

QUESTION

10. A patient with a long history of alcohol abuse has been admitted to the hospital with a diagnosis of cirrhosis of the liver. The patient is currently on a low-sodium diet. The nurse should monitor the patient for which of the following signs and symptoms?

- A. Anorexia
- B. Nausea
- C. Weight gain
- D. Decreased urine output

ANSWER	RATIONALE
C	Weight gain is a sign of fluid retention, which is a common complication of cirrhosis. The patient's long history of alcohol abuse and current diagnosis of cirrhosis increase the risk of fluid retention. The patient is on a low-sodium diet, which is intended to help reduce fluid retention. Anorexia, nausea, and decreased urine output are not typical signs and symptoms of cirrhosis.

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