?

- A. Fever
- **B. Haematuria
- C. Acute pain
- D. Hypertension

A nurse is taking care of a patient with heart failure.

Which of the following is the most appropriate to determine information about left-sided heart function?

- A. Enlarged liver
- **B. Breathing sounds

- C. Swelling of the feet
- D. Jugular vein distention

A nurse in the Intensive Care Unit is preparing an Intravenous(IV) drug that is incompatible with the primary IV solution that is currently being infused.

Which of the following is the most appropriate action?

- A. Slow the rate of the primary IV solution
- B. Administer IV drug slower than the ordered rate
- **C. Stop primary IV and flush IV line with normal saline solution
- D. Notify the physician who ordered IV drug to be informed about incompatibility

A patient with liver cirrhosis is being observed for signs of portal hypertension.

Which of the following symptoms is most commonly associated with initial portal hypertension?

- A. Weak pulse
- B. Hypotension
- C. Flat neck veins
- **D. Bibasilar crackles

A patient is brought to the Emergency Department suffering from smoke inhalation. Upon assessment, a nurse observes that the patient is aggressive and confused.

Which of the following is the most likely explanation?

- A. Pain
- B. Mania
- C. Anxiety
- **D. Hypoxia

A patient suddenly reports an onset of seeing bright flashes of light and floating dark spots in one eye.

Which of the following eye problems is most relevant to evaluate for?

- A. Cataract
- B. Glaucoma
- **C. Retinal detachment

D. Macular degeneration

While taking care of a patient with a spinal cord injury, the patient suddenly complains of a severe pounding headache. Upon assessment, the patient was found to have diaphoresis, drop in heart rate, and elevated blood pressure. Autonomic dysreflexia is suspected and the head of the bed is elevated.

Which of the following is the most appropriate to implement immediately?

- A. Notify the physician
- **B. Assess bladder for distension
- C. Continue to monitor for the next hour
- D. Administer antihypertensive drug as ordered

A patient is admitted to the Emergency Department with a T3 spinal cord injury. The skin of the patient is warm, dry, and pink. Neurogenic shock is suspected.

Blood pressure 70/50 mmHg

Heart rate 48 /min

Respiratory rate 17 /min

Which of the following is the most appropriate initial action?

- A. Cranial nerves assessment
- **B. Isotonic fluid intravenously
- C. Perform Glasgow coma scale monitoring
- D. Place in modified Trendelenburg's position

A patient with an allergy to cats arrives at the Emergency Department with symptoms of hives, pruritus, and difficulty in swallowing after visiting a relative who has three cats.

In addition to confirming airway patency, which of the following is it most appropriate to prepare the patient for?

- A. Intravenous line insertion
- B. Intravenous glucocorticoid
- **C. Subcutaneous epinephrine
- D. Application of ice to the throat

Which of the following is most important to inform a patient with a newly inserted permanent pacemaker prior to discharge?

- A. Acceptable to use a cellular phone
- B. Participate in less vigorous contact sports
- **C. Notify the doctor if the radial pulse is outside of set range
- D. Avoid lifting more than 20 pounds until cleared by the doctor

During a house call a patient with diabetes mellitus is difficult to arouse. Upon assessment, the skin of the patient is cool and clammy and pulse rate is elevated.

Which of the following is the most appropriate immediate action?

- A. Provide a glass of orange juice
- **B. Check the capillary blood glucose of patient
- C. Administer an intravenous regular insulin solution
- D. Administer an intravenous bolus dose of 50% dextrose

After witnessing a victim escaping from a house fire, a passing nurses goes to aid the individual. He has sustained burns to face and neck, smoke inhalation, and is having slight difficulty in breathing.

Which of the following is most appropriate to perform while waiting for emergency medical personnel?

- A. Place in supine position and give rescue breathing
- **B. Place in a comfortable position and monitor for patency of the airway
- C. Keep the patient in standing position and support while leaning on the wall
- D. Place a wet towel over the face of the patient and placed in supine position

Which of the following conditions would be most appropriately cared for by a telemetry unit nurse?

- A. New onset of atrial fibrillation
- B. Repair of a carotid endarterectomy one day ago
- **C. Normal sinus rhythm with a repair of small bowel obstruction
- D. Receiving tissue plasminogen activator for an ischemic stroke two days ago

During a conversation between a nurse and a patient with a dependent personality disorder, the patient said: "I can't be responsible for myself; I always want you to be with me."

