

NR 601 Final Exam (Latest)

Detail solution resource

1. Which of the following statements is **NOT true** about palliative care teams?
 - A: **Provide weekly home visits**
 -
2. A **55-year-old women has type 2 DM** she had three UTIs in the last 9 months and she is concerned about her kidneys. She has no report of dysuria, frequency or urgency at this time. Which of the following is the **best action to follow**?
 - A: **Recheck UA dipstick today**
3. According to the sexuality **presentation, atrophic vaginitis** (AV)
 - A: **Is a contributing factor for frequent UTIs**
4. Ms. L 55-year-old women with BMI of 28, has 20-year hx of primary HTN and has been on hydrochlorothiazide 25 mg daily for years with excellent response. During follow up visit Mrs L reports that for the **last 6 months she has felt thirsty all** of the time even though she drinks at least 10 glasses of water a day. Upon chart review the N notes that the last two fasting blood glucose levels have been 136 mg/dl and 165 mg/dl. The NP checks a random blood glucose, which is 210 mg/dl. What is the **next appropriate test**?
 - A: **Prescribe Metformin 500 mg PO BID**
5. A patient has been prescribed **Metformin (Glucophage)**. One week later he returns with lowered blood sugars but complaints of some **loose stools during** the week. How **should the NP respond**?
 - A: **Reassure the patient that this is an anticipated side effect**
6. A 60-year-old obese male client has type 2 DM and a lipid panel of TC= 250, HDL = 32, LDL= 165. The NP teaches the patient about his **modifiable cardiac risk factors** which include:
 - A: **Diabetes, obesity, and hyperlipidemia**
7. Lifestyle approaches to **postmenopausal symptom management** include
 - A: **avoiding sugar, coffee, chocolate and alcohol**
8. When treating depression associated with dementia, which of the following would be a poor choice and should not be prescribed?
 - A: **Amitriptyline**

9. How does women's anatomy make them more susceptible to UTIs?

- A: **the urethra is shorter**

10. A 48-year-old male patient screened for diabetes has a fasting plasma glucose level of 120 mg/dl. The NP plan includes

- A: **Educate the patient of lifestyle changes to lower blood glucose**