



Rn ati pharmacology 2016 Form C proctor

Pharmacology and Pain Management (Howard Community College)

1. A nurse is caring for a client who is taking **phenytoin**. For which of the following adverse effects should the nurse monitor and **report** to the provider?

**a. Cognitive impairment**

- i. Phenytoin: Anticonvulsant, Antiarrhythmic. Adverse effects: suicidal thoughts, ataxia, agitation, confusion, dizziness, drowsiness, dysarthria. (davis drug guide).
- b. Tachycardia
- c. Elevated Blood Pressure
- d. Tinnitus

2. A nurse is teaching a client who has a history of acute myocardial infarction about taking **metoprolol** to treat angina. Which of the following instructions should the nurse include?

- a. "Stop taking the medication if you become dizzy."
- i. Advise pt. To sit or lie down if experiencing dizziness or faintness

**b. "Check your pulse rate daily."**

- i. Adverse effects is bradycardia. Monitor patient's pulse. If below 60/min, hold medication and notify provider. Pg.263 ati 6.0
- c. "Expect to see an increase in your urinary output."
- d. "Call your provider if you lose more than 1 lb per week."

3. A nurse is caring for a client who develops an **anaphylactic reaction to IV antibiotic administration**. After assessing the client's respiratory status and stopping the medication infusion, which of the following actions should the nurse take next?

- a. Elevate the client's legs and feet

**b. Administer epinephrine IM**

- i. Anaphylactic reaction: Treat with epinephrine, bronchodilators, and antihistamines. Provide respiratory support, and inform the provider. Pg.36 (ati 7.0)
- c. Replace the infusion with 0.9% sodium chloride
- d. Give diphenhydramine IM

4. A nurse is assessing a client who is receiving **oxytocin** via continuous IV infusion for labor augmentation. The nurse notes six contractions in a 10-min period with a nonreassuring FHR. Which of the following actions should the nurse take **first**?
- a. Administer terbutaline 0.25mg subq
  - b. Discontinue the oxytocin IV infusion
  - c. Turn the client to her left side**
  - d. Apply O2 at 10L/min via face mask
5. A nurse is preparing to administer lactated ringer's solution at 100ml/hr. The drop factor of the manual IV tubing is 15gtt/mL. The nurse should set the manual IV infusion to deliver how many gtt/min? (Round the answer to the nearest whole number. Use a leading zero if it applies. Do not use a trailing zero.)
- a.  $(100 \text{ mL/hr})(15 \text{ gtt/mL}) = 1500 \text{ gtt/hr} / 60\text{min} = \mathbf{25 \text{ gtt/min}}$
6. A client who has active tuberculosis and is taking **rifampin** reports that his urine and sweat have developed a **red-orange** tinge. Which of the following actions should the nurse take?
- a. Prepare the client for dialysis
  - b. Instruct the client to increase his fluid intake
  - c. Check the client's liver function test results
    - i. For hepatotoxicity (jaundice, anorexia, and fatigue), monitor liver function. Pg. 376 (ati 7.0).
  - d. Document this as an expected finding**
    - i. Discoloration of body fluids: inform patients of expected orange color of urine, saliva, sweat, and tears. Pg.376 (ati 7.0)
7. A nurse is teaching a client about self-administration of **enoxaparin (Lovenox)**. Which of the following instructions should the nurse include? **SATA**
- a. "Grasp the skin between the thumb and forefinger while injecting the medication."**
    - i. Pinch up an area of skin, inject at a 90 degree angle. Pg. 193 (ati 7.0)
    - ii. Medications Affecting Coagulation: Self-Administration of Enoxaparin (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Pharm RN 7.0 Chp 25)
  - b. "Alternate injection sites between the sides of the abdomen."**
    - i. Rotate sites b/w right and left anterolateral and posterolateral abdominal walls at least 2 inches from umbilicus. Pg. 193

c. "Expel the air bubble from the prefilled syringe."

