

NRNP 6675-15 Week 6 Midterm Exam

1. Which of the following are risk factors for neuroleptic malignant syndrome? Select all that apply
2. Age
3. Rapid dose escalation
4. Parental route of administration
5. Higher potency typical antipsychotics

1. Antipsychotic medications provide D2 blockade in the mesocortical pathway causing which of the following effects?
2. Reduces negative symptoms
3. Increases extra pyramidal symptoms (EPS)
4. Causes prolactinemia
5. Reduces positive symptoms

1. Phencyclidine (PCP) and Ketamine exert their unique behavioral effects by blocking which of the following receptors?
2. GABA type receptors
3. Serotonin receptors
4. Dopamine receptors
5. NMDA type receptors

1. The diagnosis used to describe a syndrome characterized by specific signs and symptoms resulting from recent ingestion or exposure to a substance is known as which of the following?
2. Substance intoxication
3. Substance withdrawal
4. Substance use disorder
5. Any of the above

1. Abnormal involuntary movements in a rhythmic pattern affecting face, mouth, tongue, jaw is known as which of the following?
2. Akathisia
3. Dystonia

4. Tardive dyskinesia
5. Extrapiramidal side effects

1. A deeply held belief despite evidence to the contrary, lasting at least one month, without prominent hallucinations, with functional impairment that relates to the delusional system.....
2. Schizophrenia
3. Delusional disorder
4. Brief psychotic disorder
5. Schizophreniform disorder

1. Which of the following is true about preoccupation with castration?
2. This can be serious and life-threatening if castration is carried out without medical supervision.
3. This is consistent with Transvestic Disorder
4. This is consistent with other specified paraphilic disorder
5. This is consistent with sexual masochism disorder

1. Which of the following is a system that provides a uniform language for describing medical and surgical procedures and diagnostic services rendered by clinicians?
2. HIPPA
3. DSM-5
4. CPT
5. DRG

1. A patient on Chlorpromazine states that his orgasm is dry and afterward he will commonly have milky urine. The ARNP realizes which of the following?
2. This is likely a harmless response to the Chlorpromazine
3. This is abnormal and needs to be evaluated by a specialist
4. It is critical to stop the Chlorpromazine immediately
5. This has nothing to do with the Chlorpromazine the patient be referred to his PCP for follow-up

1. A condition which results from absence of second female sex Chromosome (XO) and is associated with web neck, dwarfism, cubitus valgus, and infertility is known as which of the following?

2. Hermaphroditism
3. Turner's syndrome
4. Adrenogenital syndrome
5. Androgen insensitivity syndrome

1. Which of the following would be characterized as a negative symptom of schizophrenia?
2. Hallucinations and delusions
3. Impaired social and occupational functioning
4. Isolation and impaired self-care
5. B and C only

1. Which of the following are keys to distinguishing OCD from psychosis?
2. Patients with OCD can almost always acknowledge the unreasonable nature of their symptoms

1. Patients with OCD are better able to control their compulsions.
2. Patients with psychosis will have more obsessive thoughts.
3. Patients with OCD have less bizarre obsessions.

13. Which of the following is a system that provides a uniform language for describing medical and surgical procedures and diagnostic services rendered by clinicians...

1. HIPPA
2. B. DSM-5
3. CPT
4. DRG

1. A federal program administered nationally and locally which covers enrolled individuals 65 years and older who pay premiums and disabled individuals....
2. Medicare
3. Medicaid
4. Both A and B
5. None of the above

1. Having an adequate legal description of nurse practitioner (NP) scope of practice according to state law is important for which of the following reasons?
2. To avoid any charges of practicing medicine without a license
3. To place accountability for both benefits and harm to patients squarely on the NP
4. To get reimbursement for physician services when provided by an NP
5. All of the above

1. Which of the following is the most widely consumed psychoactive substance?
2. Alcohol
3. Caffeine
4. Heroin
5. Cannabis

1. Which of the following is used to treat Tardive Dyskinesia?
2. Cogentin (benztropine)
3. Artane (trihexyphenidyl)
4. Catapres (Clonidine)
5. None of the above

1. The APRN consensus model did which of the following?
2. Merged adult, gerontology and pediatric foci so that all NPs could truly work across the....
3. Adult and gerontology were merged and identified as primary care or acute care
4. Psychiatric mental health foci were stipulated as across the lifespan
5. B and C

1. Which of the following behaviors are associated with an alcohol blood level of 0.05 percent?
2. Voluntary motor actions usually become perceptibly clumsy
3. Thought judgment, and restraint are impaired
4. Confusion, stupor
5. None of the above

1. According to HIPPA, which of the following must the NP share their NPI with? Check all that apply.
2. Health plans
3. Other providers
4. Any entity that may need it for billing purpose
5. A and C only

1. A patient presents with delusions, disorganized thoughts, and speech with poor self care all of which have persisted for the past 7 months. The APRN this presentation is.....with which of the following diagnosis?
2. Schizophrenia
3. Schizophreniform disorder
4. Brief psychotic disorder
5. Delusional disorder

1. Major neurotransmitters possibly involved in developing substance abuse and substance dependence..... which of the following?
2. Dopamine
3. GABA
4. Serotonin
5. A and B only

1. The Dopamine hypothesis of schizophrenia....which of the following?
2. Schizophrenia results from too much dopaminergic activity
3. Schizophrenia results from a deprivation of dopamine.
4. Schizophrenia is not related to dopamine activity
5. None of the above

1. A patient reports a panic attack several years ago in an elevator and since then has avoided using elevators. This patient meets criteria for which of the following?
2. Social phobia
3. Specific phobia
4. General anxiety disorder unspecified
5. Obsessive-compulsive disorder