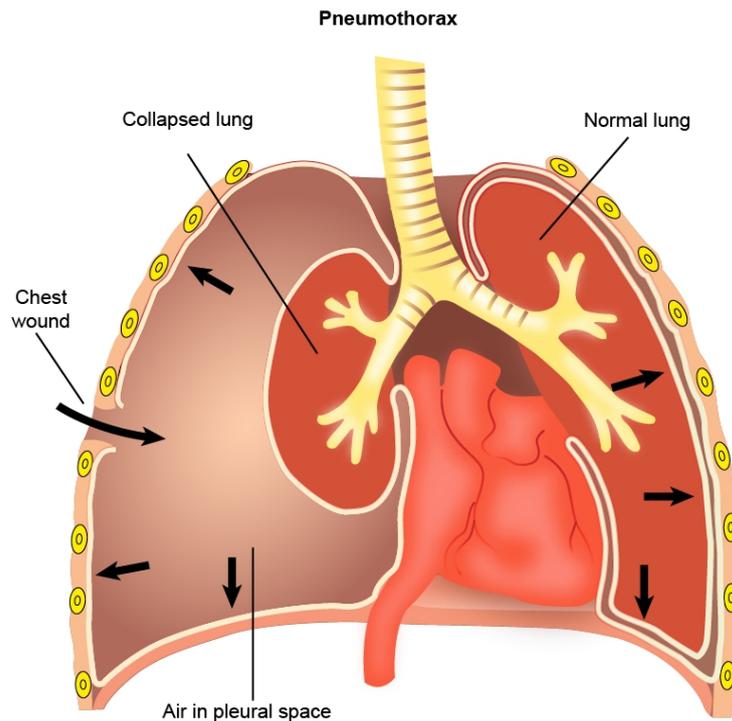




The NCLEX Tutor

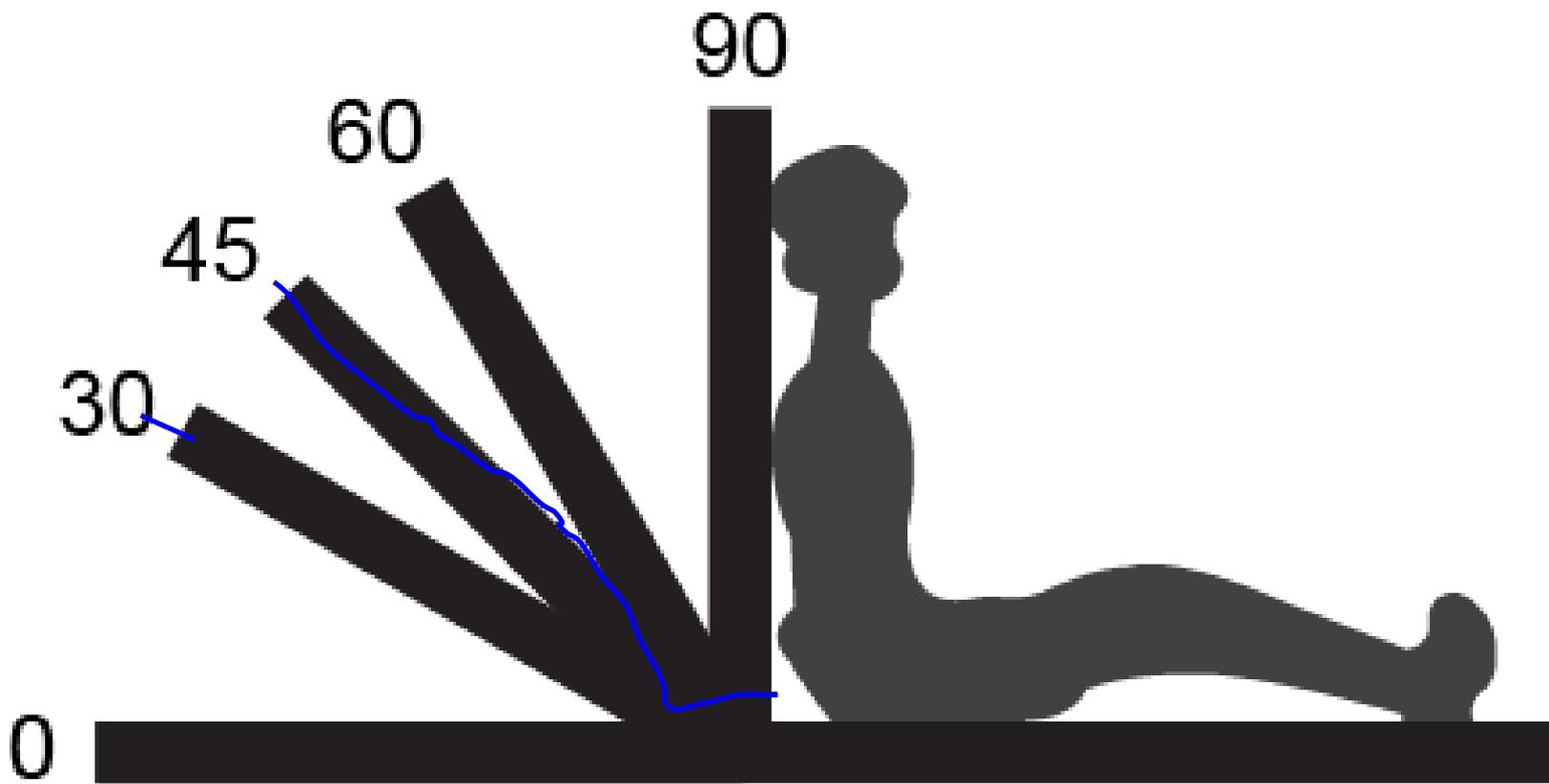
KoaPine Tutoring & Test Prep



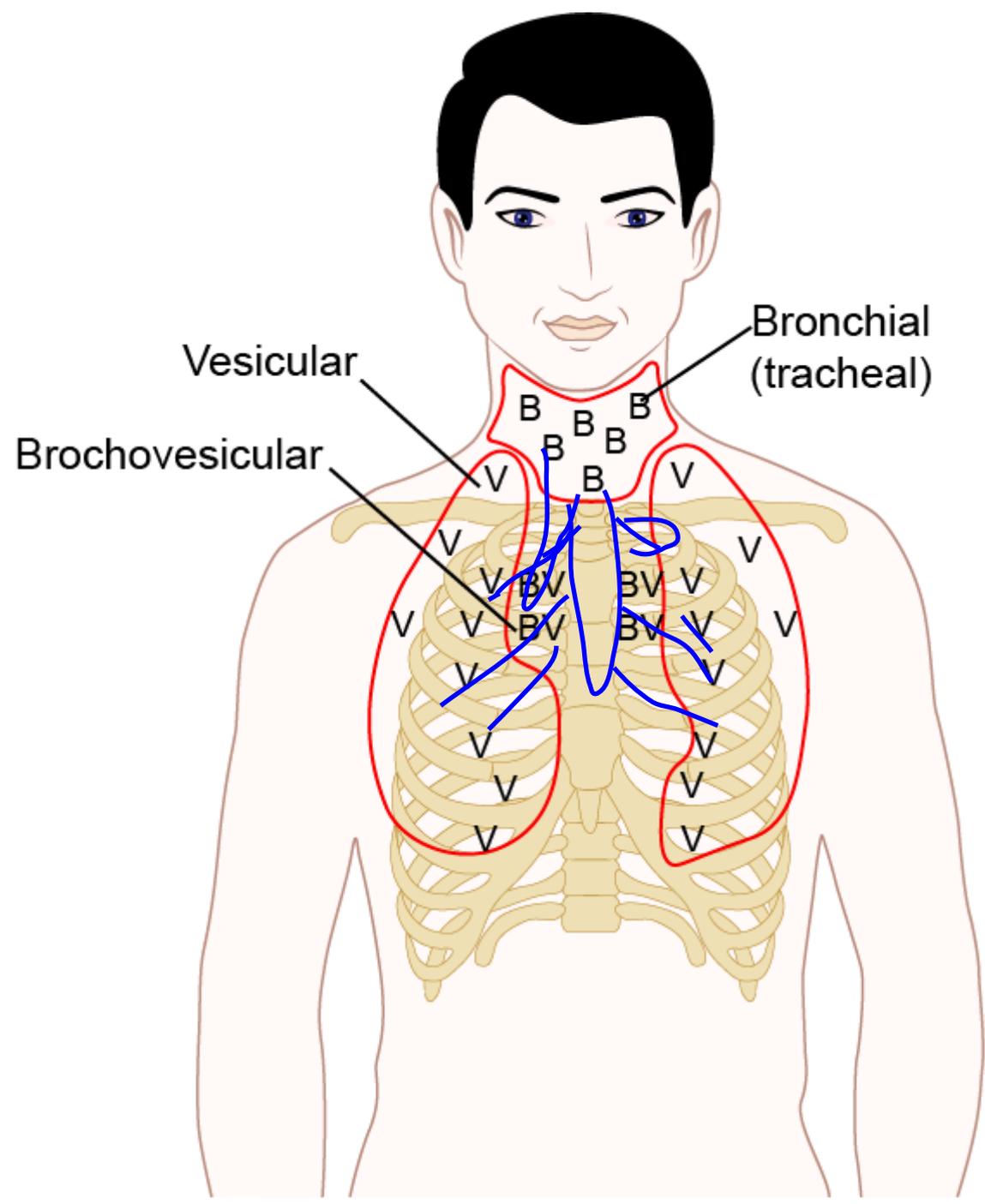
Respiratory Webinar

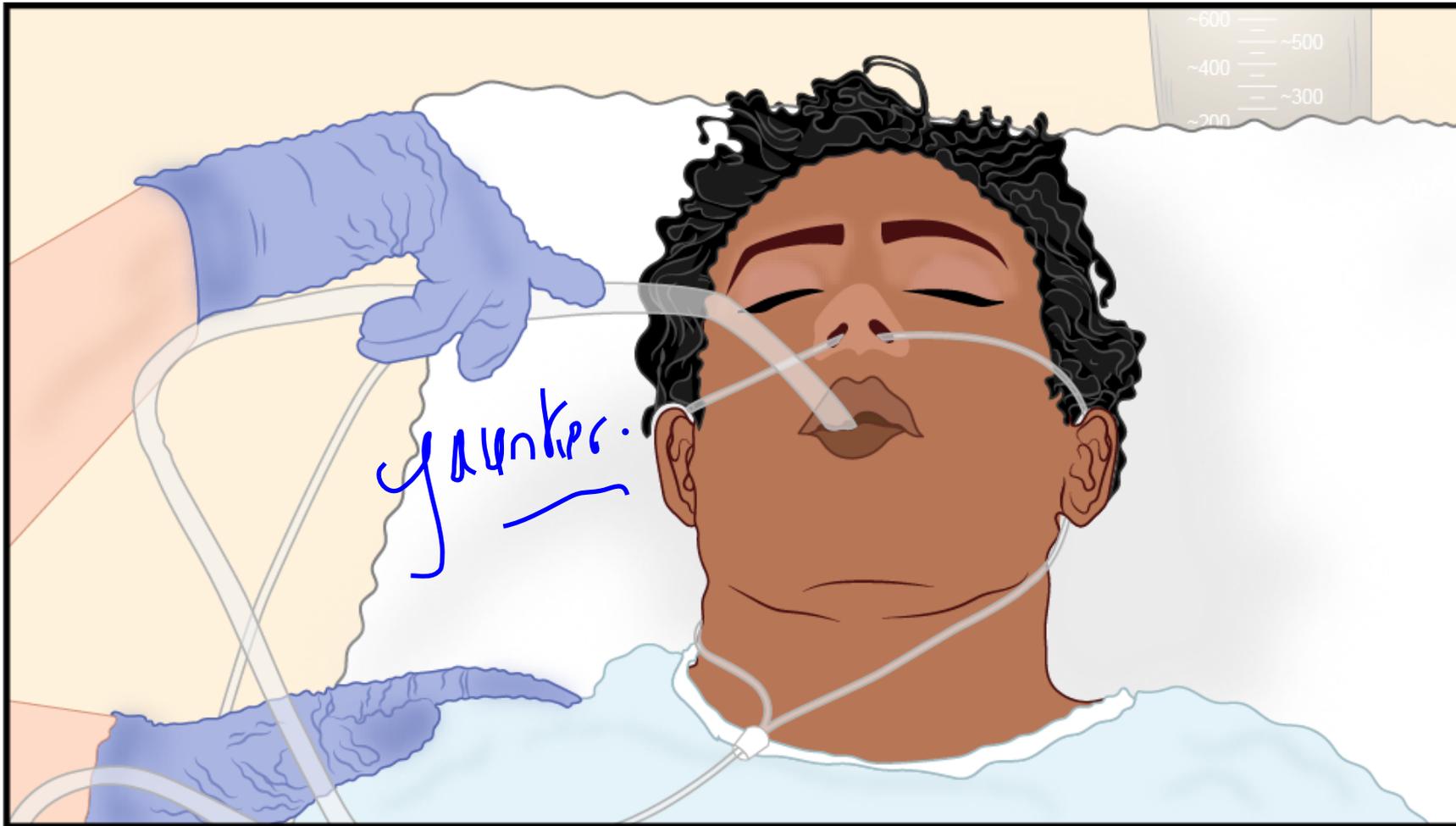
Justine Buick, MSN, RN

MEDS

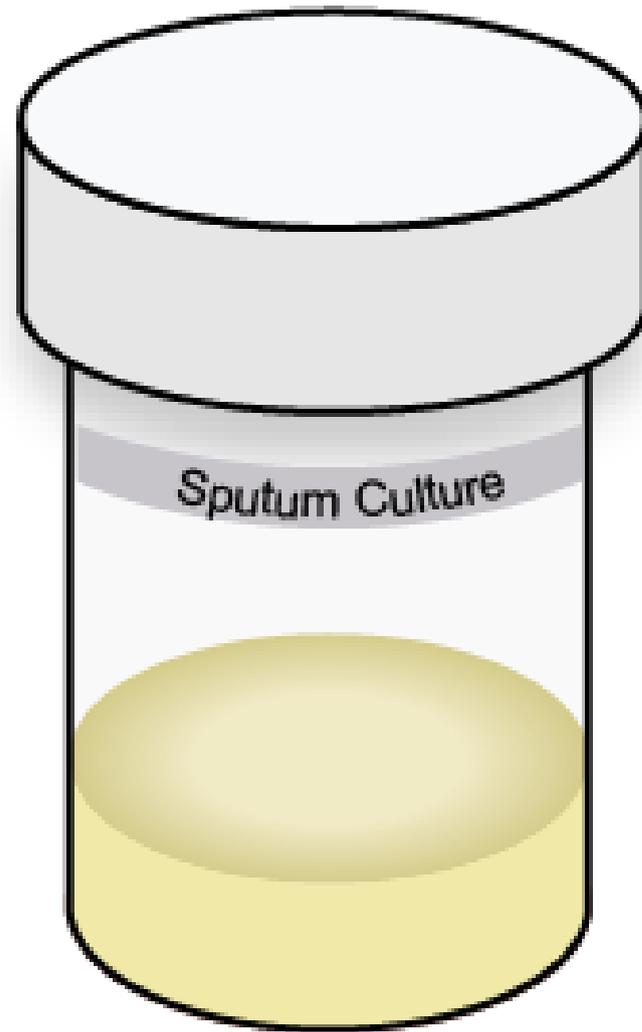


HAP





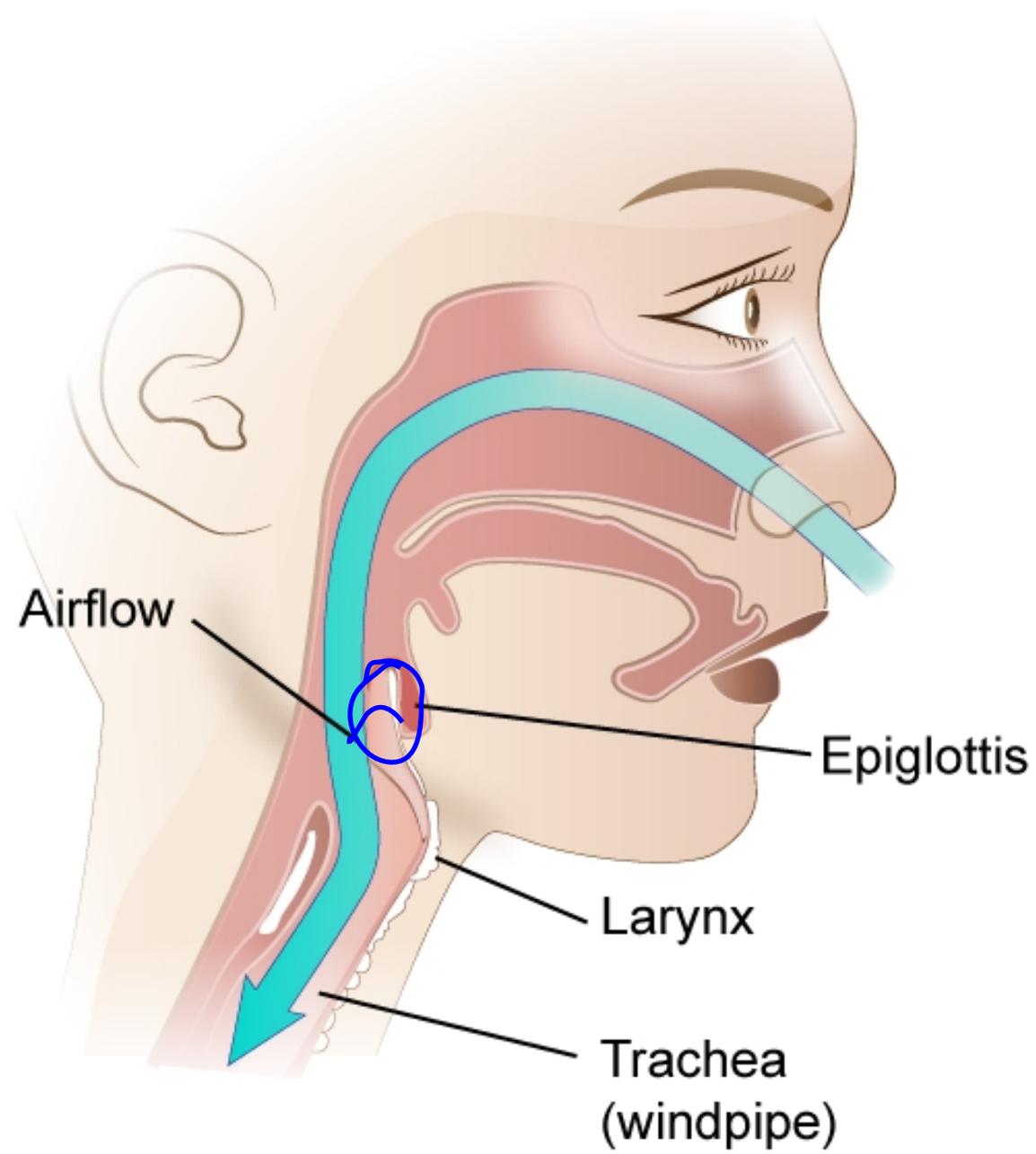
gunkies.



ADPIE

1. If treatment for acute epiglottitis is effective, what should the nurse expect to record about the child?

- ~~1.~~ Pale lips and mucous membranes *anemic*
- ~~2.~~ Maintains tripod position *COPD*.
- ~~3.~~ Tachypneic and dysphonic
- 4. Clear bilateral breath sounds



pt. age?

mouth.

L3

2. A young toddler is being discharged after an emergency admission for foreign body aspiration. The parents ask what they can do to prevent another accident. (What advice is appropriate for the nurse to give the parents?)

1. Watch the child very carefully.
2. Teach the child not to eat nonfood items.
3. Keep small objects and toys out of the child's reach.
