**Test 1**

**Multiple Choice**

*Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

\_\_\_\_ 1. A patient with a diagnosis of chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML) is admitted to an acute care unit with a temperature of 100.4F (38C) and weight loss over the past 2 to 3 months. A nurse notes that the patient’s white blood cell (WBC) count is 230,000/mm3, and the physical examination shows splenomegaly. The priority nursing intervention should be:

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| 1) | Avoiding falls |
| 2) | Managing pain |
| 3) | Preventing infection |
| 4) | Promoting adequate nutrition |

\_\_\_\_ 2. A patient with diabetes requires assessment of long-term glucose control. Which test would be most appropriate for this patient?

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| 1) | Glycated hemoglobin |
| 2) | Glucose |
| 3) | Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) |
| 4) | Glucose tolerance test |

\_\_\_\_ 3. A nurse notes that a patient has a urine pH of 7.2. Which information in the patient’s history may be related to this result?

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| 1) | Maintaining a vegetarian diet |
| 2) | Training for a marathon |
| 3) | Recent febrile illness |
| 4) | Use of cranberry supplements daily |

\_\_\_\_ 4. A patient with pernicious anemia has a laboratory order to test for intrinsic factor (IF) antibodies. A nurse scheduling this test should instruct the patient to:

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| 1) | Begin a bowel prep 24 hours prior to the examination. |
| 2) | Eliminate red meat from the diet for 72 hours before the test. |
| 3) | Take nothing by mouth for 12 hours before the test is scheduled. |
| 4) | Withhold vitamin B12 for 48 hours before the test is scheduled. |

\_\_\_\_ 5. A nurse observes that a patient admitted to the emergency department with decreased level of consciousness has urine with a very fruity odor. Based on this observation, the nurse should plan interventions to manage:

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| 1) | Alcohol withdrawal |
| 2) | Diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA) |
| 3) | Fibromyalgia |
| 4) | Lyme disease |

\_\_\_\_ 6. A patient must undergo pulmonary angiography but has a history of allergic reaction to some medications. Which of the following actions should be taken in response to this finding?

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| 1) | Remove all metallic objects from the area to be examined. |
| 2) | Administer an antianxiety agent, as ordered. |
| 3) | Use a nonionic contrast medium. |
| 4) | Notify the health-care provider to cancel the procedure. |

\_\_\_\_ 7. A patient’s laboratory test results following amniotic fluid analysis indicate elevated 1-fetoprotein (AFP) levels and presence of acetylcholinesterase (AChE). Which of the following diagnoses should the nurse most suspect given these findings?

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| 1) | Respiratory distress syndrome |
| 2) | Fetal hemolytic disease |
| 3) | Neural tube defect |
| 4) | Fetal immaturity |

\_\_\_\_ 8. A college student who is admitted to the hospital with newly diagnosed diabetes mellitus has a C-peptide level of 0.6 ng/mL and serum glucose of 256 mg/dL. Based on these results, which instruction should the nurse provide to this patient?

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| 1) | “Based on these results, your diabetes will be controlled by oral medications and diet.” |
| 2) | “If you lose weight, you may be able to manage your diabetes with diet alone.” |
| 3) | “Since you are already an adult, this result confirms that you have type 2 diabetes.” |
| 4) | “You will need to take insulin for the rest of your life.” |

\_\_\_\_ 9. Which laboratory test should a nurse monitor to determine if a patient is responding to the administration of iron for iron-deficiency anemia?

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| 1) | Eosinophils |
| 2) | Lymphocytes |
| 3) | Monocytes |
| 4) | Reticulocytes |

\_\_\_\_ 10. A patient with an indwelling urinary catheter has an order for a 24-hour urine creatinine clearance test. To begin the test, the nurse should:

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| 1) | Collect all urine during any 24-hour period by labeling the drainage collection bag with the date and time most recently emptied. |
| 2) | Clamp the urinary catheter and then drain all urine into the container specified by the lab and repeat every 6 hours times 4. |
| 3) | Empty all urine in the urinary drainage bag at 0600 and then save all urine until the next day at 0600. |
| 4) | Increase meat portions in the diet for at least 48 hours prior to the planned start of the collection. |

\_\_\_\_ 11. A nurse is preparing to perform a lumbar puncture to collect a specimen for diagnosis of Alzheimer’s disease. Which position should the nurse ask the patient to assume for this test?

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| 1) | Knee-chest |
| 2) | Sidelying |
| 3) | Prone |
| 4) | Standing |

\_\_\_\_ 12. Which blood tests should a nurse monitor to determine if a patient’s blood level of warfarin (Coumadin) is within the therapeutic range?

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| 1) | Activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT) |
| 2) | Bleeding time |
| 3) | Platelet count and aPTT |
| 4) | PT and international normalized ratio (INR) |

\_\_\_\_ 13. A nurse has just conducted hearing loss audiometry testing on a 10-year-old patient. The patient’s pure tone average was 52 dB. Which category of hearing of the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association (ASHA) does this result represent?

