

Prompt	Answer
Dyspnea	Difficult or labored breathing
Hemiparesis	Weakness or paralysis on one side of the body
Bradycardia	Slow heart rate
Tachypnea	Rapid breathing
Digoxin	Cardiac glycoside used to treat heart failure and atrial fibrillation
Furosemide	Loop diuretic used to treat edema and hypertension
Functions of the kidneys	Regulation of fluid and electrolyte balance, elimination of waste products, production of hormones, maintenance of acid-base balance
Layers of the skin	Epidermis, dermis, subcutaneous tissue
Parts of the heart	Atria, ventricles, valves, arteries, veins
Steps for administering insulin	Verify patient's identity, assess blood glucose level, select injection site, administer insulin, monitor patient for signs of hypoglycemia
Steps for inserting a nasogastric tube	Verify patient's identity, assess nasal passages, measure and mark the tube, lubricate the tube, insert the tube, confirm placement by auscultation and pH testing
Steps for changing a wound dressing	Verify patient's identity, assess wound appearance and drainage, prepare wound bed and surrounding skin, remove old dressing, clean wound and apply new dressing, secure the dressing
Nursing diagnosis - Impaired Gas Exchange	Interventions - Administer oxygen therapy, assess respiratory status, encourage deep breathing and coughing, position patient for optimal ventilation
Nursing diagnosis - Risk for Falls	Interventions - Assess patient's mobility and balance, implement fall prevention measures (e.g. bed rails, non-skid socks), educate patient on fall prevention strategies, ensure adequate lighting
Nursing diagnosis - Acute Pain	Interventions - Assess pain level and location, administer pain medication as ordered, implement non-pharmacologic pain management strategies (e.g. heat therapy, distraction), reassess pain after interventions
Anticoagulant medications	Examples - Warfarin, Heparin, Enoxaparin, Apixaban, Rivaroxaban, Dabigatran
Common side effects of analgesic medications	Nausea, vomiting, constipation, dizziness, drowsiness, respiratory depression
Categories of antibiotics	Penicillins, Cephalosporins, Macrolides, Aminoglycosides, Tetracyclines, Fluoroquinolones
Types of shock	Hypovolemic, Cardiogenic, Distributive, Obstructive