

TEST BANK



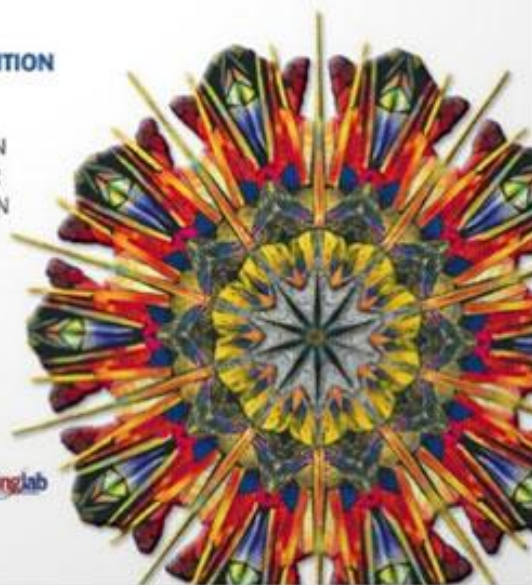
SKILLS **in Clinical Nursing**



6TH EDITION

BERMAN
SNYDER
JACKSON

mynursinglab



MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) The client has an elevated temperature. The nurse would document that the client is: 1) _____
A) Febrile. B) Hyperthermia. C) Fever. D) Hyperpyrexia.

Answer: A

- 2) The nurse assesses the client in respiratory distress and notes that the client has see-saw respirations with the chest and abdomen alternately rising, blue discoloration of the fingertips, and noisy difficult respirations. How would the nurse describe the client's condition when calling the physician? 2) _____
A) Client is tachypneic with costal breathing and cyanosis.
B) Client is demonstrating diaphragmatic breathing with audible Korotkoff's sounds.
C) Client is demonstrating diaphragmatic breathing, and is dyspneic and cyanotic.
D) Client is bradycardic with diaphragmatic breathing and cyanosis.

Answer: C

- 3) The nurse is informed during shift report that the assigned client has a wide pulse pressure, is hypertensive, and has a pulse deficit. When the nurse enters the client's room, what assessments would the nurse perform in order to confirm this report? 3) _____
A) Blood pressure and radial pulse assessment
B) Blood pressure and apical pulse assessments
C) Blood pressure and radial-apical pulse assessment
D) Blood pressure and respiratory rate assessment

Answer: C

- 4) The nurse should assess vital signs at all of the following times except: 4) _____
A) On admission to the facility.
B) When a client has a change in health status.
C) Before and after ambulating the client.
D) When a terminal client's condition changes.

Answer: D

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

- 5) The nurse is caring for several clients. Rank the order in which the nurse would assess vital signs on the following clients: 5) _____
1. Client who is returning from the operating room after abdominal surgery.
2. Client who will walk the hallway for the first time.
3. Client who was febrile and required an antipyretic medication one hour ago.
4. Client who is to be discharged this morning.

Answer: 1, 3, 2, 4

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 6) The nurse working night shift recognizes the value of allowing clients to sleep uninterrupted whenever possible. Which of the following clients would the nurse wake to assess vital signs? 6) _____
A) Postoperative client who had surgery five days ago and will be discharged in the morning
B) Client who required medication earlier in the day for chest pain
C) Client who has been afebrile for three days on antibiotics
D) A client who required the insertion of an indwelling catheter this evening secondary to urine retention related to an enlarged prostate

Answer: B

- 7) When the nurse delegates measurement of vital signs, which of the following are the nurse's responsibilities

ty? Select 7)
all that
apply.

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- A) Assessment of vital sign readings obtained by the unlicensed assistive personnel
- B) Responsibilities for assessing vital signs were obtained correctly
- C) Responsibility to check vital sign measurements that are abnormal or unexpected
- D) Assessment of unlicensed assistive personnel's skills in measuring vital signs
- E) Responsibility for observing the unlicensed assistive personnel as they measure vital signs.

Answer: A, B, C, D

8) Which of the following could not be delegated by the nurse to the unlicensed assistive personnel (UAP)? 8) _____

- A) Measure vital signs on client who had a stroke three years ago and is admitted for urinary tract infection.
- B) Monitor client's vital signs and oxygen saturation every four hours.
- C) Measure client's blood pressure and report to the nurse after administration of routine daily antihypertensive medication.
- D) Monitor vital signs of client who complained of chest pain, requiring three doses of nitroglycerin to resolve, earlier in the shift.

