

BATTERY EXAM - REVIEWER

“If you don't work hard, there won't be a good result” - hsk

“When things get hard, stop for awhile and look back and see how far you've come. Don't forget how rewarding it is.” -kth

Then if you don't study properly I'll shave your eyebrow off. - nmj



Relax. I know you can do this!! - BTS

1. The taking of John's vital signs includes:
➤ **Temperature, blood pressure, respiration and pulse**

1. A student nurse taking care of a patient with an abnormal body temperature needs more training when he/she does what?
➤ **Discourages a patient from drinking fluid to avoid excessive activity.**

2. The most appropriate position in obtaining a rectal temperature for an adult would be:
➤ **Sim's**

3. In assessing a tympanic temperature in a 20-year old male patient, which of the following could result in the least accurate reading?
➤ **The patient has been outdoor for more than 30 minutes.**

4. All of the following are factors affecting body temperature EXCEPT:
➤ **Height**

5. Volume of pulse
➤ **Refers to the amount of blood pushing against the artery wall with each beat**

6. When temperatures with baselines and normal temperature ranges are compared, what is normally received?
➤ **Presence of abnormalities**

7. Considered the least accurate method of measuring temperature
➤ **Axillary**

8. How to get celcius:
➤ **C= (F-32)x5/9**

9. How to get farenheit:
➤ **F= (Cx9/5)+32**

10. 96.0 to 99.5 degrees Fahrenheit is the normal temperature range of which age group?
➤ **Neonate**

11. Considered as the 5th vital sign
➤ **Pain**

12. When body temperature taken orally is below 36.0C the person is suffering from
➤ **Hypothermia**

13. Constant, remittent and intermittent are classifications of
➤ **Fever**

14. Regulator of body temperature
➤ **hypothalamus**

15. The following traits are typical among the older persons except?
➤ **Libido is normally heightened**

16. A proper assessment of vital signs will allow a nurse to
➤ **Help evaluate improvement of patient condition, implement planned interventions, Identify nursing diagnosis except learn about human behavior**

17. The most appropriate definition of vital signs
➤ **An indication of basic body functioning**

18. Piaget is mainly known for studying
➤ **cognitive development**

19. It is the art and science of teaching adults wherein teaching is more learner centered and the past experiences play a key role.

➤ **Andragogy**

The art and science of helping children learn prefers to:

➤ **Pedagogy**

20. Primary focus of this domain is on development of manipulative skills rather than on the growth of intellectual capability.

➤ **Psychomotor domain**

21. Nurse Ellaina should inform the learners of what is expected from a cognitive affective or psychomotor prior the meeting of goal, which is the desired end result or intended outcome which is known as your

➤ **Goal**

22. Health Education teachers are tasked with teaching about which of the following topics?

I. Proper Nutrition

II. Sex Education

III. Exercise

IV. Breastfeeding

All of the above

23. Nurses are bound by a variety of law. Which of the following descriptions of types of law is correct?

➤ **Statutory law is created by elected legislatures, such as the state legislature that defines the Nurse Practice Act (NPA).**

24. What is nonmaleficence?

➤ **The prohibition from intentionally harming others**

25. All of the following are true about Nursing Code of Ethics

➤ **Know and function within the scope of practice; maintain patient confidence; provide healthcare without discrimination except Nurses may decide on their own which is relevant documentation and which is not**

26. Investigates the role of nurses which further improves the nursing practice

➤ **Researcher**

27. Helps the client learn the state of their well-being and the therapies that will be done to them to alleviate their health conditions

➤ **Teacher**

28. Provide care and comfort for person together with preserving the dignity of human being.

➤ **Care Provider**

29. Which represents the correct order of Piaget's stages of intellectual development?

➤ **Sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operational, formal operational**

30. A person who is just being admitted complains of pain on his right foot. What is the proper way to provide this patient a proper physical assessment?

➤ **If a complete physical assessment is necessary, it is best to assess any painful areas last.**

31. The nurse tells a 75 year old patient that she will have to do a "head to toe" assessment on him. The patient asks "what is that?" Her best answer would be..

➤ **"It is a way for us to know how we are going to take care of you later."**

32. The difference between a "head to toe" assessment and a "focused assessment"

➤ **Head to toe is completed when the patient is admitted; focused concentrates on a particular part of a body.**

33. We know that the nurse knows the right time to do a physical assessment when she says:

➤ **"I will do it as soon as possible."**

34. Which of the following are true regarding cultural sensitivity?

➤ **As a nurse, it is important to identify and examine our own cultural and ethnic beliefs.**

35. The consumption of alcohol, tobacco, caffeine, or herbal products are important in health history and which part of what?