- i. DO NOT expel the air bubble in the syringe unless adjustments must be made to the dose. Pg. 193

d. "Massage the insertion site after injecting the medication."

- i. DO NOT rub the site 1 to 2 min after injection. Pg. 193 (ati 7.0)

**e. "Insert the entire length of the needle into the skin during injection."**

- i. Insert needle completely pg. 193 (ati 7.0)

8. A nurse is caring for a client who is receiving **warfarin** to treat atrial fibrillation. Which of the following laboratory values should the nurse identify as outside the expected reference range for this client?

a. aPTT 36 seconds

b. Hgb 15.2 g/dL

- i. Normal: 12-18

c. Hct 43%

- i. 36-54%

**d. INR 4.5**

- i. INR of 2-3 for treatment of acute myocardial infarction, atrial fibrillation, pulmonary embolism, venous thrombosis, or tissue heart valves. Pg. 194 (ati 7.0)

9. A nurse is caring for a client who is receiving **ondansetron IV**. Which of the following findings is an indication that the ondansetron is **effective**?

a. Increased urinary output

**b. Decreased nausea**

- i. Ondansetron is an antiemetic. Administer antiemetic such as ondansetron for GI discomfort (nausea and vomiting). Pg. 334 (ati 7.0).

- ii. Serotonin antagonist: prevents emesis pg. 221 (ati 7.0)

c. Absence of peripheral neuropathy

d. Reduced dizziness

- i. Complication dizziness, diarrhea, headache. Pg. 222 (ati 7.0)

10. A nurse is caring for a client who has major depression and a new prescription for **citalopram**. Which of the following adverse effects is **priority** of the nurse to report to the provider?

**a. Confusion**

b. Insomnia

c. Bruxism

i. Grinding of the teeth, usually during sleep. (pg.50 ati 7.0)e

d. Weight loss

i. Weight gain not loss (pg.50 ati 7.0)

11. A nurse is planning care for a client who is experiencing acute **cocaine toxicity**. The nurse should plan to provide which of the following treatments?

a. Gastric lavage

i. Gastric irrigation, cleaning out stomach contents (pg 117)

b. Saline cathartic

i. Used to speed up defecation.

ii. Often used after gastric lavage.

c. Naloxone

i. Used to reverse the effects of opioids

**d. Diazepam**

i. Muscle relaxant. CNS depressant. (pg 117)

ii. Cocaine is a CNS stimulant.

12. A nurse is providing teaching to a client who has diabetes insipidus and is receiving **desmopressin**. Which of the following statements should the nurse include in the teaching?

a. "Your urine might have a reddish tint while taking this medication."

b. "You will need to check your blood glucose every morning while taking this medication."

**c. "You can expect to have less urine output when you are taking this medication."**

i. Desmopressin is an antidiuretic, an agent of choice for DI (pg 319)

d. "You will need weekly laboratory work to determine your blood clotting time."

13. A nurse is teaching a client who has pernicious anemia to self-administer nasal cyanocobalamin. Which of the following information should the nurse include in the teaching?

- a. "Plan to self-administer this medication for the next 6 months."
  - i. Treatment can take months (pg. 233)
- b. "Administer the medication into the nostril once per week."**
- c. "Use a nasal decongestant 15 minutes before the medication if you have a stuffy nose."
- d. "Lie down for 1 hour after administering the medication."
  - i. Complication is hypokalemia. Muscle weakness, fatigue, etc. Maybe the reason why to rest after medication?

14. A nurse is planning to teach a client who has a gout **allopurinol**. Which of the following instructions should the nurse include in the teaching?

**a. Take after meals**

- i. Advise clients to take oral gout medication with food or after meals to minimize GI distress. (pg. 266)
- b. Take an iron supplement
- c. Limit daily fluid intake to 1 liter
- d. Increase calcium intake

15. A nurse is assessing a client who has a heart failure and is taking **digoxin**. Which of the following findings should the nurse identify as an early indication of medication toxicity?

