

Chapter 1: Introduction to Anatomy and Physiology

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The anatomic term ____ means toward the midline.
 - a. anterior
 - b. posterior
 - c. medial
 - d. cranial

ANS: C

The term medial indicates an anatomic direction toward the midline.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge

REF: Page 1

OBJ: 2

TOP: Anatomic terminology

KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

2. What are the smallest living components in our body?
 - a. Cells
 - b. Organs
 - c. Electrons
 - d. Osmosis

ANS: A

Cells are considered to be the smallest living units of structure and function in our body.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge

REF: Page 4

OBJ: 6

TOP: Structural levels of organization

KEY: Nursing Process Step: N/A

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

3. What is the largest organelle, responsible for cell reproduction and control of other organelles?
 - a. Nucleus
 - b. Ribosome
 - c. Mitochondrion
 - d. Golgi apparatus

ANS: A

The nucleus is the largest organelle within the cell.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge

REF: Page 5

OBJ: 8

TOP: Parts of the cell

KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

4. When the patient complains of pain in the bladder, the patient will indicate discomfort in which body cavity?
 - a. Pelvic
 - b. Mediastinum
 - c. Dorsal
 - d. Abdominal

ANS: A

A subdivision called the pelvic cavity contains the lower portion of the large intestine (lower sigmoid colon, rectum), urinary bladder, and internal structures of the reproductive system.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension REF: Page 3, Figure 1-4

OBJ: 5 TOP: Body cavity KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

5. The four phases of cell division all occur in:
 - a. diffusion.
 - b. mitosis.
 - c. osmosis.
 - d. filtration.

ANS: B

During mitosis, the cell goes through four phases: prophase, metaphase, anaphase, and telophase.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: Page 7 OBJ: 9

TOP: Cell division KEY: Nursing Process Step: N/A

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

6. Telophase is which phase of cell reproduction during mitosis?
 - a. First phase
 - b. Latent phase
 - c. Final phase
 - d. Spindle phase

ANS: C

During mitosis, the cell goes through four phases: prophase, metaphase, anaphase, and telophase.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: Page 7 OBJ: 9

TOP: Cell division KEY: Nursing Process Step: N/A

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

7. The nurse is aware that which muscle group is both striated and involuntary?
 - a. Skeletal
 - b. Glial
 - c. Cardiac
 - d. Visceral

ANS: C

The cardiac muscle is both striated and involuntary.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: Page 9-10, Figure 1-12

OBJ: 11 TOP: Tissues KEY: Nursing Process Step: Planning

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

8. What is a group of several different kinds of tissues arranged so that together they can perform a more complex function than any tissue alone?
 - a. Organ

- b. System
- c. Cell
- d. Endoplasmic reticulum

ANS: A

When several kinds of tissues are united to perform a more complex function than any tissue alone, they are called organs.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: Page 11 OBJ: 7
 TOP: Organs KEY: Nursing Process Step: N/A
 MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

9. What traits describe visceral muscles?
- a. Smooth and voluntary
 - b. Smooth and involuntary
 - c. Striated and voluntary
 - d. Striated and involuntary

ANS: B

Visceral (smooth) muscles will not function at will; thus, they act involuntarily.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: Page 9, Figure 1-12
 OBJ: 7 TOP: Tissues KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment
 MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

10. How are the thoracic and abdominal cavities separated?
- a. By the pleura
 - b. By the diaphragm
 - c. By the sagittal plane
 - d. By the peritoneum

ANS: B

The diaphragm (a muscle directly beneath the lungs) separates the ventral cavity into the thoracic (chest) and abdominal cavities.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: Page 10, Figure 1-3
 OBJ: 3 TOP: Ventral cavity
 KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

11. What is the broad section of biology dealing with the description of human structure?
- a. Hematology
 - b. Anatomy
 - c. Kinesiology
 - d. Physiology

ANS: B

Anatomy is the study, classification, and description of the structure and organs of the body.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: Page 1 OBJ: 1
 TOP: Terminology KEY: Nursing Process Step: N/A
 MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

12. ____ explains the processes and functions of many structures of the body and how they interact with one another.
- Anatomy
 - Mitosis
 - Filtration
 - Physiology

ANS: D

Physiology explains the processes and functions of the various structures and how they interrelate with one another.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge

REF: Page 1

OBJ: 1

TOP: Terminology

KEY: Nursing Process Step: N/A

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

13. The anatomic structure that is not in the thoracic cavity is/are the ____.
- Heart
 - Lungs
 - Blood vessels
 - Transverse colon

ANS: D

The transverse colon is located in the abdominal cavity.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension

REF: Page 2, Figure 1-3

OBJ: 5

TOP: Thoracic cavity

KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

14. When several organs and parts are grouped together for certain functions, they form:
- tissues.
 - systems.
 - cells.
 - membranes.