➤ **Habits and lifestyle patterns**

36. Maximum pressure felt on the artery during left ventricular contraction is the

➤ **Systolic Pressure**

37. When feeling for client pulse, take into account the

➤ **Rate, rhythm, force, and elasticity**

38. Resonant is a type of sound that can be heard while percussing. What are some of its characteristics?

➤ **Clear and hollow sound, moderate in duration and can be heard over normal lung tissue.**

39. Failure to consider conflicting cues, using an insufficient number of cues, using unreliable or invalid cues are which source of diagnostic error?
- **Interpreting**
40. When documenting...
- **Do not generalize or form judgements through written communication**
41. The client verbally reports pain at a level of 8 or 9 when it becomes sharp is an example of
- **Subjective data**
42. Bathing, dressing, toileting, eating are examples of
- **Activities of daily living**
43. The mnemonic PQRSTU stands for:
- **Provocative or pallative, quality or quantity, region or radiation, severity scale, timing, and understanding patient's perception**
44. When interviewing Mr. C, an 89 year old man from Greece who doesn't understand English, it is important to
- **Find an interpreter or speak slowly**
45. Ms. B is at the clinic today and the nurse is explaining what a heart attack is. The nurse says "A myocardial infarction can be serious and is caused by a blood clot that blocks one of the coronary arteries. This can lead to a rupture of a vulnerable atherosclerotic plaque. This is an example of which interviewing traps
- **Using professional jargon**
46. Which of these are considered as open ended questions?
- **How have you been getting along?**
47. Nurse Jarrel is conducting a health awareness seminar of the female reproductive system. A student asks the process when the ovaries releases eggs into the fallopian tubes, and responds the correct answer with?
- **Ovulation**
48. Tendons are?
- **Connective tissue that attaches bone to skeletal muscle**
49. Ligaments are
- **strong bands of fibrous tissue that connects bone to each other**
50. Cartilage are
- **Tough fibrous substance that fills the space between joints and acts as shock absorbers.**
51. The nurse is preparing to assess the abdomen of a hospitalized client 2 days after abdominal surgery. The nurse should first
- **Inspect the abdominal area**
52. A client has experienced hematemesis, what is this?
- **Blood in the vomit**
53. What is hematuria?
- **blood in the urine**
54. What is hematochezia?
- **bright red blood in stool**
55. What is melena?
- **A black, tarry stool indicating a GI bleed**
56. What is haemoptysis?
- **coughing up blood**
57. The nurse is assessing an older client who has lost 5 pounds since her last visit 1 year ago. The client tells the nurse her husband died 2 months ago. The nurse should assess for?
- **Appetite changes**
58. The nurse is planning to assess the abdomen of an adult male, what should be done first?
- **Ask the client to empty his bladder**
59. During a physical assessment, the nurse documents the presence of eupneic respirations on the client's medical record. What does this finding suggest?
- **Normal respirations**
60. A client with a stranded trapezius muscle complains of having occasional shortness of breath. What might be the reason for this symptom?
- **The strained muscle is an accessory muscle of respiration.**
61. Consists of an inspiratory phase and an expiratory phase of breathing.
- **Respiratory Cycle**
62. must sit up to breathe easily
- **A person with orthopnea**
63. No breathing at all

➤ **Apnea**

64. The complementary branch of science that studies the functions of the body, in other words how the body parts work and carry out their life sustaining activities?

➤ **Physiology**

65. A topic of anatomy that studies the large body structures visible to the naked eye, such as the heart, lungs and kidney

➤ **Gross Anatomy**

66. A topic of anatomy that deals with the structures too small to be seen with the naked eye.

➤ **Microscopic Anatomy**

67. Anatomic standing position

➤ **The body is erect with feet slightly apart. The palms are facing forward and the thumbs point inside the body.**

68. The smallest unit capable of life by itself is

➤ **cell**

69. A group of cells with similar structure and function plus extracellular substance?

➤ **Tissues**

70. All of the above choices are the correct functions of the skins

➤ **Protection, body temperature regulation, metabolic functions**

71. Ductless, well vascularized, small and widely separated in the body, and release hormones directly into the blood?

➤ **Lymphatic system**

72. **What is the function of insulin?**

➤ **lower blood sugar**

73. What increases the blood sugar?

➤ **glucagon**

74. Hormone secreted by the adrenal glands. It is released into the bloodstream in response to stress, such from fear or physical injury. Also called epinephrine.

