

HESI A2 Practice Test Questions 2022-2023: 350+ Practice Questions for the HESI Admission Assessment Exam

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Welcome to your ultimate set of nursing pharmacology questions for the NCLEX! In this nursing test bank, test your competence in nursing pharmacology with these 500+ practice NCLEX questions. This quiz aims to help nursing students review concepts of nursing pharmacology and provide an alternative to Quizlet or ATI.

Nursing Pharmacology Questions and Test Banks

In this section are the practice problems and questions for nursing pharmacology. There are 530+ nursing pharmacology practice questions in this nursing test bank partitioned into 11 parts. Nursing topics include medication administration, dosage calculations, general concepts about nursing pharmacology, cardiovascular drugs, antibiotics and anti-infectives, neurological medications, psychiatric medications, drugs for the respiratory system, gastrointestinal system, and endocrine system.

All questions on this set are updated to give you the most challenging questions, along with insightful rationales to reinforce learning.

Quizzes included in this guide are:

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Quiz guidelines:

Comprehend each item. Read and understand each question before choosing the best answer. The exam has no time limit so that you can make sense of each item at your own pace. Review your answers. Once you're done with all the questions, you'll be redirected to the Quiz Summary table, where you'll be able to review which questions you've answered or may have skipped. Review your answers once more before pressing the Finish Quiz button. Read the rationales. After you have reviewed your answers, click on the Finish Quiz button to record your answers and show your score. Click on the View Questions button to review the quiz and read through the rationales for each question. Let us know your feedback! Comment us your thoughts, scores, ratings, and questions about the quiz in the comments section below.

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Comprehensive Nursing Pharmacology NCLEX Practice | Quiz #1: 50 Questions

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Welcome to your first set of nursing pharmacology practice questions. This 50-question NCLEX practice quiz covers different nursing pharmacology topics but mostly anti-infectives, antibiotics, and topical agents. Time limit: 0 Quiz Summary 0 of 50 Questions completed Questions: Information You have already completed the quiz before. Hence you can not start it again. Quiz is loading! You must sign in or sign up to start the quiz. You must first complete the following: Results Quiz complete. Results are being recorded. Results 0 of 50 Questions answered correctly Your time: Time has elapsed You have reached 0 of 0 point(s), (0) Earned Point(s): 0 of 0, (0)

0 Essay(s) Pending (Possible Point(s): 0)

Categories Not categorized 0% Congratulations, you have completed this quiz! Where are the rationales? Please click the View Questions button below to review your answers and read through the rationales for each question. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 Current Review Answered Correct Incorrect Question 1 of 50 1 . Question A 2-year-old child is receiving temporary total parenteral nutrition (TPN) through a central venous line. This is the first day of TPN therapy. Although all of the following nursing actions must be included in the plan of care of this child, which one would be a priority at this time? A. Use aseptic technique during dressing changes.

B. Maintain central line catheter integrity.

C. Monitor serum glucose levels.

D. Check results of liver function tests. Correct Incorrect Question 2 of 50 2 . Question Nurse Jamie is administering the initial total parenteral nutrition solution to a client. Which of the following assessments requires the nurse's immediate attention? A. Temperature of 37.5 degrees Celsius.

B. Urine output of 300 cc in 4 hours.

C. Poor skin turgor.

D. Blood glucose of 350 mg/dl. Correct Incorrect Question 3 of 50 3 . Question Nurse Susan administered intravenous gamma globulin to an 18 month-old child with AIDS. The parent asks why this medication is being given. What is the nurse's best response? A. "It will slow down the replication of the virus."

B. "This medication will improve your child's overall health status."

C. "This medication is used to prevent bacterial infections."

D. "It will increase the effectiveness of the other medications your child receives." Correct Incorrect Question 4 of 50 4 . Question When caring for a client with total parenteral nutrition (TPN), what is the most important action on the part of the nurse? A. Record the number of stools per day.

