

FEUER NURSING REVIEW

**MEDICAL SURGICAL
NURSING STUDY BOOK**

**NCLEX®-RN/LPN
2023 EDITION**

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INTRODUCTION – NCLEX RN/LPN EXAM

The NCLEX-RN/LPN exam is a computerized adaptive test (CAT), which means the computer selects questions based on your ability and competence as demonstrated on your answer to the previous question. Most of the questions on the NCLEX-RN/LPN are written at the application and analysis level. Test questions integrate the nursing process and the four client needs.

NCLEX-RN/LPN questions will be presented in a variety of formats such as multiple choice, multiple response, fill-in-the-blank, calculation, drag and drop, and/or hot spot. Questions may include multimedia such as charts, tables, graphics, sound and video.

Preparation and Test Taking

It is suggested that you take 6 weeks after the review to prepare using the following tips. Study daily – at least 2-3 hours a day. Remember that the average person's attention span is no more than 45 minutes at a time. If you find yourself falling asleep or your mind is wandering, get up and go for a walk for about 10 minutes, then return to your books. Don't take long naps when you are studying. Studies have shown that 10-15 minute power naps actually revitalize your brain!

Eat a well-balanced meal the night before and the morning of the test. Relax the day before the exam and get a good night's sleep the night before. Do NOT take any sleep aids.

If at all possible, make a trial run to the examination site before the scheduled day. Plan to give yourself an additional 30 minutes on the day of the examination in case of complications. Dress in layers to allow for possible differences in temperature.

Perform a self-needs analysis by taking one of the comprehensive tests from this review course to see where your weak points are and to concentrate your study on those areas.

Reading a Question

Strategies:

- Read the question carefully and ask yourself, "What are they asking?"
- The stem will ask you to solve the problem. Read the stem very carefully as this will guide your answer choice.
- Identify any key words or phrases like:

○ First	○ Highest priority
○ Best response	○ Early
○ Initially	○ Late
○ Essential	○ Least likely
○ Immediately, post/op	○ Avoid
○ On the day of	○ Further teaching/instruction
○ Most appropriate	○ Lack of understanding
○ Most important, critical, likely	○ Indicates correct understanding
○ Most pertinent, concerned	

I

SAFE & EFFECTIVE CARE ENVIRONMENT

MANAGEMENT OF CARE

This area addresses how the nurse provides and directs nursing care. The goal of this care is to enhance the client care delivery setting to protect clients, family/significant others and health care personnel.

The Management of Care content and questions may include items related to:

- advanced directives; advocacy, assignment, delegation and supervision; case management; client rights
- collaboration with the interdisciplinary team; concepts of management; confidentiality and information security; continuity of care; prioritization; ethical practice
- informed consent; information technology; legal rights and responsibilities; quality improvement; and referrals.

PRIORITIZING PATIENT CARE

- Placing nursing diagnoses or nursing intervention in order of importance.
 - o Learning to prioritize patient needs efficiently is crucial in nursing to provide care for multiple patients, meet their needs, and maximize their outcomes.

Factors to Consider when Establishing Priorities

- Safety
- Timing
- Interdependence of events
- A new vs a chronic situation
- High Priority Needs
 - o Life threatening situations
 - o Examples: respiratory distress, unresponsiveness, sudden chest pain, abnormal lab findings, large fluid deficit or excess
- Medium Priority Needs
 - o Urgent events that do not threaten life but could result in physical or emotional impairment
 - o Examples: safety needs, acute pain relief, scheduled medications, mental status changes, discharge teaching, acute urinary elimination, risk for infection
- Low Priority Needs
 - o Comfort and hygiene
 - o Physical mobility

- Guidelines When Prioritizing Patient Problems
 - Airway-Breathing-Circulation
 - Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs
 - Physiological
 - Safety
 - Social
 - Esteem
 - Self-actualization
- Nursing Process (ADPIE) Some questions will focus on:
 - Assessment
 - Collecting, validating, organizing, categorizing relevant data
 - Distinguishing relevant from irrelevant data
 - Nursing Diagnosis
 - Identifying actual and potential problems
 - Identifying factors contributing to the problem
 - Planning
 - Prioritizing client problems
 - Setting goals of care; desired outcomes
 - Identifying appropriate nursing actions
 - Nursing Intervention
 - Applying knowledge to perform interventions
 - Prioritize nursing interventions
 - Carry-out the intervention/delegate
 - Evaluation
 - Determine if the goals were met and the outcomes were achieved
 - Revise the care plan based on the client's response

LEADERSHIP STYLES *leadership skills are important for administrators, managers, and nursing staff*

- Autocratic/Authoritarian
 - A leader makes all decisions without considering input from staff
 - Negative reinforcement and punishment are used to enforce rules
- Democratic/Participative
 - The leader encourages open communication and staff participation in problem solving and decision making
- Laissez Faire
 - The leader provides little or no direction or supervision and prefers to take “hands off” approach
 - All decision-making power, goal setting, and resolutions are left up to the group
- Bureaucratic
 - The leader performs according to policies and procedures
 - Effective when safety or security training is conducted
- Situational
 - The leader uses a combination of styles depending on the needs of the group and tasks

DELEGATION

- Delegation
 - Transfer of responsibility and authority for the performance of an activity to a competent person
 - RN remains accountable for outcomes
 - Two-way process between RN and delegate
- Delegation Guidelines
 - State nursing practice acts
 - Job descriptions
 - Competencies of employees
 - Policies and procedures
 - Clinical situation
 - Professional standards of nursing practice – ANA defines standards of practice for RNs