➤ **Adrenaline**

75. Secreted by the adrenal cortex; it aids the body during stress by increasing glucose levels to provide energy; also called hydrocortisone.

➤ **Cortisol**

76. What is the basic function of the respiratory system?

➤ **Taking in and eliminating gases from the body.**

77. What prevents a lot of the particles you breathe from reaching the lungs?

➤ **Ciliated mucous lining the nose**

78. What is the main pathway of air from outside of the body to the capillaries of the lungs?

➤ **Bronchi**

79. How is gas exchanged in the alveoli?

➤ **Simple Diffusion**

80. What is the function of the digestive system?

➤ **Breaks down complex molecules for use by the cells**

81. What organ is involved in helping to break down fats?

➤ **Pancreas**

82. What disorder occurs when the colon does not absorb water?

➤ **Constipation**

83. Why is it important to increase the surface area of the small intestine?

➤ **Increase absorption**

84. What does bile do?

➤ **emulsifies fat**

85. What is the function of the urinary system?

➤ **Maintains homeostasis by regulating the composition, pH and volume of body fluids**

86. The only bone that does not articulate with another bone and serves as a moveable base for the tongue.

➤ **Hyoid Bone**

87. What consists of cranial and spinal nerves?

➤ **Peripheral Nervous System**

88. What nervous system responds to stressful and emergency conditions?

➤ **Sympathetic Nervous System**

89. What are the branches of bronchial tubes containing microscopic air sacs?

➤ **Alveoli**

90. Returns interstitial fluid and leaked plasma proteins back to the blood
- **Functions of the lymphatic system**
91. What happens to the spleen as the body ages?
- **It atrophies**
92. An increase in the number of cells in an organ or tissue
- **Hyperplasia**
93. Increase and growth of muscle cells
- **hypertrophy**
94. Incomplete development or underdevelopment of an organ or tissue.
- **Hypoplasia**
95. What would happen to a person who has undergone a splenectomy?
- **It would make the person susceptible to hemorrhage; It would not shorten the person's life, it just takes away one aspect of the body's defense mechanism; It would make the person susceptible to infection.**
96. The study of internal structures as they relate to the overlying skin surface.
- **Surface Anatomy**
97. This is the body's ability to maintain relatively stable internal conditions even though the outside world changes continuously.
- **Homeostasis**
98. This homeostatic control, the output shuts off the original effect of the stimulus or reduces its intensity.
- **Negative feedback**
99. This homeostatic control, the result or response enhances the original stimulus so that the response is accelerated.
- **Positive feedback**
100. This type of feedback mechanism gives off your body oxytocin during labor and delivery that causes the contractions to become both more frequent and more powerful. The increased contractions cause more oxytocin to be released, which causes more contractions, and so on until the baby is born.
- **Positive feedback**
101. The universal solvent of the body
- **water**
102. Chemicals in the body that includes water, salts, and many acids and bases.
- **Inorganic**
103. Study of the synthesis, structure, reactivity and properties of the diverse group of chemical compounds primarily constructed of carbon
- **Organic**
104. The universal energy compound of the body. Some of the energy liberated by the breakdown of glucose and other food fuels is captured in the bonds of this molecules and transferred via coupled reactions to energy consuming reactions
- **ATP**
105. All of the choices are types of transport processes in which substances cross the membrane without any energy input from the cell
- **Passive Process, Diffusion, Osmosis except Active Process**
106. The type of transport process which is the tendency of molecules or ions to move from an area where they are in higher concentration to an area where they are in lower concentration, that is, down or along their concentration gradient.
- **Diffusion**
107. The type of transport process wherein certain molecules, notably glucose and other sugars, some amino acids, and ions are transported passively even though they are unable to pass the membrane by a passive transport process is called?
- **Facilitated diffusion**
108. What happened to Florence in 1837 when she was 17 years old?
- **She heard a call from God**
109. Florence became famous as "The Lady with the Lamp". looking after wounded British soldiers in which war?
- **Crimean War**
110. What was Florence Nightingale's greatest long term achievement?
- **Making nursing a respectable profession**
111. Florence received many honors for her work. In 1907 she was the first woman to receive what?
- **Order of Merit**