B. Maintain strict intake and output records.

C. Sterile technique for dressing change at IV site.

D. Monitor for cardiac arrhythmias. Correct Incorrect Question 5 of 50 5 . Question The nurse is administering an intravenous vesicant chemotherapeutic agent to a client. Which assessment would require the nurse's immediate action? A. Stomatitis lesion in the mouth.

B. Severe nausea and vomiting.

C. Complaints of pain at the site of infusion.

D. A rash on the client's extremities. Correct Incorrect Question 6 of 50 6 . Question Nurse Celine is caring for a client with clinical depression who is receiving an MAO inhibitor. When providing instructions about precautions with this medication, the nurse should instruct the client to: A. Avoid chocolate and cheese.

B. Take frequent naps.

C. Take the medication with milk.

D. Avoid walking without assistance. Correct Incorrect Question 7 of 50 7 . Question While providing home care to a client with congestive heart failure, the nurse is asked how long diuretics must be taken. The best response to this client should be: A. "As you urinate more, you will need less medication to control fluid."

B. "You will have to take this medication for about a year."

C. "The medication must be continued so the fluid problem is controlled."

D. "Please talk to your physician about medications and treatments." Correct Incorrect Question 8 of 50 8 . Question George, age 8, is admitted with rheumatic fever. Which clinical finding indicates to the nurse that George needs to continue taking the salicylates he had received at home? A. Chorea

B. Polyarthrititis

C. Subcutaneous nodules

D. Erythema marginatum Correct Incorrect Question 9 of 50 9 . Question An order is written to start an IV on a 74-year-old client who is getting ready to go to the operating room for a total hip replacement. What gauge of catheter would best meet the needs of this client? A. 18

B. 20

C. 21 butterfly

D. 25 Correct Incorrect Question 10 of 50 10 . Question A client with an acute exacerbation of rheumatoid arthritis is admitted to the hospital for treatment. Which drug, used to treat clients with rheumatoid arthritis, has both an anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive effect? A. Gold sodium thiomalate (Myochrysine)

B. Azathioprine (Imuran)

C. Prednisone (Deltasone)

D. Naproxen (Naprosyn) Correct Incorrect Question 11 of 50 11 . Question Which of the following is least likely to influence the potential for a client to comply with lithium therapy after discharge? A. The impact of lithium on the client's energy level and lifestyle.

B. The need for consistent blood level monitoring.

C. The potential side effects of lithium.

D. What do the client's friends think of his need to take medication. Correct Incorrect Question 12 of 50 12 . Question A male patient is to receive a percutaneously inserted central catheter (PICC). He asks the nurse whether the insertion will hurt. How will the nurse reply? A. "You will have general anesthesia so you won't feel anything."

B. "It will be inserted rapidly, and any discomfort is fleeting."

C. "The insertion site will be anesthetized. Threading the catheter through the vein is not painful."

D. "You will receive sedation prior to the procedure." Correct Incorrect Question 13 of 50 13 . Question The nurse is caring for an elderly client who has been diagnosed as having sundown syndrome. He is alert and oriented during the day but becomes disoriented and disruptive around dinnertime. He is hospitalized for evaluation. The nurse asks the client and his family to list all of the medications, prescription and nonprescription, he is currently taking. What is the primary reason for this action? A. Multiple medications can lead to dementia.

B. The medications can provide clues regarding his medical background.

C. Ability to recall medications is a good assessment of the client's level of orientation.

D. Medications taken by a client are part of every nursing assessment. Correct Incorrect Question 14 of 50 14 . Question A 25-year-old woman is in her fifth month of pregnancy. She has been taking 20 units of NPH insulin for diabetes mellitus daily for six years. Her diabetes has been well controlled with this dosage. She has been coming for routine prenatal visits, during which diabetic teaching has been implemented. Which of the following statements indicates that the woman understands the teaching regarding her insulin needs during her pregnancy? A. "Are you sure

all this insulin won't hurt my baby?

