

NR 507 Week 7 Quiz: Advanced Pathophysiology

CORRECT ANSWERS ARE HIGHLIGHTED

1. A bone breaks in a place where there was pre-existing disease. What type of fracture is being described?
 - A. Fatigue
 - B. Pathological
 - C. Stress
 - D. Transchondral
2. Patients with Osteoporosis are at risk for which of the following problems?
 - A. Osteomalacia
 - B. Osteomyelitis
 - C. Rhabdomyolysis
 - D. Pathologic bone fractures
3. The best screening test for osteoporosis is?
 - A. A dual energy x-ray absorptiometry (DEXA) scan.
 - B. An x-ray
 - C. A thorough physical exam
 - D. A bone biopsy
4. Reflux esophagitis is defined as?
 - A. dysplasia of the epithelial lining of the esophagus
 - B. an inflammatory response to gastroesophageal reflux
 - C. the autoimmune destruction of the esophageal lining
 - D. a congenital anatomy of the esophagus

5. Which of the following nutritional disorders is characterized by consumption of large amounts of food (binging) followed by self-induced vomiting and/or the use of laxatives (purging)?
- A. Anorexia nervosa
 - B. Bulimia Nervosa
 - C. Obesity
 - D. Kwashiorkor
6. The most common cause of elevated liver function test is?
- A. Chronic alcohol abuse
 - B. Hepatitis
 - C. A drug induced injury
 - D. Biliary tract obstruction
7. The chief pathologic feature of degenerative joint disease is
- A. stress fractures of the epiphysis
 - B. thinning of the joint capsule
 - C. degeneration of articular cartilage
 - D. loss of synovial fluid
8. Gastric ulcers are characterized by
- A. Increased acid secretion
 - B. Pain with eating
 - C. Bloody diarrhea
 - D. Regurgitation of bile
9. An individual is to begin a series of hepatitis B vaccines. You perform a test for a serological marker, and the results show hepatitis B surface antibodies (HBsAb). You tell the individual that:

- A. this is evidence of acute hepatitis B infection
 - B. Permanent immunity to hepatitis B has been achieved
 - C. The individual should be tested again because one reading is not indicative of immunity.
 - D. The hepatitis B series needs to be started as soon as possible
10. Pain and inflammation associated with gout are caused by crystallization of ____ in the tissue.
- A. uric acid
 - B. ketones
 - C. amino acid
 - D. hyaluronic acid
11. When evaluating the kidney function of a client with diabetes insipidus (DI) the nurse would observe?
- A. hematuria
 - B. high urine osmolality
 - C. high volume urinary output
 - D. proteinuria
12. The diagnosis of rhabdomyolysis is based on the measurement of which laboratory value?
- A. antinuclear antibodies
 - B. white blood cell count (WBC)
 - C. aspartate aminotransferase
 - D. creatinine kinase (CK)

13. A 36-year-old reports pain and weakness in the elbow. MRI reveals inflammation of the tendon and the presence of microtears where it attaches to bone. This condition is called?
- A. Bursitis
 - B. Epicondylopathy
 - C. Muscle strain
 - D. Periostitis
14. Chronic complications of Diabetes Mellitus (DM) include which of the following?
- A. All of the above
 - B. End stage renal failure
 - C. Coronary artery disease
 - D. Peripheral neuropathies
15. A 56-year-old male was admitted to the hospital with a diagnosis of osteomalacia. History reveals that he underwent bariatric surgery 3 years earlier. What is the common link between the surgery and the development of osteomalacia?
- A. Impaired phosphate absorption
 - B. Impaired vitamin C metabolism
 - C. Increased calcium excretion
 - D. Vitamin D deficiency
16. A 70-year-old female presents with a hip fracture secondary to osteoporosis. This condition is caused by an increase in bone?
- A. Density
 - B. Mineralization
 - C. Formation
 - D. Resorption

17. Signs common to both type 1 and type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM) include all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. Weight loss
- B. Polyuria
- C. Polydipsia
- D. Polyphagia

18. Transchondral fractures are most prevalent in?

- A. Premenopausal female
- B. Infants
- C. Older adults
- D. Adolescents

19. The symptom of polyuria in Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is caused by?

- A. Increased glucose in the urine
- B. The massive production of ketones
- C. A reduced AHD response caused by insulin deficiency
- D. The loss of protein across the glomerular membrane

20. The pathophysiology of type 1 Diabetes involves which of the following?

- A. Production of antibodies against insulin
- B. Auto-immune destruction of the pancreatic beta cells
- C. All of the above
- D. Cell membrane destruction of the islet cells.

E.