# Chapter 47, Vaccines

1. A nurse is prepared to administer a varicella vaccine to a female client planning to start a family. How long after the vaccination should the nurse instruct the client to wait before getting pregnant?

A) 2 weeks

B) 4 weeks

C) 8 weeks

D) 12 weeks

Answer: D

Rationale: The nurse should instruct the client to wait at least 12 weeks (3 months) before getting pregnant after receiving measles, mumps, rubella, and varicella vaccines. Measles, mumps, rubella, and varicella vaccines are contraindicated in pregnancy, especially in the first trimester, because of the danger of birth defects in the infant. Following vaccination with these agents, the client is advised to wait for 12 weeks before getting pregnant.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 47

Learning Objective: 6

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 637, Vaccines and Toxoids

2. A child is brought to the health care center for MMR vaccination. On assessment, the nurse discovers that the child had received an antivenin injection for a snake bite 2 days before. When should the nurse instruct the caregivers to return for this vaccine for this child?

A) After 1–2 weeks

B) After 3–4 weeks

C) After 4–5 weeks

D) After 6–8 weeks

Answer: D

Rationale: Live attenuated vaccines should be administered to clients after 6–12 weeks of administration of immune globulin preparation. MMR vaccine, being a live attenuated vaccine, should be administered to the child after 6–12 weeks, as the child has received immune globulin for a snake bite. Vaccinations containing live organisms are not administered within 6–12 weeks of immune globulin administration because antibodies in the globulin preparation may interfere with the immune response to the vaccination. To obtain an effective immune response to vaccination, the live vaccine has to be administered 14–30 days before or 6–12 weeks after immune globulin administration.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 47

Learning Objective: 4

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 638, Immune Globulins and Antivenins

3. The caregivers of a child who is recovering from chickenpox tell the nurse the child was given aspirin for a fever. The nurse would **prioritize** the assessment for indications of which adverse reaction?

A) Lymphoma

B) Angioneurotic edema

C) Acute renal failure

D) Reye syndrome

Answer: D

Rationale: When salicylates are administered along with the varicella vaccine, there is an increased risk of development of Reye syndrome. It is often associated with children who are given aspirin-containing medicines while they have chickenpox (varicella). Lymphoma, angioneurotic edema, and acute renal failure do not develop with the simultaneous administration of salicylates and the varicella vaccine. Lymphoma is a contraindication for receiving some vaccines. Angioneurotic edema is a sign of hypersensitivity to a substance. IGIV products have been associated with acute renal failure and should be used cautiously in clients with renal disease.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 47

Learning Objective: 3

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 637, Vaccines and Toxoids

4. A nursing instructor is teaching a session illustrating the various forms of immunity utilized by the human body. The instructor determines the session is successful when the students correctly choose which type of immunity as developing after the use of ready-made antibodies from animals?

A) Active immunity

B) Cell-mediated immunity

C) Humoral immunity

D) Passive immunity

Answer: D

Rationale: The nurse is referring to passive immunity. The injection of ready-made antibodies found in the serum of immune individuals or animals is called passive immunity. When a person is exposed to antigens, the body begins to form antibodies. This is called active immunity. Humoral and cell-mediated immunity involve the action by B lymphocytes and T lymphocytes.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 47

Learning Objective: 2

Cognitive Level: Understand

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Physiological Adaptation

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 637, Passive Immunity

5. A client comes to the clinic and tells the nurse that close family members are suspected of having pulmonary tuberculosis. Which vaccine would the nurse predict the health care provider will prescribe as a preventative measure?

A) MMR vaccine

B) DPT vaccine

C) BCG vaccine

D) IPV vaccine

Answer: C

Rationale: For the prevention of pulmonary tuberculosis (TB) in high-risk populations such as health care workers, infants, and children in endemic areas, a BCG vaccination is given. The MMR vaccine is used for preventing measles, mumps, and rubella. The DPT vaccine is used for preventing diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus. IPV is an inactivated poliovirus used to prevent polio.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 47

Learning Objective: 6

Cognitive Level: Understand

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 644, Summary Drug Table

6. A forest ranger arrives at a community clinic for prophylactic vaccination. The nurse predicts the health care provider will prescribe which vaccine for this client?

