

# Nursing med surg lewis

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The nurse is caring for a patient suffering from anorexia secondary to chemotherapy. Which strategy would be most appropriate for the nurse to use to increase the patient's nutritional intake? A. Serve three large meals per day plus snacks between each meal. B. Add items such as skim milk powder, cheese, honey, or peanut butter to selected foods. C. Increase intake of liquids at mealtime to stimulate the appetite. D. Avoid the use of liquid protein supplements to encourage eating at mealtime.

2. The patient is receiving an IV visitant chemotherapy drug. The nurse notices swelling and redness at the site.

What should the nurse do first? A. Call the ordering healthcare provider. B. Ask the patient if the site hurts. C. Administer sterile saline to the reddened area. D. Turn off the chemotherapy infusion.

3. The female patient is having whole brain radiation for brain metastasis. She is concerned about how she will look when she loses her hair. What is the best response by the nurse to this patient? A. "When your hair grows back it will be patchy." B. "You should contact 'Look Good, Feel Better' to figure out what to do about this." C. "You can get a wig now to match your hair so you will not look different." D. "Don't use your curling iron and that will slow down the loss."

4. The patient has been diagnosed with non-small cell lung cancer. Which type of targeted therapy will most likely be used for this patient to suppress cell proliferation and promote programmed tumor cell death? A. BCC-ABLE tyrosine kinase inhibitors B. Protease inhibitors C. Epidermal growth factor receptor-tyrosine kinase inhibitors. D. CD monoclonal antibodies (Mab)

5. A 33-year-old patient has recently been diagnosed with stage II cervical cancer. What should the nurse understand about the patient's cancer? A. It has diastase. B. It is in situ. C.

It has spread locally. D. It has spread extensively. 6. The patient was told that he would have Interpersonal chemotherapy. He asks the nurse when the IV will be started for the chemotherapy. What should the nurse teach the patient about this type of chemotherapy delivery? A. A Classic catheter will be preposterously placed into the peritoneal cavity for chemotherapy administration. B. It is delivered via an Mayo reservoir and extension 3 hours. D. The arteries supplying the tumor are accessed with surgical placement of a catheter connected to an infusion pump. . The patient is being treated with peripherally for cervical cancer.

What factors must the nurse be aware of to protect herself when caring for this patient? A. The time the nurse spends at what distance from the patient B. The nutritional supplements that will help the patient C. The medications the patient is taking D. How much time is needed to provide the patient's care 8. The patient and his family are upset that the patient is going through procedures to diagnose cancer. What nursing actions should the nurse use first to facilitate their coping with this situation (select all that apply)? A. Give them antiquity medications. B. Maintain hope. C. Exhibit a caring attitude. D.

Be available to listen to fears and concerns. E. Teach them about all the types of cancer that could be diagnosed. F. Plan realistic long-term goals. 9. The laboratory reports that the cells from the patient's tumor biopsy are Grade II. What should the nurse know about this histologist grading? A. Cells are abnormal and moderately differentiated. B. Cells are very abnormal and poorly differentiated. C. Cells are immature, primitive, and undifferentiated. D. Cells differ slightly from normal cells and are well-differentiated. 10.

Previous administrations of chemotherapy agents to a cancer patient have resulted in diarrhea.

Which dietary modification should the nurse recommend? A. A diet emphasizing whole and organic foods B. A bland, low-fiber diet C. A diet high in fresh fruits and vegetables D. A high-protein, high-calorie diet

11. When caring for the patient with cancer, what does the nurse understand as the response of the immune system to antigens of the malignant cells? A. Tumor misdiagnoses B. Immunologic surveillance C. Immunologic escape D. Metastasis

12. The patient with breast cancer is having telegraphy radiation treatments after breast surgery. What should the nurse teach the patient about the care of her skin? A.

Avoid heat and cold to the treatment area. B. Scented lotion can be used on the area. D. Wear the new bra to comfort and support the area.

13. Which cellular dysfunction in the process of cancer development allows defective cell proliferation? A. Cell differentiation B. Activation of proto-oncogenes C. Proto-oncogenes D. Dynamic equilibrium

14. The patient is receiving biologic and targeted therapy for ovarian cancer. What medication should the nurse expect to administer before therapy to combat the most common side effects of these medications? A. Acetaminophen (Tylenol) B. Ondansetron (Zofran) C. Ibuprofen (Advil) D.

Morphine sulfate 15. The nurse is caring for a patient receiving an initial dose of chemotherapy to treat a rapidly growing metastatic colon cancer. The nurse is aware that this patient is at risk for tumor lysis syndrome (TLS) and will monitor the patient closely for which abnormality associated with this

oncology emergency? A. Hypoglycemia B. Hypoglycemia C. Hypothermia's D. Hypoglycemia 16. Which nursing diagnosis is most appropriate for a patient experiencing multiprocessing secondary to chemotherapy for cancer treatment? A. Hypothermia B. Acute pain C. Powerlessness D. Risk for infection 17.

The patient has stomachache of the right leg. The unlicensed assisting personnel (ASAP) reports that the patient's vital signs are normal, but the patient says he still has pain in his leg and it is getting worse. What assessment question should the nurse ask the patient to determine treatment measures for this patient's pain? A. " Where is the pain? " B. " Do you use medications to relieve the pain? " C. " Is the pain getting worse? " D. " What does the pain feel like? " 18. Which item would be most beneficial when providing oral care to a patient with atheistic cancer who is at risk for oral tissue injury secondary to chemotherapy?

A. Hydrogen peroxide rinse B. Alcohol-based mouthwash C. Firm-bristle toothbrush 19. What can the nurse do to facilitate cancer prevention for the patient in the promotion stage of cancer development? A. Teach the patient to exercise daily. B. Teach the patient promoting factors to avoid. C. Tell the patient to have the cancer surgically removed now. D. Teach the patient which vitamins will improve the immune system. 20. The patient is told that the adenoma tumor is not encapsulated but has normally fractionated cells and that surgery will be needed.