Answer: D

9) The nurse has delegated measurement of vital signs on three clients to the unlicensed assistive personnel. The nurse evaluates the UAP's performance and notes that blood pressure is measured on a client by having the client hold the arm hanging over the side of the bed. The nurse's priority action would be to: 9) _____

- A) Inform the charge nurse that the UAP does not know how to measure blood pressures.
- B) Yell at the UAP and tell her she is incompetent.
- C) Instruct the UAP that blood pressure should be measured with the artery at or above the level of the heart, and demonstrate correct technique.
- D) Commend the UAP for following the proper procedure.

Answer: C

10) Prior to taking the adult client's temperature rectally, the nurse would: 10) _____

- A) Lubricate the tip of the thermometer.
- B) Position the client in the Fowler's position.
- C) Obtain a physician's order.
- D) Position the client in the Trendelenburg position.

Answer: A

11) The nurse is measuring the client's radial pulse. How does the nurse properly perform this procedure? 11) _____

- A) Place two fingers on the medial side of the inner wrist gently on the surface of the skin.
- B) Place two fingers on the lateral side of the inner wrist and apply gentle pressure.
- C) Place the thumb on the lateral side of the wrist and apply gentle pressure.
- D) Place the thumb on the medial side of the wrist gently.

Answer: B

12) In order to get an accurate reading, the nurse would measure the client's respirations while: 12) _____

- A) Staring intently at the client's chest.
- B) Placing a hand on the client's chest to feel the thoracic cavity move.
- C) Watching the nose flare with each respiration.

D) Maintaining his fingers on the radial pulse.

Answer: D

- 13) The first sound heard by the nurse when measuring the client's blood pressure is: 13) _____
A) Korotkoff's sound phase 4. B) Korotkoff's sound phase 5.
C) Diastolic. D) Systolic.

Answer: D

- 14) In order to obtain an accurate oxygen saturation reading, the nurse will place the probe: 14) _____
A) On the nondominant hand. B) On a spot that the client cannot move.
C) On the dominant hand. D) On a site that is well perfused and warm.

Answer: D

- 15) Where would the nurse measure temperature if the client was confused and disoriented following rectal surgery? 15) _____
A) Axillary B) Orally
C) Rectally D) Either orally or tympanically

Answer: A

- 16) The nurse is caring for a client with a history of arrhythmia resulting in an irregular pulse. How long would the nurse count the pulse to get the most accurate reading? 16) _____
A) 1 minute B) 30 seconds and multiply by 2
C) 15 seconds and multiply by 4 D) 2 minutes

Answer: A

- 17) The nurse is caring for a newborn with rapid respirations. How would the nurse get an accurate respiratory rate? 17) _____
A) Use a stethoscope to hear respirations.
B) The nurse would place the hand on the client's back to feel the respirations.
C) Count respirations for 30 seconds and multiply by two.
D) Remove the client's clothing so the chest movement can be seen.

Answer: A

- 18) The nurse is caring for a client who had bilateral mastectomies. Where would the nurse measure the client's blood pressure to obtain the most accurate reading? 18) _____
A) In the lower leg using the posterior tibial artery
B) Either upper arm using the brachial artery
C) Either forearm using the radial artery
D) In the thigh using the popliteal artery

Answer: D

- 19) The nurse is caring for a client requiring continuous pulse oximetry readings. How often would the nurse alter the probe site? 19) _____
A) Every four hours if the probe is a spring-loaded sensor
B) Every two hours if the probe is an adhesive wraparound sensor
C) Every two hours
D) Every four hours if the probe is an adhesive wraparound sensor

Answer: D

- 20) The nurse working in the Emergency Department admits a 2-month-old infant whose mother reports had a temperature of 104.2°F axillary. What route would the nurse use to measure the infant's temperature? infa temper nt's ature?

