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### NCLEX National Council Licensure Examination(NCLEX-RN) Sample Questions (Q850-Q855):

#### NEW QUESTION # 850

A 22-year-old client presents with a diagnosis of antisocial personality disorder and a history of using drugs, writing numerous checks with insufficient funds, and stealing. He appears charming and intelligent, and the other clients are impressed and want to be liked by him. The greatest problem that may arise from this situation is that:

- A. He will cause the other clients to become psychotic
- **B. He will manipulate the other clients for his own benefit**
- C. He will become delusional and hallucinate as a result of the excess attention given to him by peers
- D. He may exhibit self-mutilative behavior

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

(A) This answer is correct. Persons with antisocial personality disorder typically are very manipulative. (B) This answer is incorrect. The client's behavior cannot cause another person to become psychotic. (C) This answer is incorrect. Psychosis is not a symptom of antisocial personality. One of the criteria for diagnosis of this disorder is that no psychosis be present. In addition, the client would love the attention. (D) This answer is incorrect. Self-mutilative behavior is characteristic of the borderline personality disorder.

#### NEW QUESTION # 851

MgSO<sub>4</sub> is ordered IV following the established protocol for a client with severe PIH. The anticipated effects of this therapy are anticonvulsant and:

- A. Antiemetic
- B. Hypertensive
- C. Vasoconstrictive
- **D. Vasodilative**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Explanation

(A) An anticonvulsant effect is the goal of drug therapy for PIH. However, we would not want to increase the vasoconstriction that is already present. This would make the symptoms more severe. (B) An anticonvulsant effect and vasodilation are the desired outcomes when administering this drug. (C) An anticonvulsant effect is the goal of drug therapy for PIH; however, hypertensive drugs would increase the blood pressure even more.

(D) An anticonvulsant effect is the goal of drug therapy for PIH. MgSO<sub>4</sub> is not classified as an antiemetic. Antiemetics are not indicated for PIH treatment.

#### NEW QUESTION # 852

A 35-year-old client has returned to her room following surgery on her right femur. She has an IV of D5 in one-half normal saline infusing at 125 mL/hr and is receiving morphine sulfate 10-15 mg IM q4h prn for pain. She last voided 5 1/2 hours ago when she was given her preoperative medication. In monitoring and promoting return of urinary function after surgery, the nurse would:

- A. Provide food and fluids at the client's request
- B. Hold morphine sulfate injections for pain until the client voids, explaining to her that morphine sulfate can cause urinary retention
- **C. Report to the surgeon if the client is unable to void within 8 hours of surgery**
- D. Maintain IV, increasing the rate hourly until the client voids

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Explanation

(A) Provision of food and fluid promotes bowel elimination. Nutritional needs postoperatively are determined by the physician, not the client. (B) Increasing IV fluids postoperatively will not cause a client to void. Any change in rate of administration of IV fluids should be determined by the physician. (C) The postoperative client with normal kidney function who cannot void 8 hours after surgery is retaining urine. The client may need catheterization or medication. The physician must provide orders for both as necessary. (D) Although morphine sulfate can cause urinary retention, withholding pain medication will not ensure that the client will void. The client with uncontrolled pain will probably not be able to void.

#### **NEW QUESTION # 853**

The nurse notes hyperventilation in a client with a thermal injury. She recognizes that this may be a reaction to which of the following medications if applied in large amounts?

- **A. Mafenide acetate**
- B. Neosporin sulfate
- C. Povidone-iodine
- D. Silver sulfadiazine

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Explanation

(A) The side effects of neomycin sulfate include rash, urticaria, nephrotoxicity, and ototoxicity. (B) The side effects of mafenide acetate include bone marrow suppression, hemolytic anemia, eosinophilia, and metabolic acidosis. The hyperventilation is a compensatory response to the metabolic acidosis. (C) The side effects of silver sulfadiazine include rash, itching, leukopenia, and decreased renal function. (D) The primary side effect of povidone-iodine is decreased renal function.

#### **NEW QUESTION # 854**

A male client is scheduled for a liver biopsy. In preparing him for this test, the nurse should:

- A. Explain that he will be receiving a laxative to prevent a distended bowel from applying pressure on the liver
- **B. Explain that his vital signs will be checked frequently after the test**
- C. Explain that he will be kept NPO for 24 hours before the exam
- D. Practice with him so he will be able to hold his breath for 1 minute

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Explanation

(A) There is no NPO restriction prior to a liver biopsy. (B) The client would need to hold his breath for 5-10 seconds. (C) There is no pretest laxative given. (D) Following the test, the client is watched for hemorrhage and shock.

#### **NEW QUESTION # 855**

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