**a. Visual disturbances**

- i. Indications of digoxin toxicity (fatigue, weakness, vision changes, GI effects) (pg. 164)
- b. Insomnia
- c. Potassium 4.4 mEq/L
  - i. Normal range. Hypokalemia presents digoxin toxicity.
- d. Sudden weight gain

16. A nurse is reviewing the medical record of a client who is taking **clozapine**. Which of the following findings should the nurse report to the provider immediately?

- a. LDL 220 mg/dL

**b. WBC 2,500/mm<sup>3</sup>**

- i. Agranulocytosis can occur. Obtain baseline WBC and monitor weekly, bi-weekly, to monthly (pg. 72)
  - ii. Normal 4,500 to 11,000
  - iii. ATI Practice: The client who takes clozapine can develop lethargy and myalgia caused by the adverse effect of agranulocytopenia. Therefore, monitoring the WBC with absolute neutrophil count weekly for the first 6 months of treatment is recommended. After 6 months, monitoring can be changed to occur every 2 weeks up to 1 year.
- c. Fasting blood glucose 180 mg/dL
- d. BMI of 28

17. A nurse is reviewing the medications of a client. The nurse should recognize that which of the following medications increases the client's risk for constipation?

**a. Hydrocodone**

- i. Antitussive: Opioid
  - ii. Adverse effects includes: CNS depression, constipation, nausea, vomiting. (pg. 133)
- b. Neomycin sulfate
- i. Aminoglycoside: treats aerobic gram (-) bacilli
  - ii. Complications: ototoxicity, nephrotoxicity, intense neuromuscular blockade (pg. 365)
- c. Prednisone
- i. Glucocorticoid
  - ii. If used 10 days or more can cause: bone loss, hyperglycemia and glycosuria, myopathy, peptic ulcer, etc. (see pg. 128).
- d. Lactulose
- i. Laxative
  - ii. Complications: GI irritation, rectal burning sensation etc. (see pg. 224)

18. A nurse is caring for a client who is receiving **IV amphotericin B**. which of the following findings should the nurse identify as an acute infusion reaction?

- a. Dry cough

**b. Fever**

- i. Infusion reactions: Fever, chills, rigors, and headache 1 to 3 hr after initiation. (pg.378)
- c. Pedal edema
- d. Hyperglycemia

19. A nurse is providing teaching to a client who has a new prescription for **bumetanide** for heart failure. Which of the following instructions should the nurse include in the teaching?

**a. "You should monitor for hearing difficulties."**

- i. One of the adverse effects: OTOTOXICITY - advise the clients to notify the provider of tinnitus, which may indicate ototoxicity. (pg.237 ati 6.0)
- b. "You should take this medication on an empty stomach."
- c. "You should take the medication at bedtime."
  - i. No no. = nocturia = falls = bad (pg.238 ati 6.0)
  - ii. Usual dosing time 0800 and 1400. (pg.238)
- d. "You should decrease your intake of foods high in potassium."
  - i. Bumetanide increases risk for hypokalemia: teach patient to eat foods high in potassium

20. A nurse is evaluating a client's response to a new prescription for **phenazopyridine**. Which of the following outcomes of the medication should the nurse expect?

- a. Decreased manifestations of GERD
- b. Improved movements of joints
- c. Increased ability to cough up secretions

**d. Relieved burning upon urination**

- i. Phenazopyridine: Urinary tract analgesic (Pg 372)
- ii. Therapeutic uses: relieves manifestations of burning with urination, pain, frequency, and urgency.

21. A nurse is caring for a client who has diabetes mellitus and is taking **pioglitazone**. The nurse should plan to monitor the client for which of the following adverse effects?

- a. Insomnia



- b. Tinnitus
- c. Orthostatic hypotension

**d. Fluid retention**

- i. Pioglitazone is a Thiazolidinediones (glitazones); Oral antidiabetic (pg. 512 ati 6.0)
- ii. Complications include: fluid retention, elevations in LDL, Hepatotoxicity. (pg. 513 ati 6.0).