4. Keep the child under continuous observation while awake.

infection control.

3. The parents of an infant with bronchiolitis (RSV) ask the nurse why their baby's room has a sign on the door that says "Contact Precautions," and why the nurses all wear gowns and gloves when they hold him. (What is the nurse's **best** response?)

1. "Extra precautions prevent the virus from spreading to other babies."

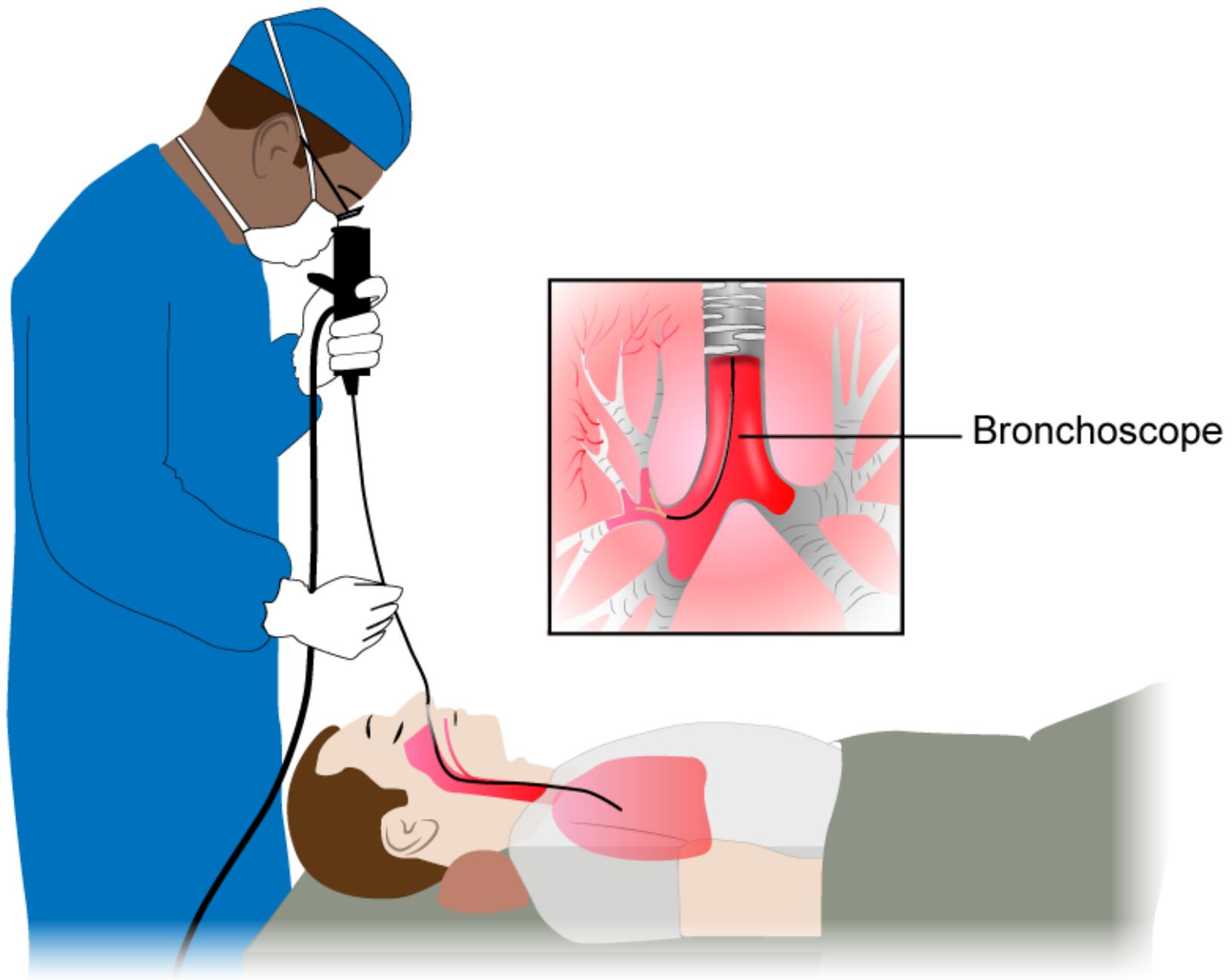
~~2.~~ "Your baby is very ill and we don't want to have another baby catch what he has."

~~3.~~ "It's because we need to protect your baby from other illnesses."

~~4.~~ "We always wear gowns when babies are coughing."

4. A child with laryngotracheobronchitis is being treated in the emergency department. What should the nurse plan to do immediately to ease respiratory distress? **Select all that apply.**

1. Place the child in high-Fowler's position.
2. Administer racemic epinephrine.
- ~~3. Administer acetaminophen.~~
- ~~4. Administer intravenous antibiotics.~~
5. Ask parent to help keep child calm.