112. What year and what nurse based their theory on stressors affect how a person adapts.
- **1972 Betty Neuman**
113. Self-care deficit theory was proposed by?
- **Dorothea Orem**
114. Which of the following statements is related to Florence Nightingale?
- **The role of nursing is to facilitate "the body's reparative process" by manipulating client's environment.**
115. Imogene King's "goal attainment theory" is a type of:
- **Interaction theories**
116. Conceptual System and Middle Range Theory of Goal Attainment
- **Imogene King**
117. Health Promotion Model
- **Nola J. Pender**
118. Expanding Health Consciousness
- **Margaret Newman**
119. Human Becoming Theory
- **Rosemarie Rizzo Parse**
120. Theory of Caritative Caring
- **Katie Eriksson**
121. Philosophy of Caring
- **Karl Martisen**
122. Caring, Clinical Wisdom and Ethics in Nursing Care
- **Patricia Benner**
123. Caring consists of carative factors that result in the satisfaction result in the satisfaction of certain human needs". This explanation was stated by?
- **Jean Watson**
124. Which nursing theory states that "nursing is the interpersonal process of action, reaction, interaction, and transaction by which nurse and patient share information about their perception in nursing situation?
- **Imogene King's theory**
125. Who described 5 levels of nursing experience in her theory on nursing?
- **Patricia Benner**
126. Nightingale considered disease to be a...
- **reparative process**
127. According to Nightingale's philosophy, what role does nature play in illness
- **Nature causes a person to become ill as a reaction to other factors and it plays a role in healing.**
128. According to Nightingale's philosophy, a nurse should consider which of the following factors when caring for a person who is ill?
- **Person's emotional state, the environment in which the person lives, and the person's social network.**
129. Maslow's hierarchy of needs in order from the bottom are?
- **Physiological, safety/security, belongingness/love, esteem and self-actualization**
130. What was Florence's best known work that was published in 1860?
- **Notes on Nursing**
131. Dorothea Orem believed Nursing consisted of?
- **The basic foundation of caring oneself.**
132. Florence Nightingale believed the environment to be?
- **An external force which affects the person's health**
133. Patricia Benner's theory that is able to see what needs to be achieved and know how to do it. Trusts and use their intuition while operating.
- **Novice to Expert**
134. Patricia Benner's theory that is a newly graduate, uses more facts, and recognizing similarities in a situation.
- **Stage 2 - Advanced Beginner**
135. Patricia Benner's theory is able to quickly take in all aspects of a situation and immediately give meaning to the cluster of assessment data.
- **Stage 4 - Proficient**
136. Patricia Benner's theory that has already achieve competence after 2 to 3 years of practice in the same area.
- **Stage 3 - Competent**
137. An 85 year old client in nursing home tells a nurse, "Because the doctor was so insistent, I signed the papers for that research study. Also, I was afraid he would not

continue taking care of me." Which client right is being violated?

- **Right to self-determination**

138. A nurse proposes that the hospital apply the findings from a recent research study that shows that clients appreciate classical orchestra music and playing it frequently lower clients' blood pressure. Which aspect of research suggests that it may not be appropriate to implement this as evidence-based practice?

- **One study would not be sufficient to show that all clients would find orchestral music pleasing.**

139. A client in health care facility asks the nurse about the facility's computerized system for keeping client information, especially confidentiality issues. Which is best response by the nurse?

- **"Information in our system requires a password to retrieve."**

140. Which of the following statements is not true about touch as a nonverbal means of communication?

- **It is always good to give a patient a back rub regardless of gender or age difference.**

141. What best describes nurse as a care provider?

- **Determine client's needs**

142. The nurse instructor provides a lecture to nursing students regarding the issue to client's rights and asks nursing student to identify a situation that represents an example of invasion of client's privacy. Which of the following, if identified by the student, indicates an understanding of a violation of this client's right?

- **Observing care provided to the client without the client's permission.**

143. When a patient's message is incomplete, this technique takes restating and paraphrasing a step further. It is helpful when you need to assess whether a patient is following a prescribed health regimen appropriately.