A) MMR vaccine

B) Varicella vaccine

C) Rotavirus vaccine

D) Rabies vaccine

Answer: D

Rationale: Due to the high numbers of animals in the forest, the ranger should receive the rabies vaccine as prophylaxis as they are at a high risk for contracting the virus. The MMR vaccine is used in preventing measles, mumps, and rubella. The varicella vaccine is used in preventing chickenpox, and the rotavirus vaccine is used in preventing gastroenteritis caused by the rotavirus.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 47

Learning Objective: 3

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 644, Summary Drug Table

7. A nurse in the emergency department is assessing a client who has been bitten by a coral snake. Which drug does the nurse predict the client will be given as treatment?

A) Antivenin

B) Toxoid

C) Vaccine

D) Immune globulins

Answer: A

Rationale: Antivenin of *Micrurus fulvius* is used in passive transient protection from the toxic effects of the venom of the coral snake found in the United States. The most effective response is obtained when the drug is administered within 4 hours of exposure. Vaccines, toxoids, and immune globulins are examples of immunologic agents and are not used in treating a snake bite.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 47

Learning Objective: 3

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 644, Summary Drug Table

8. A nursing instructor is teaching a class illustrating the various reactions to antivenins. The instructor determines the class is successful when the students correctly point out clients may react within which time period if they are sensitive to an antivenin?

A) 30 minutes

B) 60 minutes

C) 90 minutes

D) 120 minutes

Answer: A

Rationale: The immediate reactions usually occur within 30 minutes of administration of the antivenin. The antivenins may cause various reactions, with hypersensitivity being the most severe. Symptoms include apprehension; flushing; itching; urticaria; edema of the face, tongue, and throat; cough; dyspnea; vomiting; cyanosis; and collapse.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 47

Learning Objective: 4

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 638, Immune Globulins and Antivenins

9. A client who is right-handed is to receive a booster injection for a previous vaccination. The nurse prepares to administer the injection at which site?

A) Right arm

B) Left arm

C) Right leg

D) Left leg

Answer: A

Rationale: The nurse should use the dominant arm, in this case, the right arm, for the injection to help aid in the absorption.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 47

Learning Objective: 6

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 642, Acute Pain

10. The immediate reactions usually occur within 30 minutes of administration of the antivenin. The antivenins may cause various reactions, with hypersensitivity being the most severe. Symptoms include apprehension; flushing; itching; urticaria; edema of the face, tongue, and throat; cough; dyspnea; vomiting; cyanosis; and collapse.

A) Risk for infection

B) Acute pain

C) Hyperthermia

D) Ineffective coping

Answer: B

Rationale: The client who is receiving an immunization would most likely experience pain at the injection site; therefore, acute pain would be most appropriate. If the drug were not given, then the client would be at risk for infection. Although fever may occur, hyperthermia as a nursing diagnosis would be inappropriate. Ineffective coping would not be associated with immunologic agents.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 47

Learning Objective: 5

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 642, Acute Pain

11. A nursing instructor is teaching the concept of immunity. The instructor determines that the session was successful when the students correctly choose that cell-mediated immunity protects the body against what type of infection(s)? Select all that apply.

A) Viral

B) Protozoal

C) Fungal

D) Bacterial

E) Helminth

Answer: A, C, D

Rationale: Cell-mediated immunity protects the body against viral, bacterial, and fungal infections. The body does not use immunity to protect the body from the various helminths or protozoa.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 47

Learning Objective: 1

Cognitive Level: Understand

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Physiological Adaptation

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 635, Cell-Mediated Immunity (T Cells)

12. The nursing instructor is illustrating the various immunity's the body utilizes to combat disease. The instructor determines the session is successful when the students correctly choose which example(s) to differentiate artificially acquired active immunity from other types? Select all that apply.

A) An individual who is exposed to chickenpox for the first time and has no immunity to the disease

B) Administration of the varicella vaccine to an individual who has no immunity to the disease

C) An individual who is exposed to pertussis for the first time and has no immunity to the disease

D) Administration of the influenza vaccine to an individual who has no immunity to the disease

E) Administration of the rubella vaccine to an individual who has no immunity to the disease

Answer: B, D, E

Rationale: Artificially acquired active immunity occurs when an individual is given a killed or weakened antigen in the form of a vaccine, which stimulates the formation of antibodies against the antigen. The antigen does not cause the disease, but the individual still manufactures specific antibodies against the disease. Administration of the varicella vaccine, administration of the influenza vaccine, and administration of the rubella vaccine to an individual who has no immunity to the disease are examples of artificially acquired active immunity. Naturally acquired active immunity occurs when the person is exposed to and experiences a disease and the body manufactures antibodies to provide future immunity to the disease.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 47

Learning Objective: 2

Cognitive Level: Understand

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 636, Artificially Acquired Active Immunity

13. A nurse is assessing a client's medical record and determines that the client has naturally acquired active immunity. Which example(s) would **most** likely apply? Select all that apply.