22. A nurse is caring for a client who has a new prescription for **tetracycline**. Which of the following statements by the client indicates an **understanding** of the teaching?

**a. "I will avoid drinking milk when i take this medication."**

- i. Interaction with milk products, calcium or iron supplements, laxatives containing magnesium and antacids causes formation of nonabsorbable chelates, thus reducing the absorption of tetracycline. (pg.364)
- b. "I should take an iron supplement with this medication."
- c. "I won't worry if i experience diarrhea while taking this medications."
  - i. Instruct clients to notify provider if diarrhea occurs - Suprainfection of the bowel - antibiotic associated pseudomembranous colitis. (pg. 604 ati 6.0)
- d. "I will discontinue this medication when my symptoms go away."

23. A nurse is preparing to administer phenytoin suspension 2.5 mg/kg PO twice a day to a toddler. The toddler weighs 22 lb. how many mg should the nurse administer per dose? (Round the answer to the nearest whole number. Use a leading zero if it applies. Do not use a trailing zero.)

- a. Answer **25mg/dose**
  - i. 22 lb= 10kg
  - ii. 10 kg x 2.5mg= 25

24. A nurse is reviewing the medication administration record of a client who received **propranolol** from a nurse on the previous shift. The nurse notes the client had an **apical heart rate of 50/min** prior to administer of the medication. Which of the following actions should the nurse take?

- a. Notify the ethics committee
- b. Notify the pharmacy

**c. Call the nurse to return to the facility**

i. **Evidence Based Porn (GODDAMIT PLD)**

d. File an incident report

25. A nurse is caring for a client who has acute heart failure and is receiving **furosemide** via IV bolus. The nurse should identify that which of the following findings indicates a desired therapeutic effects?

**a. Decreased weight**

i. Weight loss Pg 143

b. Decreased blood glucose level

i. Hyperglycemia is a common adverse effect

c. Increased blood pressure

i. Should decrease BP Pg 143

d. Increased sputum production

26. A charge nurse is supervising nursing care for four clients. The nurse should recognize that which of the following situations requires an **incident report**?

**a. A client receives an acetaminophen suppository in place of an oral prescription**

i. Fails the 6 rights; Right route?

b. A nurse administers an antibiotic to a client 30 min after it is due

i. 30 mins b4 or after is ok for antibiotics per, [Med Porn](#)

c. A nurse administers albuterol to a client who has a heart rate of 55/min

i. Complication is Tachycardia so it's ok.

d. A client vomits after receiving an oral medication

i. No need for such drastic things (soo0o dramatic)

27. A nurse is caring for a client who has **peptic ulcer disease** and is to start **antacid** therapy. Which of the following information should the nurse give the client?

a. Take antacids to help inactivate *Helicobacter pylori*

i. Inactivate pepsin

b. Take chewable tablets rather than suspensions

c. Take antacids within 30 min of other medications

i. Take all medications at least 1 hr before or after taking an antacid (pg.218)

**d. Take antacids 1hr after meals, 3hr after meals, and at bedtime**

i. Medication can be administered seven times a day: 1 hr and 3 hr after meals, and again at bedtime. (Pg 218)

28. A nurse is teaching a client who has a prescription for **ferrous gluconate**. Which of the following statements by the client indicates an understanding of the teaching?

**a. "I should stay upright for at least 15 minutes after taking this medication."**

b. "I should notify my provider if my stools turn black."

i. It is normal for stool to turn Black or dark Green

c. "I should take this medication with 8 ounces of milk."

i. Milk inhibits absorptions and could lead to toxicity

d. "I should take an antacid with this medication to prevent stomach upset."

i. Same as milk homies!

29. A nurse is providing teaching to a client who is to receive a series of **allergy tests**. The nurse should instruct the client to **avoid** which of the following medications for up to 4 weeks before the procedure?