B. I'll probably need my daily insulin dose raised.

C. I will continue to take my regular dose of insulin.

D. These finger sticks make my hand sore. Can I do them less frequently? Correct Incorrect Question 15 of 50 15 . Question Mrs. Johanson's physician has prescribed tetracycline 500 mg PO q6h. While assessing Mrs. Johanson's nursing history for allergies, the nurse notes that Mrs. Johanson is also taking oral contraceptives. What is the most appropriate initial nursing intervention? A. Administer the dose of tetracycline.

B. Notify the physician that Mrs. Johanson is taking oral contraceptives.

C. Tell Mrs. Johanson, she should stop taking oral contraceptives since they are inactivated by tetracycline.

D. Tell Mrs. Johanson, to use another form of birth control for at least two months. Correct Incorrect Question 16 of 50 16 . Question An adult client's insulin dosage is 10 units of regular insulin and 15 units of NPH insulin in the morning. The client should be taught to expect the first insulin peak: A. As soon as food is ingested.

B. In two to four hours.

C. In six hours.

D. In ten to twelve hours. Correct Incorrect Question 17 of 50 17 . Question An adult is hospitalized for treatment of deep electrical burns. Burn wound sepsis develops and mafenide acetate 10% (Sulfamylon) is ordered BID. While applying the Sulfamylon to the wound, it is important for the nurse to prepare the client for expected responses to the topical application, which include: A. Severe burning pain for a few minutes following application.

B. Possible severe metabolic alkalosis with continued use.

C. Black discoloration of everything that comes in contact with this drug.

D. Chilling due to evaporation of solution from the moistened dressings. Correct Incorrect Question 18 of 50 18 . Question Ms. Clark has hyperthyroidism and is scheduled for a thyroidectomy. The physician has ordered Lugol's solution for the client. The nurse understands that the primary reason for giving Lugol's solution preoperatively is to: A. Decrease the risk of agranulocytosis postoperatively.

B. Prevent tetany while the client is under general anesthesia.

C. Reduce the size and vascularity of the thyroid and prevent hemorrhage.

D. Potentiate the effect of the other preoperative medication so less medicine can be given while the client is under anesthesia. Correct Incorrect Question 19 of 50 19 . Question A two-year-old child with congestive heart failure has been receiving digoxin for one week. The nurse needs to recognize that an early sign of digitalis toxicity is: A. Bradypnea

B. Failure to thrive

C. Tachycardia

D. Vomiting Correct Incorrect Question 20 of 50 20 . Question Mr. Bates is admitted to the surgical ICU following left adrenalectomy. He is sleepy but easily aroused. An IV containing hydrocortisone is running. The nurse planning care for Mr. Bates knows it is essential to include which of the following nursing interventions at this time? A. Monitor blood glucose levels every shift to detect the development of hypo- or hyperglycemia.

B. Keep flat on back with minimal movement to reduce the risk of hemorrhage following surgery.

C. Administer hydrocortisone until vital signs stabilize, then discontinue the IV.

D. Teach Mr. Bates how to care for his wound since he is at high risk for developing postoperative infection. Correct Incorrect Question 21 of 50 21 . Question Corinne is experiencing diarrhea after consuming her prescribed antibiotics for the whole week. This is because: A. The drugs render food indigestible.

B. Gastric flora is disturbed.

C. Fluid is added into the intestine.

D. Normal intestinal bacteria are destroyed. Correct Incorrect Question 22 of 50 22 . Question When a client with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is taking theophylline also receives ciprofloxacin (Cipro), which of the following interactions would occur? A. Cipro Toxicity

B. Ineffectiveness of ciprofloxacin

C. Theophylline toxicity

D. Ineffective theophylline Correct Incorrect Question 23 of 50 23 . Question The client at highest risk for nephrotoxicity with aminoglycoside use is a: A. Male with a creatinine of 1.7 and BUN of 52 on a 10-day regimen.

