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NURSING PRACTICE : CHILD BEARING /FAMILIY NURSING EXAM WITH QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS (ACTUAL 2025/2026) GRADED A+

1. The use of an infusion pump or controller still requires nursing supervision and frequent monitoring of the IV infusion to monitor for signs of infiltration. Assessment of which of the following at the infusion site would lead the nurse to suspect that infiltration is occurring? Select all that apply.
A) Edema
B) Necrosis
C) Burning
D) Itching
E) Redness
Ans: A, E
Feedback:
It is important for the nurse to monitor frequently for signs of infiltration while an infusion pump is in use. The signs of infiltration include edema and redness at the infusion site.
A physician orders normal saline for a client to replace lost fluids due to poor oral intake. The order is for 1000 mL normal saline to be infused over a period of 6 hours. If the drop factor is 20 drops/mL, the nurse would set the IV flow rate at _____.
Ans: 56 drops/min
Feedback:
1000 mL/6 hours = 166.7 mL/hr
166.7 mL/hr ◊ 1 hr/60 min = 2.8 mL/min
2.8 mL/min ◊ 20 = (55.5) or 56 drops/min
A physician orders normal saline for a client to replace lost fluids due to poor oral intake. The order is for 1000 mL D5W to be infused over a period of 4 hours. If the drop factor is 5 drops/mL, the nurse would determine the IV flow rate to be _____.
Ans: 21 drops/min
Feedback:
1000 mL/4 hours = 250 mL/hr
250 mL/hr ◊ 1 hr/60 min = 4.17 mL/min
4.17 mL/min ◊ 5 = (20.8) or 21 drops/min
A physician orders levofloxacin (Levaquin) for a client to treat infection. The order is for levofloxacin (Levaquin) 500 mg/100 mL to be infused over a period of 1 hour. The IV infusion set has a drop factor of 10 drops/mL. The nurse would set the infusion flow rate at _____.
Ans: 17 drops/min
Feedback:
100 mL/1 hour = 100 mL/hr
100 mL/hr ◊ 1 hr/60 min = 1.67 mL/min
1.67 mL/min ◊ 10 = (16.7) or 17 drops/min
A physician orders levofloxacin (Levaquin) for a client to treat infection. The order is for levofloxacin (Levaquin) 1000 mg/50 mL to be infused over a period of 1 hour. The IV infusion set delivers 15 drops/mL. The nurse would set the infusion rate at _____.
Ans: 13 drops/min
Feedback:
50 mL/1 hour = 50 mL/hr
100 mL/hr ◊ 1 hr/60 min = 0.83 mL/min
0.83 mL/min ◊ 15 = (12.5) or 13 drops/min

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5. The nurse must keep an accurate intake and output record to assess kidney efficiency. In order for the kidneys to remove waste, they must produce an hourly urine output of at least:
a. 10 mL.
b. 20 mL.
c. 30 mL.
d. 40 mL.
ANS: C
The kidneys must excrete a minimum of 30 mL/hour to eliminate waste products.

REF: Page 662 TOP: Fluids
6. The nurse weighs a patient at the same time of day with the same scale and same clothing as a simple and accurate method of determining:
a. an accurate weight.
b. water balance.
c. adequate nutrition.
d. urinary output.
ANS: B
A simple and accurate method of determining water balance is to weigh the patient under the same conditions each day.

REF: Pages 662-663
TOP: Fluids
7. When a patient takes substances into the body, they first enter the extracellular compartment. However, to carry out their function they must enter the:
a. horizontal compartment.
b. intracellular compartment.
c. compartmental.
d. vertical compartment.
ANS: B
To carry out their function, substances must enter the cell.

REF: Page 663
TOP: Fluids
8. The nurse instructs a patient that his inhaled oxygen moved into the intravascular compartment by a process called:
a. active transport.
b. oxygenation.
c. passive transport.
d. mass movement.
ANS: C
Passive transport occurs when the patient inhales oxygen into the lungs, with the oxygen passing by diffusion into the intravascular compartment.

