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QUESTION 1

Which of the following observations is most important when assessing a client's breathing?

- A. presence of breathing and pulse rate
- B. breathing pattern and adequacy of breathing
- C. presence of breathing and adequacy of breathing
- D. patient position and adequacy of breathing

Correct Answer: C

It is not enough to simply make sure the client is breathing. The client must be breathing adequately.

QUESTION 2

What happens if folic acid is given to treat anemia without determining its underlying cause?

- A. Erythropoiesis is inhibited.
- B. Excessive levels of folic acid might accumulate, causing toxicity.
- C. The symptoms of pernicious anemia might be masked, delaying treatment.
- D. Intrinsic factor is destroyed.

Correct Answer: C

Folic acid should not be used if pernicious anemia is suspected because it does not protect the client from CNS changes common to this type of anemia. Folic acid is usually given with Vitamin B12. Both are part of the Vitamin B complex and are essential for cell growth and division.

Folic acid is sometimes used as a rescue drug for cells exposed to some toxic chemotherapeutic agents.

The nature of the anemia must be confirmed to ensure that the proper drug regimen is being used.

QUESTION 3

As you are administering penicillin intravenously, you determine that the patient becomes hypotensive and with a bounding, rapid pulse rate.

What is the first thing that you would do?

- A. Decrease the rate of the intravenous medication flow.
- B. Increase the rate of the intravenous medication flow.

- C. Call the doctor.
- D. Stop the intravenous flow.

Correct Answer: D

This patient is experiencing the signs and symptoms of anaphylactic shock which is a severe life threatening allergic response that is often associated with a penicillin allergy or hypersensitivity.

The first thing you should do is stop the intravenous flow and respond to this medical emergency which can lead to death.

After this you should call the doctor about this episode and inform the doctor of the patient's current medical status.

QUESTION 4

A patient being treated for sickle cell disease has an order for pain medication. Morphine was ordered, but the nurse is having difficulty deciphering the dose.

The nurse should _____.

- A. call the charge nurse to reach out to the ordering physician to verify the order including the correct medication, dose, route, and frequency
- B. call the physician to verbally verify the order including correct medication, dose, route, and frequency
- C. just go with his or her gut on what the typical dose is for this medication and administer to the patient so they do not have to wait on the physician
- D. ask the attending physician to come back to the unit and to help read what the order states regarding the correct medication, dose, route, and frequency

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

Which of the following diseases places a client at risk for developing cirrhosis?

- A. type I diabetes
- B. alcoholism
- C. leukemia
- D. glaucoma

Correct Answer: B

Alcoholism places a client at risk for developing cirrhosis. None of the other choices are related to cirrhosis.

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