

Questions 1

When performing a visual acuity test, the nurse practitioner notes 20/30 in the left eye and 20/60 in the right eye. The next step is to

A- Have the patient return in 2 weeks for a follow-up vision screen

B- Dilate the eyes and retest

C- Refer the patient to an ophthalmologist

D- Document this as a normal finding.

Question 2

The American Psychiatric Association's Diagnostic and Statistical Manual Disorder fifth edition (DMS-5) describes Munchausen Syndrome by proxy as

A- A self-inflicted injury to gain attention

B- A caregiver making up or causing an illness or injury in a person under his or her care

C- An abusive behavior that does not involve the caregiver

D- A situation in which the abuser is often inattentive and uncaring toward the victim

Question 3

Symptoms of depression are a side effect of which neurotransmitter medication?

[There are 3 categories of neurotransmitters in the brain: small molecules for fast action/excitatory transmission = glutamate & GABA; small molecules for slower modulation of activity = dopamine & serotonin; Peptides = endorphins, cannabindoids, oxytocin)

A- Dopamine

B- B- Gabapentin

C- C- Mu

D- Cortisol

Question 4

The right lymphatic ducts drain into what part of the circulatory system? (There are two lymph ducts, the **right lymphatic duct** and the **thoracic duct**. The right drains lymph from the right upper limb, the right side of thorax, and the right halves of head and neck. The thoracic duct drains lymph into the circulatory system between the left subclavian and the left internal jugular veins)

A- Arterial

B- Venous

C- Arteriovenous system

D- Capillary bed

Question 5

Which lesion is dark, raised and asymmetric with irregular borders?

A- Nevus (the medical term for a mole. Nevi are very common. Most people have between 10 and 40. Common nevi are harmless collections of colored cells. They typically appear as small brown, tan, or pink spots)

B- Actinic (a rough, scaly patch on your skin that develops from years of exposure to the sun. It's most commonly found on your face, lips, ears, back of your hands, forearms, scalp or neck)

C- Keratoacanthoma (a dome-shaped lump or tumor that grows on your skin)

D- Melanoma (the most serious type of skin cancer, develops in the cells (melanocytes) that produce melanin — the pigment that gives your skin its color. Melanoma is asymmetric, irregular border, change in color, change in diameter, and evolved over time [ABCDE])

Question 6

A pediatric patient has areas of scaling on the scalp, with round patches of alopecia. This clinical finding is consistent with

A- Tinea capitis (Ringworm of the scalp is not really a worm, but a fungal infection. It gets the name ringworm because the fungus makes circular marks on the skin, often with flat centers and raised borders. Also called Tinea capitis, this infection affects your scalp and hair shafts, causing small patches of itchy, scaly skin)

B- Seborrheic dermatitis (a common skin condition that mainly affects your scalp. It causes scaly patches, red skin and stubborn dandruff. Seborrheic dermatitis can also affect oily areas of the body, such as the face, sides of the nose, eyebrows, ears, eyelids and chest. For infants, the condition is known as cradle cap and causes crusty, scaly patches on the scalp.)

C- Trichotillomania (hair-pulling disorder, is a mental disorder that involves recurrent, irresistible urges to pull out hair from your scalp, eyebrows or other areas of your body, despite trying to stop)

D - Alopecia areata (a condition that causes hair to fall out in small patches, which can be unnoticeable. These patches may connect, however, and then become noticeable. The condition develops when the immune system attacks the hair follicles, resulting in hair loss)

Question 7

A patient with an acute presentation of acute aortic regurgitation (AR) typically presents with sudden severe shortness of breath, lower extremity edema, a rapid heartbeat, and

A- Dry mouth

B- Chest pain

C- Decreased blood pressure

E - Systolic murmur

Question 8

Which of the following conditions is associated with chronic bloody diarrhea?