ANS: B

A system is an organization of varying numbers and kinds of organs arranged so that together they can perform complex functions for the body.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge

REF: Page 4

OBJ: 7

TOP: Systems

KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

15. What are the distinct surface proteins of the plasma membrane essential in determining?
- Tissue typing
 - Blood count
 - Effectiveness of a drug
 - Sexual maturity

ANS: A

The plasma membrane has distinct surface proteins as coming from one individual. This is the basis for the procedure of tissue typing to determine compatibility before an organ transplant.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension REF: Page 5 OBJ: 12
 TOP: Cells KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment
 MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

16. In anatomic terminology, posterior means toward the:
- tail.
 - head.
 - back.
 - trunk.

ANS: C

The posterior is toward the back.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: Page 1 OBJ: 2
 TOP: Anatomic terminology KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment
 MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

17. What does the transverse body plane divide?
- The front and back (coronal) of the body
 - The body lengthwise (two equal halves)
 - The superior and inferior portions of the body
 - The body into axial and appendicular

ANS: C

The transverse plane cuts the body horizontally into the sagittal and the frontal planes, dividing the body into caudal and cranial portions.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: Page 2, Figure 1-2
 OBJ: 3 TOP: Body planes KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment
 MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

18. Caudal is defined as toward the ____.
- head
 - feet
 - tail
 - chest

ANS: C

Caudal is a directional word that indicates toward the "tail," the distal portion of the spine.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: Page 1 OBJ: 3
 TOP: Anatomic terminology KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment
 MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

19. What is the term for movement of water from an area of lower solute concentration to an area of higher solute concentration?
- Absorption
 - Filtration
 - Diffusion
 - Osmosis

ANS: D

Osmosis is the passage of water from less concentrated solution to more concentrated solution.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: Page 8, Table 1-4
 OBJ: 10 TOP: Transport processes
 KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

20. What is the type of tissue composed of cells that contract in response to a message from the brain or spinal cord?
- Epithelial
 - Connective
 - Membrane
 - Muscle

ANS: D

Muscle tissue is composed of cells that contract in response to a message from the brain or spinal cord.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: Page 9 OBJ: 7
 TOP: Tissues KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment
 MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

21. What is the type of tissue associated with the storage of fat?
- Areolar tissue
 - Adipose tissue
 - Osseous tissue
 - Muscle tissue

ANS: B

Adipose tissue is associated with the important function of storing fat.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: Page 9-10, Table 1-5
 OBJ: 11 TOP: Tissues KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment
 MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

22. What are the thin sheets of tissue that lubricate and line the body surfaces that open to the outside environment?
- Mucous membranes
 - Serous membranes
 - Cytoplasm
 - Involuntary visceral muscles

ANS: A

Mucous membranes secrete mucus. They line the body surfaces that open to the outside environment.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: Page 11 OBJ: 7
 TOP: Tissues KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment
 MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

23. What is the process by which a cell digests a foreign material by surrounding it?
- Pinocytosis

- b. Phagocytosis
- c. Absorption
- d. Diffusion

ANS: B

Phagocytosis is the process that permits a cell to engulf or surround any foreign material and digest it.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: Pages 7-8, Table 1-3
 OBJ: 10 TOP: Active transport processes
 KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

24. Active transport in the movement of ions and other water-soluble particles across cell membranes requires that the body uses its::
- a. rapid filtration.
 - b. charged diffusion.
 - c. a chemical pump.
 - d. osmosis.

