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COURSES

HELP

NRNP-6568-20-Syn Adv Nurs Pr Patient Family-QTR-Term-wks-1-thru-11-(03/01/2021-05/16/2021)-PT27

Knowledge Check Review Test Submission: Quiz - Week 5 Knowledge Check

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User	Dahlia Daure
Course	NRNP-6568-20-Syn Adv Nurs Pr Patient Family-QTR-Term-wks-1-thru-11-(03/01/2021-05/16/2021)-PT27
Test	Quiz - Week 5 Knowledge Check
Started	4/4/21 8:35 PM
Submitted	4/4/21 9:30 PM
Due Date	4/5/21 1:59 AM
Status	Completed
Attempt Score	8 out of 10 points
Time Elapsed	54 minutes
Results Displayed	All Answers, Submitted Answers, Correct Answers, Feedback

Question 1


1 out of 1 points

Elevating the head of the bed; lowering fat intake; stopping smoking; avoiding chocolate, alcohol, carbonated drinks, peppermint, citrus, coffee, onion, and garlic would help a patient with what GI disorder?

Selected Answer: GERD ⚡

Answers: Peptic ulcer ⚡

Duodenal ulcer ⚡

Cholecystitis 

 GERD 

Question 2

1 out of 1 points


In acute appendicitis, when palpating the left lower quadrant of the abdomen and it leads to right lower quadrant pain, that is known as the _____ sign.

Selected Answer:  Rosving 

Answers:  Rosving 

Murphy 

Cullen 

Psoas 

Question 3

0 out of 1 points

In the United States, hypertension is the leading cause of End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD).

Selected Answer:  True

Answers: True

 False

Question 4

1 out of 1 points

What is a common cause of cirrhosis in the United States?

Selected Answer:  Hepatitis 

Answers: Alcoholic fatty liver disease 

Alcoholic steatohepatitis 

 Hepatitis 

Bile duct blockage 

Question 5

1 out of 1 points

In a patient with chronic cholecystitis, would you expect to see normal lab values for which of the following?

Selected Answer: All of the above

Answers: White blood count

Amylase

Lipase

All of the above

Question 6

1 out of 1 points

A patient presents with sudden onset of abdominal pain that is constant, sharp, poorly localized and sometimes radiates to the back. Rebound tenderness is typically absent. This is more likely associated with:

Selected Answer: Acute Pancreatitis

Answers: Acute Appendicitis

Acute Cystitis

Acute Pancreatitis

Cholecystitis

Question 7

1 out of 1 points

If a patient has a persistent proteinuria, what is the next step in testing?

Selected Answer: 24-hour creatinine clearance and protein

Answers: U/A

24-hour creatinine clearance and protein

urine culture and sensitivity

CT of abdomen

Question 8

0 out of 1 points

In a patient with chronic cholecystitis, what lab values would you expect to see?

Selected Answer: Abnormal bilirubin

Answers: Normal WBC

Abnormal bilirubin

Abnormal amylase

Abnormal Lipase

Question 9

1 out of 1 points

Abdominal pain must be present for an Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS) diagnosis.

Selected Answer: True

Answers: True
 False

Question 10

1 out of 1 points

What are the two most common causes of peptic ulcers?

Selected Answer: H. pylori and NSAIDS

Answers: Soda and spicey foods

GERD and stress

Stress and NSAIDS

H. pylori and NSAIDS