

Nurs 6531 Final Exam

Question 2

In the outpatient office setting, the most common reason for a malpractice suit is failure to:

- Properly refer
- Diagnose correctly in a timely fashion
- Obtain informed consent
- Manage fractures and trauma correctly

Question 3

Reed-Sternberg B lymphocytes are associated with which of the following disorders:

- Aplastic anemia
- Hodgkin's lymphoma
- Non Hodgkin's lymphoma
- Myelodysplastic syndromes

Question 4

The initial clinical sign of Dupuytren's contracture is:

- Pain with ulnar deviation
- Painless nodule on palmar fascia
- Pain and numbness in the ring finger
- Inability to passively extend

finger

Question 5

Marsha presents with symptoms resembling both fibromyalgia and chronic fatigue syndrome, which have many similarities. Which of the following is more characteristic of fibromyalgia?

- Musculoskeletal pain
- Difficulty sleeping
- Depression
- Fatigue

Question 6

A child with type 1 diabetes mellitus has experienced excessive hunger, weight gain and increasing hyperglycemia. The Somogyi effect is suspected. What steps should be taken to diagnose and treat this condition?

- Decrease the evening insulin dose and check capillary blood glucose (CBG) at 2:00 am.
- Instruct the child's parents on physical activities to help weight loss.
- Increase the evening insulin dose and check CBG at 2:00 am.
- Refer the child for instruction on a strict diabetic diet.

Question 7

The 4 classic features of Parkinson's disease are:

- Mask-like facies, dysarthria, excessive salivation, and dementia.
- Tremor at rest, rigidity, bradykinesia, and postural disturbances.
- Depression, cognitive impairment, constipation and shuffling gait.
- Tremor with movement, cogwheeling, repetitive movement, and multi-

system atrophy.

Question 8

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

- You must initiate the plan of care for the patient
- The physician must be on-site and engaged in patient care
- You must be employed as an independent contractor
- You must be the main health care provider who sees the patient

Question 9

The cornerstone of treatment for stress fracture of the femur or metatarsal stress fracture is:

- Rest from activities which may further stress the bone.
- Daily passive range of motion exercises.
- Continuation of the patient’s routine physical activities.
- Application of ice after activity.

Question 10

Which of the following antibiotics should not be prescribed for a pregnant woman in the 3rd trimester?

- Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole
- Erythromycin

- Cefuroxime
- Levofloxacin

Question 11

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

- Diabetic nephropathy
- Chronic renal failure secondary to vascular disorders
- Acute tubular necrosis
- Kidney trauma

Question 12

A typical description of a tension headache is:

- Periorbital pain, sudden onset, often explosive in quality, and associated with nasal stuffiness, lacrimation, red eye, and nausea.
- Bilateral, occipital, or frontal tightness or fullness, with waves of aching pain.
- Hemicranial pain that is accompanied by vomiting and photophobia.
- Steadily worsening pain that interrupts sleep, is exacerbated by orthostatic changes, and may be preceded by nausea and vomiting.

Question 13

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

- Osteoporosis
- Constipation
- Depression

- Exophthalmia

Question 14

Which of the following medications increase the risk for metabolic syndrome?

- Antihistamines
- Proton pump inhibitors
- Protease inhibitors
- A and C
- All of the above

Question 15

You are assessing a patient after a sports injury to his right knee. You elicit a positive anterior/posterior drawer sign. This test indicates an injury to the:

- Lateral meniscus
- Cruciate ligament
- Medial meniscus
- Collateral ligament

Question 16

A middle-aged man presents to urgent care complaining of pain of the medial condyle of the lower humerus. The man works as a carpenter and describes a gradual onset of pain. On exam, the medial epicondyle is tender and pain is increased with flexion and pronation. Range of motion is full. The most likely cause of this patient's pain is:

- Gout
- Epicondylitis