- **Clarifying**

144. What is the challenge most associated with the utilization of electronic client record system?

- **Privacy**

145. It means providing a review of the main points covered in an interaction.

- **Summarizing**

146. A drawback to using electronic courses over face-to-face is:

- **Everyone has to "log on" at the same time.**

147. A nurse demonstrates caring, sincerity, empathy, and trustworthiness.

- **Therapeutic nurse-patient interaction**

148. Which of the following is true about JARGON

- It is a commonplace terminology unique to people within a specific type of work that should be avoided **when talking to clients or patients**
149. It empowers the patient to verbalize possible solution and at the same time places the patient in a position of control and promotes self-esteem. It allows patients to see that their ideas and thoughts are important and have worth.
- **Reflecting**
150. When talking to a patient from another culture and with another language, the most effective way to communicate is:
- **Using an interpreter**
151. What kind of data makes up the health history?
- **Subjective data**
152. What kind of data makes up a physical assessment?
- **Objective data**
153. The purpose of health history and physical assessment is?
- **Gather baseline data; develop nursing diagnosis; develop careplan.**
154. What techniques are used during a physical assessment?
- **Auscultation, inspection, percussion**
155. This body part is best used to assess pulsation, texture, shape, size and consistency.
- **Pads of fingertips**
156. This part of the body is more sensitive to vibrations
- **Ulnar surface or palm of the hand**
157. All of the following can affect a pulse ox reading
- Hypothermia, low blood pressure EXCEPT Jaundice
158. This color can result from blood loss, lack of circulation, anemia, anxiety or fear, cold, cigarette smoking
- **Pallor**
159. This is a yellow color to the skin, indication of liver disease or obstruction of bile flow, results from rising amounts of bilirubin.
- **Jaundice**
160. This is when your skin is red in color and indicates a fever or local inflammation
- **Erythema**
161. What does PERRLA stand for?
- **pupils equal, round, reactive to light and accommodation**
162. Normal breathing is known as?
- **eupnea**
163. Slow breathing less than 12 respiratory per minute
- **bradypnea**
164. Fast breathing greater than 20 respiratory per minute
- **Tachypnea**
165. Side-lying position used during the rectal examination
- **Sim's position**
166. Position used during much of the physical examination including examination of the head, neck, lungs, chest, back, breast, axilla, heart, vital signs, and upper extremities
- **Sitting position**
167. Back-lying position used for examination of the abdomen (with one small pillow under the head and another under knees); this position also allows easy access for palpation of peripheral pulses
- **Supine Position**
168. Position used to examine male genitalia and to assess gait, posture, and balance
- **Standing Position**
169. Client lies on abdomen with head turned to side; may be used to assess back and mobility of hip joint
- **Prone Position**
170. Back-lying position with hips at edge of examining table and feet supported in stirrups; used for examination of female genitalia, reproductive tract, and rectum
- **Lithotomy Position**
171. Part of examiner's hand used to feel for temperature
- **Dorsal surface of hand**
172. Small end of stethoscope used to detect low-pitched sounds (abnormal heart sounds and bruits)
- **Bell**

173. Larger end of stethoscope used to detect breath sound, normal heart sounds, and bowel sounds
- **Diaphragm**
174. During a comprehensive assessment of an adult client, the nurse can best hear high-pitched sounds by using a stethoscope with a
- **1 1/2-inch diaphragm**
175. While percussing an adult client during a physical examination, the nurse can expect to hear flatness over the client's
- Bone
176. During a comprehensive assessment of the lungs of an adult client with a diagnosis of emphysema, the nurse anticipates that during percussion the client will exhibit
- **hyperresonance**
177. The most commonly used method of percussion is
- **indirect percussion**
178. An adult client visits a clinic and tells the nurse that she suspects she has a urinary tract infection. To detect tenderness over the client's kidneys, the nurse should instruct the client that he or she will be performing
- **Blunt percussion**
179. While performing a physical examination on an adult client, the nurse can detect the density of an underlying structure by using
- **Percussion**
180. During palpation of a client's organs, the nurse palpates the spleen by applying pressure between 2.5 and 5 cm. The nurse is performing
- **Deep Palpation**
181. Which of the following is the lowest of "best evidence" for evidence-based practice?
- Trail and error
182. A quantitative research approach is most appropriate for which study?
- **A study measuring the effects of sleep deprivation on wound healing**
183. A qualitative research approach is most appropriate for which study?
- A study examining client reactions to stress after open heart surgery
184. A research critique can best be defined as a/an
- **Appraisal of a study's strengths and weaknesses**
185. If John's 3 year old granddaughter was visiting and was watching you take her grandfather's vital signs and became curious about how you would take hers, you might explain to her that..
- **You would do it on the arm, thigh, and ankle using a smaller cuff.**
186. It studies body organ-systems
- **Systemic Physiology**
187. the study of the body by systems
- **systemic anatomy**
188. Study of the organization of the body by areas
- **regional anatomy**
189. Uses technologies to create pictures of internal structures.
- **Anatomical Imaging**
190. It provides protection and support, allows body movements, produces blood cells, and stores mineral and adipose tissue.
- **Skeletal System**
191. It produces body movements, maintains posture, and produces body heat. Consists of muscles attached to the skeleton by tendons.
- **Muscular System**
192. It detects sensations and controls movements, physiological processes, and intellectual functions. Consists of the brain, spinal cord, nerves, and sensory receptors.
- **Nervous System**
193. It influences metabolism, growth, reproduction, and many other functions. Consists of endocrine glands, such as the pituitary, that secrete hormones.
- **Endocrine System**
194. It transports nutrients, waste products, gases, and hormones throughout the body; plays a role in the immune response and the regulation of body temperature. Consists of the heart, blood vessels and blood.
- **Cardiovascular System**
195. The complementary branch of science that studies the structure of the body and parts, and their relationship to one another.

