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QUESTION 1

The child with iron poisoning is given IV deferoxamine mesylate (Desferal). Following administration, the child suffers hypotension, facial flushing, and urticaria. The initial nursing intervention would be to:

- A. Discontinue the IV
- B. Stop the medication, and begin a normal saline infusion
- C. Take all vital signs, and report to the physician
- D. Assess urinary output, and if it is 30 mL an hour, maintain current treatment

Correct Answer: B

(A) The IV line should not be discontinued because other IV medications will be needed. (B) Stop the medication and begin a normal saline infusion. The child is exhibiting signs of an allergic reaction and could go into shock if the medication is not stopped. The line should be kept opened for other medication. (C) Taking vital signs and reporting to the physician is not an adequate intervention because the IV medication continues to flow. (D) Assessing urinary output and, if it is 30 mL an hour, maintaining current treatment is an inappropriate intervention owing to the child's obvious allergic reaction.

QUESTION 2

A parent told the public health nurse that her 6-year-old son has been taking tetracycline for a chronic skin condition. The parent asked if this could cause any problems for the child. What should the nurse explain to the parent?

- A. Giving tetracycline to a child younger than 8 years may cause permanent staining of his teeth.
- B. If you give tetracycline with milk, it may be absorbed readily.
- C. The medication should be given to adults, not children.
- D. Secondary infections of chronic skin disorders do not respond to antibiotics.

Correct Answer: A

(A) Tetracycline should be avoided during tooth development because it interferes with enamel formation and dental pigmentation. (B) Milk interferes with the absorption of tetracyclines. (C) Children older than 9 years or past the tooth development stage may be given tetracycline. (D) Secondary infections of chronic skin disorders may respond to antibiotics such as penicillin or tetracyclines.

QUESTION 3

A 6-year-old child is attending a pediatric clinic for a routine examination. What should the nurse assess for while conducting a vision screening?

- A. Hearing test
- B. Gait

- C. Strabismus
- D. Papilledema

Correct Answer: C

(A) Hearing should be assessed separately. (B) Gait should be assessed separately. Client usually remains in one place for vision screening. Gait is part of neurological assessment. (C) Strabismus is crossing of eyes or outward deviation, which may cause diplopia or amblyopia. It is easily assessed during vision screening. (D) Papilledema is assessed by an ophthalmoscopic examination, which follows vision screening. It is part of neurological assessment.

QUESTION 4

In the client with a diagnosis of coronary artery disease, the nurse would anticipate the complication of bradycardia with occlusion of which coronary artery?

- A. Right coronary artery
- B. Left main coronary artery
- C. Circumflex coronary artery
- D. Left anterior descending coronary artery

Correct Answer: A

(A) Sinus bradycardia and atrioventricular (AV) heart block are usually a result of right coronary artery occlusion. The right coronary artery perfuses the sinoatrial and AV nodes in most individuals. (B) Occlusion of the left main coronary artery causes bundle branch blocks and premature ventricular contractions. (C) Occlusion of the circumflex artery does not cause bradycardia. (D) Sinus tachycardia occurs primarily with left anterior descending coronary artery occlusion because this form of occlusion impairs left ventricular function.

QUESTION 5

A male client has burns over 90% of his body after an automobile accident resulting in a fire. He was trapped inside the auto and pulled out by a bystander. After several months in the hospital and over 20 surgeries, discharge planning has begun. Throughout his hospitalization the nursing staff has been aware of psychological changes the client faces after burns over a large portion of his body resulting in disfigurement. The nursing staff can best foster the client's self-esteem by:

- A. Adhering to a strict schedule of diet, exercise, and wound care
- B. Allowing him to go to physical therapy for whirlpool treatment when other clients were not in physical therapy
- C. Following a standardized plan of care for burn clients formulated by a world-renowned burn center
- D. Allowing him to plan, assist in, and perform his own care whenever possible

Correct Answer: D

(A) A regimented schedule, allowing no flexibility, will not foster the client's self-esteem. (B) Isolating the client may only enhance his feelings of social isolation due to his disfigurement. (C) Standardized care plans must be personalized and adapted to each client's situation. (D) Allowing the client control over his care will foster his self-esteem and

prepare him for life outside of the hospital.

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