

1. what is montelukast (singular) for?
 - a. a leukotriene modifier, and is taken on a regular basis, once a day, and not prn, and is not used for exercise induced asthma
2. what does advance directives contain?
 - a. written instructions regarding end of life care
3. what is the greatest risk to a pt receiving hemodialysis?
 - a. disequilibrium syndrome as a result of rapid loss of fluids and decrease bun
4. what is the clinical manifestation of disequilibrium?
 - a. restlessness and decreased level of consciousness
5. what are expected findings in hemodialysis?
 - a. elevated temp
 - weight loss
 - decreased bp
6. what should the nurse do when a pt feels lightheaded and begins to fall?
 - a. spread feet apart and extend one leg for the pt to slide down while lowering the pt to the floor
7. what are the characteristics of a pt with dependent personality disorder?
 - a. they have problems making everyday decision without input from others
8. a pregnant pt who is bleeding is always?
 - a. priority
9. what should a pregnant pt with urgency and frequent urination do?
 - a. should perform Kegel exercises
10. what should a pregnant pt with copious vaginal mucus do?
 - a. practice good hygiene, use perineal pads
11. a pregnant pt with edema of the ankles do?
12. avoid prolonged standing, to wear support hose, and rest through out the day with legs/hip elevated
13. when should a colostomy bag be changed?
14. when is 1/3 -1/2 full
15. how large should the opening of the stoma pouch be?
16. no larger than 1/4 inch
17. what should the pt with a colostomy avoid?
18. the use of moisturizers, which will decrease the adherence of the pouch to the skin
19. what should the pt do with the pouch removing it?
20. they should empty the pouch to avoid spilling the effluent on to the skin
21. where should drops be instill into?
22. into the conjunctival sac
23. what is a positive way of dealing with a terminal illness?
24. "remembering things they used to do together"
25. what are normal findings after a colonoscopy?

- eat high protein snacks
practice relaxation techniques
203. turp care?
204. monitor pt for fluid volume over load
remind pt that they will feel urge while catheter is in place
calculate urinary out put every 2 hours
measure pain level every 2-3 hours
pt should get up to a chair asap, risk for dvt
205. how to administer ear drops to children under 3 yrs?
206. pull pinna down and back
207. how will ventricular fibrillation look on ekg?
208. irregular rate without P waves, bizarre and variable QRS
209. what are sinus tachycardia look on EKG?
210. regular rate greater than 100/min normal P and QRS waves
211. atrial ventricular (AV) block look on EKG?
212. regular rate between 60-100/min with extended PR intervals
213. premature atrial contractions look on EKG?
214. irregular rate with ectopic atrial beats earlier than expected
215. what are s/s of febrile transfusion reaction?
216. chills
217. what are s/s of circulatory overload transfusion reaction?
218. bounding pulse and hypertension
219. what are s/s of hemolytic transfusion reaction?
220. lower back pain
221. what foods are rich in iron?
222. red meats, liver
223. what to look for in HCTZ (Hydrodiuril)?
224. fluctuation in weight
encourage increase of potassium
should be taken with food or right after a meal
225. what are s/s of anaphalictic reactions?
226. increased respiratory effort
hypotension
bronchoconstriction (laryngeal stridor)
227. what does benzodiazepines (lorazepam/ativan) causes?
228. lethargic and somnolent
229. what are pt with preclampsia at risk for?
230. seizures
231. how should the formula be to prevent gastric cramping in an
enteral feeding?
232. administer the formula at room temp
233. what is a s/s of bulimia nervosa?
234. hemoptysis

316. discussing and participating in hands on demonstration
317. what are strategies for teaching adolescents?
318. collaborative process/ problem solving
319. what is priority in palliative care?
320. pharmacological pain management
321. what should peritoneal fluid in dialyses look like?
322. bloody, clear, straw color
323. what color should peritoneal fluid not look like?
324. cloudy or opaque, this might means infections
325. what is the glasgow coma scale?
326. motor response
327. what are s/s of IV infiltration?
328. pallor surrounding the infusion site
329. what is a s/s of phlebitis?
330. redness along the vein
331. what is a s/s of an extravasation?
332. tissue sloughing
333. what to do with a child with rotavirus?
334. the diaper should fit snugly
avoid using a rectal thermometer
apply skin barrier
they are NOT contagious
335. where should the chest tube be placed?
336. below the level of the pts chest
337. what should be done with a pen rose drain?
338. a safety pin is placed at the distal end of the drain
339. what to do with a colonoscopy?
340. should not take NSAIDS 1 week prior
should be NPO 6-8 hours before
341. what to report with albuterol (proventil)?
342. tremors
343. what should the nurse do when removing a pt IV catheter?
344. the nurse should maintain the catheter parallel to the vein to
reduce the risk of trauma to the vein
345. what will the child need prior to an IV urography (IVP)?
346. the child will need to have a soapsud enema administered
before the procedure to assist in visualization of the kidneys, ureters, and bladder
347. what diet should the child with nephrotic syndrome be in?
348. low sodium diet to assist with diuresis of extracellular fluid
349. what is normal findings in a turp?
350. yellow urine with red sediment
351. what is abnormal finding in a TURP?

