

NR 509 Final Exam With Correct Answers Latest 2022 Graded A+

A young man feels something in his scrotum and comes to you for clarification. On your examination, you note what feels like a "bag of worms" in the left scrotum, superior to the testicles. Which of the following is most likely?

- A) Hydrocele of the spermatic cord
- B) Varicocele
- C) Testicular carcinoma
- D) A normal vas deferens

Varicocele

Varicoceles are common in normal men. They are often found in the left scrotum or bilaterally and should normally resolve in the supine position. This is because they represent varicosities within the scrotum. These require further investigation if they occur only on the right side or do not resolve in the supine position. They can contribute to infertility because the testicles are unable to achieve a cool enough temperature for sperm production, due to increased blood flow from the varicocele. A hydrocele would be a painless mass on the spermatic cord and the vas deferens is palpated as part of the spermatic cord. You should lightly pinch the scrotum medially and move laterally until you feel the spermatic cord pass between your fingers.

Which of the following changes are expected in vision as part of the normal aging process?

- A) Cataracts
- B) Glaucoma
- C) Macular degeneration
- D) Blurring of near vision

Ans: D

The lens loses its elasticity over time as part of the normal aging process, and the eye is less able to accommodate and focus on near objects; therefore, the patient will be expected to have blurring of near vision.

A 68-year-old mechanic presents to the emergency room for shortness of breath. You are concerned about a cardiac cause and measure his jugular venous pressure (JVP). It is elevated. Which one of the following conditions is a potential cause of

elevated JVP?

- A) Left-sided heart failure
- B) Mitral stenosis
- C) Constrictive pericarditis
- D) Aortic aneurysm

Constrictive pericarditis

Which of the following lymph node groups is most commonly involved in breast cancer?

- A) Lateral
- B) Subscapular
- C) Pectoral
- D) Central

D.) Central

You are beginning the examination of the skin on a 25-year-old teacher. You have previously elicited that she came to the office for evaluation of fatigue, weight gain, and hair loss. You strongly suspect that she has hypothyroidism. What is the expected moisture and texture of the skin of a patient with hypothyroidism?

- A) Moist and smooth
- B) Moist and rough
- C) Dry and smooth
- D) Dry and rough

D) Dry and rough

Mrs. Hill is a 28-year-old African-American with a history of SLE (systemic lupus erythematosus). She has noticed a raised, dark red rash on her legs. When you press on the rash, it doesn't blanch. What would you tell her regarding her rash?

- A) It is likely to be related to her lupus.
- B) It is likely to be related to an exposure to a chemical.
- C) It is likely to be related to an allergic reaction.
- D) It should not cause any problems.

A. It is likely to be related to her lupus

You are palpating the abdomen and feel a small mass. Which of the following would you do next?

- A) Ultrasound
- B) Examination with the abdominal muscles tensed
- C) Surgery referral
- D) Determine size by percussion

b) examination with the abdominal muscles tensed.

You are evaluating a 40-year-old banker for coronary heart disease risk factors. He has a history of hypertension, which is well-controlled on his current medications. He does not smoke; he does 45 minutes of aerobic exercise five times weekly. You are calculating his 10-year coronary heart disease risk. Which of the following conditions is considered to be a coronary heart disease risk equivalent?

- A) Hypertension
- B) Peripheral arterial disease
- C) Systemic lupus erythematosus
- D) Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)

B) Peripheral Artery Disease

In obtaining a history, you note that a client uses the word "largely" repeatedly, to the point of being a distraction to your task. Which word best describes this speech pattern?

Perserveration

A 40-year-old mother of two presents to your office for consultation. She is interested in knowing what her relative risks are for developing breast cancer. She is concerned because her sister had unilateral breast cancer 6 years ago at age 38. The patient reports on her history that she began having periods at age 11 and has been fairly regular ever since, except during her two pregnancies. Her first child arrived when she was 26 and her second at age 28. Otherwise she has had no health problems. Her father has high blood pressure. Her mother had unilateral breast cancer in her 70s. The patient denies tobacco, alcohol, or drug use. She is a family law attorney and is married. Her examination is essentially unremarkable. Which risk factor of her personal and family history most puts her in danger of getting breast cancer?