A) Experiencing chickenpox results in immunity to the disease

B) Administration of the varicella vaccine protects against varicella

C) After recovering from pertussis, the client demonstrates immunity against repeat exposures

D) Faithfully reporting to the clinic for the influenza vaccine every year

E) Administering the rubella vaccine at routine well-baby visits

Answer: A, C

Rationale: Naturally acquired active immunity occurs when the person is exposed to and experiences a disease and the body manufactures antibodies to provide future immunity to the disease. This would be an individual who is exposed to chickenpox or pertussis for the first time and has no immunity to the disease. Artificially acquired active immunity occurs when an individual is given a killed or weakened antigen, which stimulates the formation of antibodies against the antigen. The antigen does not cause the disease, but the individual still manufactures specific antibodies against the disease. Administration of a vaccine to an individual who has no immunity would be an example of artificially acquired active immunity.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 47

Learning Objective: 2

Cognitive Level: Understand

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Physiological Adaptation

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 636, Naturally Acquired Active Immunity

14. After teaching a class to a group of nursing students about immunity, the instructor determines that the teaching was successful when the students correctly choose which situation(s) as an example of passive immunity? Select all that apply.

A) An individual who is exposed to chickenpox for the first time and develops the disease

B) Administration of botulism immune globulin to an infant

C) An individual develops pertussis after exposure from a sibling

D) Administration of Crotalidae polyvalent immune fab for the treatment of a rattlesnake bite

E) Administration of the first dose of rubella vaccine to an infant

Answer: B, D

Rationale: Passive immunity occurs when immune globulins or antivenins are administered. This type of immunity provides the individual with ready-made antibodies from another human or an animal. Administration of botulism immune globulin for the treatment of infant botulism or administration of Crotalidae polyvalent immune fab for the treatment of mild to moderate North American rattlesnake bites are examples of passive immunity. Active immunity occurs when the person is exposed to a disease, develops the disease, and then the body makes antibodies to provide future protection against diseases such as chickenpox and pertussis. The use of vaccines is also a form of active immunity as it provides the antibodies for the body to utilize to prevent the disease, such as with rubella.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 47

Learning Objective: 2

Cognitive Level: Understand

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 637, Passive Immunity

15. A nurse is teaching a client about the use of immune globulins. The nurse determines the session is successful when the client can successfully point out which fact(s) about immune globulins? Select all that apply.

A) Are proteins present in serum or plasma that contain antibodies

B) Are given to provide active immunity against disease

C) Can be obtained from human and animal blood

D) Receive antibodies only to the diseases to which donor blood is immune

E) Onset of protection is rapid with a duration of 6–12 months

Answer: A, C, D

Rationale: The following is true in regard to the use of immune globulin: globulins are proteins present in blood serum or plasma that contains antibodies; globulins are given as passive immunity against disease; immune globulin can be obtained from human and animal blood; clients receiving immune globulins receive antibodies only to the diseases to which donor blood is immune; and the onset of protection is rapid but the duration of action is short (1–3 months).

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 47

Learning Objective: 3

Cognitive Level: Understand

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 638, Immune Globulins and Antivenins

16. The nurse is preparing to administer an antivenin to a client. The nurse will explain to the client that the antivenin will provide passive, transient protection against bites from which organism(s)? Select all that apply.

A) Black widow spider

B) Canine

C) Human

D) Rattlesnake

E) Copperhead snake

Answer: A, D, E

Rationale: Antivenins are used for passive, transient protection from the toxic effects of bites by black widow spiders and rattlesnakes, copperhead snakes, cottonmouth snakes, and coral snakes. Canine bites would be treated with rabies vaccine and if necessary and antibiotics. Human bites would be treated with antibiotics and possibly tetanus vaccine.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 47

Learning Objective: 3

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 638, Immune Globulins and Antivenins

17. A nurse is preparing to administer influenza A and B vaccine to a client. The nurse should alert the client to which possible adverse reaction(s) to this vaccine? Select all that apply.