721. brachial pulse
722. pulse area on an infant
723. lead poisoning
724. test at 12 months of age
725. Before starting IV antibiotics
726. obtain cultures!
727. pt with leukemia may have
728. epistaxis due to low platelets
729. when a pt comes in and is in active labor
730. first action of nurse is to listen to fetal heart tones/rate
731. for phobias
732. use systematic desensitization
733. NCLEX answer tips
734. choose assessment first! (assess, collect, auscultate, monitor, palpate) only choose intervention in an emergency or stress situation. If the answer has an absolute, discard it. Give priority to the answers that deal with the patient's body, not machines, or equipment.
735. ARDS and DIC
736. are always secondary to another disease or trauma
737. In an emergency
738. patients with a greater chance to live are treated first
739. Cardinal sign of ARDS
740. hypoxemia
741. Edema is located
742. in the perivascular space, not the cardiovascular space (outside of the circulatory system)
743. the best indicator of dehydration?
744. weight---and skin turgor
745. heat/cold
746. hot for chronic pain; cold for acute pain (sprain etc)
747. When pt is in distress....medication administration
748. is rarely a good choice
749. pneumonia
750. fever and chills are usually present. For the elderly confusion is often present.
751. before IV antibiotics?
752. check allergies (esp. penicillin) make sure cultures and sensitivity has been done before first dose.
753. COPD and O2
754. with COPD baroreceptors that detect CO2 level are destroyed, therefore, O2 must be low because high O2 concentration takes away the pt's stimulation to breathe.
755. Prednisone toxicity

756. Cushings (buffalo hump, moon face, high blood sugar, HTN)
757. Neutropenic pts
758. no fresh fruits or flowers
759. Chest tubes are placed
760. in the pleural space
761. Preload/Afterload
762. Preload affects the amount of blood going into Right ventricle.
Afterload is the systemic resistance after leaving the heart.
763. CABG
764. Great Saphenous vein in leg is taken and turned inside out
(because of valves inside) . Used for bypass surgery of the heart.
765. Unstable Angina
766. not relieved by nitro
767. PVC's
768. can turn into V fib.
769. 1 tsp
770. 5 mL
771. 1 oz
772. 30 mL
773. 1 cup
774. 8 oz
775. 1 quart
776. 2 pints
777. 1 pint
778. 2 cups
779. 1 g (gram)
780. 1000 mg
781. 1 kg
782. 2.2 lbs
783. 1 lb
784. 16 oz
785. centigrade to Fahrenheit conversion
786. $F = C + 40$ multiply 5/9 and subtract 40
 $C = F + 40$ multiply 9/5 and subtract 40
787. Angiotensin II
788. In the lungs...potent vasodilator, aldosterone attracts sodium.
789. Iron toxicity reversal
790. deferoxamine
791. S3 sound
792. normal in CHF. Not normal in MI
793. After endoscopy
794. check gag reflex
795. TPN given in

1222. turn the mother to her left side, to allow more blood flow to the placenta
1223. ICP
1224. increased BP, decreased pulse, decreased resp
1225. shock
1226. decreased BP, increased pulse, increased resp
1227. Conversions
1228. 1 t (teaspoon)= 5 ml
 1 T(tablespoon)= 3 t = 15 ml
 1 oz= 30 ml
 1 cup= 8 oz
 1 quart= 2 pints
 1 pint= 2 cups
 1 gr (grain)= 60 mg
 1 g (gram)= 1000 mg
 1 kg= 2.2 lbs
 1 lb= 16 oz
1229. Antidotes
1230. heparin= protamine sulfate
 coumadin= vitamin k
 ammonia= lactulose
 acetaminophen= n-Acetylcysteine.
 Iron= deferoxamine
 Digitoxin, digoxin= digibind.
 Alcohol withdrawal= Lorazepam
1231. Developmental
1232. 2-3 months: turns head side to side
 4-5 months: grasps, switch & roll
 6-7 months: sit at 6 and waves bye-bye
 8-9 months: stands straight at eight
 10-11 months: belly to butt (phrase has 10 letters)
 12-13 months: twelve and up, drink from a cup
1233. Hepatitis
1234. Hepatitis: -ends in a VOWEL, comes from the BOWEL (Hep A)
 Hepatitis B=Blood and Bodily fluids
 Hepatitis C is just like B
1235. Give NSAIDS, Corticosteroids, drugs for Bipolar, Cephalosporins, and Sulfanomides
1236. with food
1237. Valium is treatment of
1238. status epilepticus (Ativan may be used also)
1239. Allopurinol

Do not use St. Johns Wart
MAOI must be discontinued for 14 days

May increase warfarin levels or NSAID levels

1253. MAOI (zine, zid, mine, line)

1254. • Therapeutic Uses

- ☐ Atypical depression
- ☐ Bulimia nervosa
- ☐ Obsessive compulsive disorder

Side effects

CNS stimulation, orthostatic hypotension, hypertensive crisis (with tyramine)

added effects with anti-hypertensives

1255. Welbutrin

1256. • Therapeutic Uses

- ☐ Treatment of depression
- ☐ Alternative to SSRIs for clients unable to tolerate those sexual dysfunction side effects
- ☐ Aid to quit smoking
- ☐ Prevention of seasonal affective disorder

Weight loss, dry mouth, headache dry mouth

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