ATI RN Maternal Newborn QuestionBank 2023/24

(300+ Questions with Correct Answers)

Question 1 of 70

A nurse is giving an intramuscular injection to a newborn who was delivered at 38 weeks of gestation. Which of the following pain scales should the nurse use to assess the newborn's pain?

- Visual analog scale (VAS)
- O FACES pain rating scale
- ☑ Neonatal Infant Pain Scale (NIPS)
- O Premature Infant Pain Profile (PIPP)

Question 2 of 70

A nurse in labor and delivery is caring for a client who is at 30 weeks of gestation.

Assessment:

- Client is Gravida 1 Para 0 and reports headache, nausea, vomiting, and right upper abdominal pain.
- Client has gained 0.68 kg (1.5 lb) within the last week. Slight facial edema is present.
- Deep tendon reflex (DTR) is 3+ bilaterally.
- Fetal heart rate 140/min.

Select the 5 findings that require follow-up by the nurse:

- ☑ Lower extremity assessment
- **Weight assessment**
- ☑ Blood pressure

- ☑ Nausea
- ☑ DTR

Question 3 of 70

The nurse continues to care for the client who is at 30 weeks of gestation.

Vital Signs:

- 1000: Blood pressure: 148/94 mm Hg, Temperature: 37.4°C (99.3°F), Heart rate: 90/min
- 1100: Blood pressure: 156/96 mm Hg, Temperature: 37°C (98.6°F), Heart rate: 92/min

Complete the following sentence:

"The client is at highest risk for developing preeclampsia as evidenced by the client's increased blood pressure and proteinuria."

Question 4 of 70

The nurse continues to care for the client who is at 30 weeks of gestation.

Laboratory Results (1100):

- Platelet count: 98,000/mm³ (150,000 to 400,000/mm³)
- Aspartate aminotransferase: 38 units/L (0 to 35 units/L)
- Uric acid: 8.5 mg/dL (2.7 to 7.3 mg/dL)
- Urinalysis: Protein: 25 mg/dL (0 to 8 mg/dL)

Question 5 of 70

A nurse is caring for a client who is in active labor and notes the FHR baseline has been 100/min for the past 15 min. The nurse should identify which of the following conditions as a possible cause of fetal bradycardia?

• ☑ Maternal hypoglycemia

- Chorioamnionitis

Explanation: Maternal hypoglycemia can lead to fetal bradycardia. Bradycardia in a fetus is defined as a heart rate below 110 beats per minute for at least 10 minutes.

Question 6 of 70

A nurse is caring for a newborn.

Exhibit 1: Vital Signs

- 0640: Temperature 36.7° C (98.1° F) axillary, Heart rate 154/min, Respiratory rate 68/min, BP 72/48 mm Hg
- 0650: Heart rate 156/min, Respiratory rate 72/min
- 0700: Temperature 37° C (98.6° F) axillary, Heart rate 156/min, Respiratory rate 76/min

Exhibit 2: Admission Assessment

- 0630: Newborn delivered via cesarean birth under spinal anesthesia at 0630. Amniotic fluid clear.
- 0631: 1-min Apgar score 7
- 0636: 5-min Apgar score 9, Newborn transferred to nursery.

Exhibit 3: Nurses' Notes

- 0640: Weight 4200 gm (9 lb 4 oz), head circumference 35.5 cm (14 in), Respiratory rate 68/min, with mild grunting.
- 0650: Respiratory rate 72/min, with mild grunting
- 0700: Respiratory rate 76/min, with moderate grunting and mild intercostal retractions.

The client is at risk for developing transient tachypnea of the newborn and tachycardia.

Question 7 of 70

The nurse continues to care for the client who is at 30 weeks of gestation.

Laboratory Results (1100):

- Platelet count: 98,000/mm³ (150,000 to 400,000/mm³)
- Uric acid: 8.5 mg/dL (2.7 to 7.3 mg/dL)
- Urinalysis: Protein: 25 mg/dL (0 to 8 mg/dL)

Select all that apply:

- ☑ Monitor blood pressure
- O Initiate contact precautions
- O Prepare for amniocentesis
- ☑ Apply internal fetal monitor
- ☑ Decrease lighting in the client's room
- ☑ Check urinary output
- **☑** Encourage bed rest
- ✓ Assess DTR

Question 8 of 70

The nurse continues to care for the client who is at 30 weeks of gestation.

Vital Signs:

- 1000: Blood pressure: 148/94 mm Hg, Temperature: 37.4°C (99.3°F), Heart rate: 90/min
- 1100: Blood pressure: 156/96 mm Hg, Temperature: 37°C (98.6°F), Heart rate: 92/min