ANS: C

Active transport of ions and other water-soluble particles of the cell membrane require a chemical pump, such as insulin, to move glucose into the cell.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension REF: Page 8, Table 1-4
 OBJ: 10 TOP: Active transport processes
 KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

25. What is the term for the passage of water containing dissolved materials through a membrane as the result of a greater mechanical force on one side?
- a. Metabolism
 - b. Mitosis
 - c. Filtration
 - d. Osmosis

ANS: C

Filtration is the movement of water and particles through a membrane by a force from either pressure or gravity.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: Page 8, Table 1-4
 OBJ: 10 TOP: Passive transport processes
 KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

26. The nurse is aware that when a patient complains of pain in the epigastric region, the source of the pain is most likely to be a disorder involving the:
- a. gallbladder.
 - b. transverse colon.
 - c. stomach.
 - d. appendix.

ANS: C

The epigastric region of the abdomen is comprised of parts of the right and left lobes of the liver and a large portion of the stomach.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension REF: Page 3, Figure 1-4
 OBJ: 5 TOP: Epigastric region
 KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

27. What are tissues that cover the outside of the body and some internal structures?
- Connective
 - Epithelial
 - Nerve
 - Muscle

ANS: B

Epithelial tissue covers the outside of the body and some of the internal structures.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: Page 9 OBJ: 7
 TOP: Tissues KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment
 MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

28. When the nurse assesses an arm in proximal to distal order, the assessment is performed from:
- the shoulder to the fingers.
 - front to back.
 - fingers to the center of the body.
 - center of the body to the fingers.

ANS: A

Proximal is nearest the origin of the structure. Distal is farthest from the origin of the structure.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension REF: Page 2 OBJ: 3
 TOP: Anatomic terminology KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment
 MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

29. What is the function of epithelial membranes?
- Secretes mucus, lines ends of bones, and lines bursae
 - Lines ends of bones, secretes synovial fluid, and lines internal surfaces of organs
 - Covers the wall of lower digestive tract, secretes mucus, and lines lungs, peritoneum, and pericardium
 - Lines lungs, peritoneum, and pericardium, and secretes synovial fluid

ANS: C

The epithelial membrane secretes mucus, lines the lungs, peritoneum, and pericardium, and covers the wall of the lower digestive tract. The synovial membrane secretes synovial fluid to prevent friction between joints and the ends of bones, and lines the bursae found between moving body parts.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: Page 11 OBJ: 7
 TOP: Tissues KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment
 MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

30. The nurse explains that pinocytosis is a process by which cells:
- divide.
 - take in extracellular fluid.

- c. use a chemical pump.
- d. convert mitochondria.

ANS: B

Pinocytosis is a process by which the cell wall makes an indentation allowing extracellular fluid to fill in, then encloses it into the cell.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension REF: Pages 7-8, Table 1-3
 OBJ: 10 TOP: Pinocytosis KEY: Nursing Process Step: Implementation
 MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

31. Which are among the 11 body systems? (Select all that apply.)
- a. Lymphatic
 - b. Cellular
 - c. Digestive
 - d. Reproductive
 - e. Accessory
 - f. Spinal cord

ANS: A, C, D

There are 11 body systems: integumentary, respiratory, skeletal, digestive, muscular, nervous, endocrine, urinary, reproductive, cardiovascular, and lymphatic.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: Page 12, Table 1-6
 OBJ: 7 TOP: Body systems
 KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

32. Which of the following are characteristics of visceral muscles? (Select all that apply.)
- a. Involuntary
 - b. Smooth
 - c. Striated
 - d. Independent from the spinal cord
 - e. Voluntary
 - f. Present in the blood vessels

ANS: A, B, F

Smooth muscles are smooth, involuntary, and respond to messages from the spinal cord.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application REF: Page 9 OBJ: 7
 TOP: Voluntary muscle KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment
 MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

33. Which of the following are passive transport mechanisms that move material across the cell membranes? (Select all that apply.)
- a. Diffusion
 - b. Evaporation
 - c. Filtration
 - d. Osmosis
 - e. Mitosis

f. Anaphase

ANS: A, C, D

The passive transport systems are diffusion, filtration, and osmosis.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension REF: Page 8, Table 1-4

OBJ: 10 TOP: Passive transport system

KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

34. The nurse clarifies that the dorsal cavity is composed of the (select all that apply) :

- a. Descending colon
- b. Kidneys
- c. Gallbladder
- d. Brain
- e. Pancreas
- f. Spinal cavities