➤ **Anatomy**

196. Barbara Carper's Ways of Knowing include:

- **Empirical, Ethical, Esthetic, Personal**

197. A nurse practitioner feels it is more important to participate in nursing research. Which activity is most appropriate for this nurse's level of education and position?

- **Helping identify clinical problems in direct care**

198. Gag reflex is controlled by which cranial nerves?

- **Glossopharyngeal (CN9) and Vagus (CN10)**

199. By asking a person to stick out their tongue, the examiner is testing which of the following cranial nerves?

- **Hypoglossal (CN12)**

200. Performs direct nursing actions in specialty areas. They may or may not have advance education preparation as long as they are certified by a government body to perform such duties.

- **Nurse Clinician**

201. As Dishan begin his elementary school years, he enters Erikson's stage of

- **Industry vs. Inferiority**

202. All of the following are possible causes of Bradycardia

- **Supine position, Pain, Jogging**

203. It detoxifies the body's toxic intake

- **Liver**

204. It digests carbs

- **Pancreatic Amylase**

205. pt

- **pint or patient**

206. gal

- **gallon**

207. How many bones are in the human body?

- **206**

208. How many bones are in the appendicular?

- **126**

209. How many bones are in axial?

- **80**

210. You must listen for at least 5 minutes to chart -

- **Absent bowel sounds**

211. One bowel sounds every 3-5 minutes

- **Hypoactive Bowel Sounds**

212. Bowel sounds that gurgles 5-30 times per minute

- **Normoactive Bowel Sounds**

213. Can sometimes be heard without a stethoscope constant bowel sounds; 30 sounds per minute

- **Hyperactive**

214. ac

- **before meals (ante cibum)**

215. pc

- **after meals (post cibum)**

216. daily

- **every day**

217. bid

- **twice a day**

218. tid

- **three times a day**

219. qid

- **four times a day**

220. qh

- **every hour (quaque hora)**

221. ad lib

- **as desired**

222. stat

- **immediately**

223. q2h

- **every 2 hours**

224. q4h

- **every 4 hours**

225. q6h
➤ **every 6 hours**
226. prn
➤ **as needed**
227. hs
➤ **at bedtime (hora somni)/ hours of sleep**
228. PO
➤ **Per Os (by mouth)**
229. IM
➤ **intramuscular**
230. SC or SQ
➤ **subcutaneously (through the skin, into the fatty tissue)**
231. SL
➤ **sublingual (under the tongue)**
232. ID
➤ **intra-dermal**
233. GT
➤ **gastrostomy tube**
234. IV
➤ **intravenous**
235. IVP
➤ **intravenous push**
236. Respect for an individual's right to make their own decisions
➤ **Autonomy**
237. Obligation to do and cause no harm to others
➤ **Nonmaleficence**
238. Duty to do good to others
➤ **Beneficence**
239. tabs
➤ **tablets**
240. Distribution of benefits & services fairly
➤ **justice**
241. Obligation to tell the truth
➤ **Veracity**
242. Following through with a promise
➤ **fidelity**
243. Types of Consent:
➤ **Admission agreement, Immunization consent, Blood transfusion consent, Surgical Consent, Research consent, special consents**
244. interval between the pathogen entering the body & the presentation of the 1st symptom
➤ **incubation (stage 1)**
245. Onset of general symptoms to more distant symptoms; the pathogen is multiplying
➤ **Prodromal Stage (Stage 2)**
246. Symptoms specific to the infection appear
➤ **Illness Stage (Stage 3)**
247. Acute symptoms disappear and total recovery could take days to months
➤ **Convalescence**
248. chain of infection
➤ **causative agent, reservoir, portal of exit, mode of transmission, portal of entry, susceptible host**
249. It is the fluid that surrounds the cell AKA fluid in the tissues
➤ **Interstitial**
250. It is the plasma in the blood vessels
➤ **Intravascular**
251. It is the fluid inside the cell
➤ **Intracellular**
252. It is the fluid outside the cell
➤ **Extracellular**
253. Describes a solution whose solute concentration is equal to the solute concentration inside a cell
➤ **isotonic**
254. Referring to a solution that, when surrounding a cell, will cause the cell to take up water.
➤ **hypotonic**