A- Irritable bowel syndrome (a common disorder that affects the large intestine. Signs and symptoms include cramping, abdominal pain, bloating, gas, and diarrhea or constipation, or both. IBS is a chronic condition that you'll need to manage long term)

B- Crohn's disease (an inflammatory bowel disease (IBD). It causes inflammation of your digestive tract, which can lead to abdominal pain, severe diarrhea, blood in stool, fatigue, weight loss and malnutrition)

C- Hepatitis A (Hepatitis A is a highly contagious liver infection caused by the hepatitis A virus. You're most likely to get hepatitis A from contaminated food or water or from close contact with a person or object that's infected. signs and symptoms can include: Fatigue, Sudden nausea and vomiting, Abdominal pain or discomfort, especially on the upper right side beneath your lower ribs (by your liver), Clay-colored bowel movements, Loss of appetite, Low-grade fever, Dark urine, Joint pain, Yellowing of the skin and the whites of your eyes (jaundice), Intense itching)

D- Celiac disease (an immune reaction to eating gluten, a protein found in wheat, barley and rye. Over time, this reaction damages your small intestine's lining and prevents it from absorbing some nutrients (malabsorption). The intestinal damage often causes diarrhea, fatigue, weight loss, bloating and anemia, and can lead to serious complications)

Question 9

Which condition is caused by an insufficient production of intrinsic factor by the gastric mucosa and vitamin B insufficiency?

A- Diarrhea

B- Pernicious anemia (When your body can't make enough healthy red blood cells because it lacks vitamin B-12)

C- Osteoporosis

D- Muscle weakness

Question 10

A 32-year old woman presents with dull puffiness of the eyes with pronounced non-pitting periorbital edema. This finding is suggestive of what condition?

A- Nephrotic syndrome (a kidney disorder that causes your body to pass too much protein in your urine. Nephrotic syndrome is usually caused by damage to the clusters of small blood vessels in your kidneys that filter waste and excess water from your blood. The condition causes swelling, particularly in your feet and ankles, and increases the risk of other health problems)

B- Myxedema (severely advanced hypothyroidism. This is a condition that occurs when your body doesn't produce enough thyroid hormone. The

classic skin changes are: swelling of your face, which can include your lips, eyelids, and tongue, swelling and thickening of skin anywhere on your body, especially in your lower legs)

C- Cushing's syndrome (when your body is exposed to high levels of the hormone cortisol for a long time. Cushing syndrome, sometimes called hypercortisolism, may be caused by the use of oral corticosteroid medication. The condition can also occur when your body makes too much cortisol on its own. Too much cortisol can produce some of the hallmark signs of Cushing syndrome — a fatty hump between your shoulders, a rounded face, and pink or purple stretch marks on your skin. Cushing syndrome can also result in high blood pressure, bone loss and, on occasion, type 2 diabetes)

E-Sinusitis (You may feel pressure around your eyes, cheeks and forehead. Perhaps your head throbs. Sinusitis usually occurs after a viral upper respiratory infection or cold and includes thick, discolored nasal mucus, decreased sense of smell, and pain in one cheek or upper teeth)

Myxedematous coma, which is manifested by coma, hypothermia, severe fluid and electrolyte imbalances, and cardiovascular collapse, is a life-threatening, end-stage expression of hypothyroidism.

■■ Hyperthyroidism has an effect opposite to that of hypothyroidism. It produces an increase in metabolic rate and oxygen consumption, increased use of metabolic fuels, and increased sympathetic nervous system responsiveness. Manifestations include nervousness, irritability, a fine muscle tremor, weight loss despite an increased appetite, excessive sweating, muscle cramps, and heat intolerance. Graves' disease is characterized by the triad of hyperthyroidism, goiter, and ophthalmopathy (exophthalmos or protruding eyeballs) or dermopathy (pretibial myxedema).

■■ Thyroid storm or crisis, which is manifested by a very high fever, extreme cardiovascular effects (tachycardia, congestive failure, and angina), and severe central nervous system effects (agitation, restlessness, and delirium), is an extreme and life-threatening form of thyrotoxicosis.

Question 11

A 52-year-old woman is inquiring about estrogen replacement therapy for symptoms of menopause. Which of the following is a contraindication?

