

NGN ATI MED SURG 1 2024
CHAPTER 29TESTBANK/NGN
ATI MED SURG 2024
PROCTORED EXAM
QUESTIONS WITH DETAILED
VERIFIED SOLUTIONS AND
RATIONALE/A+ GRADE
ASSURED

The standard laryngectomy plan of care for a patient admitted with laryngeal cancer includes these interventions.

Which intervention will be most important for the nurse to accomplish before the surgery? - ✓✓ANSW✓✓ Establish a means for communicating during the immediate postoperative period, such as a Magic Slate or an alphabet board.

In the immediate postoperative period, relieving pain and anxiety is going to be a major priority. Because the patient will be unable to communicate verbally, establishing a way to communicate before the surgery will help by having a plan in place. Aspiration is not a risk after a total laryngectomy because no connection is present between the mouth and the

respiratory system. It will be several weeks before the patient will need to address appropriate clothing; overloading the patient with too much information before surgery is unnecessary. Suctioning and wound care is discharge teaching that can be started after the surgery when the patient and significant others are more likely to retain the information owing to decreased preoperative anxiety. The significant others can observe the care and then can begin to take over more of the care while the patient is still in the hospital in a supervised environment.

What are the symptoms of sleep apnea?
Select all that apply. -

✓✓ANSW✓✓Snore heavily

Waking up tired

Daytime sleepiness

Snoring, waking up tired, and sleepiness during the daytime are symptoms of sleep apnea. Sleep apnea causes upper airway obstruction, and is unassociated with neck and chest pain.

What clinical manifestation related to respiratory difficulty does the nurse expect to observe in a patient who has experienced laryngeal trauma? -

✓✓ANSW✓✓Nasal flaring