A) Chills

B) Fever

C) Hypotension

D) Lethargy

E) Muscle aches

Answer: A, B, D, E

Rationale: Adverse reactions from the administration of vaccines or toxoids are usually mild and include chills, fever, muscle aches and pains, rash, and lethargy. Hypotension is a possible sign of an anaphylactic reaction. The nurse should establish any allergies the client may have and not give if there is a potential allergy to the vaccine.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 47

Learning Objective: 3

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 637, Vaccines and Toxoids

18. When teaching a client who is receiving cytomegalovirus immune globulin, the nurse would alert the client to the possibility of which reaction(s)? Select all that apply.

A) Urticaria

B) Angioedema

C) Constipation

D) Headache

E) Chills

Answer: A, B, D, E

Rationale: The most common adverse reactions to the administration of cytomegalovirus immune globulin include urticaria, angioedema, erythema, malaise, nausea, diarrhea, headache, chills, and fever. Constipation is not a common adverse reaction.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 47

Learning Objective: 3

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 638, Immune Globulins and Antivenins

19. A nurse is conducting a preadministration assessment of a client prescribed the MMR and varicella vaccine. The nurse will question this order if which allergic reaction(s) is noted in the client's past history? Select all that apply.

A) Eggs

B) Pollen

C) Gelatin

D) Amoxicillin

E) Neomycin

Answer: A, C, E

Rationale: The measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) and varicella vaccines are contraindicated in clients allergic to gelatin and neomycin or in those who had an allergic reaction to a previous dose of one of the vaccines. Individuals with allergies to eggs are also a concern as many vaccines are developed in eggs. It is recommended to see a primary health care provider familiar with egg allergies for vaccination if an allergy is suspected. Allergies to pollen and amoxicillin are not noted to be contraindications.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 47

Learning Objective: 4

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 637, Vaccines and Toxoids

20. A nurse caring for clients at a family health clinic performs preadministration assessments on all clients before administering vaccines. The nurse will **prioritize** evaluating for possible pregnancy status before administrating which vaccine(s) to women? Select all that apply.

A) Influenza

B) Varicella

C) Measles

D) Mumps

E) Rubella

Answer: B, C, D, E

Rationale: The measles, mumps, and rubella and varicella vaccines are contraindicated during pregnancy, especially during the first trimester, because of the danger for birth defects. Women are further instructed to avoid becoming pregnant at least 3 months after receiving these vaccines. The influenza vaccine does not have teratogenic adverse effects.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 47

Learning Objective: 4

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 637, Vaccines and Toxoids

21. Several clients have come to the clinic for immunizations. When assessing their medical records, the nurse determines which situation(s) as a contraindication for the administration of a vaccine? Select all that apply.

A) Acute nonfebrile illness

B) Leukemia

C) Chronic prednisone therapy

D) HIV

E) Clients older than 70 years

Answer: A, B, C, D

Rationale: Vaccines and toxoids are contraindicated with acute febrile illnesses, leukemia, lymphoma, immunosuppressive illness (HIV) or drug therapy (prednisone), and nonlocalized carcinoma (leukemia). The age of the client will restrict administering some vaccines and is the basis of the administration of some. Some products, such as IGIV, are not recommended for individuals older than 65 years. Clients older than 60 years should receive the zoster vaccine to prevent shingles.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 47

Learning Objective: 3

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 637, Vaccines and Toxoids

22. The nurse is preparing to administer IGIV to some clients. The nurse will question this prescription if which information is noted in the client's medical record? Select all that apply.

A) Diabetes mellitus

B) Age 65 years or older

C) Receiving vancomycin

D) Preexisting renal disease

E) Receiving cephalexin

Answer: A, B, C, D

Rationale: Human immune globulin intravenous (IGIV) products have been associated with renal problems; therefore, a nurse should not administer IGIV to clients with a predisposition to acute renal failure (those with preexisting renal disease), those with diabetes mellitus, those aged 65 years and older, or those receiving nephrotoxic drugs (vancomycin). Cephalexin is not a contraindication for receiving vaccines or toxoids.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 47

Learning Objective: 3

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 638, Immune Globulins and Antivenins

23. A client has arrived at the clinic and is requesting an update on immunizations. The nurse will point out the client may not be able to have any vaccines due to which current prescribed medication(s)? Select all that apply.