What would be the best response by the nurse?

- A. "I can't believe you, you are kidding"

- B. "I think you are too negative about yourself"
- **C. "Let's talk about what makes you feel so afraid"
- D. "Can we talk about this tomorrow when you are relaxed"

A nurse was preparing a nursing care plan for a patient with paranoid personality disorder. The first nursing diagnosis was impaired social skills.

- Which of the following is the most suitable nursing intervention?
- A. Obtain feedback from family
 - B. Minimise environmental stressors
 - C. Discuss anxiety provoking situations
 - **D. Identify personal feelings that obstruct relationships

Some mental disorders can occur as a result of social factors. This could be the result of "cultural pressures in glorifying thinness or muscularity and place value on obtaining the perfect body".

- Which is the most likely disorder?
- **A. Eating
 - B. Anxiety
 - C. Personality
 - D. Somatoform

A patient has narcissistic personality disorder as he seems to have an excessive interest in the physical appearance of his nurse. He tries to persuade the nurse that he is a very important person who deserves special privileges and should be excluded from rules that apply to all patients.

- What would be the most appropriate response by the nurse?
- A. "Your request is unacceptable"
 - **B. "You are excellent in breaking rules"
 - C. "We will discuss this issue tomorrow"
 - D. "Let's take the permission from your doctor"

A 16 year-old girl was brought to the Outpatient Clinic. Her mother tells the nurse that her daughter is very concerned about her body weight and shape, she does frequent dieting, and during meals she over eats, then rushes to the bathroom and purges.

What is the most likely diagnosis?

- **A. Bulimia
- B. Overeating
- C. Binge eating
- D. Anorexia nervosa

After a detailed assessment, the patient was diagnosed with a life threatening illness. However, he refuses to admit he has an illness and insists that he is normal.

Which defence mechanism explains his behaviour?

- **A. Denial
- B. Projection
- C. Regression
- D. Reaction formation

A patient who has started an antidepressant medication recently, tells his nurse that his symptoms affected his work and social life. Then he asks: "how long will the medicine take to begin to control the symptoms?"

What is the most appropriate answer?

- A. 1– 6 days
- B. 6 –10 days
- **C. 10 –14 days
- D. 14 –18 days

When a patient was first diagnosed with schizophrenia, one of his family members asked the nurse about the possible causes. The nurse said that one reason is that he may have had an excess secretion of a neurotransmitter.

Which of the following neurotransmitter?

- A. Serotonin
- **B. Dopamine
- C. Glutamate
- D. Endorphins

A newly hospitalised patient was diagnosed with depression. The psychiatrist prescribed the most commonly used anti-depressant medication as it has fewer side effects.

The medication belongs to which of the following antidepressant class?

- A. Tricyclic antidepressants
- B. Monoamine oxidase inhibitors
- C. Serotonin noradrenaline inhibitors
- **D. Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors

Which of the following functions is regulated by serotonin?

- **A. Sleep
- B. Memory
- C. Aggression
- D. Movement

During checking the lab test for a patient on regular dose of psychotropic medications, the nurse notices that he has developed agranulocytosis as a side effect.

Which of the following medicines had caused the side effect?

- A. Typical antipsychotic
- **B. Atypical antipsychotic
- C. Serotonin noradrenaline reuptake inhibitors
- D. Noradrenaline dopamine reuptake inhibitors

A nurse was assigned to a woman who is diagnosed with bipolar disorder and on carbamazepine. The nurse understands that medicine may cause side effects.

Which of the following is the most likely side effect?

- A. Breast pain
- B. Thinning scalp hair
- C. Sexual dysfunction
- **D. False positive pregnancy test

While providing health education to a discharged patient who is on benzodiazepines, the nurse tells him that benzodiazepines could potentiate effects of some material.

What could that material be?

- **A. Alcohol

- B. Tobacco
- C. Nicotine
- D. Caffeine

During hospital admission of a homeless patient with mental illness, the nurse tells him that he needs an immediate shower because he is smelly and looks horrible.

Which of the following explains the nurse's action?