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a. active transport
b. diffusion
c. filtration
d. osmosis
ANS: B
Diffusion, the movement of substances (e.g., molecules of gases, liquids, or solids) from an area of higher molecular concentration to one of lower molecular concentration, occurs because of the kinetic energy in molecules; molecules are constantly moving and colliding with each other, forcing them to move farther apart. An example of diffusion is the movement of oxygen from the lungs to the bloodstream because the oxygen concentration in the blood is lower than that in the lungs.
13. The movement of both water and substances as a result of hydrostatic pressure is called:
a. active transport
b. diffusion
c. filtration
d. osmosis
ANS: C
Filtration is a process in which solvents and the substances dissolved in them are forced through cell membranes by hydrostatic pressure (i.e., the pressure the fluid exerts against the membrane).
14. The movement of substances across cell membranes using chemical energy and carrier molecules is called:
a. active transport
b. diffusion
c. filtration
d. osmosis
ANS: A
Substances constantly move in and out of cells by passing through the cell membrane without the cell expending energy (passive transport) or by requiring the cell to expend energy (active transport).
15. The process by which substances can pass through the cell membrane without energy expenditure on the part of the cell is called:
a. active transport
b. passive transport
c. permeability
d. dialysis
ANS: B
Substances constantly move in and out of cells by passing through the cell membrane without the cell expending energy (passive transport).
16. Which of these processes is an example of passive transport?
a. diffusion
b. buffering
c. integration
d. configuration

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b. Frequently assessing the mental and neurologic status
c. Taking daily weights and vital signs
d. Inducing vomiting
ANS: B
The baby aspirin was ingested too long ago to have vomiting or stomach aspiration be of any use. The child requires frequent assessment of neurologic function because the child may need mechanical ventilation.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application REF: p. 208-209 OBJ: 8
TOP: Metabolic Acidosis KEY: Nursing Process Step: Implementation
6. What is primarily responsible for carrying fluids with nutrients and wastes on a random basis throughout the body?
a. Filtrates
b. Extracellular fluid
c. Intracellular fluid
d. Osmolytes
ANS: B
The blood and lymph are the main media for transporting nutrients and wastes in the body.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: p. 194-195 OBJ: 3
TOP: Fluid Transportation KEY: Nursing Process Step: Implementation
7. A nurse clarifies that electrolytes, such as sodium and potassium (K+), break down into smaller particles when dissolved. What are these smaller particles?
a. Cells
b. Elements
c. Ions
d. Molecules
ANS: C
Electrolytes dissolved in water are called ions.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: p. 193 OBJ: 3
TOP: Ions KEY: Nursing Process Step: Implementation
8. A nurse assists a patient with dyspnea to sit in a high Fowler position. What process allows gravity to help move oxygen from the pulmonary capillaries into the blood when the patient is in this position?
a. Active transport
b. Diffusion
c. Filtration
d. Osmosis
ANS: B
The Fowler position increases blood flow through the lungs and therefore facilitates better oxygen diffusion.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension REF: p. 194 OBJ: 3
TOP: Movement of Oxygen in the Body KEY: Nursing Process Step: Implementation

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ANS: D
Phosphorus should be increased during pregnancy and lactation.

PTS: 1 DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: Page 547
OBJ: 5 TOP: Electrolytes KEY: Nursing Process Step: Implementation
14. A nurse assesses an edematous cardiac patient. The nurse is aware that this condition is a result of retained fluid. What is the patient considered to be?
a. Hyponatremic
b. Hypokalemic
c. Hypernatremic
d. Hypercalcemic
ANS: C
Hypernatremia is a greater-than-normal concentration of sodium, which leads to retained fluids and edema.

PTS: 1 DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension REF: Pages 542-543 OBJ: 5 TOP: Electrolytes KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment
15. What is the nurse closely assessing for in a patient with hypokalemia?
a. Systemic edema
b. Cardiac complications
c. Muscle cramping
d. Impaired kidney function
ANS: B
Hypokalemia can affect cardiac function.

PTS: 1 DIF: Cognitive Level: Application REF: Pages 543-544, Box 20-4 OBJ: 5 TOP: Electrolytes KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment
16. The nurse modifies the care plan for the immobilized patient after assessing a calcium level of
6.2 mEq/L. What nursing assessment should the nurse include when modifying this care plan?
a. Osteoporosis
b. Tooth loss
c. Renal calculi
d. Contractures
ANS: C
Hypercalcemia occurs when calcium levels exceed 5.8 mEq/L. It may occur when calcium stored in the bone enters the circulation, for example, in patients who are immobilized. Renal calculi may develop because of high levels of calcium.

PTS: 1 DIF: Cognitive Level: Application REF: Pages 546 OBJ: 5 TOP: Electrolytes KEY: Nursing Process Step: Planning
17. Homeostasis of the hydrogen ion concentration in body fluids depends on the ratio of carbonic acid to bicarbonate in the extracellular fluid. What is this ratio?
a. 1:5
b. 1:10