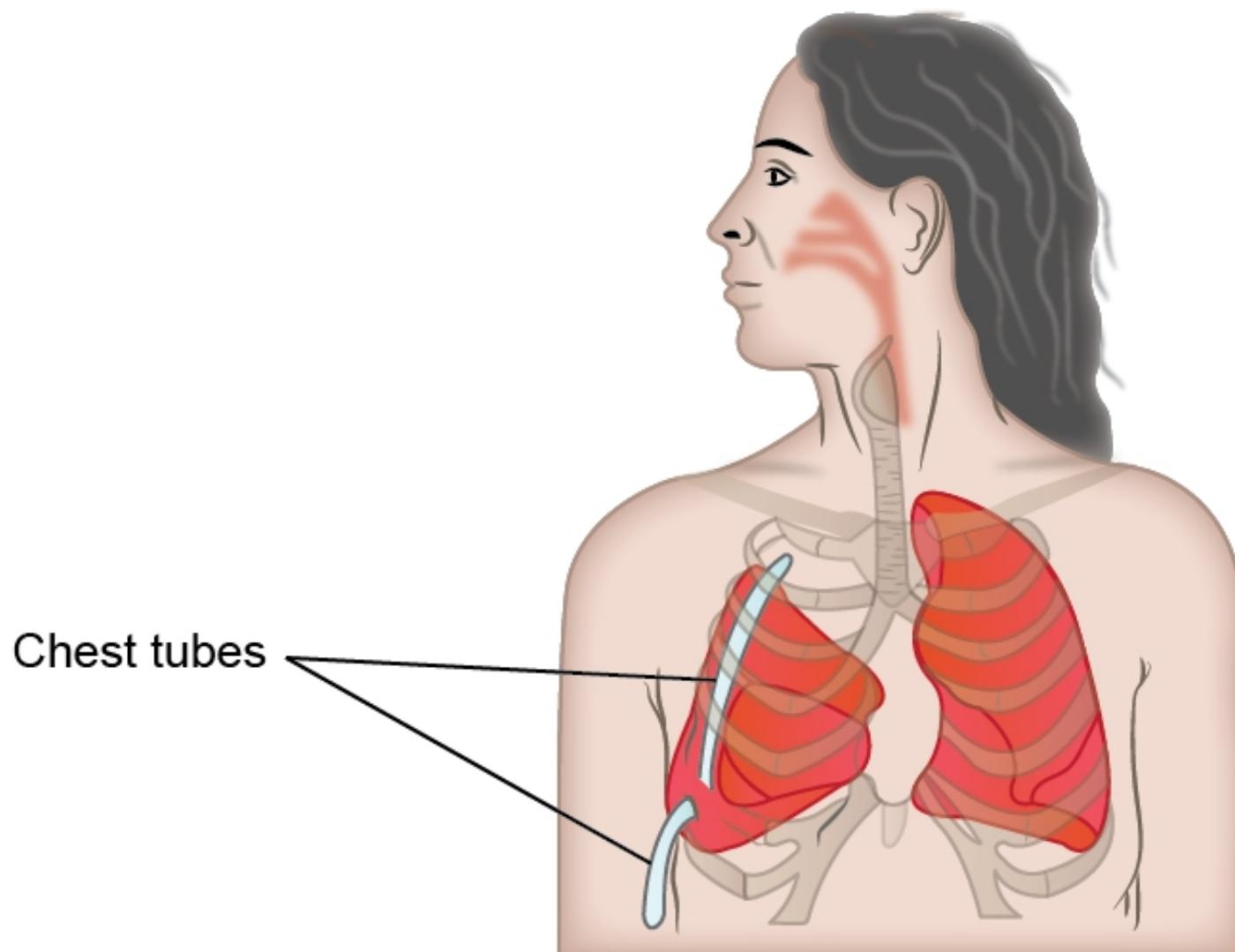


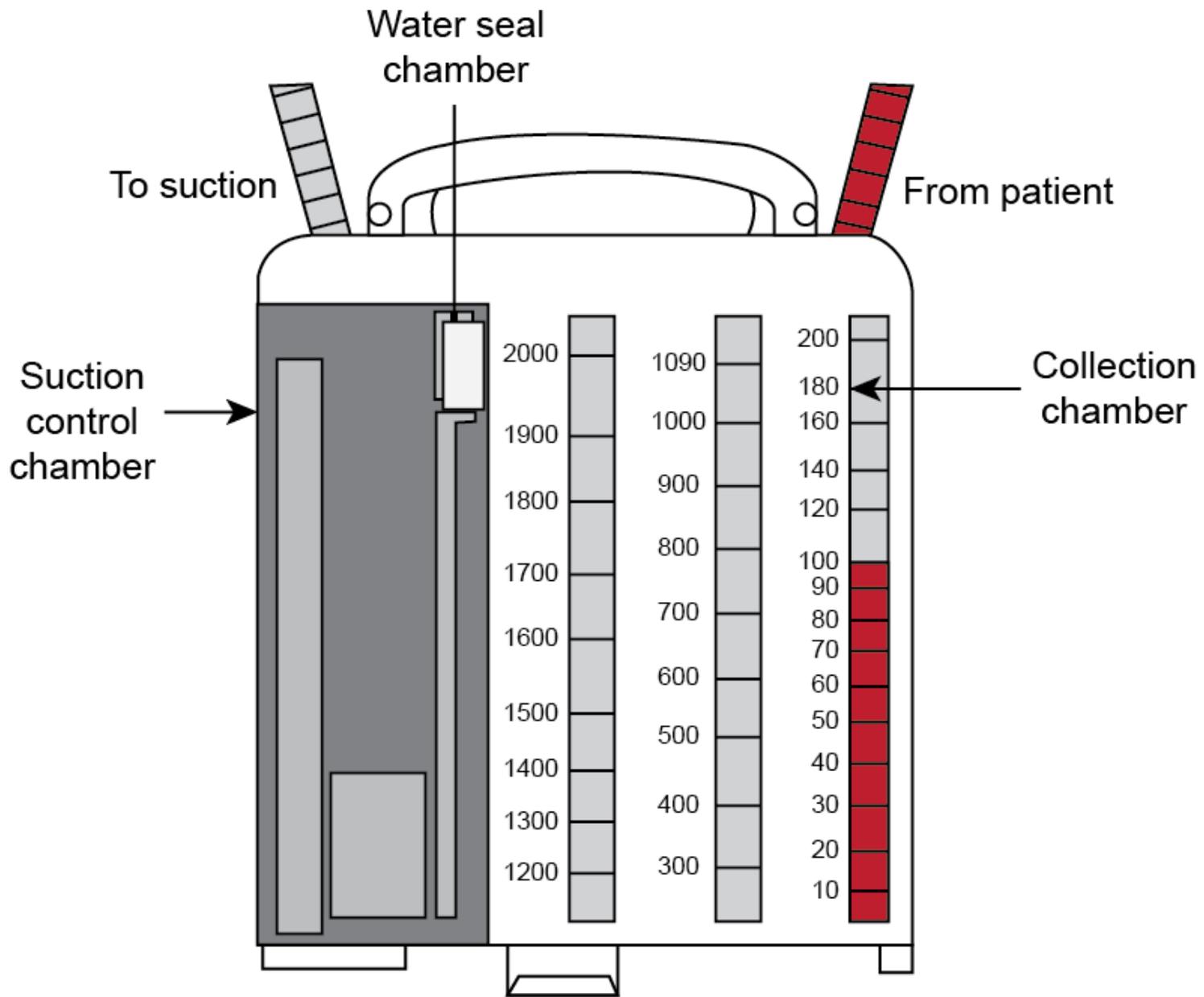


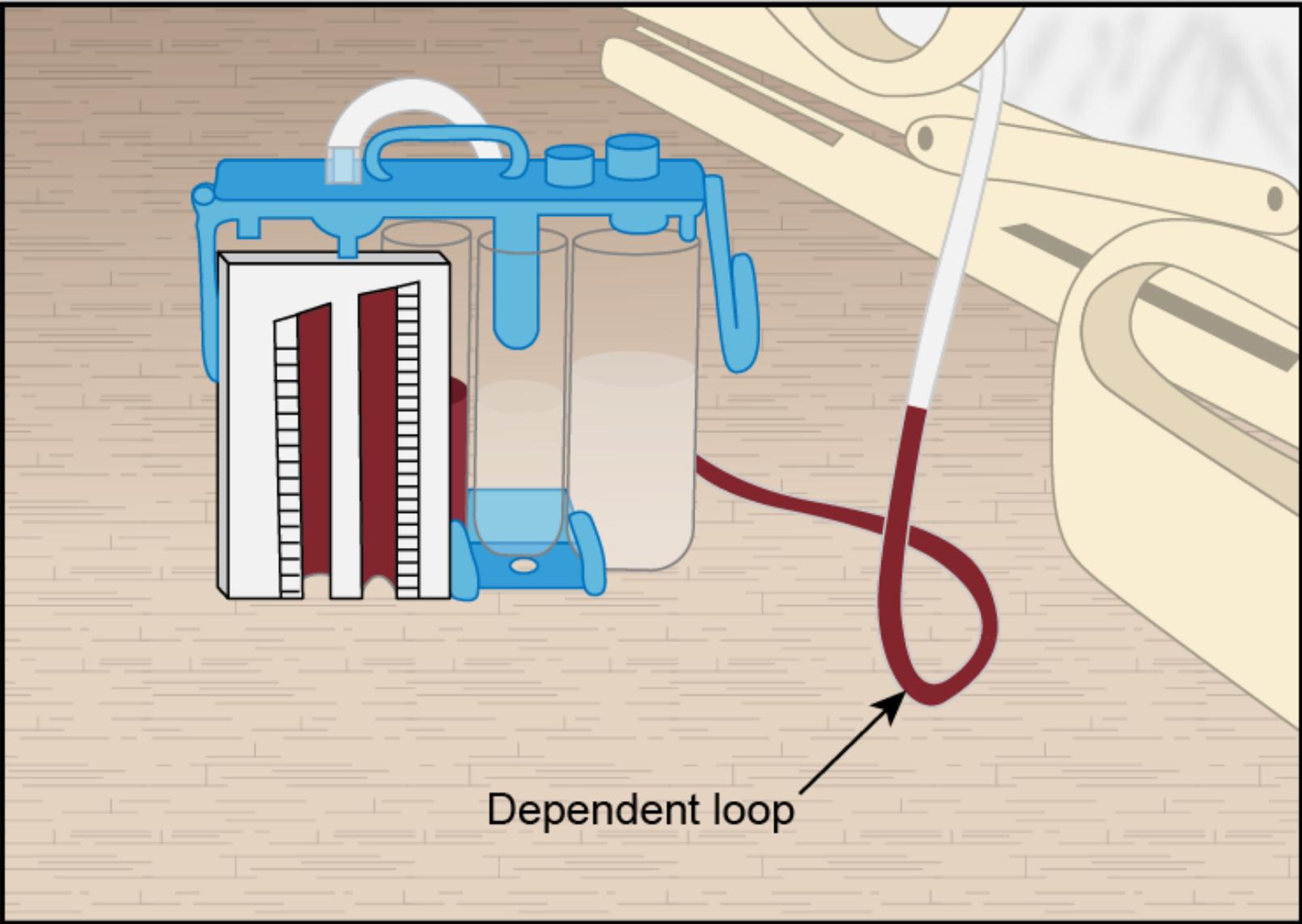
5. In consulting with the HCP, the nurse learns that the client admitted with a possible PE has a ventilation/perfusion quotient (V/Q) mismatch as shown on a V/Q scan. Which action should be taken by the nurse?

- ~~1.~~ Explain to the client that airborne precautions will be necessary.
- ~~2.~~ Tell the client that the scan did not show a pulmonary embolus.
3. Explain to the client that further diagnostic testing will be needed.
- ~~4.~~ Inform the client that the results of the V/Q scan were normal.

