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d) 2nd intercostal space at the right sternal border

When auscultating at the aortic area, which heart sound is most prominent?

- a) Closing of the aortic valve
- b) Opening of the mitral valve
- c) Opening of the tricuspid valve
- d) Closing of the pulmonic valve

a) Closing of the aortic valve

Blood flows through the aortic valve in which direction?

- a) From right atrium to right ventricle
- b) From left atrium to left ventricle
- c) From right ventricle to pulmonary artery
- d) From left ventricle into the aorta
- d) From left ventricle into the aorta

When auscultating the aortic area in a healthy adult, which finding is expected?

- a) S1 louder than S2
- b) S3 present
- c) S2 louder than S1
- d) No audible heart sounds
- c) S2 louder than S1

Where should the nurse place the stethoscope to auscultate the pulmonic valve?

- a) 2nd intercostal space at the right sternal border
- b) 2nd intercostal space at the left sternal border
- c) 5th intercostal space at the left midclavicular line
- d) 4th intercostal space at the right sternal border
- b) 2nd intercostal space at the left sternal border

When auscultating at the pulmonic area, which heart sound is most prominent?

- a) Opening of the mitral valve
- b) Closing of the tricuspid valve
- c) Closing of the pulmonic valve
- d) Opening of the aortic valve
- c) Closing of the pulmonic valve

Blood flows through the pulmonic valve in which direction?



c) S1 and S2 equal in intensity

Where should the nurse place the stethoscope to auscultate the tricuspid valve?

- a) 2nd intercostal space at the right sternal border
 - b) 3rd intercostal space at the left sternal border
 - c) 5th intercostal space at the left sternal border
 - d) 5th intercostal space at the left midclavicular line
- c) 5th intercostal space at the left sternal border

When auscultating at the tricuspid area, which heart sound is most prominent?

- a) Closing of the aortic valve
 - b) Closing of the pulmonic valve
 - c) Closing of the mitral valve
 - d) Closing of the tricuspid valve
- d) Closing of the tricuspid valve

Blood flows through the tricuspid valve in which direction?

- a) From right ventricle to pulmonary artery
 - b) From right atrium to right ventricle
 - c) From left atrium to left ventricle
 - d) From left ventricle to aorta
- b) From right atrium to right ventricle

When auscultating the tricuspid area in a healthy adult, which finding is expected?

- a) S2 louder than S1
 - b) S1 louder than S2
 - c) S3 louder than S1
 - d) No audible S1
- b) S1 louder than S2

Where should the nurse place the stethoscope to auscultate the mitral valve?

- a) 2nd intercostal space at the right sternal border
 - b) 5th intercostal space at the left sternal border
 - c) 5th intercostal space at the left midclavicular line
 - d) 3rd intercostal space at the left sternal border
- c) 5th intercostal space at the left midclavicular line

When auscultating at the mitral area, which heart sound is most prominent?

- a) Closing of the aortic valve



c) S1 corresponds to the closing of the atrioventricular valves and S2 corresponds to the closing of the semilunar valves

Which statement about an S3 heart sound is correct?

- a) Heard just before S1, always abnormal
 - b) Heard about 0.1 seconds after S2; can be normal in young adults but may indicate heart failure in older adults
 - c) Heard only over the aortic valve
 - d) Caused by closure of the semilunar valves
- b) Heard about 0.1 seconds after S2; can be normal in young adults but may indicate heart failure in older adults

Which statement about an S4 heart sound is correct?

- a) Heard about 0.1 seconds after S2
 - b) Caused by closure of the semilunar valves
 - c) Normal in young adults
 - d) Heard directly before S1 and is always abnormal
- d) Heard directly before S1 and is always abnormal

When auscultating a heart murmur, which statement is correct?