- **A. Judgmental
- B. Responsible
- C. Professional
- D. Empathically

While a nurse was having a conversation with a patient about his daily life routine, she noticed that he moved closer to her body and made her feel tense.

Which of the following is the most appropriate response by the nurse?

- A. Yell and send him to his room
- B. Keep silent and step back
- C. Change the topic of the conversation
- **D. Show uncomfortable and limit behaviour

Which of the following should be a nurse's priority when she is assigned to a newly admitted patient to Inpatient Psychiatric Unit?

- **A. Establish rapport
- B. Observe behaviour
- C. Explain unit's rules
- D. Take the patient's height and weight

When a patient tells his nurse: "I need to maintain medication compliance to avoid relapse", and the nurse replies: "This is correct".

Which of the following therapeutic communication techniques is being used?

- A. Focusing
- B. Exploring

****C. Accepting**

D. Reflecting

A nurse has several meetings with a patient who has a plan for hospital discharge in regards to occupational rehabilitation. During the last meeting, when the nurse encourages his problem solving skills, she noticed that he starts to concentrate on the past.

Which of the following explains the patient's behaviour?

- **A. Resistance**
- B. Transference
- C. Counter resistance
- D. Counter transference

During the initial assessment of a newly admitted patient with depression, he told the nurse: "I felt sick, when my wife decided to get a divorce".

Which of the following is the best response?

- A. Do you still love her
- B. Are you not planning to get married again
- C. Why are you sad? Anybody can get divorced
- **D. How did you feel when your wife decided to get a divorce**

A nurse who is recently trained to work at the Outpatient Department realises while dealing with a patient with dissociative disorder that all patients have a common characteristic.

Which of the following could the characteristic be?

- A. Drug abuse
- **B. Traumatic life event**
- C. Neurotransmitter imbalance
- D. Family history of dissociative disorders

A patient told his nurse: "I cannot stop thinking whether I locked the doors of my house or not".

Which of the following terms describes patient's condition?

- A. Illusion
- B. Delusion
- C. Hallucination

****D. Obsessive compulsive**

A man had an argument with his supervisor, but remained calm at work. When he went home, he screamed at his wife and children.

What is the most likely defence mechanism?

- A. Undoing
- B. Isolation
- C. Suppression
- **D. Displacement**

A young boy experiences intense feelings of anger and frustration after his father's death. To ventilate his emotions, he enrolled in martial arts classes.

What is the most likely defence mechanism?

- A. Projection
- **B. Sublimation**
- C. Rationalisation
- D. Reaction formation

While a nurse was assessing a newly admitted patient with suicide attempts, he told her: "I need to put a limit; I am done with this life"

Which of the following is the most appropriate first response?

- A. "Be happy, life is good"
- B. "Nobody can hurt themselves"
- C. "Are you planning to kill yourself?"
- **D. "I understand that you feel very sad"**

A nurse assessed a woman in the Outpatient Department who was diagnosed previously with schizotypal personality disorder.

The nurse was expected to identify which of the following symptoms?

- A. Manipulative
- **B. Ideas of reference**
- C. Impulsive behaviours

D. Lack of self confidence

A nurse was undertaking an emotional assessment for a 20 year-old single mother who was identified with a case of binge eating disorder.

Which of the following emotional states does the patient struggle with?

- A. Elation
- B. Apathy
- C. Euphoria
- **D. Depression

A patient presents at the Outpatient Department. He told the nurse that he has an elusive sensation of not being a fully alive human and that his body parts are disconnected. This made him fearful of being seen in public.

Which of the following is the most appropriate diagnosis?

- **A. Depersonalisation
- B. Dissociative fugue
- C. Dissociative amnesia
- D. Dissociative identity disorder

A patient was brought to the Emergency Department by the police after seeing him wander in the streets. After calling his family, taking history and extensive assessment of identity, memory and mood, he was diagnosed with dissociative identity disorder.

Which of the following is the patient's main symptom?

- A. Confusion about personal identity
- **B. Two or more distinct subpersonalities
- C. Inability to recall important information
- D. Sudden and unexpected travel away from home

A nurse was assigned to a newly admitted patient who was diagnosed with dissociative disorder. The nurse wants to assess him for having the main characteristics of this disorder.

Which of the following is the best to undertake nursing assessment?