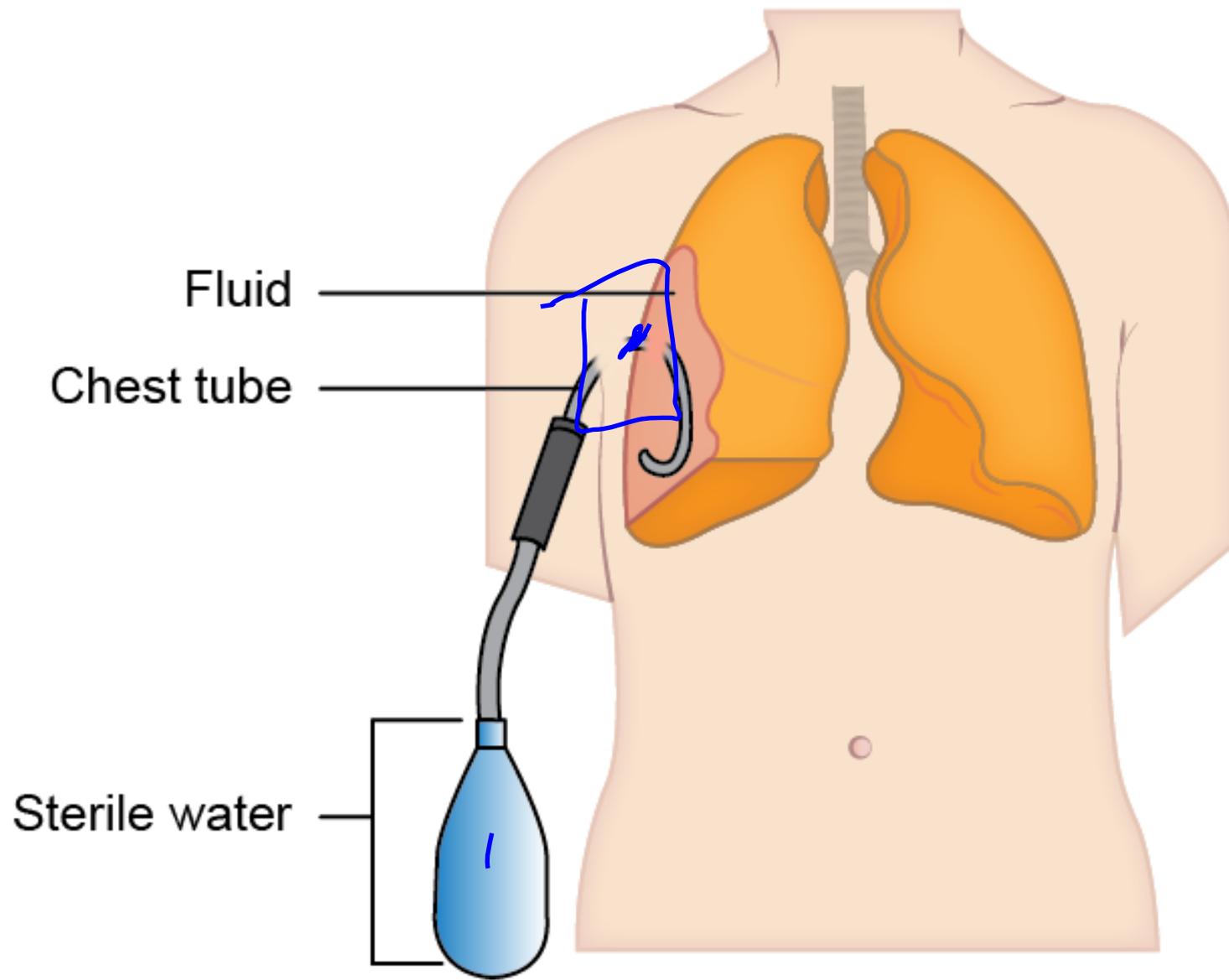
CHEST TUBE INSERTION SITE





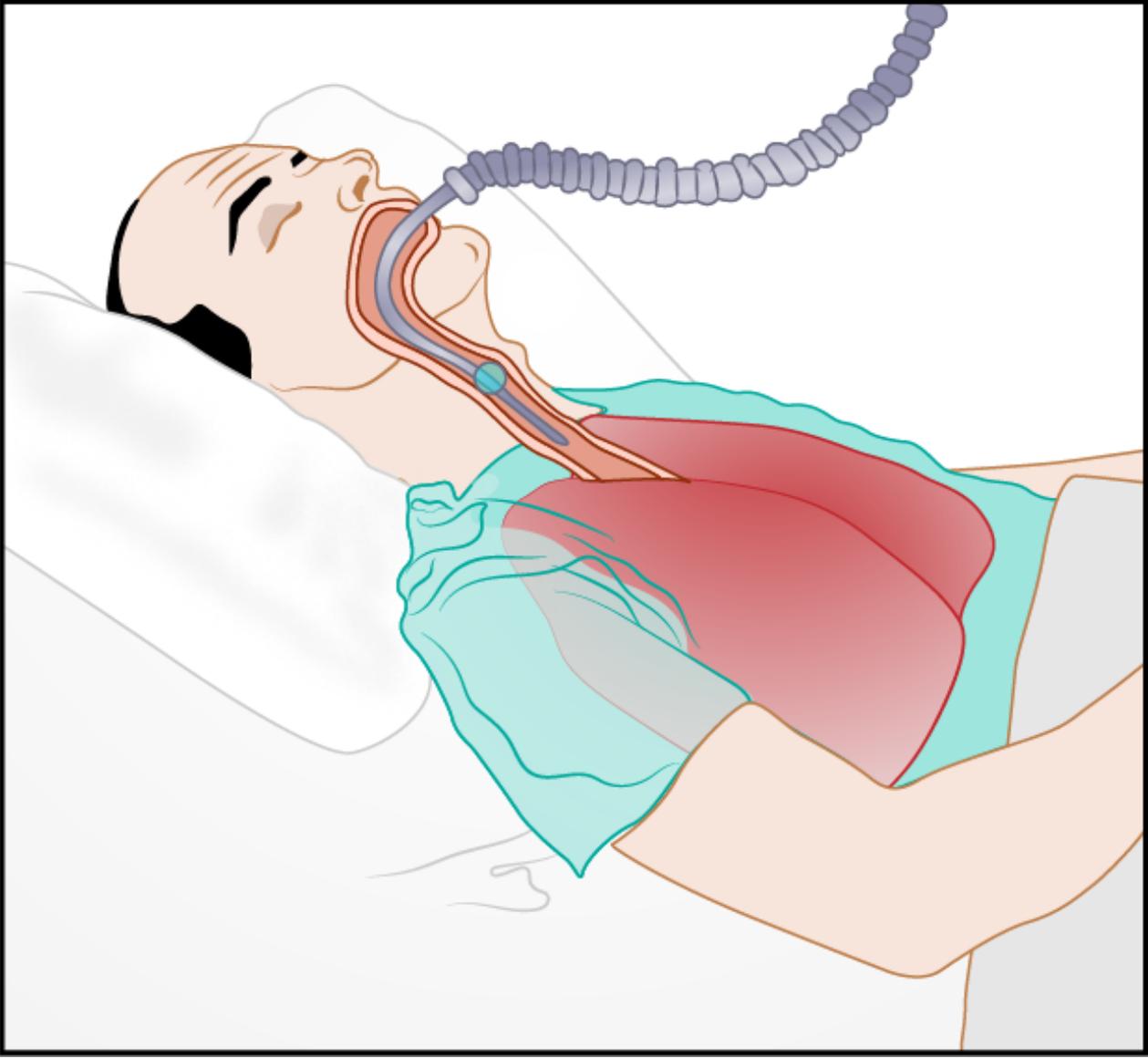


Dependent loop

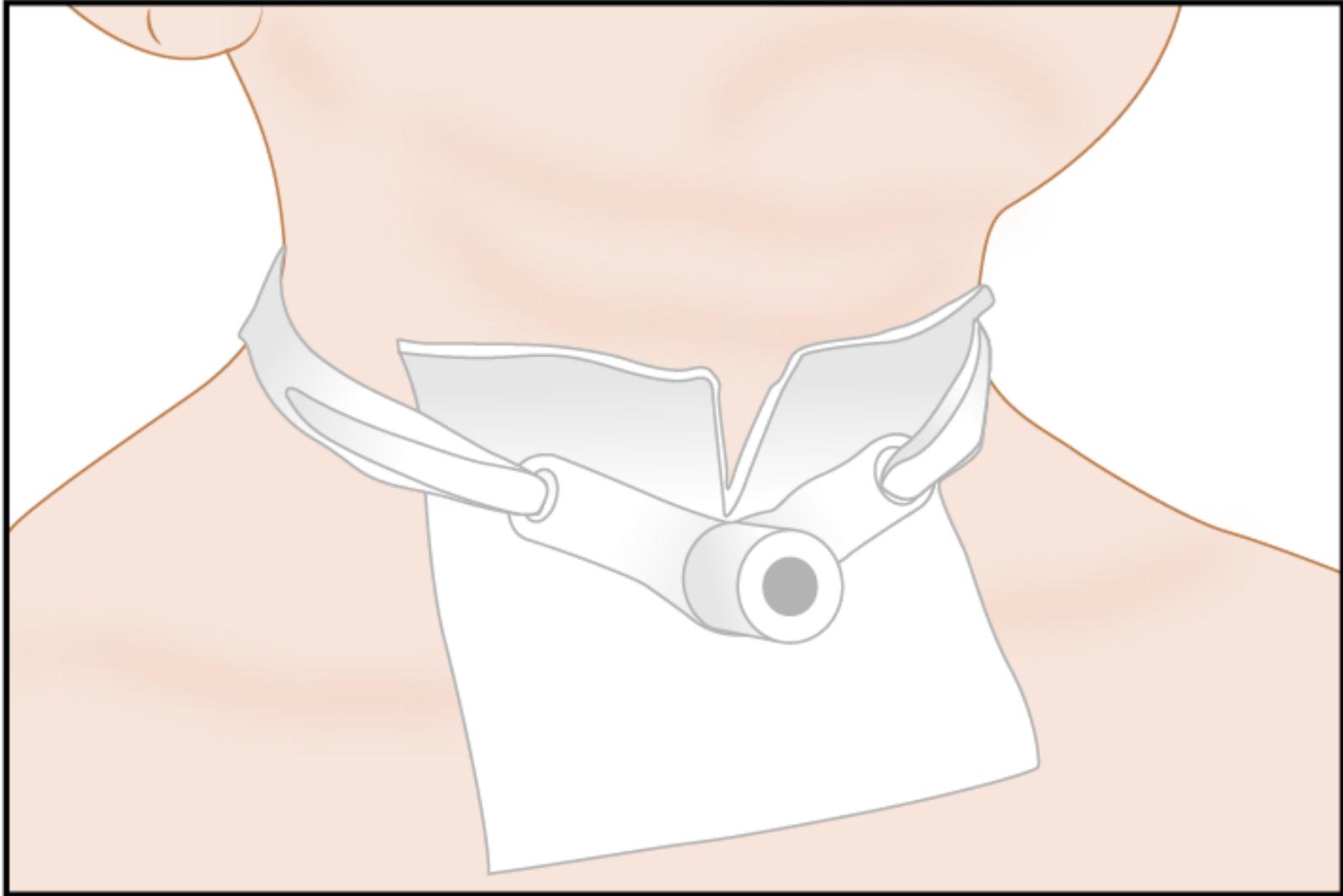


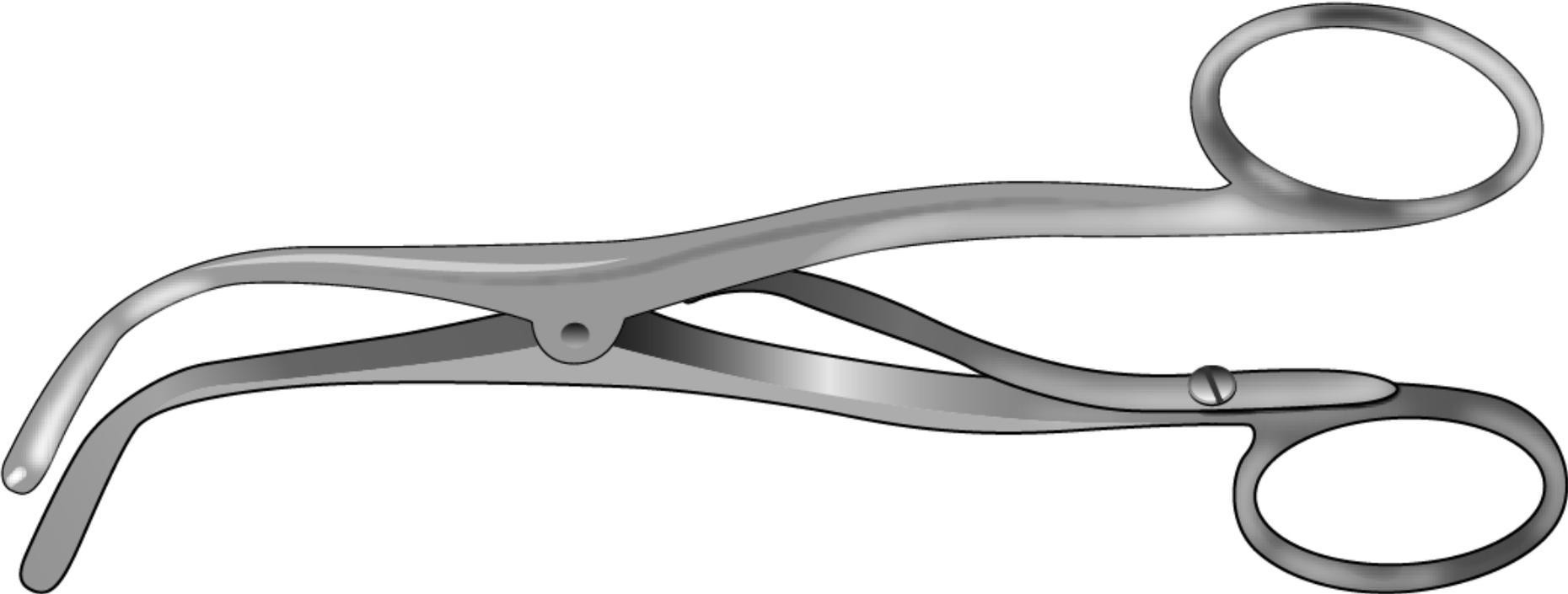
6. The nurse is caring for the client with left-sided chest tube attached to a wet suction chest tube system. Which observation by the nurse would require immediate intervention?

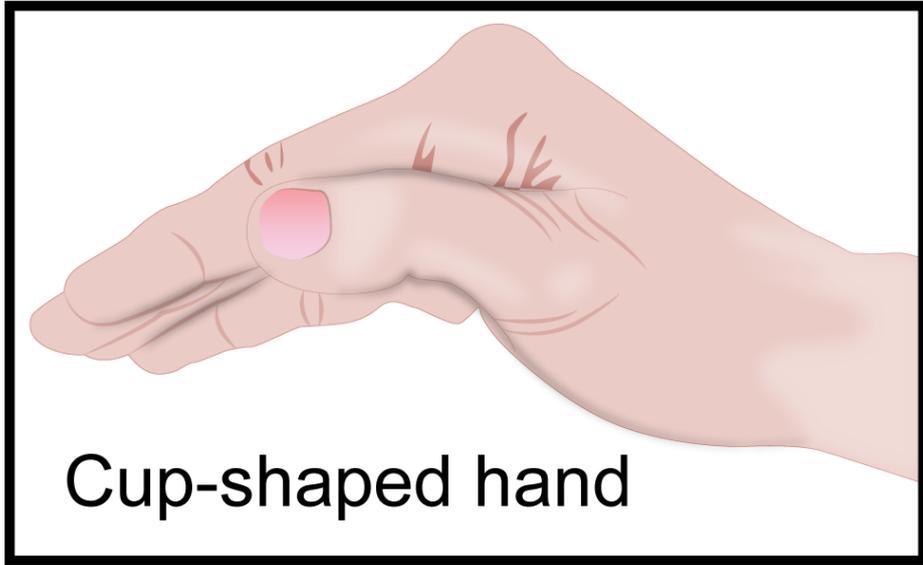
- ~~1.~~ Bubbling is occurring in the suction chamber.
2. Dependent loop is hanging off the edge of the bed.
- ~~3.~~ Bands are on connections between tubing sections.
- ~~4.~~ Dressing over the chest tube insertion site is occlusive.