- A - History of phlebitis
- B- Prior or present migraine headaches
- C- Family history of lung cancer
- D - Prior breast or uterine carcinoma**

Question 12

Patient with asthma have a pathological finding of:

A -Necrosis of small airways

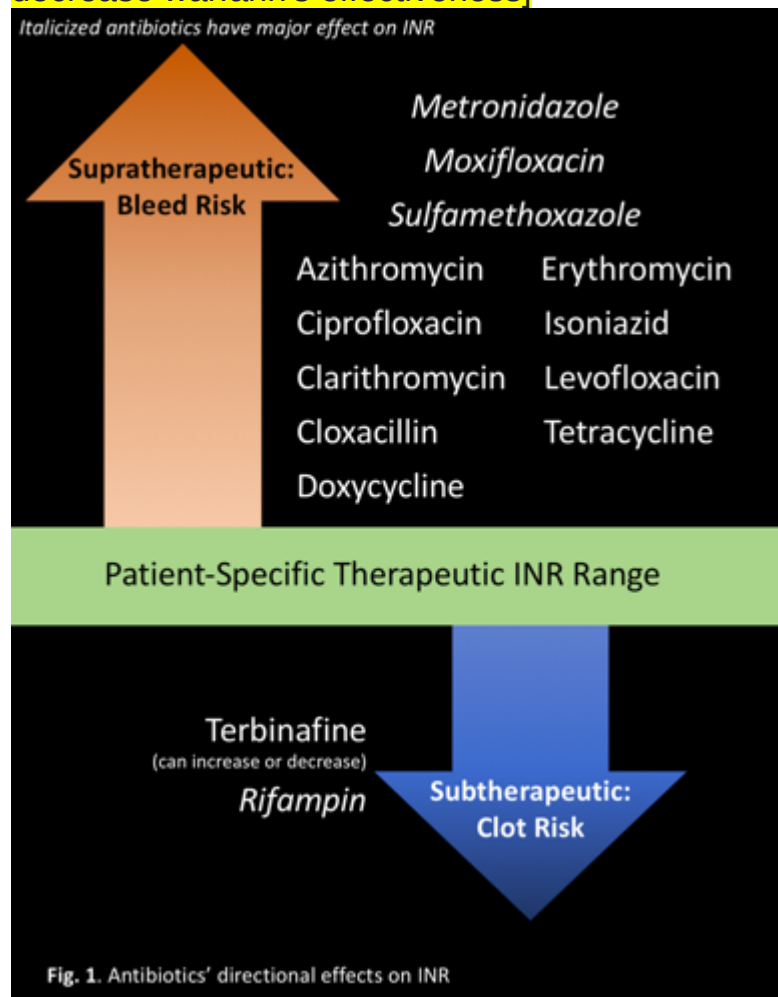
B- Absence of goblet cells

C- Absence of ciliary regeneration

D - Hypertrophy of smooth muscle (Epithelial to mesenchymal transition plays an important role in airway remodeling. These epithelial and mesenchymal cells cause persistence of the inflammatory infiltration and induce histological changes in the airway wall, increasing thickness of the basement membrane, collagen deposition and smooth muscle hypertrophy and hyperplasia. Resulting of airway inflammation, airway remodeling leads to the airway wall thickening and induces increased airway smooth muscle mass, which generate asthmatic symptoms)

Question 13

A 65-year-old patient with a history of a deep vein thrombosis (DVT) is being treated for a dental abscess. Which antibiotics is safe to use with warfarin (Coumadin). [Some antibiotics, such as penicillins, quinolones, metronidazole and cephalosporins can cause unwanted side effects in warfarin users or decrease warfarin's effectiveness]



A- Amoxicillin (Amoxil) ----[Penicillin abx]

B- Trimethoprim/ sulfamethoxazole (Bactrim)----[known as a co-trimoxazole antibiotic used to treat a variety of bacterial infections]

C- Ciprofloxacin (Cipro) -----[a fluoroquinolone antibiotic used for bacterial infections]

D- Clarithromycin (Biaxin) -----[a macrolide antibiotic that fights bacteria infections that affect the skin and respiratory system. Also used to treat stomach ulcers caused by H. pylori]

