DIRECTIONS: After reading and signing the Honor Code Statement, go to the first question and begin. Please read each question carefully and select the best answer. Examine your quiz carefully to see that you have 50 questions. You have 60 minutes to complete the quiz. Place all answers on the ScanTron sheet.

HONOR CODE STATEMENT

On my honor as a Norfolk State University Nursing Student, I have given nor received aid on this quiz. I pledge to report any breach in the honor code.

PRINT NAME: ______________________ Date: __________

SIGNATURE ______________________
NUR 150 UNIT V AND VI EXAM

Multiple Choice
Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. The client receiving an analgesic named morphine sulfate. He begins to experience respiratory depression and decreased urine output. This effect is described as:
   a. Therapeutic
   b. Toxic
   c. Idiosyncratic
   d. Allergic

2. The client is to receive a medication via the buccal route. The nurse plans to implement the following action:
   a. Place the medication inside the cheek
   b. Crush the medication before administration
   c. Offer the client a glass of orange juice after administration
   d. Use sterile technique to administer the medication

3. The nurse is documenting administration of a medication that is given at 10:00 AM, 2:00 PM, and 6:00 PM. The medication that the nurse is documenting is:
   a. Morphine sulfate, 10 mg q4h pm
   b. Propranolol (Inderal), 10 mg po bid
   c. Diazepam, 5 mg po tid
   d. Cephalexin (Keflex), 500 mg po q8h

4. The nurse is working on the pediatric unit. In preparing to give medications to a preschool-age child, and appropriate interaction by the nurse is:
   a. “Do you want to take your medication now?”
   b. “Would you like the medication with water or juice?”
   c. “Let me explain about the injection that you will be getting.”
   d. “If you don’t take the medication now, you will not get better.”

5. The student nurse reads the order to give a 1-year-old client an intramuscular injection. The appropriate and preferred muscle to select for a child is the:
   a. Deltoïd
   b. Dorsogluteal
   c. Ventrogluteal
   d. Vastus lateralis

6. The nurse administers the intramuscular medication of iron by the Z-track method. The medication was administered by this method to:
   a. Provide faster absorption of the medication
   b. Reduce discomfort from the needle
   c. Provide more even absorption of the drug
   d. Prevent the drug from irritating sensitive tissue
7. The client is ordered to have eye drops administered daily to both eyes. Eye drops should be instilled on the:
   a. Cornea
   b. Nasal and hyperextend the neck
   c. Lower conjunctival sac
   d. Opening of the lacrimal duct

8. To administer ear drops to an adult, the nurse should position the client’s external ear:
   a. Prone
   b. Down and back
   c. Upward and outward
   d. In a triangle shape

9. The most effective way in the acute care environment to determine the client’s identity before administering medications is to:
   a. Ask the doctor the client’s name
   b. Check the name on the chart
   c. Ask the other caregivers
   d. Ask the client and check the client’s name band

10. An order is written for a narcotic analgesic named meperidine (Demerol) 500 mg IM q3 pm for pain. The therapeutic dose for Demerol is 15-150 mg q3-4h pm for pain. The nurse recognizes that this is significantly more than the usual therapeutic dose. The nurse should:
    a. Give 50 mg IM as it was probably intended to be written
    b. Refuse to give the medication and notify the nurse manager
    c. Administer the medication and watch the client carefully
    d. Call the prescriber to clarify the order

11. The client is to receive a Mantoux test for tuberculosis. This test is administered via an intradermal injection. The nurse recognizes that the angle of injection that is used for an intradermal injection is:
    a. 15 degrees
    b. 30 degrees
    c. 45 degrees
    d. 90 degrees

12. Pharmacokinetics is the study of how medications:
    a. Are manufactured and distributed to pharmaceutical companies.
    b. Enter the body, reach their site of action, are metabolized, and exit the body.
    c. Are derived from plants.
    d. Are used for certain disease processes.

13. The nurse is administering an injection at the ventrogluteal site. Upon aspiration, the nurse notices that there is blood in the syringe. The nurse should:
    a. Inject the medication
    b. Pull the needle back slightly and inject the medication
    c. Move the skin to the side and inject the medication slowly
    d. Discontinue the injection and prepare the medication again
14. The order is for the medication to be given at h.s. The nurse administers the medication:
   a. at bedtime.
   b. twice a day.
   c. three times a day.
   d. every other day.

15. Which of the following actions might cause the nurse to make a medication error?
   a. Questioning the physician about a dosage that is greater than usual.
   b. Giving the prescribed medication, then looking up information about the dosage.
   c. Checking with the pharmacist when multiple tablets are needed for a single dose.
   d. Removing the unit-dose wrapper from the medication at the bedside.