**a. Diphenhydramine**

i. Allergic reactions range from minor to serious. Mild rashes and hives can be treated with diphenhydramine.

b. Albuterol

c. Acetaminophen

d. Pseudoephedrine hydrochloride

30. A nurse is caring for a client who has cancer and is undergoing chemotherapy. The client is receiving **filgrastim** before each chemotherapy dose. The nurse should monitor for an increase in which of the following types of cells to determine the effectiveness of the medication?

a. Thrombocytes

i. Platelet

b. Erythrocytes

- i. RBCs
- c. Reticulocytes
  - i. Baby RBCs

**d. Granulocytes**

- i. WBC, the drug is leukopoietic ([Definition](#))

31. A nurse is assessing a client who takes levothyroxine for hypothyroidism. The nurse should identify that which of the following findings **indicates the need for an increase in dosage?** (SATA)

**a. Impaired short-term memory**

- i. *Slow thought process and speech are expected findings for hypothyroidism*
- b. BP 178/30 mmHg
  - i. Hypotension

**c. Cold intolerance**

- i. Intolerance to cold (pg 513 MedSurg)

**d. Heart rate 46/min**

- i. Bradycardia (Pg 513 MedSurg)
- e. Diaphoresis
  - i. Dry Flakey Skin

32. A nurse recently administered **filgrastim** intravenously to a client who has a cancer and is receiving cytotoxic chemotherapy. For which of the following data. Discovered after the medication was administered, should the nurse file an incident report?

- a. The client's absolute neutrophil count was  $2,500/\text{mm}^3$  before the medication was administered.
  - i. Decrease or interrupt treatment if Neutrophil count exceeds 10k

**b. The client had chemotherapy 12hr before the medication was administered**

- i. Admin by subQ 24hrs after each round of chemo (Pg 203)
- c. The nurse flushed the client's IV line with dextrose 5% in water before and after the medication was administered.
- d. The medication vial sat at room temperature for 2hr before it was administered.

33. A nurse is caring for a client who has heart failure and is taking **digoxin** and **hydrochlorothiazide**. The nurse should monitor of the following adverse effects of hydrochlorothiazide?

- a. Hypernatremia
  - i. hyponatremia
- b. Hypophosphatemia
- c. Hypermagnesemia
  - i. Hypomagnesemia

**d. Hypokalemia**

- i. Pg 144

34. A nurse is assessing a client who is receiving **morphine** for pain control. Which of the following findings should the nurse **report** to the provider?

- a. Drowsiness
- b. Bladder distention**
  - i. Pg 285
- c. BP 100/76 mmHg
- d. Pupillary constriction

35. A nurse is teaching a client who has angina about a new prescription for **sublingual nitroglycerin** tablets. Which of the following instructions should the nurse include in the teaching?

- a. "Take one tablet each morning 30 minutes prior to eating."
  - i. Should be used for angina pectoris, Use is for rapid onset, short duration.
- b. "Keep the tablets at room temperature in their original glass bottle."**
  - i. Angina: Client Teaching for a New Prescription of Sublingual Nitroglycerin (RN QSEN - Safety , Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Pharm RN 7.0 Chp 22)
- c. "Place the tablet between your cheek and gum to dissolve."
  - i. That would be buccal
- d. "Discard any tablets you do not use every 6 months."

36. A nurse is caring for a client who is taking **triamterene**. For which of the following laboratory values should the nurse withhold the medication?

- a. Sodium 142 mEq/L
  - i. WNL 135-145
- b. BUN 16 mg/dL
  - i. WNL 12-20

**c. Potassium 5.3 mEq/L**

- i. Treat hyperkalemia by D/Cing medication (pg 146)
  - ii. Triamterene is a potassium sparing diuretic
- d. Albumin 4 g/dL
  - i. WNL 3.5-5

37. A nurse is caring for a client who is taking broad spectrum antibiotics for pneumonia. The nurse should identify that the client is at risk for developing which of the following types of infection?

