

# NCLEX-RN<sup>Q&As</sup>

National Council Licensure Examination(NCLEX-RN)

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**QUESTION 1**

In caring at home for a child who just ingested a caustic alkali, the nurse would immediately tell the mother to:

- A. Give vinegar, lemon juice, or orange juice
- B. Phone the doctor
- C. Take the child to the emergency room
- D. Induce vomiting

Correct Answer: A

(A) The immediate action is to neutralize the action of the chemical before further damage takes place. (B) This action should be done after neutralizing the chemical. (C) This action should be done after neutralizing the chemical. (D) Never induce vomiting with a strong alkali or acid. Additional damage will be done when the child vomits the chemical.

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**QUESTION 2**

A client is pleased about being pregnant, yet states, "It is really not the best time, but I guess it will be OK." The nurse's assessment of this response is:

- A. Initial maternal-infant bonding may be poor.
- B. Client may have a poor relationship with her husband.
- C. This response is normal in the first trimester.
- D. This response is abnormal, to be re-evaluated at the next visit.

Correct Answer: C

(A) Ambivalence is normal during the first trimester. Reva Rubin addresses the issue of "not now" in the first trimester. The statement still leaves room for exploration. (B) There are no data to support this. This statement by the mother still leaves room for exploration. (C) Ambivalence is normal during the first trimester. Reva Rubin addresses the issue of "not now." This fact should be shared with the mother during further exploration of the comment. (D) It is not abnormal. If it were, another month would also be too long to wait.

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**QUESTION 3**

The nurse should know that according to current thinking, the most important prognostic factor for a client with breast cancer is:

- A. Tumor size
- B. Axillary node status
- C. Client's previous history of disease
- D. Client's level of estrogen-progesterone receptor assays

Correct Answer: B

(A) Although tumor size is a factor in classification of cancer growth, it is not an indicator of lymph node spread. (B) Axillary node status is the most important indicator for predicting how far the cancer has spread. If the lymph nodes are positive for cancer cells, the prognosis is poorer. (C) The client's previous history of cancer puts her at an increased risk for breast cancer recurrence, especially if the cancer occurred in the other breast. It does not predict prognosis, however. (D) The estrogen-progesterone assay test is used to identify present tumors being fed from an estrogen site within the body. Some breast cancers grow rapidly as long as there is an estrogen supply such as from the ovaries. The estrogen-progesterone assay test does not indicate the prognosis.

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#### QUESTION 4

A 14-year-old teenager is demonstrating behavior indicative of an obsessive-compulsive disorder. She is obsessed with her appearance. She will not leave her room until her hair, clothes, and makeup are perfect. She always dresses

immaculately. Recently, she expressed disgust over her appearance after she gained 5 lb. After observing a marked weight loss over a 2-week period, her mother suspects that she is experiencing bulimia. She eats everything on her plate,

then runs to the bathroom. In interviewing the teenager, she discusses in great detail all of the events leading to her bulimia, but not her feelings.

What defense mechanism is she using?

- A. Dissociation
- B. Intellectualization
- C. Rationalization
- D. Displacement

Correct Answer: B

(A) Dissociation is separating a group of mental processes from consciousness or identity, such as multiple personalities. That is not evident in this situation. (B) Intellectualization is excessive use of reasoning, logic, or words usually without experiencing associated feelings. This is the defense mechanism that this client is using. (C) Rationalization is giving a socially acceptable reason for behavior rather than the actual reason. She is discussing events, not reasons. (D) Displacement is a shift of emotion associated with an anxiety-producing person, object, or situation to a less threatening object.

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#### QUESTION 5

The nurse practitioner determines that a client is approximately 9 weeks' gestation. During the visit, the practitioner informs the client about symptoms of physical changes that she will experience during her first trimester, such as:

- A. Nausea and vomiting
- B. Quickening
- C. A 6? lb weight gain
- D. Abdominal enlargement

Correct Answer: A

(A) Nausea and vomiting are experienced by almost half of all pregnant women during the first 3 months of pregnancy as a result of elevated human chorionic gonadotropin levels and changed carbohydrate metabolism. (B) Quickening is the mother's perception of fetal movement and generally does not occur until 18-20 weeks after the last menstrual period in primigravidas, but it may occur as early as 16 weeks in multigravidas. (C) During the first trimester there should be only a modest weight gain of 2-3 lb. It is not uncommon for women to lose weight during the first trimester owing to nausea and/or vomiting. (D) Physical changes are not apparent until the second trimester, when the uterus rises out of the pelvis.

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