

NR 507 Week 7 Quiz

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 anomaly 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 years 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 56y.o 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 y.o. female presents with a hip fracture secondary to osteoporosis. This condition is caused by an increase in bone?

A. Density

B. Mineralization

C. Formation