- 20) _____
A) Rectally B) Orally C) Axillary D) Tympanically

Answer: A

- 21) The nurse is caring for a client in acute hemorrhagic shock. The client's blood pressure is 60/28. 21) _____
How will the nurse assess this client's pulse?
A) Measure the brachial pulse for 1 minute.
B) Measure the radial pulse for 30 seconds and multiply by 2.
C) Measure the radial pulse for 1 minute.
D) Measure the client's apical pulse for 1 minute.

Answer: D

- 22) The nurse is caring for a client in cardiogenic shock who requires continuous oxygen saturation 22) _____
monitoring. Where would the nurse place the probe?
A) The ear B) The fingers C) The thumb D) The toes

Answer: A

- 23) Which of the following factors could influence oral temperature measurement? Select all that 23) _____
apply.
A) Exercise
B) Eating or drinking
C) Time of day
D) Perfusion
E) Smoking

Answer: A, B, C, E

- 24) Which of the following factors could influence pulse measurement? Select all that apply. 24) _____
A) Temperature
B) Stress
C) Activity
D) Antibiotic medications
E) Hydration

Answer: A, B, C, E

- 25) Which of the following factors could influence respiratory rate measurement? Select all that 25) _____
apply.
A) Medications
B) Age
C) Exercise
D) Fever
E) Rapid heart rate

Answer: A, B, C, D

- 26) Which of the following factors could influence blood pressure measurement? Select all that 26) _____
apply.
A) Obesity B) Height C) Sex D) Race E) Age

Answer: A, C, D, E

- 27) Which of the following factors could influence oxygen saturation measurement? Select all that 27) _____
apply.
A) Circulation
B) Carbon dioxide poisoning

- C) Activity
- D) Hematocrit
- E) Hemoglobin

Answer: A, C, E

28) The nurse is caring for a client with a fever of 101.8°F oral. What other vital signs would the nurse anticipate would be affected? Select all that apply. 28) _____

- A) Diastolic blood pressure
- B) Oxygen saturation
- C) Respiratory rate
- D) Pulse rate
- E) Systolic blood pressure

Answer: C, D

29) Which of the following clients would the nurse anticipate to be most likely to have a higher-than-normal pulse rate? 29) _____

- A) A febrile elderly client with diabetes admitted for treatment of cellulitis
- B) An adolescent client admitted with an anxiety disorder
- C) An obese young adult client admitted for a fractured femur requiring traction
- D) A middle-aged adult client with hypertension admitted for removal of a tumor that might be cancerous

Answer: A

30) The nurse is working in a physician's office, and a client arrives a few minutes later for an appointment. The client is diaphoretic, and his respiratory rate is 24 breaths per minute. What is the nurse's priority action? 30) _____

- A) Apply oxygen and sit the client up.
- B) Call the physician STAT to examine the client.
- C) Assess the client.
- D) Document the client's status, and place the chart so that the physician is aware the client is ready to be seen.

Answer: C

31) The nurse working in a doctor's office measures the client's blood pressure and obtains a reading of 144/82. The client's baseline blood pressure has been normal. For what factors would the nurse assess the client? Select all that apply. 31) _____

- A) Diet
- B) History of recent symptoms of hypertension
- C) Activity
- D) Recent stress factors the client has experienced
- E) Medication history

Answer: A, C, D, E

32) The nurse is caring for a homeless client brought to the Emergency Department with exposure. The nurse places the pulse oximeter probe on the client's finger and gets a reading of 38%. The client's respiratory rate is 22 breaths per minute, breath sounds are clear and equal, color is pale pink, and the client denies any history of respiratory distress. What is the nurse's priority action? 32) _____

- A) Call the doctor.
- B) Call the rapid response team.
- C) Move the pulse oximetry sensor to the ear or nose.
- D) Apply oxygen.