- A. Family history
- B. Laboratory tests
- C. Physical examination

****D. Observation over a period of time**

An 18 year-old girl was brought to the Emergency Department by her family. Her family's main concern is that she runs away from home and is unable to remember her name or her family members. Her primary diagnosis is dissociative disorder.

What is the most likely cause?

- A. Drug over dose
- **B. Traumatic life event**
- C. Dopamine imbalance
- D. History of mental illness

A nurse was assigned to a newly admitted patient who was diagnosed with dissociative disorder. After extensive assessment, the nurse starts to work on the nursing care plan.

What is the primary nursing diagnosis?

- A. Ineffective coping
- B. Disturbed body image
- **C. Disturbed personal identity**
- D. Ineffective role performance

A nurse facilitates a family therapy about the treatment of dissociative disorders. One of the members asked the nurse: "How is dissociative disorder treated".

What should the nurse's answer be?

- **A. Psychotherapy**
- B. Case management
- C. Psychopharmacology
- D. Electroconvulsive therapy

A patient presented to the Outpatient Department with euphoria mood, talkative and hyperactive behaviour. However, these symptoms did not affect her job or social relationships. Assessment revealed the absence of psychotic symptoms.

What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Mania
- B. Dysthymia**

**C. Hypomania

D. Mood disorder

A nurse notices that a patient at the Outpatient Department has flight of idea; her speech includes jokes and teasing. Her dress is bizarre and colourful, and that she wears inappropriate make-up. However, her past admission to Inpatient Unit was due to a major depression.

What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Cyclothymia

**B. Bipolar disorder I

C. Bipolar disorder II

D. Major depression

During nursing assessment of a patient at the Emergency Room, the nurse identified that he has an exaggerated joyful mood, increased activity, and reduced sleep.

What is the most likely disorder?

**A. Bipolar

B. Personality

C. Dissociative

D. Somatoform

A nurse was assessing a newly admitted patient with a manic episode. The nurse has identified that the patient has delusion.

What is the most likely type of delusion?

A. Control

B. Jealousy

**C. Grandeur

D. Nihilistic

A nurse was assigned to a newly admitted patient with a manic episode. After a detailed assessment he is found to have hyperactivity, elevated mood and a decreased need for sleep.

Which of the following intervention takes priority?

A. Give medication to control mood

B. Remove him from provoking situations

C. Encourage patient to do exercise to control hyperactivity

**D. Prevention of exhaustion and death from cardiac collapse

A nurse noticed that a patient with bipolar disorder always makes jokes, teases other patients, and tries to make everybody laugh.

How should the nurse deal with the patient?

A. Give a warning

B. Do not interrupt him

C. Feed into humorous statements

**D. Maintain a calm and neutral manner

A nurse was planning for activity therapy for a patient with manic episode. The nurse has a main concern that the patient is easily distracted and has hyperactivity.

What should be the characteristic of the activity?

A. Competitive

B. Stimulating and colourful

**C. Required little concentration

D. Build up positive self-esteem

A 45 year-old woman presents to the Emergency Room, and reported that she has lost her husband due to lung cancer three months ago. She believes that she has colon cancer, despite of negative results in repetitive and extensive diagnostic tests which were negative.

What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Pain disorder

**B. Hypochondriasis

C. Depersonalisation

D. Body dysmorphic disorder

A 16 year-old girl admitted to Inpatient Unit accompanied by her mother who supports her to walk. She looked very weak and held her head up with her hands. She was diagnosed with anorexia nervosa.

What is the primary nursing diagnosis?

A. Risk for injury related to low potassium

B. Body image disturbance related to obesity

C. Imbalance nutrition related to compulsive overeating

**D. Imbalance nutrition related to restricting caloric intake

A 20 year-old girl presents to the Emergency Room with her father. She looks weak, undernourished, and underweight. Her father reported that she frequently repeated: "if I gain weight, my life will be ruined". She was eventually diagnosed with anorexia nervosa.

Which of the following is expected to be found in the patient's history?

A. Laxative misuse

B. Self-induced vomiting

**C. Intense fear of becoming fat

D. A sense of lack of control over eating

During the assessment of a female patient with somatoform disorder, the nurse noticed that she is occupied with the thought that her nose and mouth are disfigured and look ugly. She visited four plastic surgeons and they refused to reshape her nose and mouth because she looks good.

