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25. 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.

26. A client with a new permanent pacemaker is being discharged. Which statement indicates understanding of the teaching?

- A. "I should check my heart rate every day."
- B. "I can hold my cellular phone up to my ear on the same side as the pacemaker."
- C. "I should avoid using a microwave oven."
- D. "I can stand near antitheft devices in store doorways."

Answer: A

Rationale: Clients with permanent pacemakers should monitor their heart rate daily. Cellular phones should be held on the opposite side; microwave ovens are safe with modern pacemakers; clients should not linger near antitheft devices.

27. A nurse is assessing a client who is 1 day postoperative following a coronary artery bypass graft (CABG). Which finding indicates cardiac tamponade?

- A. Hypertension and bradycardia
- B. Muffled heart sounds, hypotension, and JVD (Beck's triad)

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Answer: A

Rationale: Hepatitis A is transmitted via the fecal-oral route. Hand hygiene is essential to prevent transmission.

123. A client with cirrhosis is prescribed spironolactone. Which laboratory value should the nurse monitor?

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

Answer: A

Rationale: Spironolactone is a potassium-sparing diuretic that can cause hyperkalemia.

124. A client is prescribed pantoprazole. Which instruction should the nurse include?

- A. "Take this medication 30 minutes before breakfast."
- B. "Take this medication at bedtime."
- C. "Take this medication with a high-fat meal."
- D. "Stop the medication if you feel better."

Answer: A

Rationale: Pantoprazole is a proton pump inhibitor that should be taken 30 minutes before breakfast for optimal effect.

125. A client is prescribed infliximab for Crohn's disease. Which instruction should the nurse include?

- A. "Report signs of infection immediately."
- B. "Take the medication daily orally."

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156–175: (Additional renal questions cover: nephrotic syndrome, glomerulonephritis, renal calculi, peritoneal dialysis, kidney transplant, and urinary diversions.)

SECTION 6: ENDOCRINE & METABOLIC SYSTEMS (Questions 176–210)

176. A client with diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA) is admitted. Which finding is expected?

- A. Kussmaul respirations
- B. Bradycardia
- C. Hypertension
- D. Hypoglycemia

Answer: A

Rationale: Kussmaul respirations are deep, rapid breathing used by the body to compensate for metabolic acidosis.

177. A client with diabetes is prescribed insulin glargine. Which statement by the client indicates understanding?

- A. "I will take this insulin before meals."
- B. "I will take this insulin once daily at bedtime."
- C. "I will take this insulin only when my blood sugar is high."
- D. "I will take this insulin with my rapid-acting insulin."

Answer: B

Rationale: Insulin glargine is a long-acting insulin that provides basal coverage. It is typically administered once daily at bedtime.

178. A nurse is teaching a client about the signs of hypoglycemia. Which statement by the client indicates understanding?

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- A. Sudden onset of severe headache
- B. Facial drooping and arm weakness
- C. Nausea and vomiting
- D. Blood pressure 160/90 mm Hg

Answer: B

Rationale: Facial drooping, arm weakness, and speech difficulty are hallmark signs of stroke (FAST: Face, Arms, Speech, Time).

213. A client is prescribed phenytoin for seizure prevention. Which instruction should the nurse include?

- A. "Maintain good oral hygiene to prevent gum overgrowth."
- B. "Take the medication with grapefruit juice."
- C. "Stop the medication if seizures stop."
- D. "Increase your dose if you feel a seizure coming."

Answer: A

Rationale: Phenytoin can cause gingival hyperplasia. Clients should maintain good oral hygiene and see a dentist regularly.

214. A nurse is monitoring a client receiving phenytoin. Which finding indicates phenytoin toxicity?

- A. Nystagmus and ataxia
- B. Bradycardia and hypotension
- C. Hypertension and tachycardia
- D. Hypoglycemia and diaphoresis

Answer: A

Rationale: Signs of phenytoin toxicity include nystagmus, ataxia, slurred speech, and confusion.

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- Digoxin: 0.5–2.0 ng/mL
 - INR: 2.0–3.0 (therapeutic on warfarin)
 - aPTT: 1.5–2.5 times control (therapeutic on heparin)
 - Platelets: 150,000–400,000/mm³
 - WBC: 5,000–10,000/mm³
 - Hemoglobin: 12–18 g/dL
4. **Medication Antidotes:**
- Heparin → Protamine sulfate
 - Warfarin → Vitamin K
 - Opioids → Naloxone
 - Benzodiazepines → Flumazenil
 - Digoxin → Digoxin immune Fab
 - Malignant hyperthermia → Dantrolene sodium
5. **Common Complications:** Know the signs and symptoms of pulmonary embolism, DKA, sepsis, increased ICP, compartment syndrome, malignant hyperthermia, and anaphylaxis.
6. **NGN Case Studies:** Read the scenario carefully, identify key assessment findings, and apply the nursing process. Prioritize safety and ABCs.
7. **Patient Education:** Teach clients about adverse effects, dietary considerations, and when to report symptoms.