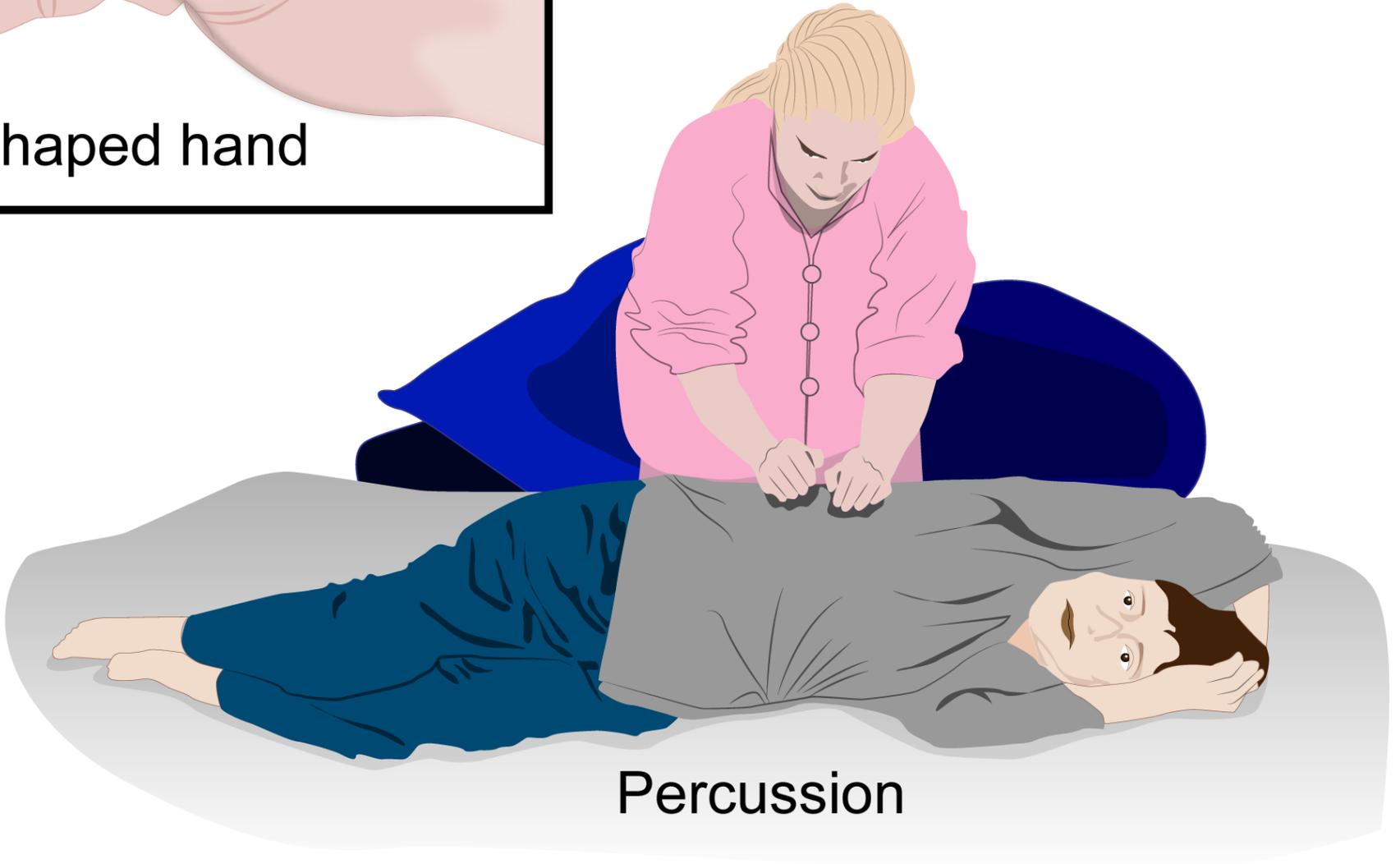






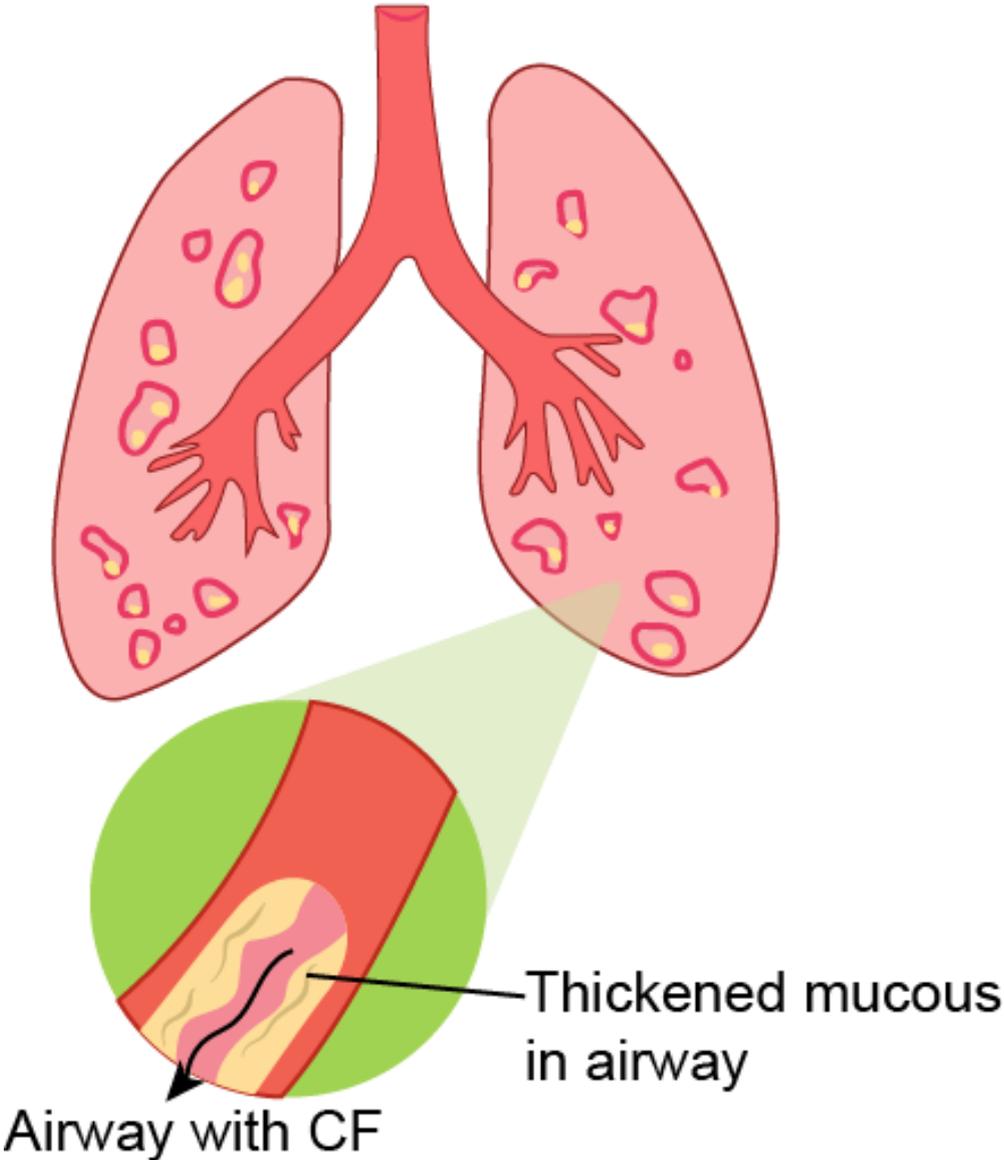


Cup-shaped hand



Percussion

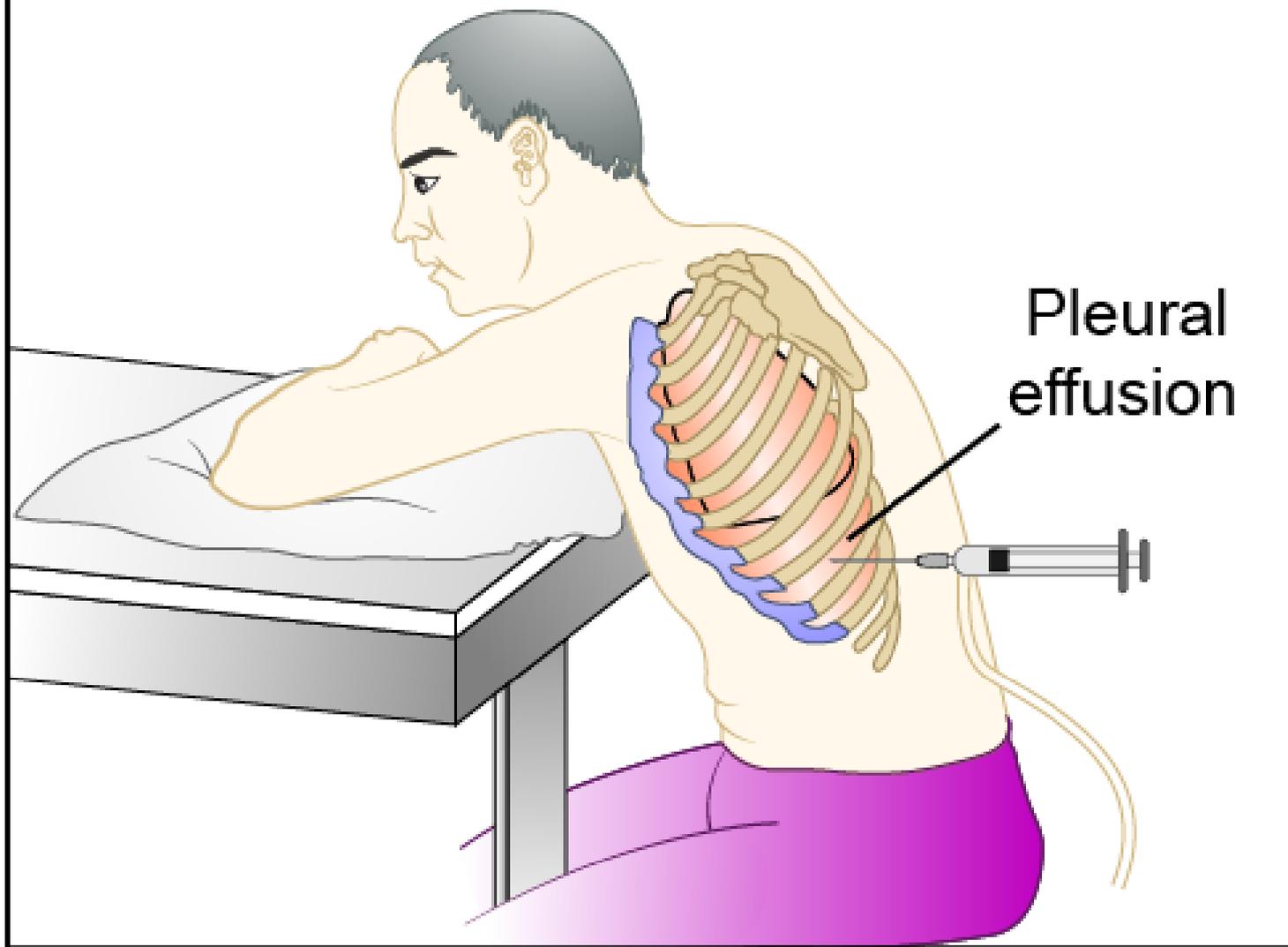
Cystic Fibrosis



8. The nurse anticipates using postural drainage as a treatment modality for which of the following conditions?

- ~~1.~~ Epiglottitis
- ~~2.~~ Foreign body aspiration
- 3. Cystic fibrosis
- ~~4.~~ Bronchopulmonary dysplasia

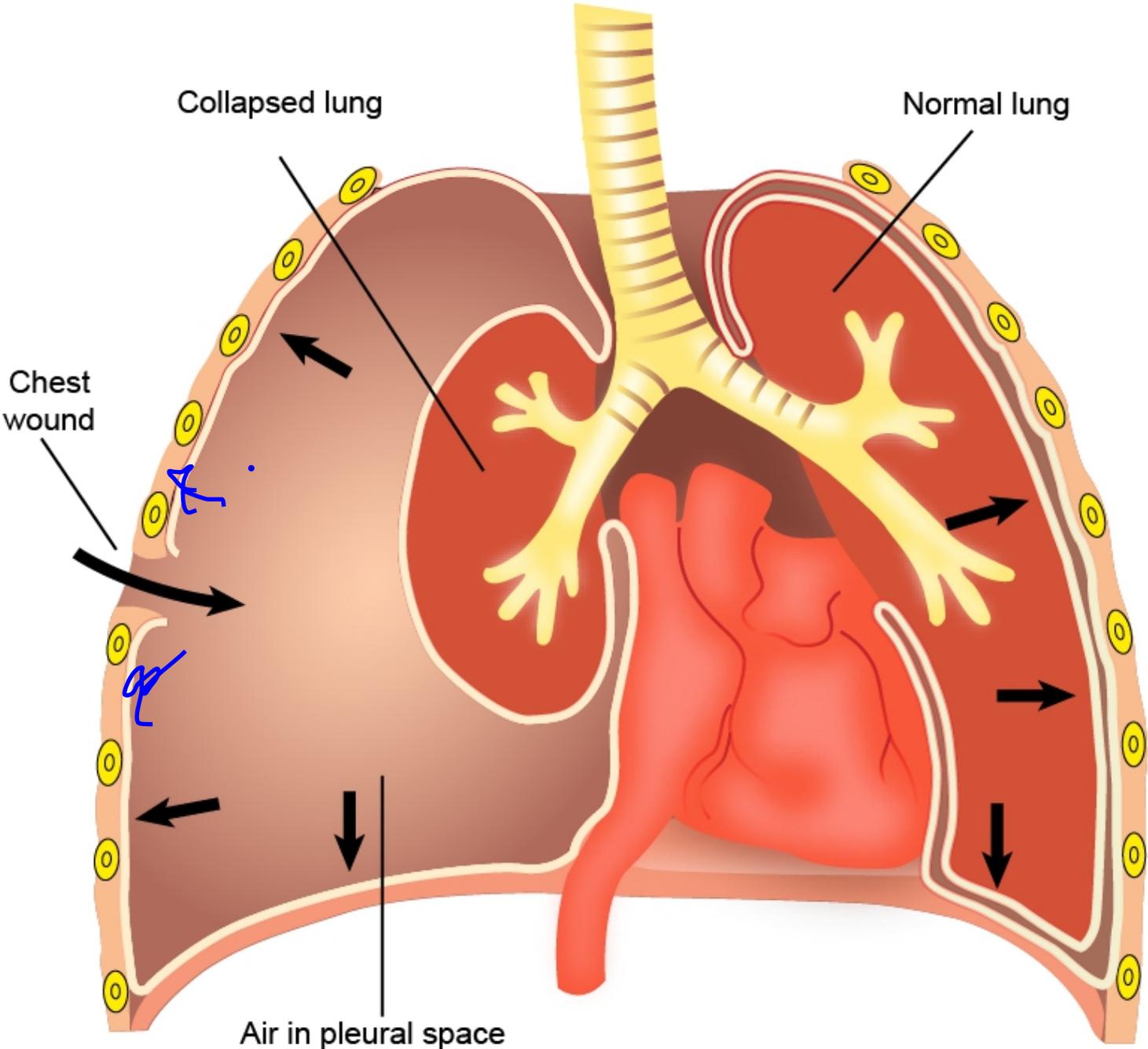
Thoracentesis



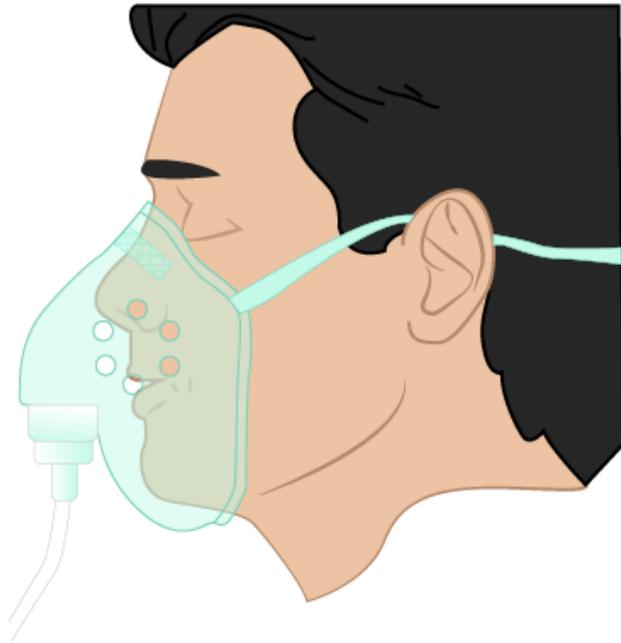
7. A client underwent a thoracentesis a few hours earlier. What finding should the nurse report **immediately** to the HCP?

- ~~1. Oozing of blood from the puncture site~~
 - 2. Onset of crepitus**
 - ~~3. Diminished sounds in the affected lung base~~
 - ~~4. Fever that is gradually elevating~~
- atelectasis*