16. When giving an intradermal injection the nurse knows proper technique has been used if the injection site shows:
   a. An indention
   b. No swelling
   c. Slight bleeding
   d. Evidence of a wheal/bleb

17. The physician orders an enteric-coated medication for a client. As a part of client teaching the nurse explains to the client that the medication:
   a. Should not be crushed.
   b. Dissolves quickly when placed under the tongue.
   c. Melts after being inserted into a body cavity.
   d. Contains a flavored coating to make it more palatable.

18. The physician orders a medication to be given stat. This order is carried out by giving the medication:
   a. daily at a specific time
   b. only once if the nurse feels like it.
   c. immediately and only once.
   d. only once at a specific time

19. The instructor observes the student nurse remove the medication vial from the client’s drawer. The student nurse should read the label on the medication container how many times before administering the drug?
   a. Once
   b. Twice
   c. Four times
   d. Three times

20. The primary intent of the Virginia Nurse Practice Act is to:
   a. Protect the public from unskilled, undereducated, and unlicensed personnel.
   b. Protect the nurse from client abuse.
   c. Determine the nurse’s salary.
   d. Prevent poor health outcomes resulting from medication use.

21. The client tells the nurse that he understands most of the information, but still has questions concerning the medication. This response is an example of:
   a. Referent
   b. Receiver
   c. Channel
   d. Feedback
22. The faculty member is reviewing a process recording with the student nurse. The student has been working with a client who has had an amputation of the lower left leg and is emotionally fragile. The student receives positive feedback from the faculty member for the following response made to the client:
   a. “Why are you so upset today?”
   b. “I’m sure that everything will be all right.”
   c. “You shouldn’t cry. The wound will heal soon.”
   d. “It must be very difficult to have this happen to you.”

23. The client draws back when the nurse reaches over the side rails to take his blood pressure. To promote effective communication, the nurse should first:
   a. Tell the client that the blood pressure can be taken at a later time
   b. Rotate the nurses who are assigned to take the client’s blood pressure
   c. Continue to perform the procedure quickly and quietly
   d. Apologize for startling the client and explain the need for contact

24. Active listening and body language work together. The nurse actively listens to the client and:
   a. Sits facing the client
   b. Keeps the arms and legs crossed
   c. Leans back in the chair away from the client
   d. Avoids eye contact as much as possible

25. During the assessment phase of the nursing process, the nurse may uncover data that help to identify communication problems. An example of this information is:
   a. Extreme dyspnea or shortness of breath
   b. Urinary frequency and pain
   c. Chronic stomach pain
   d. Lack of appetite

26. The nurse will often display empathy in communication with clients. Of the following responses by the nurse, which one best conveys empathy?
   a. “Good morning, how did you sleep last night?”
   b. “I can understand your concern about learning to inject yourself.”
   c. “Do you mean you would like to talk to the new family nurse practitioner?”
   d. “Can you describe what the pain in your abdomen feels like?”

27. In working with a client who is newly diagnosed with diabetes mellitus, the nurse provides feedback to the client on her progress in learning the treatment regimen. Of the following, the nurse demonstrates the use of therapeutic communication by stating:
   a. “I believe that you have come a long way in learning how to manage your care.”
   b. “It didn’t look as if you were ever going to be able to get the injection technique.”
   c. “You really need to be checking your blood sugar more often unless you want to come back here to the hospital.”
   d. “You don’t appear to have any interest in your dietary intake.”
28. A parent tells the pediatric nurse practitioner, “I’ve never told anyone this information about my son.” This is an example of:
   a. Identifying problems and goals
   b. Building trust
   c. Clarifying roles
   d. Revealing

29. Discussing the client’s follow-up dietary needs immediately after the surgery when the client is experiencing discomfort is an error in:
   a. Pacing
   b. Ironization
   c. Timing and relevance
   d. Declarative meaning

30. The nurse is aware of the client’s zones of personal space when planning interactions. The zone of personal space and touch that extends the greatest amount from an individual is the:
   a. Personal zone
   b. Social zone
   c. Consent zone
   d. Vulnerable zone

31. Communication is used throughout the nursing process. In the evaluation phase, the nurse specifically uses communication to:
   a. Delegate activities to other staff members.
   b. Validate the client’s health needs.
   c. Acquire verbal and nonverbal feedback.
   d. Document expected outcomes and planned interventions.

32. In using communication skills with clients, the nurse evaluates which response as being the most therapeutic?
   a. “Why don’t you stick to the special diet?”
   b. “I noticed that you didn’t eat lunch. Is something wrong?”
   c. “I think you need to find another physician that’s better than this one.”
   d. “We can’t continue talking about your financial problems right now. It’s time for your bath.”

