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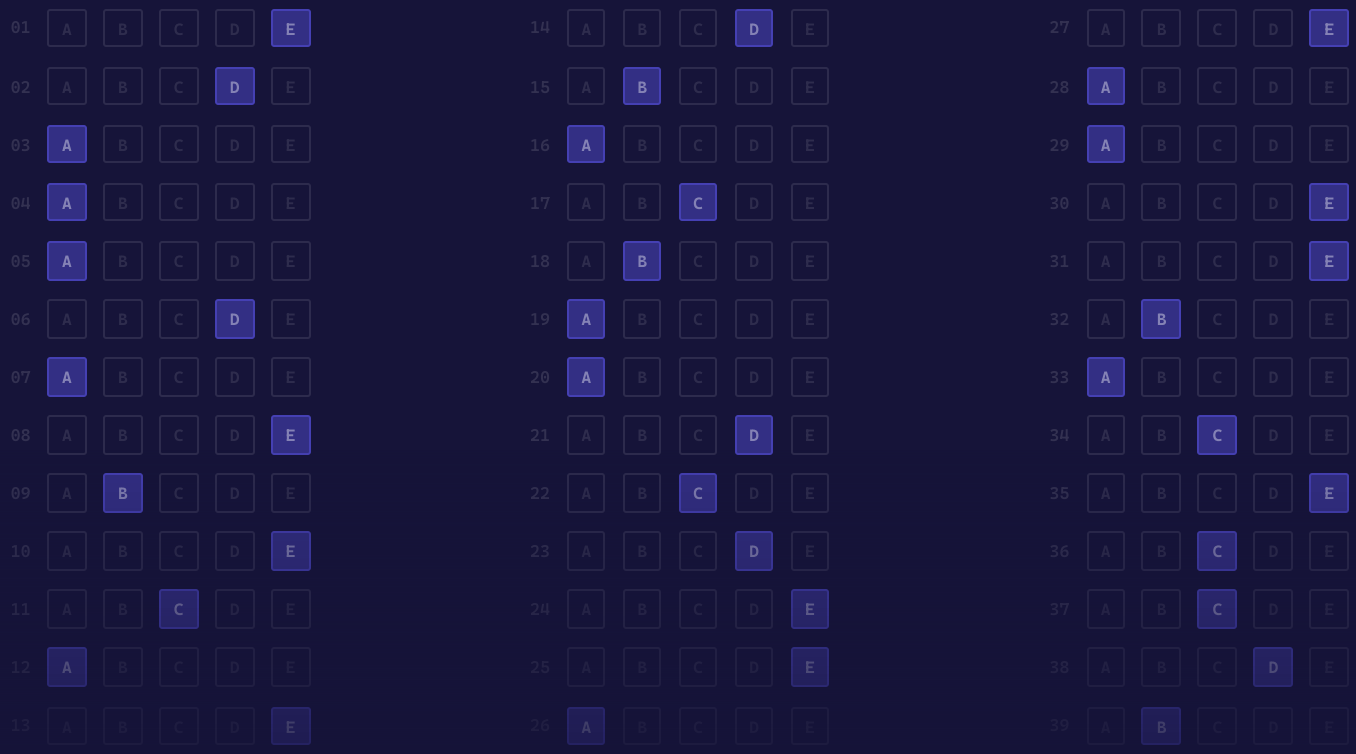

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Elsevier Remotely Proctored Exams

RNEV7

RN Exit Exam Version 7

EDITION	QUESTIONS	FORMAT
Demo	9	Limited Edition PDF

WEB www.mometrix.net

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Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for Elsevier Remotely Proctored Exams `RNEV7`, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, `RNEV7`
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

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QUESTION 1 SINGLE CHOICE

A client is admitted to the emergency department after a motor vehicle crash. The client is unresponsive, and no advance directive or family is available. The health care team believes immediate surgery is required to save the client's life. Which principle supports proceeding with the emergency surgery without obtaining prior informed consent?

A Veracity

B Autonomy

C Implied consent

D Living will

ANSWER C

WHY Implied consent applies in emergency situations when a client is unable to provide consent and delay would result in harm or death. The legal presumption is that a reasonable person would consent to life-saving treatment. Veracity is truth-telling, autonomy is the right to make one's own decisions, and a living will is a written advance directive — none of these justify treatment without consent in this scenario.

QUESTION 2 SINGLE CHOICE

A nurse is caring for a client who has a confirmed Clostridioides difficile (C. difficile) infection. Which infection control precaution should the nurse implement?

A Place the client in a negative-pressure room and wear an N95 respirator

B Use alcohol-based hand rub after removing gloves

C Place the client in a private room and use soap and water for hand hygiene

D Keep the door closed at all times and apply a surgical mask on the client when transported

ANSWER C

WHY C. difficile is a spore-forming organism. Spores are not killed by alcohol-based hand rubs, so the nurse must use soap and water for hand hygiene. Contact precautions, including a private room if available, are recommended; airborne precautions (negative-pressure room, N95) are not required. Surgical mask on the client is used for droplet/airborne transport, not contact precautions.

QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

A nurse is preparing to administer a dose of digoxin to a client. Which assessment finding requires the nurse to withhold the medication and notify the provider?

A Apical heart rate of 62 beats/min

B Serum potassium level of 4.0 mEq/L

C Serum digoxin level of 2.5 ng/mL

D Blood pressure of 130/82 mm Hg

ANSWER C

WHY The therapeutic serum digoxin range is 0.5–2.0 ng/mL. A level of 2.5 ng/mL is above the therapeutic range and indicates digoxin toxicity; the dose should be withheld and the provider notified. An apical pulse of 62 is within acceptable limits (digoxin is typically held below 60 in adults), a potassium of 4.0 mEq/L is normal, and the blood pressure is within normal limits.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

A nurse is reviewing laboratory results for a client who has acute kidney injury. Which finding is most concerning for hyperkalemia?

A Serum potassium 5.8 mEq/L

B Serum sodium 138 mEq/L

C Serum calcium 9.2 mg/dL

D Serum magnesium 2.0 mg/dL

ANSWER A

WHY Normal serum potassium is 3.5–5.0 mEq/L. A level of 5.8 mEq/L indicates hyperkalemia, which can lead to life-threatening cardiac dysrhythmias and is a common complication of acute kidney injury. The other values listed fall within their respective normal ranges.

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QUESTION 5 SINGLE CHOICE

A nurse is assessing a newborn 1 hour after birth. Which finding requires immediate intervention?

A Acrocyanosis of the hands and feet

B Respiratory rate of 52 breaths/min

C Apical heart rate of 138 beats/min

D Sternal retractions with nasal flaring

ANSWER D

WHY Sternal retractions with nasal flaring are signs of respiratory distress in the newborn and require immediate intervention. Acrocyanosis of extremities, a respiratory rate of 40–60/min, and a heart rate of 120–160/min are normal findings in the early newborn period.

QUESTION 6 SINGLE CHOICE

A client diagnosed with major depressive disorder tells the nurse, "I don't think anyone would care if I disappeared." Which response by the nurse is the best therapeutic reply?

A Are you thinking about harming yourself?

B Why would you say something like that?

C Many people care about you.

D You have a lot to live for.

ANSWER A

WHY The client's statement is an indirect reference to suicidal ideation and must be assessed directly. Asking whether the client is thinking about self-harm is a direct, non-judgmental therapeutic communication technique. The other responses are dismissive, minimize feelings, or close off exploration.

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QUESTION 7 SINGLE CHOICE

A nurse is caring for a client who has been on bed rest for 3 days following abdominal surgery. Which intervention is most effective in preventing atelectasis?

A **Incentive spirometry every hour while awake**

B Sequential compression devices on the lower extremities

C Range-of-motion exercises to all extremities

D Antiembolic stockings applied before ambulation

ANSWER **A**

WHY Incentive spirometry promotes deep breathing and lung expansion, which prevents alveolar collapse and atelectasis in the immobilized postoperative client. Sequential compression devices and antiembolic stockings address venous thromboembolism, not atelectasis. Range-of-motion exercises maintain joint mobility but do not directly prevent atelectasis.

QUESTION 8 SINGLE CHOICE

A client with heart failure is receiving a continuous infusion of dobutamine. Which assessment finding indicates the medication is having the intended therapeutic effect?

A Decreased heart rate

B **Increased urinary output**

C Decreased respiratory rate

D Increased blood pressure

ANSWER **B**

WHY Dobutamine is a beta-1 adrenergic agonist that increases myocardial contractility and cardiac output, which improves renal perfusion and increases urinary output. Although dobutamine often increases heart rate and may raise blood pressure, the hallmark indicator of improved end-organ perfusion is increased urine output. A decreased respiratory rate may occur with improved cardiac function but is not the most direct indicator of the drug's intended effect.

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QUESTION 9 SINGLE CHOICE

A nurse is preparing to administer heparin subcutaneously to a client who is postoperative following hip replacement surgery. Which site is most appropriate for the injection?

A Upper outer quadrant of the gluteus maximus

B Two inches below the umbilicus

C Abdomen, at least 2 inches (5 cm) away from the umbilicus

D Lateral aspect of the upper arm over the deltoid muscle

ANSWER C

WHY Subcutaneous heparin is most commonly administered in the abdomen, at least 2 inches (5 cm) away from the umbilicus, to minimize the risk of hematoma formation and ensure consistent absorption. The gluteus maximus and deltoid sites are used for intramuscular injections, and an injection placed too close to the umbilicus increases the risk of bleeding into the abdominal wall.

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