- a. Nosocomial infection
  - i. Hospital acquired infection
- b. Systemic infection
  - i. An infection of the entire body

**c. Superinfection**

- i. Pg 323 med surg (antibiotics)
  - ii. FR Principles of Antimicrobial Therapy: Identifying Types of Infections (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM Pharm RN 7.0 Chp 43)
- d. Resistant infection

38. A nurse is reviewing the laboratory values of a client who is taking **atorvastatin**. Which of the following laboratory values indicates that the treatment has been **effective**?

- a. BUN 15 mg/dL
- b. Blood glucose 90 mg/dL

**c. LDL 120 mg/dL**

i. <130

d. Urine specific gravity 1.020

39. A nurse is preparing to titrate a continuous **nitroprusside** infusion for a client. The nurse should plan to titrate the infusion according to which of the following assessments?

a. Stroke volume

**b. Blood pressure**

i. Pg 160

c. Cardiac output

d. Urine output

40. A nurse is assessing a client's IV infusion site that notes that the site is **cool and edematous**. Which of the following actions should the nurse take?

a. Slow the IV solution rate

i. D/C IV from that site

b. Maintain the extremity below the level of the heart

i. Promote drainage by holding up high

**c. Apply warm, moist compress**

i. Intravenous Therapy: Nursing Actions for IV Infiltration (RN QSEN - Safety , Active Learning Template - Nursing Skill, RM Pharm RN 7.0 Chp 4)

d. Initiate a new IV distal to the initial site

41. A nurse is providing teaching to a client who has a new prescription for **tetracycline**. The nurse should instruct the client to take which of the following dietary supplements at a different time than the tetracycline?

a. Vitamin C

b. Folic acid

**c. Calcium carbonate**

i. Pg 364. Avoid milk products and antacids, or separate by 2 hrs

d. Fish oil

42. A nurse is caring for a client who has a life-threatening **ventricular dysrhythmia**. Which of the following medications should the nurse anticipate administering? Pg 175 (Class IB)

a. Dopamine

i. Pg 165

b. Digoxin

c. Verapamil

**d. Amiodarone**

43. A nurse is teaching a client who has HIV and a new prescription for **efavirenz**. Which of the following instructions should the nurse include in the teaching?

a. Take a double dose of this medication if a dose is missed

i. Take as prescribed do not skip dose to minimize development of resistance

b. Expect severe nausea and vomiting for the first week of therapy

**c. Notify the provider for the appearance of a skin rash**

d. Swallow the medication with milk upon awakening in the morning

i. Take at night on an empty stomach

44. A nurse is reviewing the laboratory results of a client who has diabetes mellitus and is taking **glipizide**. Which of the following values indicates that the client is adhering to the treatment plan?

a. Creatinine 1.0 mg/dL

i. Doesn't affect the kidneys so i don't think so... lol

**b. HbA1c 6.8%**

c. Total cholesterol 225 mg/dL

i. Total should be <200

d. Positive urinary ketones

i. Means poorly controlled diabetes

45. A nurse is reviewing medication prescriptions for a client. Which of the entries on the client's medication administration record should the nurse **request clarification**?



- a. Morphine 4mg IV every 4 hr PRN for pain
- b. Simvastatin 40mg PO at bedtime
- c. Levothyroxine 100mcg PO every morning

**d. Acetaminophen 500 mg every 4hr PRN for fever**

46. A nurse is providing teaching to a client who has a new prescription for **paroxetine**. The nurse should instruct the client monitor for which the following adverse effects?

- a. Tinnitus
- b. Peripheral edema

**c. Drowsiness**

- i. Pg 50
- d. Alopecia (sudden hair loss)

47. A nurse is providing teaching about the adverse effects of **ergotamine** to a client who has migraine headaches. Which of the following adverse effects should the nurse include in the teaching?

- a. Blurred vision
- b. Tinnitus
- c. Hematuria

**d. Paresthesias**

- i. Acute or chronic overdose (ergotism)
- ii. Muscle pain, paresthesias in fingers and toes; peripheral ischemia (298)

48. A nurse is assessing a client who has a prescription for **cefactor**. Which of the following findings should the nurse recognize as an indication of an **allergic reaction**?