- a) Murmurs should be listened for over the pulmonary, aortic, tricuspid, and mitral valve areas
 - b) Murmurs are always heard at the apex only
 - c) Murmurs are always a normal finding in adults
 - d) Murmurs are heard only after exercise
- a) Murmurs should be listened for over the pulmonary, aortic, tricuspid, and mitral valve areas

The nurse hears a clear whooshing sound when auscultating the pulmonic heart site. What should the nurse do next?

- a) Ask another nurse to validate the finding.
 - b) Continue auscultating the remaining heart sounds in order.
 - c) Document that a murmur was noted over the pulmonic valve.
 - d) Palpate the apical impulse.
- b) Continue auscultating the remaining heart sounds in order.

Which statement accurately describes chest configuration in infants, pregnant clients, and older adults?

- a) Infants and pregnant clients have a rounded chest (A:P ratio 1:1); older adults develop barrel chest only with long-term respiratory problems
- b) Infants have barrel chest; pregnant clients have a flattened chest; older adults always have a



rounded chest

- c) Chest configuration does not change with age or pregnancy
- d) Only infants have a rounded chest; pregnant and older adults do not

a) Infants and pregnant clients have a rounded chest (A:P ratio 1:1); older adults develop barrel chest only with long-term respiratory problems

Which spinal configuration is expected for infants, pregnant clients, and older adults?

- a) Infants: kyphosis; pregnancy: lordosis; older adults: lordosis
- b) Infants: lordosis; pregnancy: lordosis; older adults: kyphosis
- c) Infants: straight spine; pregnancy: straight spine; older adults: straight spine
- d) All age groups show kyphosis

b) Infants: lordosis; pregnancy: lordosis; older adults: kyphosis

Which statement correctly describes normal respiratory rates in infants, pregnant clients, and older adults?

- a) Infants: low RR; pregnancy: high RR; older adults: low RR
- b) Infants: 12-20 bpm; pregnancy: decreases; older adults: always elevated
- c) Infants: 30-40 bpm normal; pregnancy: may increase with dyspnea; older adults: increased only with respiratory problems
- d) Respiratory rates are the same across all ages

c) Infants: 30-40 bpm normal; pregnancy: may increase with dyspnea; older adults: increased only with respiratory problems

Which statement correctly describes heart rate across developmental stages?

- a) Infants: high HR normal; pregnancy: HR increases, usually 60-100; older adults: only increased with cardiac problems
- b) Infants: low HR normal; pregnancy: decreases; older adults: low HR
- c) HR does not change with age or pregnancy
- d) All age groups have HR 60-100 bpm

a) Infants: high HR normal; pregnancy: HR increases, usually 60-100; older adults: only increased with cardiac problems

A client with no history of cardiovascular disease comes into the ambulatory clinic with flu-like symptoms. The client suddenly complains of chest pain. Which question would best help a nurse determine the most likely source of the client's chest pain?

- a) "Does the pain get worse when you breathe in?"
- b) "Can you describe the pain to me?"
- c) "Can you rate the pain on a scale of 1-10, with 10 being the worst?"
- d) "Do you have any current or previous problems with your heart?"

a) "Does the pain get worse when you breathe in?"



- c) Paradoxical nocturia
- d) Nocturnal diaphoresis
- b) Paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea

What information should be considered regarding adventitious sounds hear as you prepare to auscultate a client's chest?

- a) Adventitious sounds are additional sounds not normally heard in the lungs.
- b) Adventitious sounds are augmented sounds related to an increased rate and depth of respirations.
- c) Adventitious sounds are best heard in the lower lobes of the lungs.
- d) Adventitious sounds are only heard with the bell of the stethoscope.
- a) Adventitious sounds are additional sounds not normally heard in the lungs.

Mrs. Hess is a 48-year-old patient who comes to the ambulatory health center. On examination, you note increased tactile fremitus. This finding is consistent with which condition?

- a) Emphysema
- b) Pneumonia
- c) Crepitus
- d) Pneumothorax
- b) Pneumonia