

# Neurology Nclex Practice Questions

## Neurologic NCLEX Practice Test Part 1

1. If a male client experienced a cerebrovascular accident (CVA) that damaged the hypothalamus, the nurse would anticipate that the client has problems with:
  - a. body temperature control.
  - b. balance and equilibrium.
  - c. visual acuity.
  - d. thinking and reasoning.
2. A female client admitted to an acute care facility after a car accident develops signs and symptoms of increased intracranial pressure (ICP). The client is intubated and placed on mechanical ventilation to help reduce ICP. To prevent a further rise in ICP caused by suctioning, the nurse anticipates administering which drug endotracheally before suctioning?
  - a. phenytoin (Dilantin)
  - b. mannitol (Osmitol)
  - c. lidocaine (Xylocaine)
  - d. furosemide (Lasix)
3. After striking his head on a tree while falling from a ladder, a young man age 18 is admitted to the emergency department. He's unconscious and his pupils are nonreactive. Which intervention would be the most dangerous for the client?
  - a. Give him a barbiturate.
  - b. Place him on mechanical ventilation.
  - c. Perform a lumbar puncture.
  - d. Elevate the head of his bed.
4. When obtaining the health history from a male client with retinal detachment, the nurse expects the client to report:
  - a. light flashes and floaters in front of the eye.
  - b. a recent driving accident while changing lanes.
  - c. headaches, nausea, and redness of the eyes.
  - d. frequent episodes of double vision.
5. Which nursing diagnosis takes highest priority for a client with Parkinson's crisis?
  - a. Imbalanced nutrition: Less than body requirements
  - b. Ineffective airway clearance
  - c. Impaired urinary elimination
  - d. Risk for injury
6. To encourage adequate nutritional intake for a female client with Alzheimer's disease, the nurse should:
  - a. stay with the client and encourage him to eat.
  - b. help the client fill out his menu.

Neurology NCLEX Practice Questions are an essential component for nursing students preparing for the National Council Licensure Examination (NCLEX). Mastery of nursing concepts related to neurology is critical, as these areas are frequently tested and play a vital role in patient care. The NCLEX exam evaluates a candidate's knowledge and skills to ensure they can provide safe and effective nursing care. This article delves into various aspects of neurology practice questions, including common topics, question formats, and strategies for success.

# Understanding Neurology in Nursing

Neurology is the branch of medicine that deals with the nervous system, encompassing the brain, spinal cord, and peripheral nerves. For nursing students, understanding neurological principles is crucial, as they often deal with patients suffering from neurological disorders. Conditions such as stroke, epilepsy, multiple sclerosis, and traumatic brain injuries require a comprehensive understanding of neurological assessments, interventions, and patient education.

## Common Neurological Disorders

To effectively prepare for the NCLEX, students should familiarize themselves with common neurological disorders. Here are some key conditions to study:

1. **Stroke:** Understand the types of strokes (ischemic and hemorrhagic), risk factors, signs and symptoms (such as FAST: Face drooping, Arm weakness, Speech difficulties, Time to call emergency services), and treatment protocols.
2. **Seizure Disorders:** Know the types of seizures (focal, generalized), the nursing interventions during a seizure, and postictal care.
3. **Multiple Sclerosis (MS):** Learn about the symptoms (fatigue, vision problems, motor dysfunction), treatment options, and nursing care considerations.
4. **Parkinson's Disease:** Familiarize yourself with the symptoms (tremors, rigidity, bradykinesia), medication management (like levodopa), and lifestyle modifications.
5. **Alzheimer's Disease:** Understand the stages of dementia, communication strategies, and safety considerations for patients.

## Types of NCLEX Practice Questions

NCLEX practice questions can take various forms, each assessing different levels of understanding and application of nursing knowledge. Here are the main types of questions you might encounter:

### Multiple Choice Questions

Multiple choice questions are the most common format. They typically present a clinical scenario followed by a question and several answer options. For example:

Example Question:

A 68-year-old male presents to the emergency department with slurred speech

and right-sided weakness. What is the priority nursing intervention?

- A. Administer oxygen
- B. Perform a neurological assessment
- C. Establish IV access
- D. Notify the physician

Correct Answer: B. Perform a neurological assessment.

## Fill-in-the-Blank Questions

These questions require a specific answer, often related to medical terminology or key nursing interventions. For instance:

Example Question:

The nurse is aware that the first line of treatment for a patient experiencing an active seizure is \_\_\_\_\_.

Correct Answer: Benzodiazepines (e.g., Lorazepam or Diazepam).

## Priority Questions

Priority questions often follow the ABCs (Airway, Breathing, Circulation) model and require candidates to identify which nursing action should be taken first. Understanding the prioritization of care in a neurological context is vital.