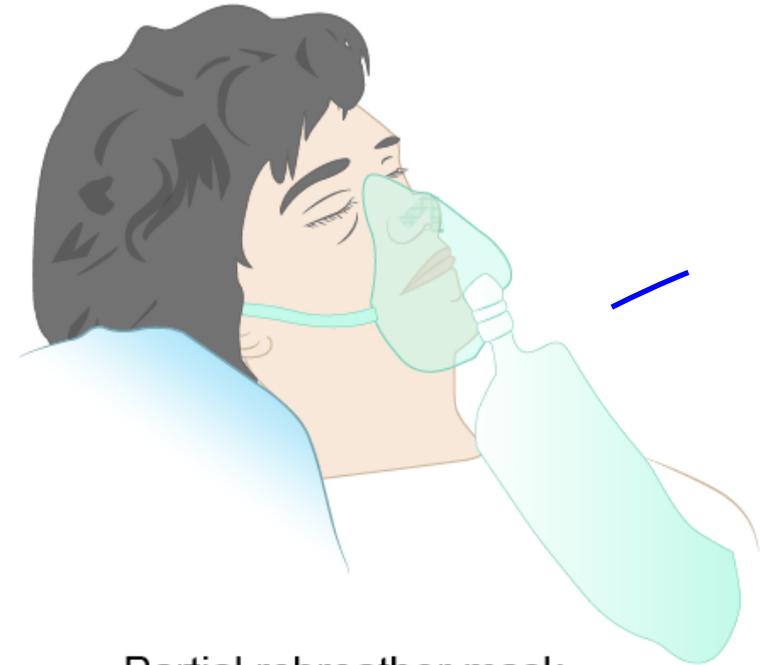
Pneumothorax







Simple face mask



Partial rebreather mask

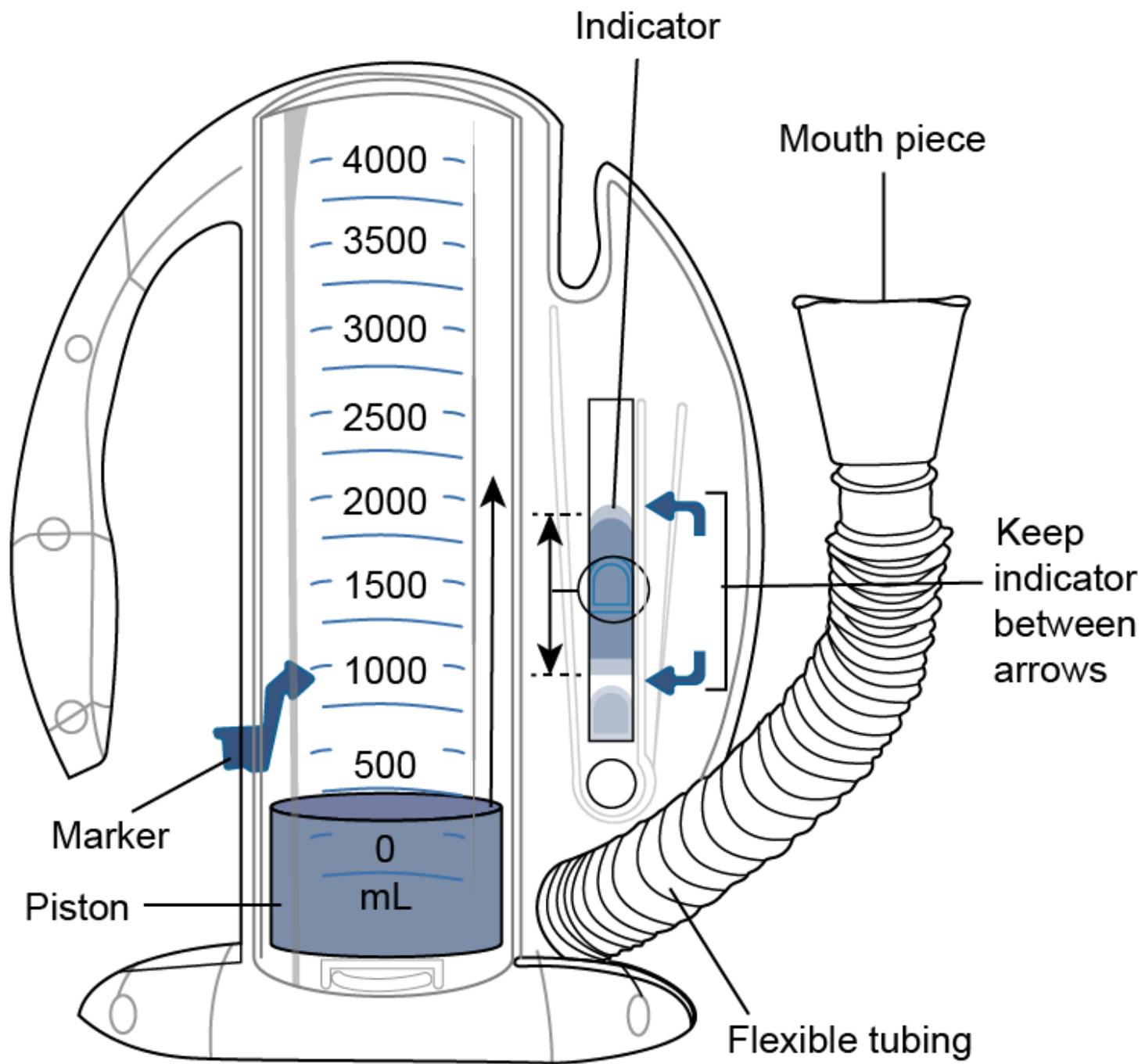


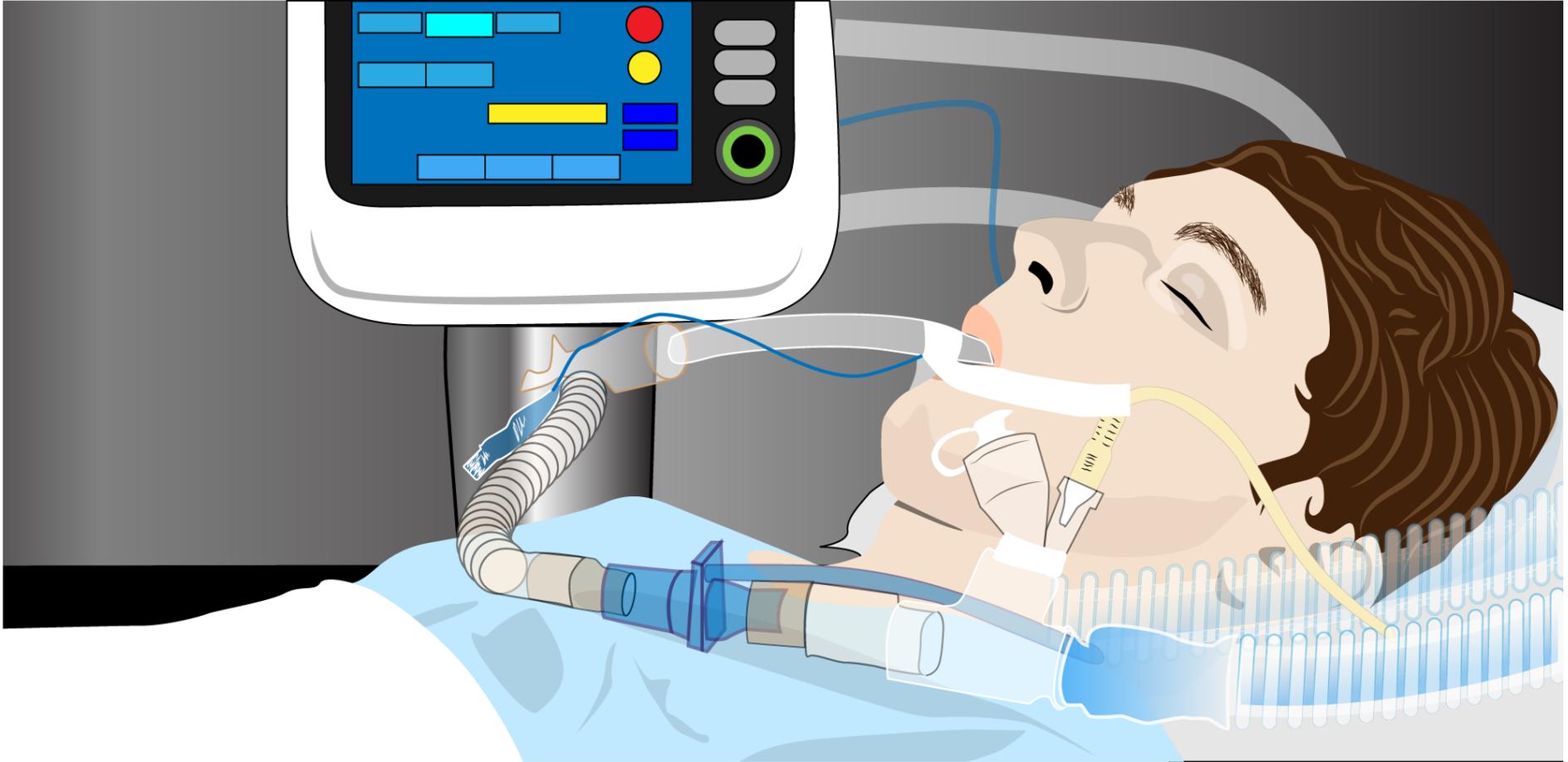
Non rebreather mask



Venturi Mask



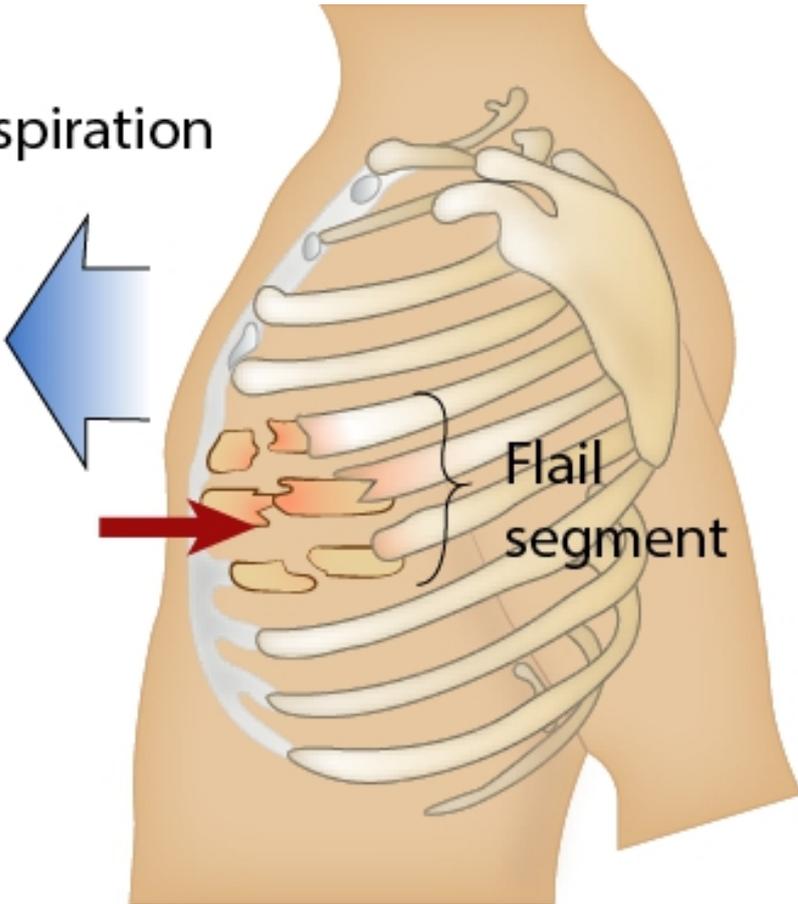




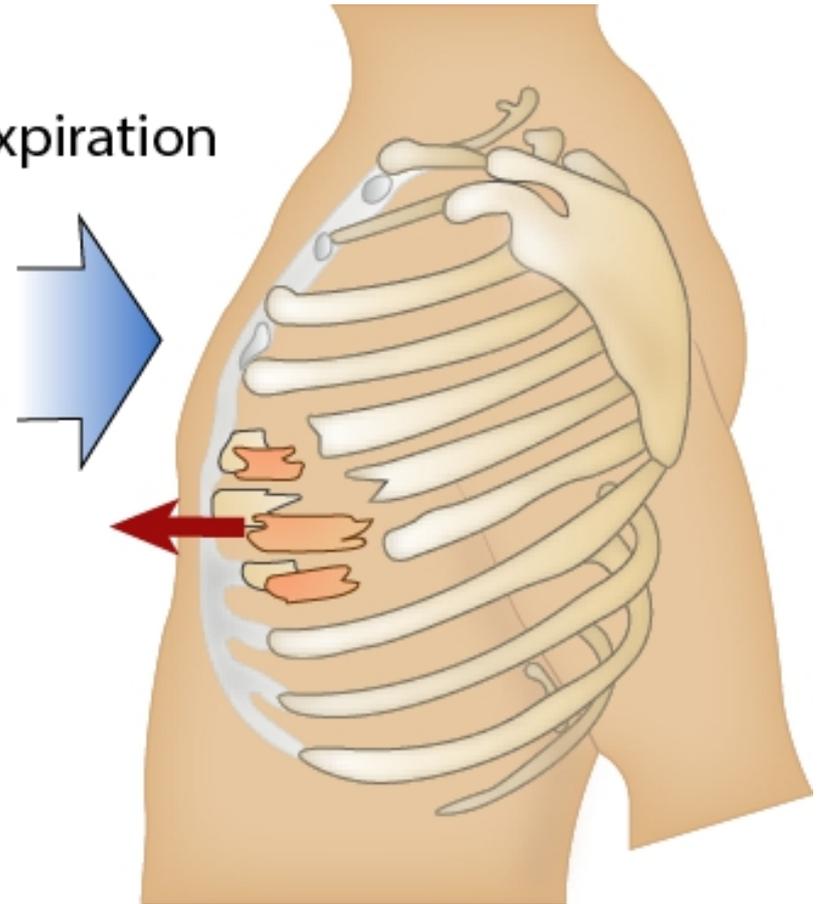
9. The nurse begins to hear high-pressure alarms in the room of the client requiring respiratory assistance with a ventilator. (Which is the **best** action by the nurse?)

- ~~1.~~ Wait to see if the ventilator will alarm again.
2. Check the ventilator tubing and connections.
- ~~3.~~ Silence the alarm and ~~restart~~ the ventilator.
- ~~4.~~ Lower the tidal volumes being delivered.

Inspiration



Expiration

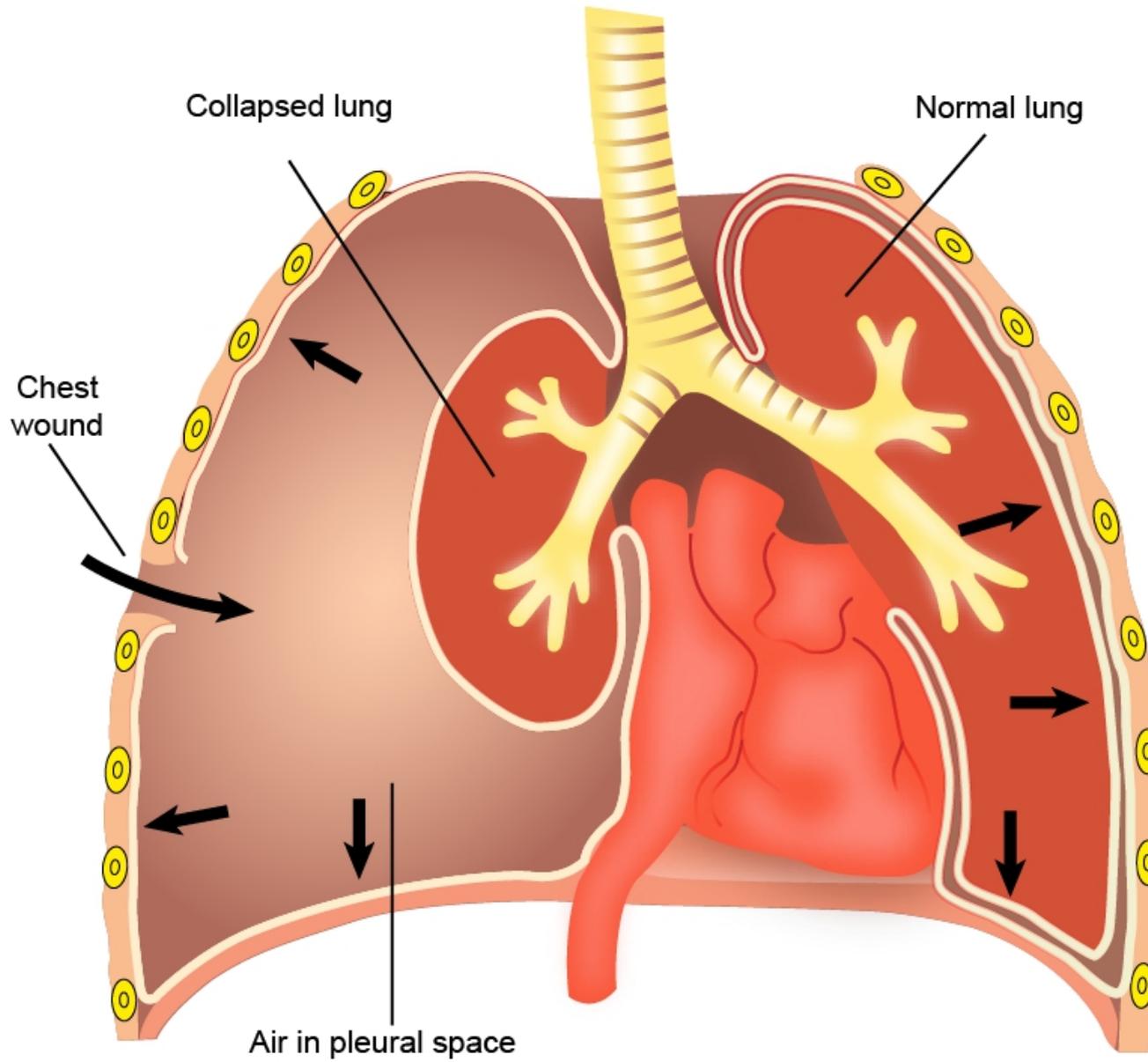


fail

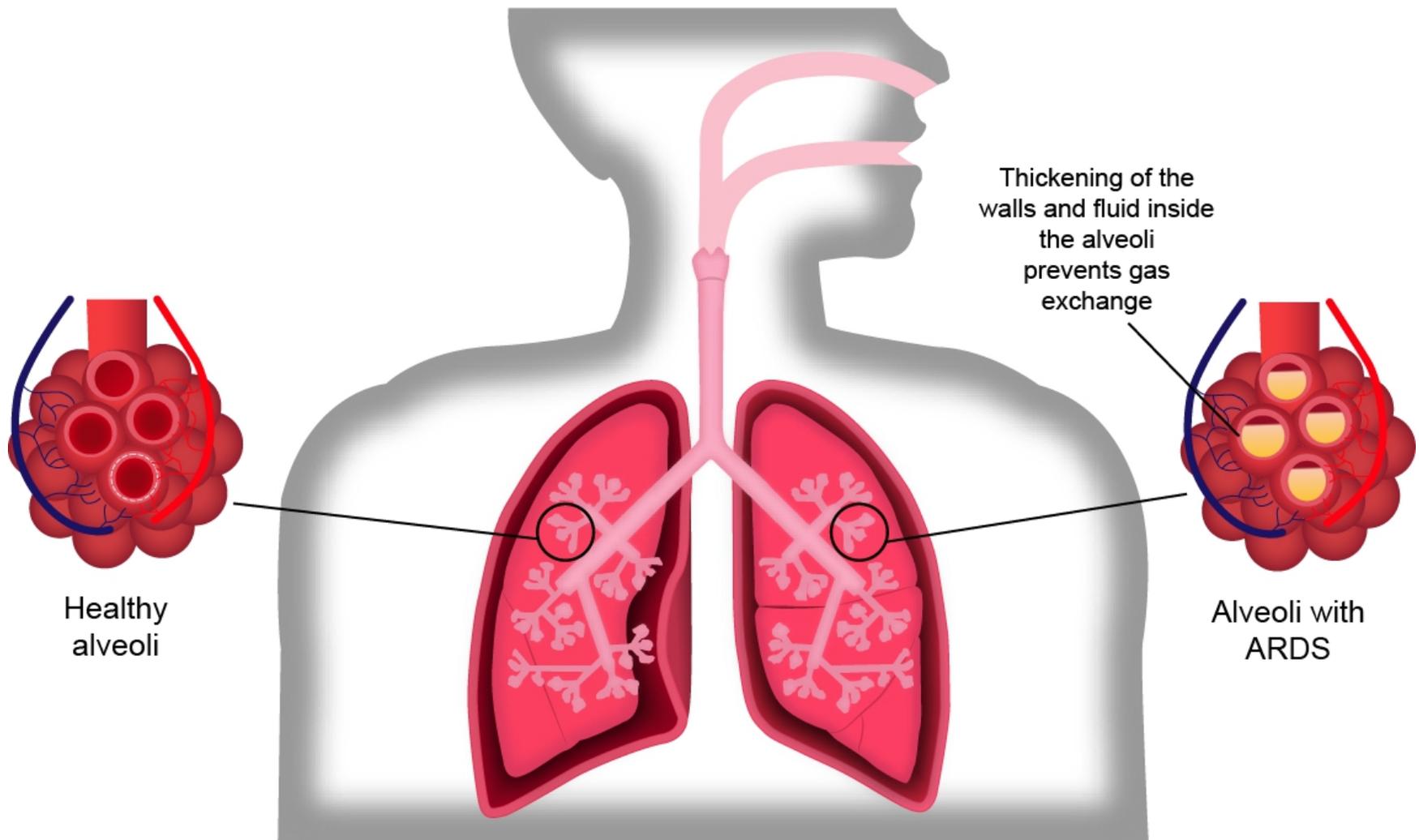
10. The nurse assesses the client brought to the ED via ambulance after a motorcycle crash. The client has paradoxical chest movement with respirations, multiple bruises across the chest and torso, crepitus, and tachypnea. What should the nurse do **next**?