- a. Hematuria
- b. Slurred speech

**c. Pruritus**

- i. Pg 358
- d. Tremor

49. A nurse is providing teaching to a client who has a new prescription for **theophylline**, a sustained-release capsule. Which of the following statements by the client indicates an understanding of the teaching?
- a. "I may sprinkle the medication in applesauce."
    - i. Do not crush or chew sustained-release
  - b. "I should limit my fluid intake while on this medication."
  - c. "I will need to have blood levels drawn."**
    - i. Monitor blood level
  - d. "I can take my medication in the morning with my coffee."
    - i. Caffeine can increase theophylline levels, avoid consuming with caffeine
    - ii. Pg 127
50. A nurse is teaching client who has active pulmonary tuberculosis about management of medication for the disease. Which of the following statements is appropriate for the nurse to make?
- a. "You will need to undergo tuberculin skin tests every 6 months while taking medication for your disease."
  - b. "You will need to take two or more medications to treat your disease."**
    - i. Pg 375
  - c. "You should anticipate taking medication to treat your disease for at least the next 3 years."
    - i. 24 months (pg.375)
  - d. "You should report monthly to have your blood drawn to monitor kidney function while taking medication."
    - i. Liver function tests not kidney (pg 376)
51. A nurse is reviewing the medication administration record of a client who is to receive phenytoin 300 mg PO daily. The medication sent by the pharmacy is a vial of phenytoin 50 mg/mL for injection. Which of the following actions should the nurse take?
- a. Check medication calculations with the second nurse.
  - b. Refer to the original medication order.**
  - c. Administer 6mL of the medication intravenously
  - d. Ask the client what route he usually takes the medication

52. A nurse is teaching a client who has stable angina and a new prescription for nitroglycerin transdermal patches 0.8 mg/hr daily. Which of the following statements by the client indicates an understanding of the teaching? (pg 170)

a. "I will apply a new patch to the same site whenever i replace it."

i. Rotate sites with every application

b. "I can put a second patch on if I have chest pain."

i. Do not apply more patches than prescribed

c. "I can cut the patches in half to save money."

i. Always apply whole patch to get the prescribed dosage

**d. "I will take the patch off after dinner every night."**

i. In order to prevent tolerance to nitroglycerin, the client should remove the patch for 10-12 hr during the 24 hr period

53. A nurse is preparing to administer enoxaparin 1mg/kg subq every 12hr. The client's weight is 121lb. Available is enoxaparin 60mg/0.6mL. How many mL should the nurse administer per dose? (Round the answer to the nearest tenth. Use leading zero if it applies. Do not use the trailing zero.)

a. 0.6

54. A nurse is assessing a client who has muscarinic agonist poisoning. Following administration of atropine, which of the following findings should indicate to the nurse that the treatment has been effective?

a. BP 90/50 mmHg

i. Bradycardia, hypotension are complications of extreme muscarinic agonists stimulation (pg 114)

b. Hyperactive bowel sounds

**c. Heart rate 90/min**

d. Increased salivation

i. Low doses of Atropine decreases salivation

55. A nurse is preparing to administer subcutaneous heparin to a client. Which of the following actions should the nurse take?

**a. Insert the needle at least 5cm (2in) from the umbilicus**

i. Insert need at 2 inches from the umbilicus

ii. Pg 192

b. Massage the site after administering the medication

i. Apply gentle pressure for 1-2 min after the injection

ii. Pg 192

c. Use a 21-gauge needle for the injection

i. 20-22 gauge to withdraw med from the vial

ii. 25-26 gauge to administer

iii. Pg 192

d. Aspirate before injecting the medication.

i. Do not aspirate

ii. Pg 192

56. A nurse is caring for a client who received digoxin 0.25mg instead of 0.125mg, as the provider prescribed. The nurse administered the medication 4hr ago. Which of the following actions should the nurse take **first**?