ANS: D, F

The dorsal cavity is composed of the brain and the spinal cavities. The spinal cavities hold the cord and the meninges.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension

REF: Page 3

OBJ: 5

TOP: Dorsal cavity

KEY: Nursing Process Step: Implementation

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

COMPLETION

35. The nurse clarifies that the three functions of epithelial tissue are _____, _____, and _____.

ANS:

protection, absorption, secretion

absorption, secretion, protection

absorption, protection, secretion

secretion, absorption, protection

secretion, protection, absorption

protection, secretion, absorption

The function of epithelial tissue is protection by covering the body and preventing invasion; absorption by absorbing material; and secretion by secreting mucus to line and moisten the body surfaces.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension

REF: Page 9

OBJ: 7

TOP: Epithelial tissue function

KEY: Nursing Process Step: Implementation

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

36. The nurse explains that _____ are small saclike structures inside the cell that digest compounds that have invaded the cell.

ANS:

lysosomes

Lysosomes are small saclike structures inside the cell that digest compounds that have invaded the cell.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: Page 6 OBJ: 8
 TOP: Lysosomes KEY: Nursing Process Step: Implementation
 MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

37. The body plane that divides the body into the ventral and dorsal section is the _____ plane.

ANS:
 coronal

The coronal plane divides the body into ventral and dorsal (front and back) sections.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension REF: Page 2 OBJ: 3
 TOP: Coronal plane KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment
 MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

OTHER

38. List in order of increasing complexity the structural levels of organization of the body. *(Separate letters by a comma and space as follows: A, B, C, D)*

- a. Body as a whole
- b. Cellular
- c. Organs
- d. Tissue
- e. Chemical
- f. System

ANS:

E, B, D, C, F, A

The structural levels of organization progress from the least complex (chemical) through cells, tissues, organs, systems to the most complex (the body as a whole).

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension REF: Page 4 OBJ: 6
 TOP: Structural levels of organization KEY: Nursing Process Step: N/A
 MSC: NCLEX: N/A

39. Place the body structures in cranial-caudal priority. *(Separate letters by a comma and space as follows: A, B, C, D)*

- a. Ribs
- b. Neck
- c. Clavicle
- d. Mandible

- e. Radius
- f. Occiput

ANS:

F, D, B, C, A, E

The “top-to-bottom” priority is occiput, mandible, neck, clavicle, ribs, and radius.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension REF: Page 2, Figure 1-3

OBJ: 4 TOP: Anatomic positions

KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

40. Using a poster, the nurse demonstrates the protection of the nucleus. Arrange the layers starting with the most superficial. (*Separate letters by a comma and space as follows: A, B, C, D*)

- a. Endoplasmic reticulum
- b. Nuclear membrane
- c. Nucleus
- d. Plasma membrane
- e. Cytoplasm

ANS:

D, E, A, B, C

The most superficial covering of the nucleus is the plasma membrane, under which is the cytoplasm containing the endoplasmic reticulum, nuclear membrane, and nucleus.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application

REF: Page 5

OBJ: 8

TOP: Protective covering of nucleus

KEY: Nursing Process Step: Implementation

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

Chapter 2: Care of the Surgical Patient

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The patient who had a nephrectomy yesterday has not used the patient-controlled analgesia (PCA) delivery system but admits to being in pain but fearful of addiction. What is the nurse's best response?
 - a. "Modern analgesic drugs do not cause addiction."
 - b. "Pain relief is worth a short period of addiction."
 - c. "Addiction rarely occurs in the brief time postsurgical analgesia is required."
 - d. "Addiction could be a real concern."

ANS: C

Addiction rarely occurs in the short time that it is required after surgery. Postsurgical analgesia, because of its brief application, does not usually produce a physical or a psychological dependence.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application

REF: Page 34

OBJ: 13

TOP: Fear of addiction

KEY: Nursing Process Step: Implementation

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

2. A 73-year-old patient with diabetes was admitted for below-the-knee amputation of his right leg. Removal of his right leg is an example of which type of surgery?
 - a. Palliative
 - b. Diagnostic
 - c. Reconstructive
 - d. Ablative

ANS: D

Ablative is a type of surgery where an amputation, excision of any part of the body, or removal of a growth and harmful substance is performed.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension

REF: Page 16, Table 2-1

OBJ: 2

TOP: Types of surgeries

KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

3. In which situation might surgery be delayed?
 - a. The patient has taken Dilantin today.
 - b. An illegible signature is on the consent form..
 - c. The patient is still taking anticoagulants.
 - d. The admission office is unable to confirm insurance coverage.