Question 14

Primary syphilis is characterized by what type of lesion [**Primary syphilis**: The first sign of syphilis is a small sore, called a chancre (SHANG-kur). The sore appears at the spot where the bacteria entered your body. While most people infected with syphilis develop only one chancre, some people develop several of them. The chancre usually develops about three weeks after exposure. Many people who have syphilis don't notice the chancre because it's usually painless, and it may be hidden within the vagina or rectum. The chancre will heal on its own within three to six weeks. **Secondary syphilis**: Within a few weeks of the original chancre healing, you may experience a rash that begins on your trunk but eventually covers your entire body — even the palms of your hands and the soles of your feet. This rash is usually not itchy and may be accompanied by wart-like sores in your mouth or genital area. Some people also experience hair loss, muscle aches, a fever, a sore throat and swollen lymph nodes. These signs and symptoms may disappear within a few weeks or repeatedly come and go for as long as a year. **Latent syphilis**: If you aren't treated for syphilis, the disease moves from the secondary stage to the hidden (latent) stage, when you have no symptoms. The latent stage can last for years. Signs and symptoms may never return, or the disease may progress to the third (tertiary) stage. **Tertiary syphilis**: About 15% to 30% of people infected with syphilis who don't get treatment will develop complications known as late (tertiary) syphilis. In the late stage, the disease may damage your brain, nerves, eyes, heart, blood vessels, liver, bones and joints. These problems may occur many years after the original, untreated infection. **Neurosyphilis**: At any stage, syphilis can spread and, among other damage, cause damage to the brain and nervous system (neurosyphilis) and the eye (ocular syphilis). **Congenital syphilis**: Babies born to women who have syphilis can become infected through the placenta or during birth. Most newborns with congenital syphilis have no symptoms, although some experience a rash on the palms of their hands and the soles of their feet. Later signs and symptoms may include deafness, teeth deformities and saddle nose — where the bridge of the nose collapses. However, babies born with syphilis can also be born too early, be born dead (stillborn) or die after birth.

A- A cluster of scattered vesicles

B- Chancre

- C- Papule of many shapes
- D- Nontender indurated penile nodule

Question 15

What is the area of fundal height palpation on a woman who is 12 weeks pregnant? [Fundal Height during Pregnancy: The fundus will be found above the symphysis pubis at 12 weeks. The fundus will be found at the belly button (umbilicus) at 20 weeks. As mentioned above, after about 20-36 weeks the fundal height measurement should almost match the gestational age give or take 2 cm]

- A- At the level of the umbilicus (20 weeks)
- B- At the level of the symphysis pubis (12 weeks)**
- C- Midway between the symphysis and umbilicus (16-19 weeks)
- D- Below the symphysis pubis (less than 12 weeks)

Question 16

Which of the following is NOT associated with assessment finding in a patient diabetic retinopathy? [a diabetes complication that affects eyes. It's caused by damage to the blood vessels of the light-sensitive tissue at the back of the eye (retina). At first, diabetic retinopathy may cause no symptoms or only mild vision problems. Eventually, it can cause blindness. diabetic retinopathy symptoms may include: Spots or dark strings floating in your vision (floaters), Blurred vision, Fluctuating vision, Impaired color vision, Dark or empty areas in your vision, Vision loss]

- A- Papilledema (swelling of the optic nerve---optic disk)**
- B- Dot and blot hemorrhages (microaneurysms rupture in the deeper layers of the retina, such as the inner nuclear and outer plexiform layers)
- C- Microaneurysms (a tiny area of blood protruding from an artery or vein in the back of the eye. These protrusions may open and leak blood into the retinal tissue surrounding it)
- D- Cotton wool spots (an abnormal finding on funduscopic exam of the retina of the eye. They appear as fluffy white patches on the retina. They are caused by damage to nerve fibers and are a result of accumulations of axoplasmic material within the nerve fiber layer)

Question 17

A 3-year-old child has enterobiasis(PINWORM). When should the dose of mebendazole (Vermox) be repeated? [The medications used for the treatment of pinworm are either mebendazole, pyrantel pamoate, or albendazole. Any of

these drugs are **given in one dose initially, and then another single dose of the same drug two weeks later**. The second dose is to prevent re-infection by adult worms that hatch from any eggs not killed by the first treatment]

- A- In 3 days
- B- In 1 week
- C- In 2 weeks**
- D -In 3 weeks

Question 18

Which area does not allow lymphatic fluid to be drained from the right lymph duct? [The right lymphatic duct, also called the right thoracic duct, is about 1.25 cm long. It drains lymphatic fluid from the right thoracic cavity (this is the section of the trunk on the upper right side), the right arm, and from the right side of the neck and the head. In some people, it also drains lymph from the left lung's lower lobe]

- A -The right side of the head
- B- The right upper thorax
- C- The right arm
- D-The right leg**

Question 19

Snellen chart evaluation indicates that a patient's vision is 20/30. What is the proper description of this result?