Which of the following is the most likely type of somatoform disorder?

A. Pain

B. Conversion

C. Somatisation

**D. Body dysmorphic

A patient diagnosed with somatisation disorder visited many doctors because of frequent, unclear symptoms related to various systems of the body.

Which of the following nursing diagnosis is the first priority?

A. Ineffective coping related to psychosocial distress

B. Risk of injury related to treatment from several doctors

**C. Anxiety related to unexplained multiple somatic symptoms

D. Disturbed sleep pattern related to multiple physiological complaints

During a family therapy for a patient with somatoform disorder, one person asked the nurse about the primary treatment for patients with somatoform disorders.

What should the most appropriate answer be?

**A. Psychosocial therapy

- B. Pain killer medications
- C. Psychotropic medications
- D. Cognitive behavioural therapy

A nurse was assigned to a patient with schizophrenia who is walking around, talking to himself, and shouting at other patients who try to contact him.

What should the nurse's action be?

- A. Call the psychiatrist
- B. Keep him locked in an isolated room
- **C. Contact him cautiously and talk calmly to identify the reasons
- D. Ask for assistance from other staff to give him intramuscular tranquiliser

After a detailed nursing assessment of a patient with major depression, the nurse noticed that he has a history of three suicide attempts by hanging.

Which of the following nursing diagnosis is the first priority?

- A. Social withdrawal related to depressed mood
- B. Hopelessness related to multiple suicidal attempts
- **C. Risk of self-directed violence related to the history of attempts
- D. Self-esteem disturbance related to feelings of guilt and despair

A nurse is assigned to a newly admitted patient to the Psychiatric Inpatient Ward with a history of suicide attempts.

Which of the following interventions takes priority?

- A. Take history of previous attempts
- **B. Monitor him closely but in irregular intervals
- C. Encourage him to participate in group therapy
- D. Teach his family members to keep them safe after discharge

A nurse was assigned to a patient with major depression. She noticed that he isolates himself in his room and keeps staring outside the window.

Which of the following interventions takes priority?

- A. Keep him until he asks for help
- B. Notify him with the routine activities

- **C. Sit with him and offer self frequently
- D. Help him to make relationship with other patient

A nurse was assigned to a patient who presented to the Outpatient Department with a previous diagnosis of paranoid schizophrenia.

Which of the following sign or symptom indicated the diagnosis?

- A. Incoherence
- B. Depressed mood
- **C. Grandiose delusion
- D. Psychomotor retardation

After a detailed assessment of an Inpatient with schizophrenia, he was identified with hebephrenic schizophrenia.

On the basis of which of the following symptoms was the patient identified with schizophrenia?

- A. Prominent delusion
- B. Thought disturbance
- C. Prominent hallucination
- **D. Flat effect accompanied by giggling

A nurse explained to a family member that some patients with schizophrenia who have a specific symptom show better prognosis than others.

What is the most likely symptom?

- A. Apathy
- B. Anhedonia
- C. Poverty of thought
- **D. Auditory hallucination

A nurse is planning care for a patient with schizophrenia who is experiencing auditory hallucination.

Which of the following interventions will take priority?

- A. Avoid interfering
- B. Put him in a separate room

C. Tell him to stop hallucinating

**D. Keep him busy with a stimulating activity

During the assessment of a patient with schizophrenia, he told his nurse: "The voices are telling me to hang myself on the ceiling fan".

What is the most likely type of hallucination?

A. Tactile

**B. Auditory

C. Gustatory

D. Olfactory

A mentally disturbed patient is brought to the Emergency Room by the police because he was trying to kill his wife. Past history showed that he was diagnosed with chronic schizophrenia. Current assessment shows that he has positive symptoms of schizophrenia.

His current condition is exhibiting which of the following symptoms?

A. Blunted affect

**B. Hallucinations

C. Lack of volition

D. Poor speech

A nurse is assigned to a patient who was identified with positive symptoms of schizophrenia.

Which of the following nursing diagnosis takes first priority?

A. Self-care deficit

B. Altered family process

C. Medication noncompliance

**D. Disturbed thought process

A patient approached his nurse and told her: "I hear voices that tell me I am a bad person".

