

Electrolyte NCLEX

Questions



Electrolyte Practice Questions

1. A patient has a potassium level of 9.0. Which nursing intervention is the priority?
 - a. Prepare the patient for dialysis and place the patient on a cardiac monitor
 - b. Administer Spironolactone
 - c. Place the patient on a potassium-restricted diet
 - d. Administer a laxative
2. Which patient is at risk for hyperkalemia?
 - a. Patient with Parathyroid cancer
 - b. Patient with Cushing's Syndrome
 - c. Patient with Addison's Disease
 - d. Patient with breast cancer
3. Tall, peaked T-waves, flat P-waves, prolonged PR intervals, and widened QRS complexes can be present in which of the following conditions?
 - a. Hypocalcemia
 - b. Hypercalcemia
 - c. Hypokalemia
 - d. Hyperkalemia
4. Which of the following is not a symptom of hyperkalemia?
 - a. Positive Chvostek's sign
 - b. Decreased blood pressure
 - c. Muscle twitches/cramps
 - d. Weak and slow heart rate
5. A patient with nasogastric suctioning is experiencing diarrhea. The patient was ordered a morning dose of Lasix 20mg IV. The patient's potassium level is 3.0. What is your next nursing intervention?
 - a. Hold the dose of Lasix and notify the doctor for further orders
 - b. Administer the Lasix and notify the doctor for further orders
 - c. Turn off the nasogastric suctioning and administer a laxative
 - d. No intervention is needed; the potassium level is within normal range
6. A patient's potassium level is 3.0. Which foods would you encourage the patient to consume?
 - a. Cheese, collard greens, and fish
 - b. Avocados, strawberries, and potatoes
 - c. Tofu, oatmeal, and peas
 - d. Peanuts, bread, and corn
7. A patient is presenting with an orthostatic blood pressure of 80/40 when she stands up, thready and weak pulse of 58, and shallow respirations. In addition, the patient has been having frequent episodes of vomiting and nausea and is taking hydrochlorothiazide. Which of the following findings would explain the patient's condition?
 - a. Potassium level of 7.0
 - b. Potassium level of 3.5
 - c. Potassium level of 2.4
 - d. None of the options are correct.

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8. Which patient is at a potential risk for Digoxin toxicity?
 - a. A patient with Cushing's syndrome taking Lasix 20 mg IV twice a day
 - b. A patient with a calcium level of 8.9
 - c. A patient with a potassium level of 3.8
 - d. A patient presenting with painful muscle spasms and positive Trousseau's sign

9. Which of the following indicates an EKG change in a case of hypokalemia?
 - a. Widened QRS complex and prolonged PR interval
 - b. Prolonged ST interval and Widened T-wave
 - c. Tall T-waves and depressed ST segment
 - d. ST depression and inverted T-wave

10. A patient has a potassium level of 2.0. What would you expect to be ordered for this patient?
 - a. Potassium 30 mEq IV push
 - b. Infusion of Potassium intravenously
 - c. An oral supplement of potassium
 - d. Intramuscular injection of potassium

11. A patient has a potassium level of 9.0. Which of the following interventions is the priority?
 - a. Prepare the patient for dialysis and place the patient on a cardiac monitor.
 - b. Administer Spironolactone
 - c. Place the patient on a potassium-restricted diet
 - d. Administer a laxative

12. Which of the following is not a symptom of hyperkalemia?
 - a. Positive Chvostek's sign
 - b. Decreased blood pressure
 - c. Muscle twitches/cramps
 - d. Weak and slow heart rate

13. Tall, peaked T waves, flat P waves, prolonged PR intervals, and widened QRS complexes can be present in which of the following conditions?
 - a. Hypocalcemia
 - b. Hypokalemia
 - c. Hypercalcemia
 - d. Hyperkalemia

14. Which of the following patients is at risk for hyperkalemia?
 - a. Patient with Addison's Disease
 - b. Patient with Cushing's Syndrome
 - c. Patient with Parathyroid cancer
 - d. Patient with breast cancer

15. A patient's potassium level is 3.0. Which foods would you encourage the patient to consume?
 - a. Avocados, Strawberries, and potatoes
 - b. Cheese, collard greens, and fish
 - c. Tofu, oatmeal, and peas
 - d. Peanuts, bread, and corn

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16. A patient with nasogastric suctioning is experiencing diarrhea. The patient is ordered a morning dose of Lasix 20mg IV. The patient's potassium level is 3.0. Which of the following options is correct?
- No intervention is needed; the potassium level is within normal range
 - Administered the Lasix and notify the doctor for further orders
 - Hold the dose of Lasix and notify the doctor for further orders
 - Turn off the nasogastric suctioning and administer a laxative
17. Which patient is at a potential risk for Digoxin toxicity?
- Patient with a calcium level of 8.9
 - Patient with Cushing's syndrome taking Lasix 20 mg IV twice a day
 - The patient with a potassium level of 3.8
 - The patient presenting with painful muscle spasms and positive Trousseau's sign
18. Which of the following indicates an EKG change in a case of hypokalemia?
- Tall T waves and depressed ST segment
 - Prolonged ST interval and Widened T wave
 - ST depression and inverted T-wave
 - Widened QRS complex and prolonged PR interval
19. A patient has a potassium level of 2.0. Which of the following would you expect to be ordered for this patient?
- An oral supplement of potassium
 - Potassium 30 mEq IV push
 - Infusion of Potassium intravenously
 - Intramuscular injection of potassium
20. A patient with a potassium level of 2.1 has been taking Lasix daily. Which medication will the patient most likely be switched to?
- Spironolactone
 - None; patient will likely stay on the Lasix
 - Hydrochlorothiazide
 - Demadex

Electrolyte Practice Questions

Answer Key:

1. A
2. C
3. D
4. A
5. A
6. B
7. C
8. A
9. D
10. B
11. A
12. A
13. D
14. A
15. A
16. C
17. B
18. C
19. C
20. A