255. a solution that causes a cell to shrink because of osmosis

- **hypertonic solution**

256. min

- **minimum**

257. The doctor has ordered a medication to be given STAT. The nurse interprets this as:

- **Give the medication immediately**

258. An IV complications that causes the air to entr the vein through the IV tubing

- **Air Embolism**

259. A nurse reads the prescription of a client's medication to be given PRN. The nurse interprets this as

- **Give the medication as per necessary**

260. An IV complications that causes the IV fluid to leak into surrounding tissue

- **Infiltration**

261. An IV complication that causes the entry of microorganism into the body via IV

- **Infection**

262. A technique wherein the nurse is listening attentively to insure understanding

- **Active Listening**

263. An IV complication that administers fluid too rapidly

- **Circulatory Overload**

264. A technique wherein the nurse allows the patient to take initiative

- **Broad Openings**

265. An IV Complication that causes the inflammation of the vein and can lead to a clot

- **Phlebitis**

266. A technique wherein the nurse indicates he/she heard the patient without judgement

- **Accepting**

267. An IV complication - the collection of blood in the tissues

- **Hematoma**

268. A transfusion reaction is an adverse reaction that happens as a result of receiving blood transfusions

- **Transfusion Reaction**

269. A technique wherein the nurse examine the topic deeper

- **Exploring**

270. A medication that takes longer to absorb

- **Oral**

271. A technique wherein the nurse puts the attention into a single topic

- **Focusing**

272. A medication with the quickest absorption rate

- **IV**

273. Conversation Model

- **Myra Estrin Levine**

274. Environmental Theory

- **Florence Nightingale**

275. Rights of Medication Administration

Right patient

Right drug

Right dosage

Right route

Right time

Right assessment

Right evaluation

Right documentation

Right drug presentation

Right motivation and approach

Right to refuse

Right of the client to know the reason of the drug to be administered

276. When blood pressure reading is taken, a sequence of difference sounds is heard. What are these called?

- **Korotkoff sounds**

277. 5 components of environment

- **ventilation, light, warmth, effluvia, noise**

278. Delegation of some tasks may become one of the decisions the nurse will make on duty. For which of the following clients would it be most appropriate for unlicensed assistive personnel to measure the client's vital signs?

- **A client who is being admitted for elective surgery who has a history of stable hypertension.**

279. Behavioral Systems Model

➤ **Dorothy Johnson**

280. The student nurse is following a preceptor on the assigned clinical shift. All of the following behaviors of the nurse would the student interpret as caring?

➤ **Using antiseptic technique when performing a dressing change, advising the physician that the client wants to speak to him or her prior to a procedure, explaining an invasive procedure to the client, then asking if it is all right to begin the procedure EXCEPT making sure that all medications and treatments are done on time.**

281. When caring for a single client during one shift, it is appropriate for the nurse to reuse protective equipment?

➤ **Goggles**

282. What is the most effective way to help prevent the spread of organisms?

➤ **Hand Hygiene**

283. It is a written direction for preparation and administration of a drug

➤ **Prescription**

284. The person who prepares, makes, and dispenses drugs as ordered.

➤ **Pharmacist**

285. The desired effect of a drug and the reason it is prescribe or primary effect

➤ **Therapeutic effect**

286. Unintended, usually predictable effect of a drug

➤ **Side effect**

287. Place the vital signs in order of priority for your nursing interventions:

1. SpO₂ = 89%
 2. BP = 160/86
 3. Temp = 37.33 (99.4F)
 4. HR = 72bpm
 5. RR = 28brpm
- 1,5,2,4,3

288. A client is nonverbal and the nurse is implementing strategies to promote communication. Which of the following would be appropriate for the client in this situation?

➤ **Using a picture board to facilitate communication**

289. A client diagnosed with tuberculosis is being admitted to a care area. Which nursing action prevents the transmission of the disease?

➤ **Have the client wear a mask when coming from admission**

290. A client is being discharged after a surgical procedure. All of the options are what should the nurse instruct the client to reduce the risk of infection, except?