ANS: C

All medications should be cancelled before surgery, except for drugs such as phenytoin (Dilantin). Anticoagulant therapy increases the threat of hemorrhage and may be a cause for delay.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge

REF: Page 34, Page 36 Table 2-6

OBJ: 7

TOP: Anticoagulant therapy

KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

4. Which circumstance could prevent the patient from signing his informed consent for a cholecystectomy?
- The patient complains of pain radiating to the scapula.
 - The patient received an injection of Demerol, 75 mg IM, 1 hour ago.
 - The patient is 85 years of age.
 - The patient is concerned over his lack of insurance coverage.

ANS: B

Informed consent should not be obtained if the patient is disoriented and under the influence of sedatives. Age, illegibility, and lack of insurance coverage do not prevent signing the consent. Pain into the scapula is a symptom of colitis.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application

REF: Page 23

OBJ: 7

TOP: Informed consent

KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

5. The nurse anticipates that the patient will be given _____ anesthesia because of the extensive tissue manipulation involved in a hysterectomy.
- general
 - regional
 - specific
 - preoperative

ANS: A

An anesthesiologist gives general anesthetics by IV and inhalation routes through four stages of anesthesia when the procedure requires extensive tissue manipulation.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge

REF: Page 34

OBJ: 9

TOP: Anesthesia KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

6. The nurse caring for a patient who had an epidural block for a vaginal repair should be alert for:
- a flushing of the face and torso.
 - numbness of the perineum.
 - complaint of thirst.
 - a sudden drop in blood pressure.

ANS: D

Epidural anesthesia may cause a sudden drop in blood pressure or respiratory difficulty as the anesthetic agent moves up in the spinal cord. Elevating the patient's torso may prevent respiratory paralysis.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension

REF: Page 37

OBJ: 9

TOP: Epidural block

KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

7. Why might the older adult patient not respond to surgical treatment as well as a younger adult patient?
- Poor skin turgor
 - Fear of the unknown
 - Response to physiological changes

d. Decreased peristalsis related to anesthesia

ANS: C

Of specific concern in older adults is the body's response to temperature changes, cardiovascular shifts, respiratory needs, and renal function. Fear of the unknown and decreased peristalsis are common to all ages.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application

REF: Page 17

OBJ: 5

TOP: Older adult patients

KEY: Nursing Process Step: Planning

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

8. The postoperative nursing intervention that would be contraindicated for a 45-year-old patient who has had a repair of a cerebral aneurysm and is presenting signs of increased intracranial pressure (ICP) would be:
- coughing every 2 hours.
 - turning every 2 hours.
 - monitoring intravenous therapy at 50 ml/hr.
 - assessing vital signs every 2 hours.

ANS: A

Coughing increases ICP.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Analysis

REF: Page 28, Box 2-6

OBJ: 12

TOP: Postoperative complications

KEY: Nursing Process Step: Implementation

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

9. The nurse acting as a circulating nurse has a responsibility for:
- observing for breaks in sterile technique.
 - identifying and handling surgical specimens correctly.
 - assisting with surgical draping of the patient.
 - maintaining count of sponges, needles, and instruments during surgery.

ANS: A

The circulating nurse is responsible for observing breaks in sterile technique. The scrub nurse handles the surgical specimens, drapes the patient, and maintains needle and sponge count during surgery, then does a final sponge and needle check with the circulating nurse before closing.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Analysis

REF: Page 43, Box 2-7

OBJ: 11

TOP: Duties of circulating nurse

KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment MSC: NCLEX: Safe, Effective Care Environment

10. Which statement made by a patient during a preoperative assessment would be significant to report to the charge nurse and surgeon?
- "I have been taking an herbal product of feverfew for my migraines."
 - "I exercise for 3 hours a day."
 - "I drink 2 glasses of wine a day."
 - "I use atropine eyedrops every day."

ANS: A