- A- At 20 feet, this patient can see what a person with normal vision can see at 30 feet**
- B- At 30 feet, this patient can see what a person with normal vision can see at 30 feet
- C- At 20 feet, this patient can see what few people can see at 30 feet
- D- This patient has sight abilities that are worse than a patient with 20/40 vision

Question 20

Based on the mechanism of hearing, sensorineural loss in an adult involves the [The majority of acquired hearing loss, including presbycusis, is caused by irreversible damage to the sensorineural tissues of the cochlea]

- A- Cochlea and the cochlea nerve**
- B- External ear canal and the middle ear
- C- Ossicles and the inner ear
- D- Transfer of sounds from the external environment into the external auditory canal

Question 21

Which of the appropriate medication choice for a 31-year-old pregnant patient diagnosed with a urinary tract infection?

UTI's in pregnancy

- ✓ Nitrofurantoin 100 mg q12 h, 3-5 days (Avoid in G6PD deficiency)
- ✓ Amoxicillin 500 mg q8 h, 3-5 days
- ✓ Co-amoxicillin/clavulanate 500 mg q12 h, 3-5 days
- ✓ Cephalexin 500 mg q8 h, 3-5 days
- ✓ Trimethoprim q12 h, 3-5 days Avoid trimethoprim in first trimester/term

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A- Cefuroxime (Zinacef) [used to treat HEENT and Respiratory infections] or Nitrofurantoin (Macrobid)

B- Nitrofurantoin (Macrobid) or Ciprofloxacin (Cipro)

C- Ciprofloxacin (Cipro) or Tetracycline (Sumycin) [not recommended in PG]

D- Tetracycline (Sumycin) [Not recommended/unsafe in PG] or Amoxicillin (Amoxil)

Question22

Pregnant women are evaluated for syphilis with serology testing because

A- Syphilis during pregnancy predisposes the fetus to spontaneously abort or the newborn to have congenital syphilis.

B- Hormonal changes associated with pregnancy may trigger activation of latent syphilis

C- Syphilis may be passed to the fetus beginning in the third trimester

D- Untreated syphilis can cause neonatal respiratory distress

Penicillin G benzathine (bicillin L-A) given as 3 intramuscular doses over 2 weeks.

Question 23

Which of the following is a typical finding in a patient with a meniscal tear?

A- A positive McMurray's test (The McMurray test, also known as the McMurray circumduction test is used to evaluate individuals for tears in the meniscus of the knee)

B- Positive anterior drawer test (commonly used in orthopedic examinations to test for anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) integrity)

C- Audible click at the joint line (usually occurs at the hip)

D- Fixed patellar subluxation (a partial dislocation of the kneecap)

Question 24

Hyperkalemia is associated with:

A- Increased blood pressure

B- Alpha blockers

C- Diminished renal function

D- Loop diuretics

Question 25

Short bands of tough, flexible, ropelike, collagen fibrils that connect two bones is called:

A- Tendons (Type of tissue that connects muscle to bone)

B- Fibrous connective tissue (Irregularly-arranged fibrous connective tissues are found in areas of the body where stress occurs from all directions, such as the dermis of the skin)

C- Ligaments (bands of tough elastic tissue around your joints. They connect bone to bone, give your joints support, and limit their movement. A short band of tough, flexible, fibrous connective tissue that connects two bones or cartilages or holds together a joint (Quizlet))

D- Cartilage (Resilient and smooth elastic tissue, rubber-like padding that covers and protects the ends of long bones at the joints)

Question 26

The finding of a dome-shaped lesion in the dermis that forms a benign closed, firm sac attached to the epidermis