

MARYVILLE UNIVERSITY NURS 612 FINAL EXAM 4

1. Assessing orientation to person, place, and time helps determine

State of consciousness

2. _____ under most conditions, adult patients should be able to repeat a series of _____ numbers.

five to eight

3. Recent memory may be tested by

showing the patient four items and asking him or her to list the items about 10 minutes later

4. Which condition is considered progressive rather than reversible?

Dementia

5. An older adult is administered the Set Test and scores a 14. The nurse interprets this score as indicative of

dementia

6. Which of the following is usually related to structural diseases of the brain?

Dementia

7. A state of impaired cognition, consciousness, mood and behavioral dysfunction of acute onset refers to

Delirium

8. The mini-mental state examination should be administered for a patient who

gets lost in her or his neighborhood

9. The mini-mental state examination

may be used to estimate cognitive changes quantitatively

10. While interviewing a 70-year-old female clinic patient, she tells you that she takes ginkgo biloba and St John's wort. You make a short note to check for results of the

Mini-mental state examination

11. For purpose of examination and communication of physical findings, the breast is divided into

four quadrants plus a tail

12. When conducting a clinical breast examination, the examiner should

Inspect both breasts simultaneously

13. Which breast change is typical after menopause?

thickening of the inframammary ridge

14. In a woman complaining of a breast lump, it is most important to ask about

its relationship to menses

15. A 50 year old woman presents as a new patient. which finding in her personal and social history would increase her risk profile for developing breast cancer?

nulliparity

16. To begin the clinical breast examination for a man, ask him to

sit with his arms hanging at his sides.

17. Inspection of the breasts usually begins with the patient in which position?

Sitting

18. Which finding, found on inspection, is related to fibrotic tissue changes that occur with breast carcinoma?

Skin dimpling or retraction

19. Venous patterns on breasts are suggestive of pathology when they are

unilateral

20. In a patient with breast cancer, peau d'orange skin is often first evident

on or around the nipple

21. Recent unilateral inversion of a previously everted nipple suggests

cancer

22. You are conducting a clinical breast exam for a 30 year old patient. Her breasts are symmetrical with bilateral, multiple tender masses that are freely moveable with well-defined borders. You recognize that these symptoms and assessment findings are consistent with

fibrocystic changes

23. When palpating breast tissue, the examiner should use the at each site.

finger pads

24. The largest amount of glandular breast tissue lies in the

upper outer quadrant

25. The tail of spence extends

into the axillae

26. When examining axillary lymph nodes, the patient's arm is

flexed at the elbow

27. Lymphatic flow of the breast primarily drains

radially

28. The greatest concern for breast cancer is when you palpate nodes

supraclavicular

29. You are performing a clinical breast examination for a 55-year-old woman. While palpating the supraclavicular area, you suspect that you felt a node. To improve your hooked technique, you should

ask the patient to turn her head toward that side

30. What structures are located at the 5 and 7 o'clock positions of the vaginal orifice and open onto the sides of the vestibule in the groove between the labia minora and the hymen?

Bartholin glands

31. Which factor is associated with an increased risk of cervical cancer?

Early parity

32. The risk of ovarian cancer is increased by a history of

nulliparity

33. During digital examination of the vagina, the cervix is noted to be positioned posteriorly. Upon bimanual examination of this woman, you would expect to palpate a(n)

uterus.

Anteverted

34. The presence of cervical motion tenderness may indicate

pelvic inflammatory disease

35. During a routine vaginal examination, you insert the speculum and visualize the cervix. the cervix projection into the vaginal vault is approximately 5 cm. Upon bimanual examination, you would expect to find the uterus

36. Small, pale yellow, raised, rounded areas are visualized on the surface of the cervix. You should
chart this as nabothian cysts

37. The assessment of which structure is not part of the bimanual examination?

Bladder

38. When a woman is not sexually active, cervical cancer screening should begin

by age 21 years

39. During a pelvic examination for a postmenopausal woman, you would expect to assess

absence of vaginal wall rugation

40. Which of the following is a risk factor for testicular cancer?

cryptorchidism

41. the most common cancer in young men age 15-30 years is

testicular

42. Self-examination of the male genitalia

should be performed while bathing

43. Mr. L has an unusually thick scrotum with edema and pitting. He has a history of cardiac problems. The appearance of his scrotum is more likely a(n)

indication of general fluid retention

44. An enlarged, painless testicle in an adolescent or adult may indicate

a tumor

45. You palpate a soft, slightly tender mass in the right scrotum of a man. You attempt to reduce the size of the mass, and there is no change in the mass size. Your next assessment maneuver is to

transilluminate the mass

46. An adolescent male is being seen for acute onset of left testicular pain. The pain started 3 hours ago.

He complains of nausea and denies dysuria and fever. Your prioritized assessment should be to

establish absent cremasteric reflex

47. A 12 year old boy says that his left scrotum has a soft swollen mass. The scrotum is not painful upon palpation. the left inguinal canal is without masses. The mass does transilluminate with a penlight. This collection of symptoms is consistent with

hydrocele

48. A cremasteric reflex should result in

testicle and scrotal rise on the stroked side

49. Which technique is appropriate to detect an inguinal hernia?

Move your finger upward along the vas deferens

50. Which type of hernia lies within the inguinal canal?

indirect

51. What structure of the male genitalia travels through the inguinal canal and unites with the seminal vesicle to form the ejaculatory duct?

vas deferens

52. A normal vas deferens should feel

smooth

53. An adolescent male is being seen for acute onset of left testicular pain. The pain started 3 hours ago.

He complains of nausea and denies dysuria and fever. Your prioritized assessment should be to

establish absent cremasteric reflex

54. The most emergent cause of testicular pain in a young male is

testicular torsion

55. The most common type of hernia occurring in young males is

indirect inguinal

56. Percussion of the abdomen begins with establishing

overall dullness and tympany in all quadrants

57. Before performing an abdominal examination, the examiner should

have the patient empty his or her bladder