33. The client has been informed that he can be discharged once he can irrigate his colostomy independently. The client requests the nurse to observe his irrigation technique. Which of the following learning motives is the client displaying?
   a. Physical need
   b. Social activity
   c. Task mastery
   d. Evaluation stance

34. The nurse selects a variety of teaching methods to use with clients. For a toddler, the nurse should use:
   a. Role playing
   b. Problem solving
   c. Independent learning
   d. Simple explanations and pictures
35. The nurse assesses the client's readiness to learn insulin injection sites. Many factors are assessed before teaching, but the most important factor for the nurse to assess first is the:
   a. Previous knowledge level of the client
   b. Willingness of the client to want to learn the injection sites
   c. Financial resources available to the client for the equipment
   d. Intelligence and developmental level of the client

36. The nurse is demonstrating to the client how to put on anti-embolitic stockings. In the middle of the lesson, the client asks, "Why have my feet been swelling?" The nurse stops and responds to the client. Which of the following is the teaching principle that the nurse should adhere to?
   a. Timing
   b. Setting priorities
   c. Building on existing knowledge
   d. Organizing teaching materials

37. The nurse is evaluating the responses of clients to teaching sessions. An example of an evaluation of a psychomotor skill is:
   a. Client is able to state side effects of medication.
   b. Client responds appropriately to eye contact.
   c. Client planned an exercise program.
   d. Client uses the cane correctly.

38. Different topics are presented in the information sessions that are held in the outpatient clinic. In planning for a session on health maintenance/illness prevention, the nurse should select a topic on:
   a. Use of assistive devices, such as canes
   b. Self-help devices for post-CVA (cerebrovascular accident) clients
   c. Stress-management techniques for working parents
   d. Environmental alterations for clients in wheelchairs

39. The nurse evaluates which of the following statements as an indication that the client is not ready to learn at this time?
   a. "I need to understand more about the reason for the colostomy."
   b. "I will find out when the support group meets."
   c. "There's no sense in showing me. I'm too sick right now."
   d. "Tell me if I am doing this correctly."

40. The nurse has completed an assessment of the client and identified the following nursing diagnoses. Which one of the following nursing diagnoses indicates a need to postpone teaching that was planned?
   a. Knowledge deficit regarding impending surgery
   b. Activity intolerance related to pain
   c. Ineffective management of treatment regimen
   d. Noncompliance with prescribed exercise plan

41. Communication can best be defined as:
   a. An interaction that allows a person to speak intelligently with another.
   b. The skilled use of nonverbal cues in getting one's point across.
   c. The exchange of information, thoughts and feelings between two or more people.
   d. A conversation initiated by the nurse to focus on the needs of the client.
42. Discussing the client’s follow-up dietary needs immediately prior to the client’s surgery is an error in:
   a. Denotative meaning
   b. Pacing
   c. Intonation
   d. Timing and relevance

43. The nursing student studies her client assignment for the day. She organizes her care plans mentally and decides how she will approach Mrs. Bart, who is scheduled to have her breast removed tomorrow morning. This communication is known as:
   a. Interpersonal
   b. Public
   c. Introversion
   d. Extraversion

44. For a functionally illiterate client, the nurse particularly focuses on:
   a. Using intricate analogies and examples
   b. Incorporating familiar terminology
   c. Avoiding return demonstration
   d. Spending longer sessions with the client

45. The four elements of the communication process include:
   a. Perception, receiver, time summary
   b. Sender, message, receiver, response
   c. Source, message, time, feedback
   d. Sender, coders, message, decoder

46. Mr. J. states that he believes he may have cancer. The nurse tells him, “I wouldn’t be concerned Mr. J. I’m sure that the tests will be negative.” The response by the nurse demonstrates the use of:
   a. Assertiveness
   b. False reassurance
   c. Professional opinion
   d. Hope and encouragement

47. The nurse evaluates which of the following statements as an indication that the client is not ready to learn at this time.
   a. “I need to understand more about the reason for the colostomy.”
   b. “I will find out when the support group meets.”
   c. “There’s no sense in showing me. I’m too sick right now.”
   d. “Tell me if I am doing this correctly.”

48. The nurse is establishing a helping relationship with the client. In addressing the client, the nurse should:
   a. Use the client’s first name.
   b. Touch the client right away from the client.
   c. Sit far enough away from the client so that the client will feel unsafe.
   d. Knock before entering the client’s room.

49. The nurse is interviewing a client who has come to the outpatient department. The nurse uses paraphrasing communication by saying:
   a. “This is your blood pressure medication. It will help to lower your blood pressure to the level where it should be.”
   b. “Do you mean that the pain comes and goes when you walk?”
   c. “I would like to return to our discussion about your family.”
   d. “If I understand you correctly, you are primarily concerned about your dizzy spells.”
50. An example of an evaluation of a client’s attainment of a cognitive skill is:
   a. The client takes the medication with meals to avoid gastric upset.
   b. The client looks at the surgical incision incision without prompting.
   c. The client uses crutches appropriately to go up and down stairs.
   d. The client dresses him/herself after breakfast.