B. Female with BUN of 12 and creatinine of 0.8.

C. Female with past history of cystitis on 5 days of therapy.

D. Male with history of kidney stones on 8 days of therapy. Correct Incorrect Question 24 of 50 24 . Question When assessing clients for evidence of a penicillin allergy, which of the following symptoms may not be considered to be a true hypersensitivity reaction? A. Wheezing

B. Nausea

C. Urticaria

D. Angioneurotic edema Correct Incorrect Question 25 of 50 25 . Question All of the following symptoms are evidence of a superinfection except: A. White oral plaques

B. Creamy vaginal discharge

C. Skin rash

D. Darkened tongue Correct Incorrect Question 26 of 50 26 . Question Which of the following statements is true when educating clients about penicillin therapy? A. The client must take the medication at evenly spaced intervals.

B. The client may save leftover medication for a future illness.

C. If signs of an allergic reaction, continue the medication and notify the physician.

D. Clients taking oral contraceptives must be cautioned to use an alternate form of birth control while being treated with penicillin. Correct Incorrect Question 27 of 50 27 . Question Antonietta is taking antitubercular, the most common adverse effect she may be experiencing is: A. Red-orange discoloration of urine

B. Hypersensitivity

C. Hepatotoxicity

D. CHF Correct Incorrect Question 28 of 50 28 . Question In the treatment of tuberculosis, the therapeutic rationale for combination drug therapy is to: A. Decrease cost and improve compliance.

B. Reduce the incidence of cumulative effects.

C. Increase blood dyscrasias.

D. Decrease emergence of drug-resistance strains. Correct Incorrect Question 29 of 50 29 . Question Changes in visual acuity and color perception are associated with treatment by which of the following agents? A. INH (isoniazid)

B. PZA (pyrazinamide)

C. ETH (ethambutol)

D. SM (streptomycin) Correct Incorrect Question 30 of 50 30 . Question Which of the following groups of antitubercular agents includes first-line agents? A. INH, PZA, RIF

B. SM, PAS, INH

C. EMB, PAS, INH

D. INH, cycloserine, RIF Correct Incorrect Question 31 of 50 31 . Question Antitubercular therapy may be determined ineffective when: A. Sputums are negative

B. Symptoms resolve

C. Hepatitis results

D. Drug-resistant bacteria emerge Correct Incorrect Question 32 of 50 32 . Question Fluconazole (Diflucan) can be administered to a client with: A. Pneumococcal meningitis

B. Oral thrush

C. Cryptococcal meningitis

D. Pneumococcal pneumonia Correct Incorrect Question 33 of 50 33 . Question When administering amphotericin B, which of the following must be used? A. A brown bag to protect the infusion from the light

B. A diluent of 5% dextrose with no preservatives

C. A diluent of normal saline with alcohol

D. A micron filter of above 1 micron Correct Incorrect Question 34 of 50 34 . Question Which of the following nursing diagnoses might occur when administering large parenteral doses of amphotericin B with vancomycin (Vancocin)? A. Decreased cardiac output

B. Ineffective airway clearance

C. Ineffective breathing pattern

D. Fluid volume excess Correct Incorrect Question 35 of 50 35 . Question Arvic, a 16-year-old student, has acquired systemic fungal infection, he should be treated with: A. Amphotericin B (Fungizone)

B. Miconazole (Monistat IV)

C. Ketoconazole (Nizoral)

D. Griseofulvin (Fulvicin) Correct Incorrect Question 36 of 50 36 . Question Which of the following must always be present before beginning antifungal therapy? A. Coagulation profile

B. Confirmed diagnosis

C. Biopsy of the infected site

D. Urinalysis Correct Incorrect Question 37 of 50 37 . Question Which choice describes the action of nucleoside analogs? A. Exert anti-HIV activity at the reverse transcriptase level and cause premature termination of viral DNA chain synthesis.