Answer: C

- 33) Which of the following vital signs obtained by the nurse would indicate the need to notify the physician? 33) _____
- A) Client who successfully walked the entire hallway after two weeks of bedrest has vital signs of 98.8°F oral; 108; 22; 140/88.
 - B) Client with no significant medical history who has recently been selected to be a member of the U.S. Olympic swimming team with vital signs of 98.6°F oral; 52; 12; 98/52
 - C) Pulse oximeter probe on the finger of a client diagnosed with hypotension reads 72%.
 - D) Postoperative client who had abdominal surgery whose vital signs are 99.8°F oral; 120; 10; 108/56

Answer: D

- 34) The nurse is reviewing a client's vital signs from birth to age 10. What changes would the nurse expect to find? 34) _____
- A) Reduction in temperature, increase in heart rate, decrease in respiratory rate, and increase in blood pressure
 - B) Decreased temperature, reduced heart and respiratory rate, and increased blood pressure
 - C) Reduction in oxygen saturation, decreased heart and respiratory rate, and decreased blood pressure
 - D) Reduced heart and respiratory rate and increased blood pressure

Answer: D

- 35) The nurse is working at a local fair on a warm day in August. Which of the following readings would concern the nurse most? 35) _____
- A) 74-year-old woman with temperature of 100.8°F oral
 - B) 22-year-old man with temperature of 100.2°F oral.
 - C) Middle-aged adult with temperature of 99.2°F oral
 - D) Newborn temperature of 99.6°F axillary.

Answer: A

- 36) The nurse working in the delivery room accepts a newborn infant delivered vaginally. The infant has a strong cry, is moving all extremities vigorously, and color is pink. The nurse's priority action would be to: 36) _____
- A) Administer oxygen.
 - B) Encourage infant-maternal bonding.
 - C) Stimulate the infant.
 - D) Dry the infant.

Answer: D

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

- 37) What is a normal oral temperature range for an adult client? 37) _____
_____ to _____ °F

Answer: 98-98.6 °F

- 38) What is a normal pulse range for an adult? 38) _____
_____ to _____ beats per minute

Answer: 60-100

- 39) What is a normal respiratory range for an adult? 39) _____
_____ to _____ breaths per minute

Answer: 12-20

- 40) What is a normal range for an adult's blood pressure reading? _____ to _____

_____ 40) _____
mm Hg _____
Diastolic _____
_____ _____
to _____
_____ _____
mm Hg _____
Systolic _____

Answer: 60-90; 90-140

41) What is a normal oxygen saturation reading? 41) _____
_____ to _____%
Answer: 95-100

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

42) The nurse assesses vital signs on four clients. Which of these clients would be the first priority for the nurse to assess? 42) _____
A) 100.8°F; 102; 18; 136/84
B) 98.2°F; 60; 12; 92/64
C) 98.6°F; 88; 16; 134/88
D) 98.7°F; 96; 14; 156/102
Answer: D

43) The nurse is admitting a client who plays professional football. The nurse assesses vital signs and gets the following measurements: 98.6°F; 48; 10; 88/54. The client says he "feels fine" and denies any symptoms. The nurse's priority action would be to: 43) _____
A) Encourage fluids.
B) Place client in Trendelenburg position.
C) Document the client's vital signs and continue the admission history.
D) Notify the physician.
Answer: C

44) Which of the following would be a contraindication for measuring temperature via the rectal route? 44) _____
A) Comatose client with an oral endotracheal tube in place
B) Adolescent client who has had recent maxillofacial surgery
C) Client with a fever who is in a chronic vegetative state
D) Toddler with previous temperature reading of 104.2°F axillary
Answer: B

45) The nurse observes the unlicensed assistive personnel obtaining vital signs. Which of the following would indicate safe temperature measurement procedure? 45) _____
A) Takes an oral temperature on a 2-year-old child.
B) Takes a tympanic temperature on a client with a large amount of cerumen in the ear.
C) Takes a rectal temperature on a client who had a hemorrhoidectomy earlier this morning.
D) Takes an axillary temperature on a confused client who was combative earlier in the day.
Answer: D

46) Which of the following clients could safely have his temperature taken via the oral route? 46) _____
A) A client who is confused and disoriented secondary to a diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease
B) A client with a diagnosis of Bell's palsy
C) A client who had maxillofacial surgery
D) An adult client with an elevated temperature of 102.4°F
Answer: D