- ~~1.~~ Remove and reapply the cervical collar.
- 2. Prepare for the client's imminent intubation.
- ~~3.~~ Insert another IV catheter to give medications.
- ~~4.~~ Tape around the client's chest for rib protection.

Pneumothorax



ARDS

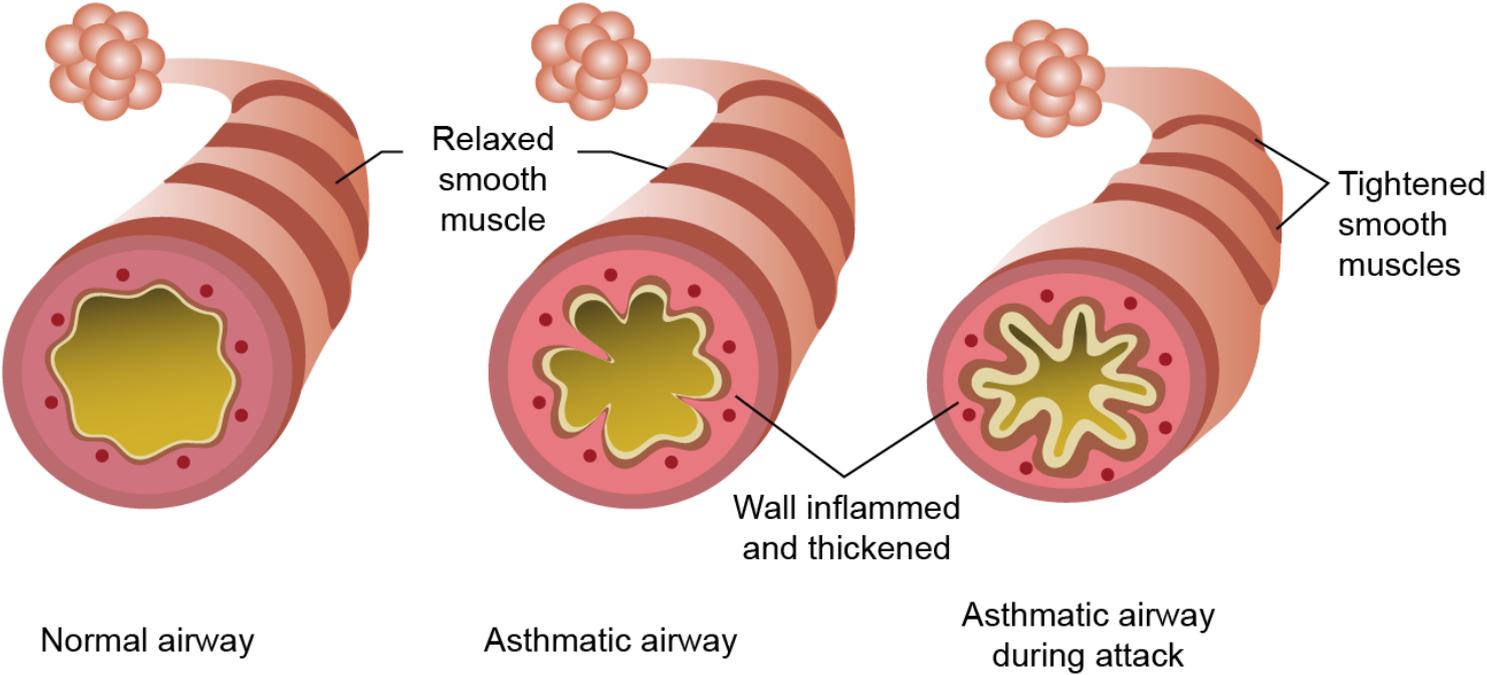
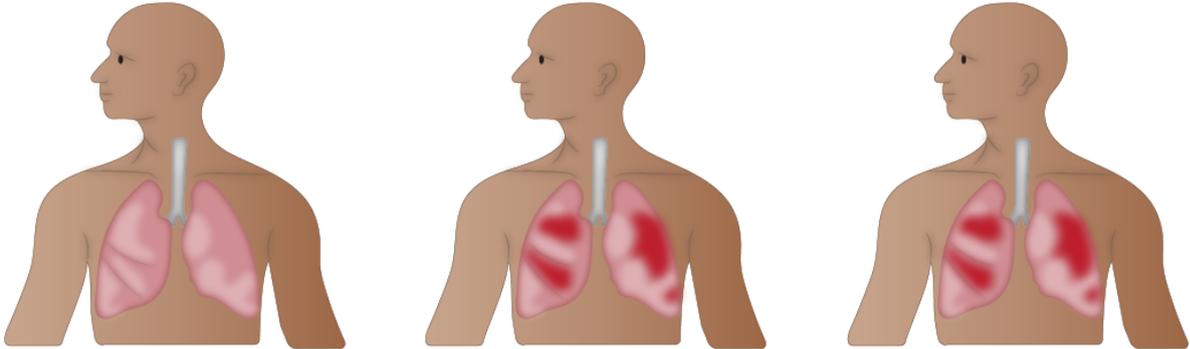


Healthy alveoli

Alveoli with ARDS

Thickening of the walls and fluid inside the alveoli prevents gas exchange

Asthma



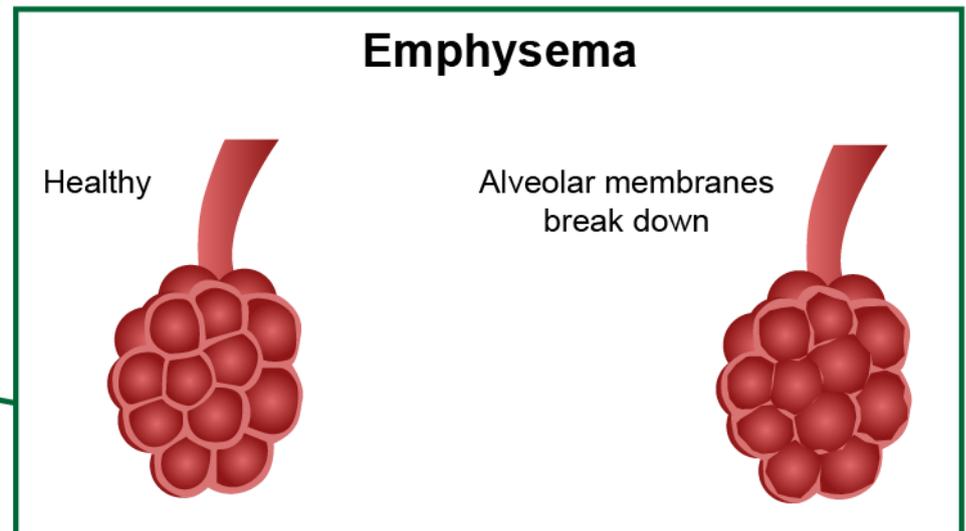
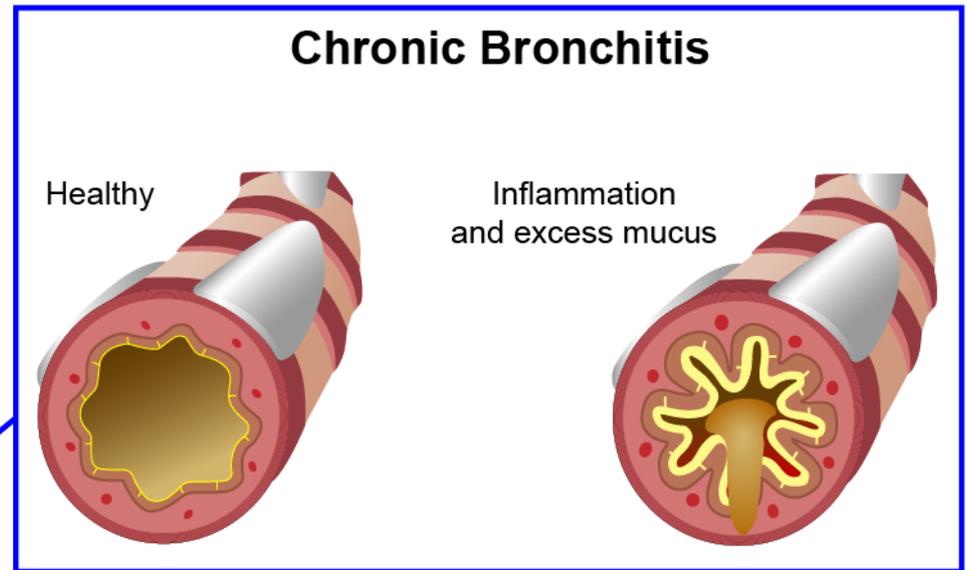
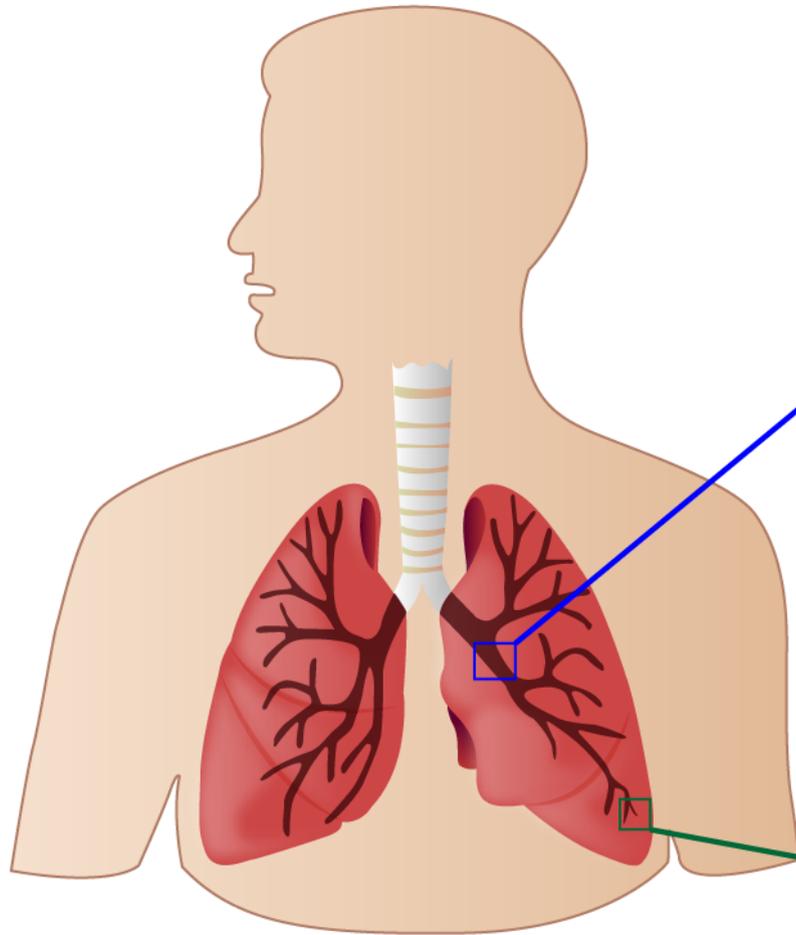
12. A client newly diagnosed with asthma has infrequent acute episodes. The nurse should teach the client that which medication is **most** effective for providing quick relief in acute episodes?

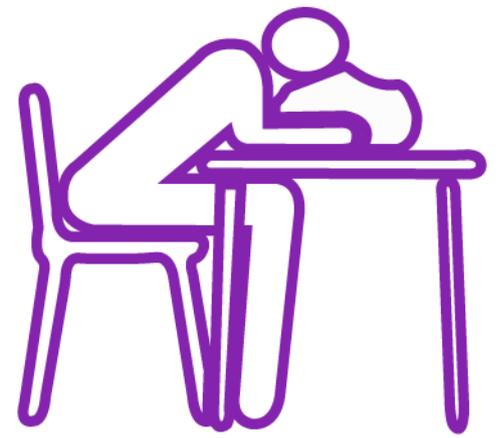
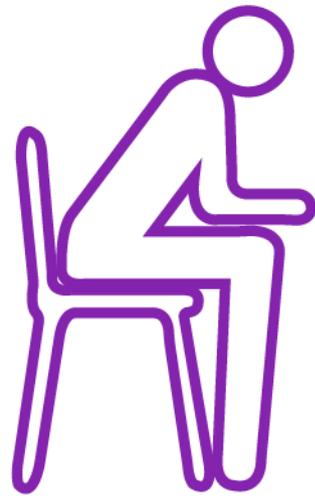
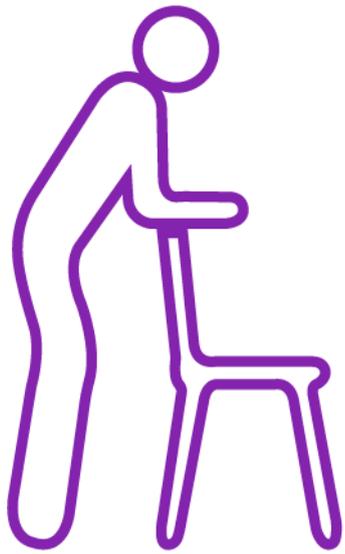
- ~~1.~~ Corticosteroid via meter-dose inhaler
2. Beta-agonist via metered-dose inhaler
- ~~3.~~ Anti-inflammatory via metered-dose inhaler
- ~~4.~~ Daily use of a bronchodilator inhaler

13. The nurse is teaching the client newly diagnosed with asthma. Which instructions should the nurse include to reduce allergic triggers? **Select all that apply.**

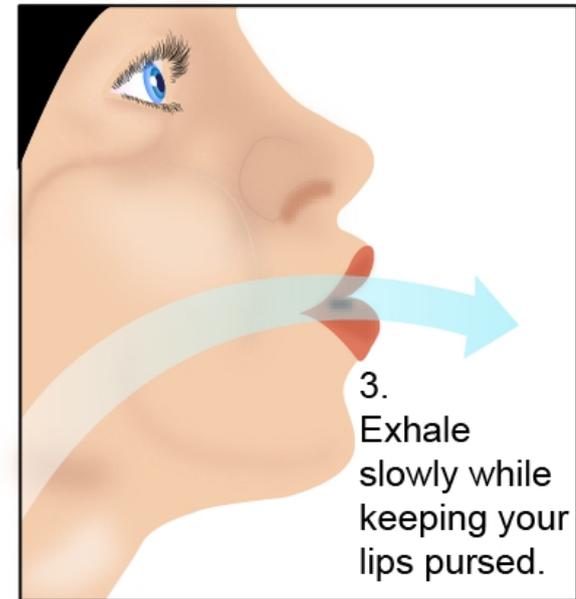
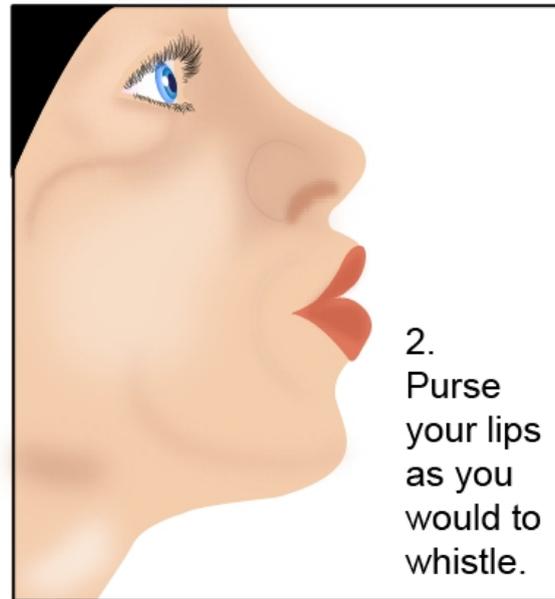
- ~~1.~~ Wash bedclothes and linens in cold water.
2. Use dust covers on mattresses and pillows.
- ~~3.~~ Keep house fresh with a scented deodorizer.
4. Vacuum carpets daily in the bedrooms.
5. Clean the albuterol MDI daily with water.

