1. What nursing responsibilities will be included while caring for a client receiving total parenteral nutrition (TPN)? Select all that apply.

1. Covering blood glucose levels with a sliding scale of regular insulin
2. Inspecting solution to ensure “layering” of contents is absent
3. Adjusting rate of solution to the client’s output every shift
4. Changing injection caps on the intravenous tubing every shift
5. Monitoring of liver function test results

2. Clients experiencing profound malnutrition may experience refeeding syndrome when first initiating total parenteral nutrition (TPN). What should the nurse do to determine if this occurs?

1. Monitor potassium, phosphorus, and magnesium levels closely.
2. Check blood glucose levels every 6 hours.
3. Assess client for hyperactive bowel sounds.
4. Assess client’s level of consciousness every shift.

3. What condition should lead the nurse to conclude that a client’s total parenteral nutrition (TPN) solution needs to be administered through a central venous catheter?

1. The client will be receiving fluids at a rate of 150–200 mL/hr.
2. The client will be receiving an infusion with a high caloric content.
3. The end concentration of dextrose in the solution will be 25%.
4. The use of a peripheral vein would require more frequent site changes.
4 A client recovering from multiple trauma is started on total parenteral nutrition (TPN) therapy. What should the nurse determine to be a major goal of this therapy?

1. Prevent a negative nitrogen balance in the client.
2. Maintain a high urine output.
3. Provide adequate hydration.
4. Ensure client receives needed trace minerals.

5 A client has had a central venous catheter inserted in the subclavian vein for initiation of total parenteral nutrition (TPN) therapy. What assessment finding best indicates to the nurse that the client may have a pneumothorax?

1. Client complains of sharp chest pain.
2. Pulse oximetry is 90% on room air.
3. Catheter insertion site is red and swollen.
4. Radial pulse is rapid.

6 A client, recovering from severe weight loss secondary to Crohn’s disease, is being discharged and has received instructions on home parenteral nutrition. When the nurse instructs the client to obtain and monitor a weekly weight, what goal of therapy is being addressed?

1. To maintain current weight
2. A weight gain of 0.2 kg (0.5 lb) per week
3. A weight gain of 0.9 kg (2 lb) per week
4. A monthly weight gain of 1.8 kg (4 lb)

7 Total parenteral nutrition (TPN) is being initiated on a client with malabsorption syndrome. Prior to starting the infusion, what nursing responsibilities should the nurse complete? Select all that apply.

1. Calculating the nutrients for an individualized formula
2. Obtaining the client’s baseline weight
3. Performing an EKG on client prior to starting infusion
4. Checking for allergies to wheat
5. Confirming the availability of an electronic delivery device

8 Prior to hanging a total parenteral nutrition (TPN) solution, the nurse checks the content of the solution. Which ingredients should the nurse expect to be included? Select all that apply.

1. Trace minerals
2. NPH insulin
3. Electrolytes
4. Diuretic
5. Multivitamin

9 A client is receiving an infusion of TPN at 83 mL/hr. The infusion is stopped for 4 hours while the client is off the nursing unit. When the client returns, the standing order indicates the infusion should be restarted at a rate of 10% greater than the baseline rate. The infusion should be run at _____ mL/hour. Record your answer as a whole number.

Fill in your answer below: _____ mL/hr
10. The nurse is careful to ensure that a client’s total parenteral nutrition (TPN) infusion is discontinued gradually. What complication should the nurse be aware of that this measure will prevent?

1. Refeeding syndrome
2. Hypovolemia
3. Hyponatremia
4. Rebound hypoglycemia

11. The nurse is preparing to hang the next scheduled bag of total parenteral nutrition (TPN) solution. What actions should the nurse perform prior to hanging the bag? Select all that apply.

1. Irrigate the intravenous port with heparin.
2. Remove solution from refrigerator 1 hour prior to hanging it.
3. Infuse 100 mL of normal saline to clear the intravenous line.
4. Have sterile gloves available for changing bags of solution.
5. Compare every ingredient with healthcare provider’s order.

12. A client who will be receiving total parenteral nutrition (TPN) has a subclavian catheter inserted. What is the most important action by the nurse before beginning the infusion?

1. Obtain the client’s baseline weight.
2. Confirm x-ray report of correct catheter placement.
3. Determine if the client is afebrile.
4. Check intake and output for the past 24 hours.

13. A client recovering from a multiple trauma is receiving continuous total parenteral nutrition (TPN) therapy while remaining on a regular diet. Which nursing action is most important when caring for this client?

1. Monitor blood glucose levels closely.
2. Assess urine output.
3. Encourage intake of high-protein foods.
4. Offer nutritional supplements at bedtime.

14. A client admitted with malnutrition has received total parenteral nutrition (TPN) for 2 weeks. What is the nurse’s best evaluation for the effectiveness of the treatment?

1. Monitor recent blood glucose levels.
2. Check for recent weight gain.
3. Check prealbumin levels.
4. Evaluate skin turgor.

15. The nurse is assisting a new graduate nurse in the preparation of a continuous infusion of total parenteral nutrition (TPN) solution. The nurse explains that which action by the new graduate nurse is unnecessary?

1. Donning sterile gloves when connecting tubing to the solution bag
2. Attaching tubing that contains a micron filter to the solution bag
3. Checking solution for evidence of layering and cracking
4. Reviewing accuracy of ingredients of TPN solution