Example Question:

A nurse is assessing a patient who has just experienced a stroke. Which assessment finding would be a priority to report to the healthcare provider?

- A. Blood pressure 160/90 mmHg
- B. Slurred speech
- C. Weakness in the right arm
- D. Oxygen saturation 94%

Correct Answer: D. Oxygen saturation 94%. (Ensuring adequate oxygenation is critical in stroke management.)

## Strategies for Answering Neurology NCLEX Questions

To excel in answering neurology NCLEX practice questions, consider the following strategies:

# 1. Understand the Nursing Process

The nursing process—Assessment, Diagnosis, Planning, Implementation, and Evaluation—is a fundamental framework for nursing practice. Most NCLEX questions are rooted in this process:

- Assessment: Gather data about the patient's neurological status.
- Diagnosis: Identify nursing diagnoses related to the neurological condition.
- Planning: Develop individualized care plans based on the diagnosis.
- Implementation: Execute the nursing interventions.
- Evaluation: Assess the effectiveness of the interventions.

# 2. Familiarize Yourself with Pharmacology

Many NCLEX questions involve pharmacological interventions. Review the medications commonly used in neurology, their indications, side effects, and nursing considerations. Some examples include:

- Antiepileptics: (e.g., Phenytoin, Valproate) - Know their side effects and therapeutic levels.
- Antiparkinsonian agents: (e.g., Carbidopa-Levodopa) - Understand the mechanism and common side effects.
- Antidepressants: Recognize their role in neurological conditions like MS and Parkinson's.

# 3. Practice with NCLEX-Style Questions

Regular practice with NCLEX-style questions will help you become familiar with the format and improve your test-taking strategies. Consider the following resources:

- NCLEX Review Books: Many review books include practice questions specific to neurology.
- Online Question Banks: Websites and apps dedicated to NCLEX prep often feature extensive practice questions.
- Study Groups: Collaborate with peers to discuss and quiz each other on neurology topics.

# 4. Review Case Studies

Examining case studies can enhance your critical thinking skills. Analyze scenarios involving patients with neurological issues, considering assessments, interventions, and potential outcomes.

## **5. Stay Updated on Current Guidelines**

Neurology is a rapidly evolving field. Stay informed about the latest guidelines and protocols for treating neurological disorders, as NCLEX questions may reflect current practices.

## **Conclusion**

In preparing for the NCLEX, mastering neurology NCLEX practice questions is imperative for success. A solid understanding of neurological disorders, familiarity with the types of questions, and effective test-taking strategies will significantly enhance your confidence and performance on the exam. By leveraging resources, engaging in regular practice, and applying critical thinking, aspiring nurses can navigate the complexities of neurological nursing and excel in their future careers. Remember, successful nursing practice not only requires knowledge but also the ability to apply that knowledge in real-world clinical scenarios.

## **Frequently Asked Questions**

### **What are the key symptoms of a stroke that NCLEX questions often highlight?**

Key symptoms include sudden numbness or weakness in the face, arm, or leg, especially on one side of the body, confusion, trouble speaking or understanding speech, difficulty seeing in one or both eyes, and trouble walking, dizziness, or loss of balance.

### **How should a nurse assess a patient for signs of increased intracranial pressure (ICP)?**

Nurses should monitor vital signs, assess level of consciousness using the Glasgow Coma Scale, check for pupil response, and observe for signs such as headache, vomiting, and changes in behavior.

### **What is the priority nursing intervention for a patient experiencing a seizure?**

The priority nursing intervention is to ensure the patient's safety by protecting them from injury, positioning them on their side to maintain airway patency, and documenting the duration and characteristics of the seizure.

## **What is the purpose of the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) in neurology?**

The MMSE is used to assess cognitive function and screen for dementia by evaluating various cognitive abilities, including memory, attention, language, and the ability to follow simple commands.

## **What medications are commonly used to manage seizures in patients with epilepsy?**

Common medications include phenytoin, carbamazepine, valproate, levetiracetam, and lamotrigine, which help to control seizure activity.

## **What is the significance of the Babinski reflex in a neurological assessment?**

The Babinski reflex is significant because a positive response (toes fanning out) in adults may indicate neurological dysfunction, particularly in the corticospinal tract, while it is normal in infants.

## **What should a nurse educate a patient about when administering anticoagulants for stroke prevention?**

Patients should be educated about the importance of adhering to their medication schedule, recognizing signs of bleeding, avoiding activities that increase the risk of injury, and regularly following up with their healthcare provider.

## **How are neuro assessments related to the NCLEX exam in terms of prioritization?**

Neuro assessments are critical on the NCLEX as they help nurses prioritize care based on changes in neurological status, which can indicate emerging complications and the need for immediate interventions.

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