Which of the following is the best response by the nurse?

A. "I didn't hear any voices"

B. "Voices are only in your mind"

C. "You need to take your medication regularly"

****D. "Try to think about positive things instead of voices"**

A man brought to the Emergency Room by his brother due to excessive sweating, palpitation, chest pain, and breathing difficulties. After extensive physical assessment and family history, he was diagnosed with agoraphobia.

What is the most likely cause?

- A. Visited a high building
- B. Had been in an elevator
- C. Had contact with animals
- **D. Presented at an open crowded place**

A man presented to the Emergency Room with a panic attack. He stated that he became fearful and he never leaves his home after the death of his father in a car accident.

Which of the following is the most likely nursing diagnosis?

- **A. Anxiety related to fear of dying**
- B. Ineffective coping related to low self-esteem
- C. Other-directed violence related to rage reaction
- D. Impaired social interaction related to personal isolation

A 25 year-old woman presents to the Emergency Room with a vision problem. Her main complaint is that she woke up that morning unable to see anything. All medical examinations were normal. However, she reported that two days ago her husband had asked for a divorce.

What is the most likely disorder?

- A. Pain
- **B. Conversion**
- C. Somatisation
- D. Body Dysmorphic

A patient told the nurse about losing her only child by drowning at a swimming pool and she is angry with herself.

Which of the following demonstrates the nurse's active listening?

- A. Expressing sadness
- B. Agreeing with the patient
- C. Repeating information for clarification

**D. Sitting in a relaxed manner and leaning in towards the patient

When a nurse starts communicating with a patient by saying: "You seem sad, I noticed you are sitting alone".

Which of the following techniques is used?

- A. Restating
- B. Voicing doubt
- **C. Making observation
- D. Seeking clarification

A patient called his nurse by his sister's name, and the nurse told him: "I am your nurse; your sister is not here".

Which of the following techniques was used?

- A. Focusing
- B. Reflecting
- **C. Presenting reality
- D. Giving information

A nurse starts a conversation with a patient by saying: "Tell me what is bothering you".

Which of the following techniques is used?

- A. Exploring
- B. Offering self
- C. Giving recognition
- **D. Using broad openings

A nursing student went to her patient and told him: "I will sit with you for a while".

Which of the following techniques was used?

- A. Focusing
- B. Exploring
- **C. Offering self
- D. Seeking clarification

A psychiatric nurse deals with a patient with delusion, she admits the patient's fears as real to him, and deals with him without punishing or approving his behaviour.

Which of the following nursing principles is used?

- **A. Acceptance
- B. Reassurance
- C. Understanding
- D. Self-awareness

Consistency among nurses in dealing with manipulative patients is one of the main principles of psychiatric nursing to contribute to patient security.

Which of the following areas could consistency be applied to?

- A. Observation
- **B. Staff attitude
- C. Asking questions
- D. Assign the same nurse to the same patient

A nurse was assigned to a patient who just lost his whole family in a car accident. The nurse recognised that the patient had strongly contained his feelings.

Which of the following techniques should the nurse use?

- A. Accept him as he is
- B. Remind him to face the fact
- C. Let him cry to feel comfortable
- **D. Encourage him to use a symbolic manner

One main principle of psychiatric nursing is to maximise the ability of the nurse to evaluate the patient's behaviour without mixing one's own feelings or opinions.

Which of the following reflects this concept?

- A. Acceptance
- **B. Objectivity
- C. Consistency
- D. Reassurance

One important nursing principle is to help the nurse see herself, her strengths and her weakness clearly.

Which of the following concepts reflect these terms?

- A. Self-concept
- **B. Self-awareness
- C. Self-actualisation
- D. Self-understanding

A patient told his nurse that he is worried about losing his job because of his illness.

Which of the following is the best response?

- A. "Your fear is groundless"
- B. "Don't worry, you well get another job"
- C. "You are a nice person, there's nothing to worry about"
- **D. "I understand you; let's see how we can solve this problem"

In order for a nurse to be a professional, she must have the ability to perceive the meaning and feelings of patients and to communicate her own understanding to them.

What component of therapeutic relationship does this statement reflect?

- **A. Empathy
- B. Sympathy
- C. Positive regard
- D. Genuine interest