- A) First-degree relative with premenopausal breast cancer
- B) Age at menarche of less than 12
- C) First live birth between the ages of 25 and 29
- D) First-degree relative with postmenopausal breast cancer

1st degree relative

A 30-year-old paralegal analyst comes to your clinic, complaining of a bad-smelling vaginal discharge with some mild itching, present for about 3 weeks. She tried douching but it did not help. She has had no pain with urination or with sexual intercourse. She has noticed the smell increased after intercourse and during her period last week. She denies any upper respiratory, gastrointestinal, cardiac, or pulmonary symptoms. Her past medical history consists of one spontaneous vaginal delivery. She is married and has one child. She denies tobacco, alcohol, or drug use. Her mother has high blood pressure and her father died from a heart disease. On examination she appears healthy and has unremarkable vital signs. On examination of the perineum there are no lesions noted. On palpation of the inguinal nodes there

is no lymphadenopathy. On speculum examination a thin gray-white discharge is seen in the vault. The pH of the discharge is over 4.5 and there is a fishy odor when potassium hydroxide (KOH) is applied to the vaginal secretions on the slide. Wet prep shows epithelial cells with stippled borders (clue cells). What type of vaginitis best describes her findings?

- A) Trichomonas vaginitis
- B) Candida vaginitis
- C) Bacterial vaginosis
- D) Atrophic vaginitis

C) Bacterial Vaginosis

An elderly woman with dementia is brought in by her daughter for a "rectal mass." On examination you notice a moist pink mass protruding from the anus, which is nontender. It is soft and does not have any associated bleeding. Which of the following is most likely?

rectal prolapse

Lucille is in her 24th week. You notice a new onset of high blood pressure readings. Today's value is 168/96. Her urine is normal. What do you suspect?

- A) Preeclampsia
- B) Chronic hypertension
- C) Supine hypotensive syndrome
- D) Gestational hypertension

D) Gestational hypertension

A 68-year-old retired truck driver comes to your office for evaluation of swelling in his legs. He is a smoker and has been taking medications to control his hypertension for the past 25 years. You are concerned about his risk for peripheral vascular disease. Which of the following tests are appropriate to order to initially evaluate for this condition?

- A) Venogram
- B) CT scan of the lower legs
- C) Ankle-brachial index (ABI)
- D) PET scan

ABI

Upon history and physical examination which of the following findings are associated with decreased ovarian function, which occurs with aging:

- decreased vaginal secretions
- diminishing sex interest

A 20-year-old part-time college student comes to your clinic, complaining of growths on his penile shaft. They have been there for about 6 weeks and haven't gone away.

In fact, he thinks there may be more now. He denies any pain with intercourse or urination. He has had three former partners and has been with his current girlfriend for 6 months. He says that because she is on the pill they don't use condoms. He denies any fever, weight loss, or night sweats. He is engaged to be married and has no children. On visualization of his penis you see several moist papules along all sides of his penile shaft and even two on the corona. He has been circumcised. On palpation of his inguinal region there is no inguinal lymphadenopathy. Which abnormality of the penis does this patient most likely have?

Condyloma Acumulata

Right lower quadrant pain is associated with

Appendicitis

which is true of the third heart sound (s3)

- A) it is not heard in atrial fibrillation
- B) it reflects normal compliance of the left ventricle
- C) it marks atrial contraction
- D) it is caused by rapid deceleration of blood against the ventricular wall

D rapid deceleration against the ventricle wall

A 29-year-old woman comes to your office. As you take the history, you notice that she is speaking very quickly, and jumping from topic to topic so rapidly that you have trouble following her. You are able to find some connections between ideas, but it is difficult. Which word describes this thought process?

- A) Derailment
- B) Flight of ideas
- C) Circumstantiality
- D) Incoherence

B) Flight of ideas

identify the macula on the image representing the structures of the left fundus



otoscopic exam of the patients ear reveal the findings of TM and external auditory canal

retractive TM

Effusion with amber fluid
non erythematous external