➤ **Restricting bed periods**

291. What items should the nurse ensure are included in the room of a client who is on contact isolation?

➤ **Paper towels, sink and blood pressure cuff**

292. The nurse determines that a field remains sterile if which of the following conditions exist?

➤ **Sterile items are 2 inches from the edge of the field**

293. In humans, which of the following is not a common portals of exit or escape routes?

➤ **Muscular system**

294. Transmission of a pathogen can be through:

➤ **Direct contact, blood, indirect contact, water**

295. Sterile field set up

➤ **Constantly monitored and sterility maintained**

296. Before opening a sterile package:

➤ **Remember the edge is not sterile**

297. Which one of the following is true of surgical aseptic technique rather than medical aseptic technique?

➤ **Surgery is performed in a special room that is located away from nonsurgical patients**

298. The procedures employed to reduce or eliminate disease-causing organisms exist in order to protect against infection are

➤ **Aseptic Technique**

299. A process that kills bacteria spores is

➤ **Sterilization**

300. Which of the following is the most effective method in breaking the chain of infection?

➤ **Increasing the immunity of the patient**

301. The systematic problem solving approach toward providing individualized nursing care is known as?

➤ **Nursing process**

302. This association was established to develop, refine, and promote taxonomy of nursing diagnostic terminology used by the nurses

➤ **North American Nursing Diagnosis Association International**

303. This step of the nursing process includes the systematic collection of all subjective and objective data about the client in which the nurse focuses holistically on the client-physical, psychological, emotional, sociocultural, and spiritual

➤ **Assessment**

304. Assessment that focuses on past medical history, family history, reason for admission, medications currently taking, previous hospitalization, surgeries, psychosocial assessment, nutrition, complete physical assessment

➤ **Initial assessment**

305. Collects data about a problem that has already been identified and determines if the problem still exists or any changes

➤ **Focus assessment**

306. A nurse is to obtain the patient's health history. In order to gather reliable data, the most suitable source would be:

➤ **Patient himself**

307. The nurse is discussing foot care with a client who was recently diagnosed with diabetes. Which statement by the client indicates a need for further teaching?

➤ **I enjoy walking barefoot around the house**

308. Clients with diabetes should soak their feet frequently to hydrate them and put lotion between their toes.

➤ **False, soaking dries skin out. Furthermore, they should avoid putting lotion between toes and should avoid using perfumed lotion**

309. A client tells the nurse, "This pill is a different color than the one that I usually take at home." Which is the best response by the nurse?

➤ **"I'll leave the pill while I check with the doctor."**

310. This effect of a drug results from overdose, ingestion of external-use of a drug, or buildup of drug in the blood

➤ **Drug toxicity**

311. An immunologic reaction to drug, can have mild to severe reactions including anaphylactic reaction and anaphylaxis

➤ **Drug allergy**

312. Nurse Jarrel will be administering medication to one of his client's and needs to consider all of the following factors affecting medication action

➤ **Developmental factors, gender, diet**

313. Which of the following is not a common route for administering medication?

➤ **Intraosmolar**

314. This route is the most common, least expensive, most convenient for administering medication

➤ **Oral**

315. A nurse will be administering an intramuscular medication to a client and gives the medication in a syringe with what angle?

➤ **90 degrees**

316. Unitary Human Being Theory

➤ **Martha Rogers**

317. Health Care System Model

➤ **Betty Neuman**

318. Adaptation Model

➤ **Sister Callista Roy**

319. Philosophy and Science of Caring

➤ **Jean Watson**

320. Culture Care Diversity and Universality

➤ **Madeleine Leininger**

321. Begins with onset of education, task oriented, focused on learning the rules

➤ **Novice**

322. Eye Opening Response:

4 spontaneously

3 to speech

2 to pain

1 no response

323. Best motor response

Obeys Commands-6

Localizes Pain-5

Withdraws Pain-4

Abnormal Flexion-3
Abnormal Extension-2
None-1

324. Best Verbal Response

oriented 5
confused 4
inappropriate words 3
incomprehensible sounds 2
none 1

325. Infant Pulse Rate

➤ **80-180bpm**

326. 1 yr old pulse rate

➤ **80-140 bpm**

327. 2 yrs old pulse rate

➤ **80-130**

328. 6 years old pulse rate

➤ **75-120**

329. 10 years old pulse rate

➤ **60-90**

330. Adult pulse rate

➤ **60-100 bpm**

331. infant respiratory rate

➤ **20-40 breaths**

332. preschool respiratory rate

➤ **20-30/minute**

333. Adult respiratory rate

➤ **12-20 breaths/min**

334. Oral temperature range

➤ **36.5-37.5 (97.7-99.5)**

335. tympanic temperature

➤ **36.8-37.9**

336. axillary temperature

➤ **35.8-37.0**

337. rectal temperature

➤ **37.0-38.1**