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medication and notify the provider immediately. A serum digoxin level should be obtained.

5. A client is prescribed warfarin. The INR is 4.5. Which action should the nurse take?

- A. Administer the next dose as prescribed
- B. Hold the dose and notify the provider
- C. Encourage intake of green leafy vegetables
- D. Prepare to administer protamine sulfate

Answer: B

Rationale: The therapeutic INR for most indications is 2.0–3.0. An INR of 4.5 indicates excessive anticoagulation and bleeding risk. Hold the dose and notify the provider. Vitamin K is the antidote, not protamine sulfate.

6. A client is receiving IV heparin. The aPTT is 95 seconds (control 30 seconds). Which action should the nurse take?

- A. Increase the infusion rate
- B. Stop the infusion and notify the provider
- C. Maintain the current rate and continue monitoring
- D. Administer vitamin K

Answer: C

Rationale: The therapeutic range for aPTT during heparin therapy is 1.5 to 2.5 times the control value (45–75 seconds). An aPTT of 95 seconds is slightly above therapeutic range but not critically elevated. The nurse should maintain the current rate and continue monitoring. Vitamin K is the antidote for warfarin, not heparin.

7. A nurse is teaching a client about a new prescription for warfarin. Which statement by the client indicates a need for further teaching?

- A. "Take this medication in the evening."
- B. "Use this medication for acute attacks."
- C. "Take this medication with a high-fat meal."
- D. "Stop the medication if you feel better."

Answer: A

Rationale: Montelukast is a leukotriene receptor antagonist used for long-term asthma control. It is taken in the evening for best effect. It is not used for acute attacks.

55. A nurse is caring for a client with a new tracheostomy. Which finding indicates a need for immediate intervention?

- A. Serosanguineous drainage on the dressing
- B. Oxygen saturation 95%
- C. Respiratory rate 24/min
- D. Subcutaneous emphysema around the stoma

Answer: D

Rationale: Subcutaneous emphysema indicates air leakage into the subcutaneous tissue, which may signal tracheal injury or improper tube placement. The nurse should notify the provider immediately.

56. A client is prescribed theophylline. Which laboratory value should the nurse monitor?

- A. Serum theophylline level
- B. Serum potassium
- C. Serum calcium
- D. Liver function tests

Answer: A

Rationale: Theophylline has a narrow therapeutic index (10–20 mcg/mL). The nurse should monitor serum theophylline levels to ensure therapeutic effectiveness and prevent toxicity.

92. A client is prescribed metoclopramide. Which adverse effect should the nurse monitor for?

- A. Extrapyramidal symptoms
- B. Diarrhea
- C. Hypertension
- D. Bradycardia

Answer: A

Rationale: Metoclopramide can cause extrapyramidal symptoms (EPS), including acute dystonia, parkinsonism, and tardive dyskinesia, especially with long-term use.

93. A nurse is caring for a client with a new ileostomy. Which instruction should the nurse include about diet?

- A. "Eat foods that are high in fiber."
- B. "Avoid foods that can cause obstruction, such as nuts and popcorn."
- C. "Drink only small amounts of fluid."
- D. "Eat three large meals per day."

Answer: B

Rationale: Clients with an ileostomy are at risk for obstruction. They should avoid high-fiber foods, nuts, popcorn, and raw vegetables.

94. A client is prescribed ondansetron. Which adverse effect should the nurse monitor for?

- A. Headache
- B. Hypertension
- C. Bradycardia
- D. Diarrhea

Answer: A

Rationale: Ondansetron is a 5-HT₃ receptor antagonist used for nausea and vomiting. Common adverse effects include headache, constipation, fatigue, and dizziness.

193. A nurse is caring for a client with a new diagnosis of myasthenia gravis. Which medication should the nurse anticipate administering?

- A. Atropine
- B. Pyridostigmine
- C. Phenytoin
- D. Levodopa

Answer: B

Rationale: Pyridostigmine is an acetylcholinesterase inhibitor that increases acetylcholine at the neuromuscular junction, improving muscle strength.

194. A client is prescribed carbamazepine. Which laboratory value should the nurse monitor?

- A. Serum sodium
- B. Serum potassium
- C. Serum calcium
- D. Serum magnesium

Answer: A

Rationale: Carbamazepine can cause hyponatremia (SIADH-like effect). Monitor serum sodium levels periodically.

195. A nurse is assessing a client with Guillain-Barré syndrome. Which finding should the nurse report immediately?

- A. Ascending muscle weakness
- B. Decreased deep tendon reflexes
- C. Respiratory rate of 10/min and shallow breathing
- D. Tingling in the hands and feet

227–235: (Additional musculoskeletal questions cover: fractures, compartment syndrome, fat embolism, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, and joint replacement care.)

SECTION 8: HEMATOLOGIC & ONCOLOGIC SYSTEMS

(Questions 236–250)

236. A client is prescribed ferrous sulfate. Which instruction should the nurse include?

- A. "Take the medication with orange juice."
- B. "Take the medication with milk."
- C. "Take the medication with an antacid."
- D. "Take the medication on an empty stomach with coffee."

Answer: A

Rationale: Vitamin C (orange juice) increases iron absorption. Milk and antacids decrease absorption.

237. A nurse is assessing a client with thrombocytopenia. Which finding should the nurse report immediately?

- A. Petechiae on the arms
- B. Platelet count of 45,000/mm³
- C. Bleeding gums
- D. Blood in the urine

Answer: D

Rationale: Gross hematuria indicates significant bleeding and requires immediate intervention.

238. A client is receiving chemotherapy. Which laboratory value should the nurse monitor closely?

241. A client is prescribed epoetin alfa. Which laboratory value should the nurse monitor?

- A. Hemoglobin and hematocrit
- B. Platelet count
- C. White blood cell count
- D. Serum potassium

Answer: A

Rationale: Epoetin alfa stimulates red blood cell production. Monitor hemoglobin and hematocrit levels.

242. A client is prescribed oprelvekin. Which adverse effect should the nurse monitor for?

- A. Fluid retention
- B. Hypertension
- C. Bradycardia
- D. Hypoglycemia

Answer: A

Rationale: Oprelvekin is a thrombopoietin that stimulates platelet production. It can cause fluid retention.

243. A client is prescribed sargramostim. Which adverse effect should the nurse monitor for?

- A. Bone pain
- B. Hypertension
- C. Bradycardia
- D. Hypoglycemia

Answer: A

Rationale: Sargramostim is a colony-stimulating factor that stimulates white blood cell production. It commonly causes bone pain, fever, and fatigue.