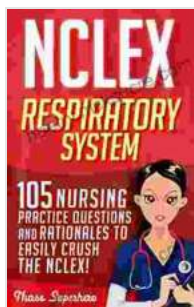


105 Nursing Practice Questions and Rationales to Easily Crush the NCLEX Nursing

Are you preparing for the NCLEX nursing exam? If so, you know that practice is key. The more questions you answer, the better prepared you'll be to succeed on test day. That's why we've put together this list of 105 nursing practice questions and rationales. These questions cover a wide range of nursing topics, so you're sure to find ones that will help you improve your knowledge and confidence.



NCLEX: Respiratory System: 105 Nursing Practice Questions and Rationales to EASILY Crush the NCLEX! (Nursing Review Questions and RN Content Guide, NCLEX-RN Trainer, Test Success Book 1) by Chase Hassen

★★★★☆ 4.5 out of 5

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Enhanced typesetting: Enabled
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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you prepare for the NCLEX nursing exam. The questions are organized by topic, so you can easily find the ones you need to practice. Each question is followed by a detailed rationale, which explains the correct answer and why the other options are incorrect. You

can use this information to identify your strengths and weaknesses and to focus your studies.

Topics Covered

The questions in this guide cover a wide range of nursing topics, including:

- Nursing fundamentals
- Medical-surgical nursing
- Pediatric nursing
- Obstetrics and gynecology
- Mental health nursing
- Pharmacology
- Nursing management
- Leadership and delegation
- Ethics and legal issues

Tips for Answering NCLEX Questions

Here are some tips for answering NCLEX questions:

1. Read the question carefully and identify the key words.
2. Use the process of elimination to rule out incorrect answers.
3. Choose the best answer from the remaining options.
4. Don't be afraid to guess if you're not sure of the answer.
5. Trust your instincts.

Practice Questions

1. Which of the following is the most important factor in preventing infection?

1. Hand hygiene
2. Standard precautions
3. Isolation
4. Antibiotics

Answer: A. Hand hygiene

Rationale: Hand hygiene is the most important factor in preventing infection because it removes microorganisms from the hands. Standard precautions are important for reducing the transmission of infection, but they are not as effective as hand hygiene. Isolation is used to prevent the spread of infection from a person who is infected to others. Antibiotics are used to treat infections, but they are not effective in preventing infection.

2. What is the normal range for a blood glucose level?

1. 70-110 mg/dL
2. 80-120 mg/dL
3. 90-130 mg/dL
4. 100-140 mg/dL

Answer: B. 80-120 mg/dL

Rationale: The normal range for a blood glucose level is 80-120 mg/dL. A blood glucose level below 70 mg/dL is considered hypoglycemia, while a blood glucose level above 120 mg/dL is considered hyperglycemia.

3. What is the most common type of stroke?

1. Ischemic stroke
2. Hemorrhagic stroke
3. Transient ischemic attack (TIA)
4. Cerebral venous sinus thrombosis (CVST)

Answer: A. Ischemic stroke

Rationale: Ischemic stroke is the most common type of stroke, accounting for about 87% of all strokes. Ischemic stroke occurs when a blood clot blocks an artery in the brain. Hemorrhagic stroke occurs when a blood vessel in the brain ruptures and bleeds. TIA is a temporary interruption of blood flow to the brain that does not cause permanent damage. CVST is a rare type of stroke that occurs when a blood clot forms in a cerebral venous sinus.

4. What is the most common cause of death in the United States?

1. Heart disease
2. Cancer
3. Stroke
4. COPD

Answer: A. Heart disease

Rationale: Heart disease is the leading cause of death in the United States, accounting for about 23% of all deaths. Cancer is the second leading cause of death, accounting for about 21% of all deaths. Stroke is the third leading cause of death, accounting for about 15% of all deaths. COPD is the fourth leading cause of death, accounting for about 6% of all deaths.

5. What is the most common symptom of a myocardial infarction (MI)?

1. Chest pain
2. Shortness of breath
3. Nausea
4. Vomiting

Answer: A. Chest pain

Rationale: Chest pain is the most common symptom of a myocardial infarction, occurring in about 95% of cases. Chest pain is typically described as a dull, aching pain that lasts for more than 20 minutes. It may also be accompanied by shortness of breath, nausea, and vomiting.

6. What is the first step in managing a patient with a suspected spinal cord injury?

1. Immobilize the patient
2. Call for emergency medical services

3. Check for vital signs
4. Assess the patient's level of consciousness

Answer: A. Immobilize the patient

Rationale: The first step in managing a patient with a suspected spinal cord injury is to immobilize the patient to prevent further injury. This can be done by placing the patient on a firm surface and securing them in place with a cervical collar and backboard.

7. What is the best way to prevent falls in older adults?

1. Encourage regular exercise
2. Remove tripping hazards from the home
3. Provide adequate lighting
4. Use assistive devices such as canes or walkers

Answer: B. Remove tripping hazards from the home

Rationale: Removing tripping hazards from the home is the most effective way to prevent falls in older adults. Tripping hazards can include loose rugs, cords, and uneven surfaces. Encourage regular exercise, providing adequate lighting, and using assistive devices can also help to prevent falls.

8. What is the most important nursing intervention for a patient with a urinary tract infection (UTI)?

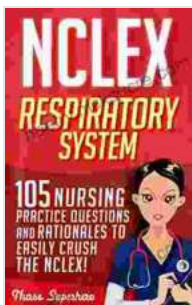
1. Encourage fluid intake
2. Administer antibiotics
3. Provide pain relief
4. Monitor for complications

Answer: A. Encourage fluid intake

Rationale: Encouraging fluid intake is the most important nursing intervention for a patient with a UTI. Fluids help to flush out the bacteria from the urinary tract and reduce the risk of complications. Antibiotics are used to treat UTIs, but they are not as effective if the patient is not drinking enough fluids. Pain relief can be provided to relieve discomfort, and the patient should be monitored for complications such as sepsis.

9. What is the most common complication of diabetes?

1. Heart disease
2. Stroke
3. Kidney disease



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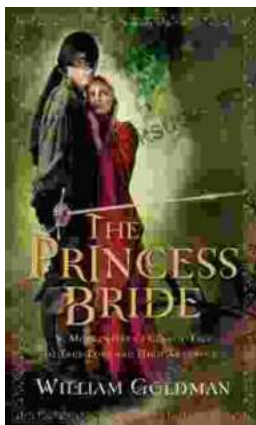
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