

The most effective treatment of non-infectious bursitis includes:

**Conservative treatment includes rest, cold and heat treatments, elevation, administration of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), bursal aspiration, and intrabursal steroid injections**

What conditions must be met for you to bill “incident to” the physician, receiving 100% reimbursement from Medicare?

**The physician must be on-site and engaged in patient care**

**You must initiate the plan of care for the patient**

Which of the following is not a risk factor associated with the development of syndrome X and type 2 diabetes mellitus?

**The metabolic syndrome refers to the co-occurrence of several known cardiovascular risk factors, including insulin resistance, obesity, atherogenic dyslipidemia and hypertension.**

Which of the following is not a common early sign of benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH)?

**Strong urinary stream flow**

Steve, age 69, has gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD). When teaching him

how to reduce his lower esophageal sphincter pressure, which substances do you recommend that he avoid?

**Food that is very hot or very cold**

**Fatty or fried foods**

**Peppermint or spearmint, including flavoring**

**Coffee, tea, and soft drinks that contain caffeine**

**Spicy, highly seasoned foods**

**Fried food DT caffeine, chocolate and anticholinergics**

A 32-year-old female patient presents with fever, chills, right flank pain, right costovertebral angle tenderness, and hematuria. Her urinalysis is positive for leukocytes and red blood cells. The nurse practitioner diagnoses pyelonephritis. The most appropriate management is:

**Include 500 mg of oral ciprofloxacin (Cipro) twice per day for seven days; 1,000 mg of extended-release ciprofloxacin once per day for seven days; or 750 mg of levofloxacin (Levaquin) once per day for five days.**

The best test to determine microalbuminuria to assist in the diagnosis of diabetic neuropathy is to measure albumin in a spot urine sample, collected either as the first urine in the morning or at random, for example, at the medical visit. This method is accurate:

**Early morning**

What is the first symptom seen in the majority of patients with Parkinson's disease?

**Resting tremor**

The most commonly recommended method for prostate cancer screening in a 55-year-old male is:

**Digital rectal exams**

A patient taking levothyroxine is being over-replaced. What condition is he at risk for?

**Osteoporosis**

Which of the following is the most common cause of low back pain?

**Lumbar disc disease**

Which is the most common cause of end-stage renal disease in the United States?

**Diabetes**

A patient exhibits extrapyramidal side effects of antipsychotic medications. Which of the following symptoms would lead you to look for another diagnosis?

**high fever (102 to 104 degrees F), irregular pulse, accelerated heartbeat (tachycardia), increased rate of respiration (tachypnea), muscle rigidity, altered mental status, autonomic nervous system dysfunction resulting in high or low blood pressure, profuse**

**perspiration, and excessive sweating. Called Malignant Hyperthermia” OR Neuroleptic malignant syndrome hallucinations.**

Phalen’s test, 90°wrist flexion for 60 seconds, reproduces symptoms of:  
**Carpal tunnel syndrome**

The most common cause of elevated liver function tests is:  
**Alcohol**

Which of the following is a potential acquired cause of thrombophilia?  
**Antiphospholipid antibodies**

A 75-year-old female is diagnosed with primary hyperparathyroidism and asks the nurse practitioner what the treatment for this disorder is. The nurse practitioner explains:

**Primary hyperparathyroidism is treated with parathyroidectomy**

A 25-year-old overweight patient presents with a complaint of dull achiness in his groin and history of a palpable lump in his scrotum that “comes and goes”. On physical examination, the nurse practitioner does not detect a scrotal mass. There is no tenderness, edema, or erythema of the scrotum, the scrotum does not transilluminate. What is the most likely diagnosis?

**Inguinal hernia**

Dave, age 38, states that he thinks he has an ear infection because he just flew back from a business trip and feels unusual pressure in his ear. You diagnose barotrauma. What is your next action?

**Prescribe nasal steroids and oral decongestants**

The physiological explanation of syncope is:

**Syncope is a transient loss of consciousness (TLOC) due to global cerebral hypoperfusion characterized by rapid onset, short duration and spontaneous complete recovery.**

A 20-year-old male patient complains of “scrotal swelling.” He states his scrotum feels heavy but denies pain. On examination, the nurse practitioner notes transillumination of the scrotum. What is the most likely diagnosis?

**Hydrocele**

A 32-year-old male patient complains of urinary frequency and burning on urination for 3 days. Urinalysis reveals bacteriuria. He denies any past history of urinary tract infection. The initial treatment should be: include nitrofurantoin monohydrate/macrocrystals, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole (TMP-SMX), or fosfomycin.