B. Completely stop the replication of HIV virus.

C. Allow for a patient to become non-contagious after taking for at least 3 days.

D. Are all equally effective and free of side effects. Correct Incorrect Question 38 of 50 38 . Question Which of the following is true about protease inhibitors? A. Work better when used alone.

B. Are the same as nucleoside analogs.

C. Affect replication of HIV at different stages than nucleoside analogs.

D. Have a high level of toxicity. Correct Incorrect Question 39 of 50 39 . Question The human cells specifically affected by HIV are: A. Gonocytes

B. CD4+ T lymphocytes

C. Islet cells

D. Red blood cells Correct Incorrect Question 40 of 50 40 . Question Which of the following statements is true about monotherapy for treatment of HIV disease? A. It is the only FDA-approved treatment for HIV disease.

B. It is able to effectively destroy all viral particles of HIV.

C. It interferes with the replication of HIV virus without causing any side effects.

D. It appears to cause rapid resistance. Correct Incorrect Question 41 of 50 41 . Question Which of the following statements is true about combination therapy for the treatment of HIV disease? A. It completely shuts off replication of HIV.

B. Is the only FDA-approved treatment for HIV disease.

C. It appears to cause a sustained benefit achieved by drug no. 1 preventing the emergence of resistance to drug no. 2 despite resistance to drug no. 1.

D. It is only effective if used alternating with periods of monotherapy. Correct Incorrect Question 42 of 50 42 . Question When administering topical ophthalmic preparations, the nurse must assess: A. Visual acuity

B. Intraocular movements

C. Color of the sclera

D. Blinking reflex Correct Incorrect Question 43 of 50 43 . Question Which of the following drugs might be given to relieve pain from corneal abrasions? A. Proparacaine hydrochloride (Alcaine)

B. Timolol maleate (Timoptic)

C. Betaxolol hydrochloride (Betoptic)

D. Levobunolol hydrochloride (Betagan) Correct Incorrect Question 44 of 50 44 . Question Drugs that lower intraocular pressure work by increasing: A. The flow of aqueous humor through the anterior chamber.

B. Fluid volume in the eye's anterior chamber.

C. Pressure in the eye chambers.

D. Diameter of the eye chambers. Correct Incorrect Question 45 of 50 45 . Question When administering otic preparations, the nurse should observe the tympanic membrane for: A. Erythema

B. Perforation

C. Fluid

D. All of the above Correct Incorrect Question 46 of 50 46 . Question Mara Francesca has been diagnosed with scabies. His physician has ordered crotamiton (Eurax). After 1 week of treatment, the client reports that the pruritus has not stopped. You would advise the client to: A. Stop applying the medication.

B. Continue treatment because pruritus may persist for 4 to 6 weeks.

C. Call the physician.

D. None of the above. Correct Incorrect Question 47 of 50 47 . Question Jake has psoriasis of the scalp. The physician has ordered Zetar shampoo. You would advise the client to: A. Avoid sun exposure to the scalp.

B. Use the shampoo PRN.

C. Report pruritus.

D. None of the above. Correct Incorrect Question 48 of 50 48 . Question Topical antibiotics work by: A. Inhibiting replication of a virus.

B. Blocking histamine-1 and -2 receptors.

C. Binding to fungal cell membranes.

D. Inhibiting bacterial cell wall synthesis. Correct Incorrect Question 49 of 50 49 . Question Pediculicides are used to treat which of the following disorders? A. Scabies

B. Fungal infections

C. Viral infections

D. Head lice Correct Incorrect Question 50 of 50 50 . Question Alice is using antiviral creams for her genital herpes. Which of the following is a potential side effect of the medication? A. Vulvitis

B. Headache

C. Dizziness

D. Staining of the skin Correct Incorrect

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Reference

[Reference Manual on Scientific Evidence: Third Edition](#)

[Practice-Based Learning and Improvement: A Clinical Improvement Action Guide](#)