a. Notify the provider who prescribed the medication

b. Check the client's apical heart rate

c. Initiate a medication error incident report

d. Monitor the client's potassium level

57. A nurse is preparing to administer the **varicella vaccine** to a group of clients. The nurse should identify which of the following clients as having a contraindication for receiving this immunization?

a. An older adult client living in a long-term care facility

b. A young adult who has an allergy to eggs

i. Influenza vaccine

c. A child who recently received the human papillomavirus vaccine

d. A client who has AIDS

58. A nurse is caring for a client who has tuberculosis and is taking **isoniazid and rifampin**. Which of the following outcomes indicates that the client is adhering to the medication regimen?

a. The client tests negative for HIV

- b. The client's liver function test results are within the expected reference ranges
- c. The client has a positive purified protein derivative test
- d. The client has a negative sputum culture (p.376)

59. A nurse is planning to teach a client who has asthma about taking montelukast. Which of the following information should the nurse include about the purpose of this medication?

a. Controls inflammation in the airways

- i. Leukotriene modifier: Reduces inflammation, bronchoconstriction, airway edema, mucus production
- ii. Pg 129
- b. Relieves acute bronchospasms
- c. Inhibits replications of neutrophils
- d. Activates beta<sub>2</sub>-receptors in smooth muscle<sup>1</sup>

60. A nurse is caring for a client who received **succinylcholine** IV bolus during an abdominal surgery. The client develops **malignant hyperthermia**. The nurse should administer which of the following medications?

- a. Baclofen
- b. Acetylcysteine

c. Dantrolene

- i. Administer dantrolene to decrease metabolic activity of skeletal muscle.
- d. Naloxone

61. A nurse is assessing a client who has a prescription for **levothyroxine**. Which of the following findings should the nurse recognize as an **adverse reaction**?

a. Tremor

- i. Pg 324
- b. Lethargy
- c. Nasal congestion
- d. Bradycardia
- i. Tachycardia

62. A nurse is caring for a client who reports taking **propranolol** for several years but has recently stopped for financial reasons. The nurse should **assess** the client for which of the following findings?
- a. Tachycardia
  - b. Rhinitis
  - c. Bradypnea
  - d. Hyperkalemia
63. A provider has prescribed **procaine penicillin G** 600,000 units **IM** for a client who has a **streptococcal throat infection**. Which of the following actions should the nurse take?
- a. Use the deltoid site for the injection
  - b. Inject the medication quickly over 2 to 3 seconds
  - c. Insert the needle at 90 degree angle
  - d. Ask the provider to prescribe the medication orally
64. A nurse is teaching a client who has diabetes mellitus and a new prescription for a combination of lispro insulin and NPH insulin. Which of the following statements by the client indicates an understanding of the teaching?
- a. "I will expect the lispro insulin to be cloudy."
    - i. Clear
  - b. "I should eat within 1hr after my injection."
  - c. "I should draw up the NPH insulin first."
    - i. NRRN
  - d. "I will mix these medications in one syringe."
65. A client who has Graves' disease is prescribed **methimazole**. Which of the following effects should the nurse expect to see after the client has taken the medication for 2 months?
- a. Increased sleeping
  - b. Weight loss
  - c. Increase in pulse rate
  - d. Warmer skin

66. A nurse is teaching a female adult client who has a new prescription for **azathioprine** to treat **active rheumatoid arthritis**. The nurse should inform the client about the need for which of the following diagnostic tests prior to starting the medication?

a. Pregnancy test

- i. Women who are pregnant, plan to become pregnant, or are breastfeeding should consult provider about use
- ii. Pregnancy Category D
- iii. Pg 227

b. Electrocardiogram

c. Bone density scan

d. HbA1c

67. A nurse is assessing a client who has just received an initial dose of **penicillin G intramuscularly**. Which of the following findings is the nurse's **priority**?

a. Redness at the injection site

b. Lethargy

c. Nausea

d. Stridor