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)





Pursed-lip Breathing Technique



14. What should the nurse include when teaching health maintenance strategies to the client with COPD? **Select all that apply.**

1. Yearly influenza immunizations
2. Immunization against pneumonia
3. Limit physical activity.
4. Oral fluid restriction.
5. Adequate caloric intake.

15. The nurse is providing teaching to the client with COPD about the purpose of pursed-lip breathing. Which explanation is most appropriate?

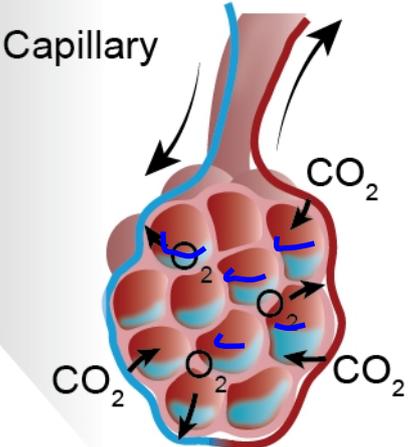
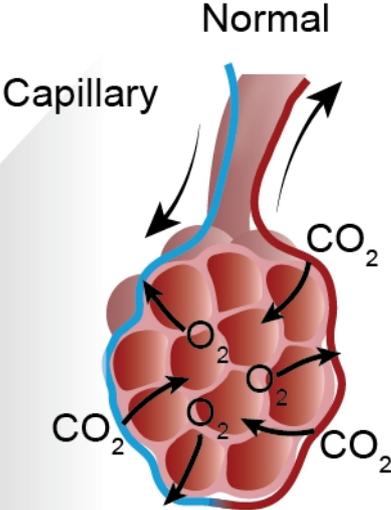
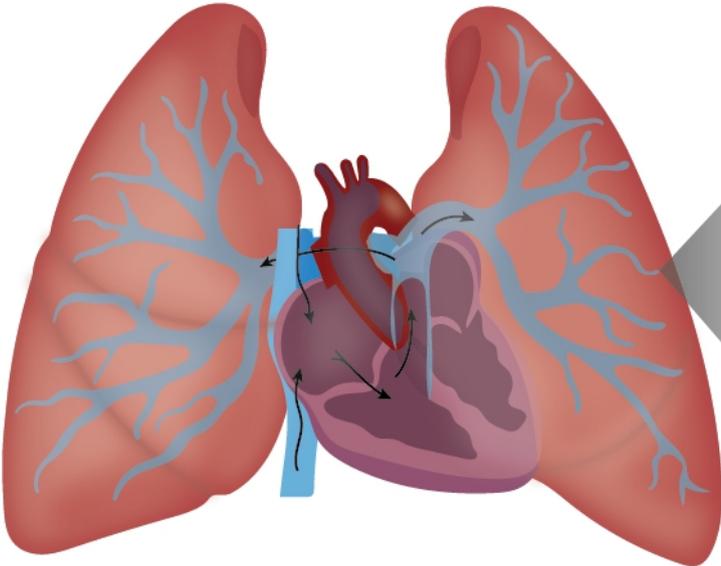
~~1.~~ It reduces upper airway inflammation by deep breathing.

2. It keeps alveoli open longer for carbon dioxide release.

~~3.~~ It improves inhaled drug effectiveness especially during an exacerbation.

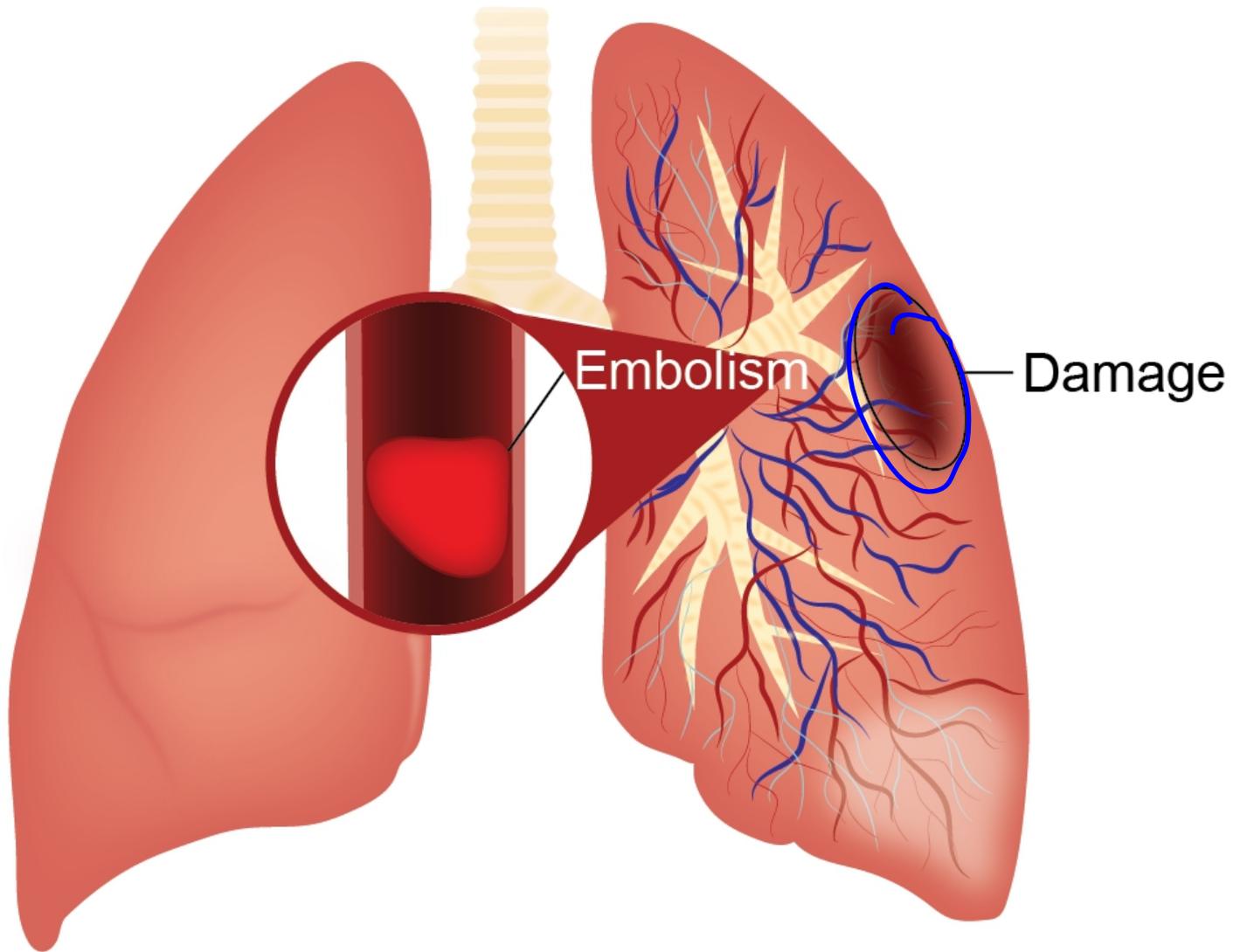
~~4.~~ It reduces anxiety by slowing the heart rate.

Pulmonary Edema



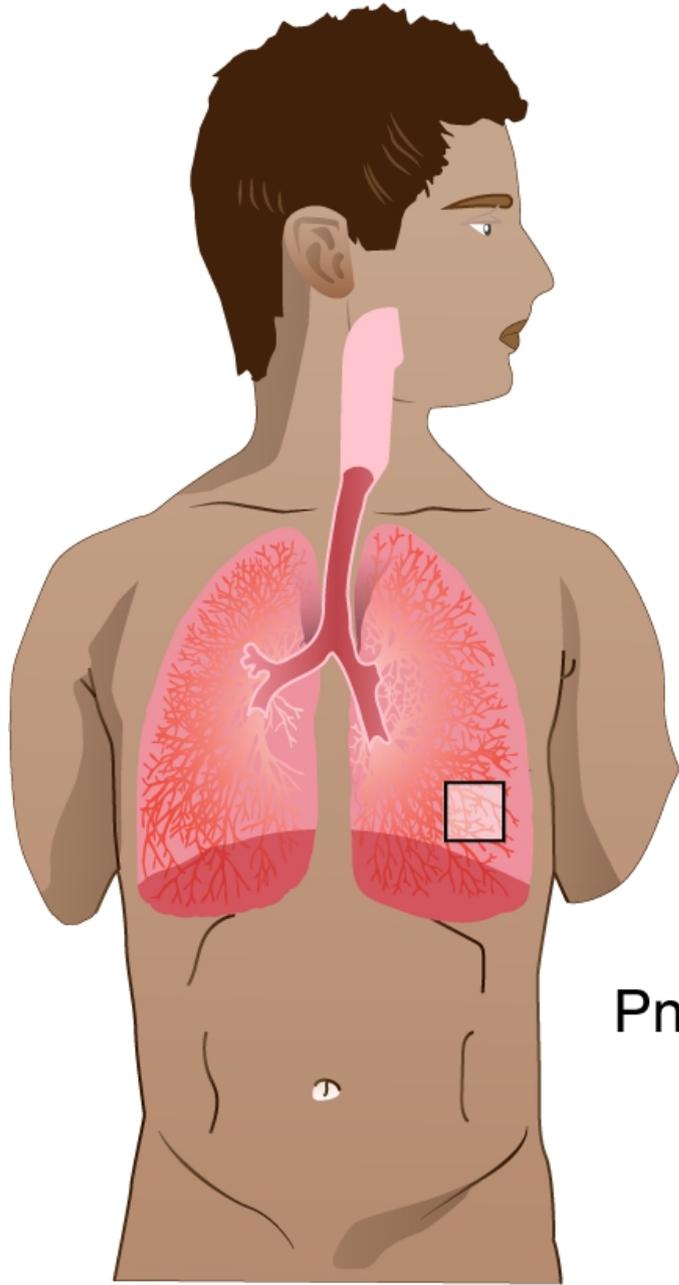
Buildup of fluid in the air sacs

Pulmonary Embolism (PE)

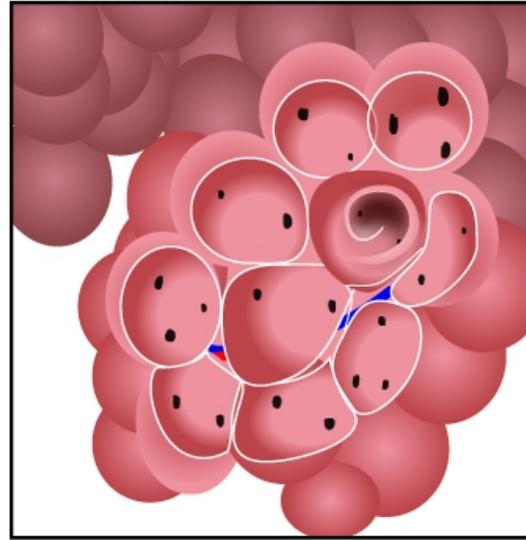


16. What pharmacological treatment would the nurse administer aimed at prevention of pulmonary embolism?

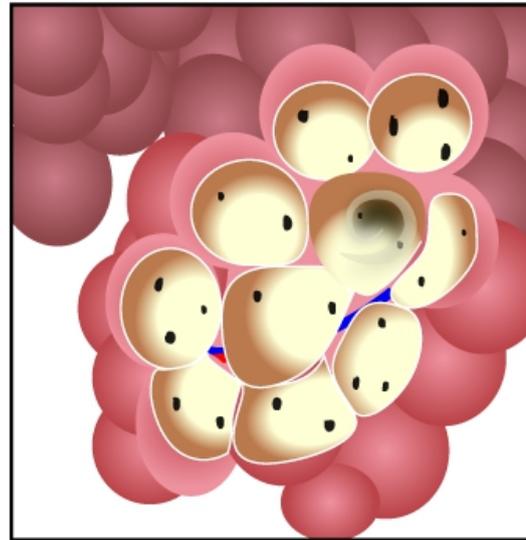
- ~~1. Streptokinase~~ - clot buster.
- ~~2. Aquamephyton (vitamin K)~~
3. Enoxaparin -
- ~~4. Protamine sulfate~~



Normal
alveoli

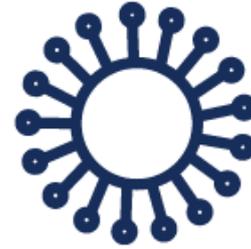


Pneumonia

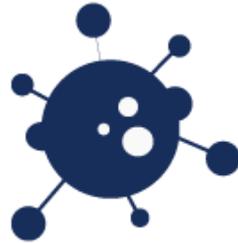




Bacteria



Viruses



Fungi



Aspiration



17. A client is hospitalized with a diagnosis of pneumonia. Which findings, based on the nurse's knowledge, are indicative of a deteriorating clinical state? **Select all that apply.**

- 1. Increased respiratory rate
- 2. Tachycardia
- 3. Agitation
- 4. Cyanosis
- 5. Increased urinary output

20. The nurse is assigned to care for the following clients. Which client should be seen **first**?

S & S.

~~1.~~ 68-year-old client on a ventilator for whom a sterile sputum specimen must be sent to the laboratory

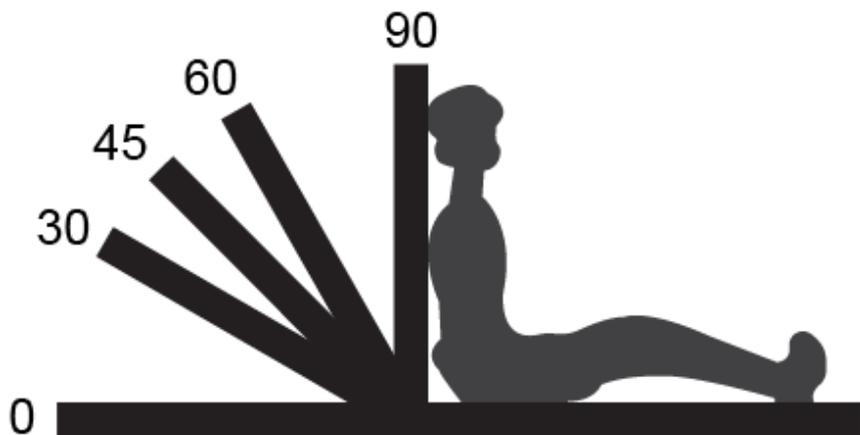
~~no~~ 2. 57-year-old with COPD and a pulse oximetry reading from the previous shift of 90% saturation

3. 72-year-old with pneumonia who needs to be started on IV antibiotics

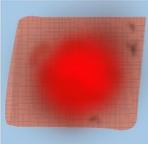
S. 4. 51-year-old with asthma reporting shortness of breath after using a bronchodilator inhaler



Questions?



Next time: Skin/Burns

Type	Appearance
A. Serous 	clear, watery plasma
B. Purulent 	thick, yellow, green, tan, or brown
C. Serosanguineous 	pale, red, watery: mixture of serous and sanguineous
D. Sanguineous 	bright red: indicates active bleeding