A) Methylprednisolone

B) Ciprofloxacin

C) Prednisolone

D) Paclitaxel

E) Vincristine

Answer: A, C, D, E

Rationale: Vaccines containing live organisms are not administered to clients taking corticosteroids (methylprednisolone and prednisolone) or antineoplastic drugs (paclitaxel and vincristine) and those receiving radiation therapy as insufficient numbers of antibodies are produced to prevent the disease because these drugs suppress the immune system. There are no noted interactions between ciprofloxacin and vaccines or toxoids.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 47

Learning Objective: 3

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 637, Vaccines and Toxoids

24. A group of student nurses are preparing for a health fair and will be administering vaccines to the public. The instructor determines the group is well prepared after noting they are prepared to document which information after each administration? Select all that apply.

A) Date of next vaccination

B) Vaccine lot number

C) Vaccine expiration date

D) Route and site of vaccine administration

E) Name, address, and title of client vaccinated

Answer: B, C, D

Rationale: After administering a vaccine to a client, the nurse documents the following information in the client's chart: date of vaccination; route and site; vaccine type; manufacturer; lot number; expiration date; and name, address, and title of individual administering the vaccine. The nurse would not note when the next vaccination should be given; however, the nurse could advise the client of when to have a booster shot, if needed. The medical record would include the client's name and address but title would not be necessary or appropriate.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 47

Learning Objective: 4

Cognitive Level: Understand

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Communication and Documentation

Reference: p. 641, Documentation of Immunization

25. A nurse is teaching the caregiver of a young client about the varicella vaccine that the primary health care provider has prescribed. The nurse should point out which fact(s) to the child and caregivers? Select all that apply.

A) Explain the risk of contracting vaccine-preventable diseases

B) Explain the benefits of immunization

C) Provide the date for return for the next vaccination

D) Discuss common adverse reactions

E) Instruct the parents to ensure the medical record is up to date

Answer: A, B, C, D, E

Rationale: The following information should be included when educating the parents of a client receiving a vaccination: explain the risk of contracting vaccine-preventable diseases, explain the benefits of immunization, instruct the parents to bring immunization records to all visits, provide the date for return for the next vaccination, discuss common adverse reactions, and instruct parents to report any unusual or severe adverse reactions after the administration of a vaccination. It is not the responsibility of the parents to ensure the clinic's medical records are up to date, but is the responsibility of the staff.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 47

Learning Objective: 6

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 643, Educating the Client and Family

26. A client is preparing to travel to a foreign country and presents to the clinic to ensure their immunizations are current. A nurse should recommend vaccination against which disease(s) before travel to endemic areas? Select all that apply.

A) Varicella

B) Diphtheria

C) Lyme disease

D) Tetanus

E) Cholera

Answer: B, C, E

Rationale: A nurse should recommend vaccination against the following before travel to endemic areas: cholera, diphtheria, Japanese encephalitis, Lyme disease, smallpox, typhoid, and yellow fever. Immunization against varicella and tetanus are diseases prevented by routine vaccination.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 47

Learning Objective: 3

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 637, Box 47.3 Diseases Preventable by Vaccination

27. A nurse determines a nursing diagnosis of acute pain is appropriate for a client receiving a vaccine. Which instruction(s) would the nurse **prioritize** in the client's plan of care to address this problem? Select all that apply.

A) Administer acetaminophen every 4 hours

B) Provide for adequate rest periods

C) Ensure that the environment is stimulating

D) Apply compresses to the injection site

E) Limit the client's access to fluids

Answer: A, B, D

Rationale: For the client with acute pain related to the administration of a vaccine, the nurse would administer prescribed acetaminophen every 4 hours; provide for frequent rest periods in a quiet, nonstimulating environment; apply warm or cool compresses to the injection site; and encourage fluid intake.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 47

Learning Objective: 5

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Basic Care and Comfort

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 642, Acute Pain

28. A group of student nurses are preparing a community presentation illustrating the various vaccines. The instructor determines the students have successfully presented the information with which vaccine(s) being listed as viral? Select all that apply.

A) *Haemophilus influenza* type B conjugate

B) Typhoid

C) Mumps

D) Avian influenza

E) Rabies

Answer: C, D, E

Rationale: Mumps, avian influenza, and rabies are virus vaccines. *Haemophilus influenza* type B conjugate and typhoid are bacterial vaccines.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 47

Learning Objective: 3

Cognitive Level: Understand

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 644, Summary Drug Table