- 47) The most accurate pulse rate is obtained at what pulse site? 47) _____
A) Radial B) Carotid C) Brachial D) Apical
Answer: D
- 48) The nurse working at a community health center is caring for a client who required bilateral amputation of both arms. Where would the nurse measure pulse rate? 48) _____
A) Brachial pulse B) Temporal pulse C) Carotid pulse D) Femoral pulse
Answer: B
- 49) The nurse is assisting with a code on an infant who experienced cardiac arrest. Where would the nurse measure pulse rate? 49) _____
A) Brachial site B) Posterior tibial site
C) Apical site D) Radial site
Answer: A
- 50) The nurse is assessing the client's peripheral pulses. What would the nurse assess for? 50) _____
A) Regularity
B) Rate
C) Bilaterality
D) Arrhythmia
E) Strength
Answer: C
- 51) The nurse is assessing the client's peripheral pulse, and is not able to palpate a pedal pulse. The client's foot is pink and warm. What would the nurse do next? 51) _____
A) Apply a warm soak to the foot.
B) Auscultate the pulse using an ultrasound Doppler.
C) Notify the physician the client has lost circulation to the foot.
D) Elevate the foot.
Answer: B
- 52) The nurse admits a client with a medical diagnosis of peripheral artery disease complaining of severe pain in the right leg. What is the nurse's priority assessment? 52) _____
A) Assessing the femoral, popliteal, posterior tibial, and pedal pulses bilaterally
B) Assessing the client's femoral pulses bilaterally
C) Obtaining a thorough nursing history
D) Assessing the client's radial and brachial pulses bilaterally
Answer: A
- 53) Normal respirations should be all of the following except: 53) _____
A) Regular. B) Quiet.
C) Rate of 12-20 per minute. D) Deep.
Answer: D
- 54) The nurse is caring for a client experiencing dyspnea. What symptoms would the nurse anticipate this client to have? Select all that apply. 54) _____
A) Deep breathing
B) Rapid respirations
C) Shallow breathing
D) Noisy breath sounds
E) Reduced oxygen saturation

Answer: B, D, E

55) The nurse is caring for a postoperative client who returned from surgery a few hours ago. The client currently demonstrates shallow, slow breathing, with audible adventitious sounds. What would the nurse suspect? 55) _____

- A) Pneumonia
- B) Asthma
- C) Deep narcotic sedation
- D) Low blood sugar

Answer: C

56) Which of the following adult's vital signs would the nurse need to report immediately? 56) _____

- A) 100.2°F; 88; 18; 128/72
- B) 99.2°F; 100; 20; 138/88
- C) 98°F; 64; 14; 88/60
- D) 97.4°F; 96; 28; 142/82

Answer: D

57) The nurse is caring for a client admitted with pneumonia requiring oxygen administration. What would be the priority documentation on this client? 57) _____

- A) Pulse rate and blood pressure
- B) Respiratory assessment and oxygen saturation
- C) Pulse assessment in all extremities
- D) Blood pressure and temperature

Answer: B

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

58) The nurse is caring for a client with vital signs 97.2°F; 112; 48; 104/86; and oxygen saturation is 76%. Put the following nursing actions in their order of priority. 58) _____

1. Assess the client.
2. Reduce client anxiety.
3. Notify the physician.
4. Obtain assistance from another nurse or health care provider.
5. Administer oxygen.

Answer: 5, 1, 4, 3, 2

- 1) A
- 2) C
- 3) C
- 4) D
- 5) 1, 3, 2, 4
- 6) B
- 7) A, B, C, D
- 8) D
- 9) C
- 10) A
- 11) B
- 12) D
- 13) D
- 14) D
- 15) A
- 16) A
- 17) A
- 18) D
- 19) D
- 20) A
- 21) D
- 22) A
- 23) A, B, C, E
- 24) A, B, C, E
- 25) A, B, C, D
- 26) A, C, D, E
- 27) A, C, E
- 28) C, D
- 29) A
- 30) C
- 31) A, C, D, E
- 32) C
- 33) D
- 34) D
- 35) A
- 36) D
- 37) 98-98.6 °F
- 38) 60-100
- 39) 12-20
- 40) 60-90; 90-140
- 41) 95-100
- 42) D
- 43) C
- 44) B
- 45) D
- 46) D
- 47) D
- 48) B
- 49) A
- 50) C
- 51) B

- 52) A
- 53) D
- 54) B, D, E
- 55) C
- 56) D
- 57) B
- 58) 5, 1, 4, 3, 2