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| 1) | Normal |
| 2) | Slight loss |
| 3) | Moderate loss |
| 4) | Profound loss |

\_\_\_\_ 14. A nurse has just administered an IV nucleotide to a patient before a gallium scan. The nurse should instruct the patient to return for the first scanning in how many hours, typically?

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| 1) | 6 hours |
| 2) | 24 hours |
| 3) | 48 hours |
| 4) | 72 hours |

\_\_\_\_ 15. A nurse notes that a patient’s laboratory results show an acetylcholine receptor antibody (AChR) of 2.46 nmol/L. Based on this information, the nurse should assess this patient for clinical manifestations of:

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| 1) | Malignant hyperpraxia |
| 2) | Myasthenia gravis |
| 3) | Multiple myeloma |
| 4) | Muscular dystrophy |

\_\_\_\_ 16. A patient is suspected of having increased risk for stroke. Which type of angiography should be performed to detect this condition?

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| --- | --- |
| 1) | Abdominal |
| 2) | Adrenal |
| 3) | Carotid |
| 4) | Coronary |

\_\_\_\_ 17. Which factor in a patient’s history may be associated with an elevated creatine phosphokinase (CK) level?

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| 1) | Sedentary lifestyle |
| 2) | Early muscular dystrophy |
| 3) | Bedrest for 48 hours |
| 4) | History of chronic renal failure |

\_\_\_\_ 18. A nurse is preparing to administer a radionuclide to an adult patient for a gastroesophageal reflux (GER) scan. What should the nurse mix the radionuclide with?

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| 1) | Orange juice |
| 2) | Milk |
| 3) | Water |
| 4) | Soda |

\_\_\_\_ 19. A patient is suspected of having multiple myeloma and needs to undergo testing to identify the individual types of immunoglobulins present to confirm a diagnosis. Which test would be most appropriate for this purpose?

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| 1) | Immunofixation electrophoresis (IFE) |
| 2) | Immunoglobulin E (IgE) |
| 3) | Immunoglobulin A (IgA) |
| 4) | Immunosuppressant cyclosporine |

\_\_\_\_ 20. A patient with a history of hypertension has a serum creatinine of 1.9 mg/dL and 1+ proteinuria. When assessing this patient, a nurse should interpret these results as an indication this patient may have:

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| 1) | Early signs of renal insufficiency |
| 2) | Evidence of severe renal dysfunction |
| 3) | Hypertension secondary to renal disease |
| 4) | Normal renal function |

\_\_\_\_ 21. A patient who is treated in an emergency department following a sexual assault is concerned about the possibility of infection with HIV. The patient requests a blood test to determine if HIV infection has occurred. The results are negative. Which action by the nurse is appropriate?

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| 1) | Inform the patient to monitor for symptoms, since false-negative results are common. |
| 2) | Instruct the patient to schedule a follow-up test in 6 months. |
| 3) | Reassure the patient that no infection with HIV has occurred. |
| 4) | Reinforce the need to use appropriate protection with intercourse in the future. |

\_\_\_\_ 22. A patient maintained on furosemide (Lasix) is admitted with a serum potassium level of 2.9 mEq/L. Which clinical manifestation should the nurse expect to find on assessment?

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| 1) | Headache, muscle spasm, and weight gain |
| 2) | Muscle weakness, lethargy, and irregular heartbeat |
| 3) | Postural hypotension, thirst, and increased blood pressure |
| 4) | Twitching, cramping pain, and diarrhea |

\_\_\_\_ 23. A patient’s laboratory test results indicate a negative finding on an infectious mononucleosis screen. The health-care provider, however, is concerned that this result could be a false-negative due to an interfering factor. Which of the following could cause such a false-negative finding?

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| 1) | Cocaine addition |
| 2) | Lymphoma |
| 3) | Hepatitis |
| 4) | Test conducted fewer than 6 days after exposure to the virus |

\_\_\_\_ 24. A high school student is undergoing a required annual sports physical screening examination. A nurse notes that the student’s serum creatinine level is 1.3 mg/dL. Which additional laboratory data should the nurse consider in order to assess the significance of this result?

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| 1) | Albumin level |
| 2) | Blood urea nitrogen |
| 3) | Hemoglobin level |
| 4) | Triglyceride level |

\_\_\_\_ 25. A patient has an order for a blood test for antisperm antibodies. Which condition should a nurse plan to manage if this test is positive?

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| --- | --- |
| 1) | Infertility |
| 2) | Prostate cancer |
| 3) | Prostatic hypertrophy |
| 4) | Testicular cancer |

\_\_\_\_ 26. A patient diagnosed with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) has a carboxyhemoglobin level of 5%. When planning care for this patient, which question should a nurse ask to determine the significance of this result?

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| 1) | “Do you experience a headaches or dizziness?” |
| 2) | “How many cigarettes do you smoke each day? |
| 3) | “How often do you exercise outdoors?” |
| 4) | “What kind of heating do you have in your home?” |

\_\_\_\_ 27. A patient with a history of sickle cell disease has a total bilirubin level of 0.9 mg/dL with a direct bilirubin level of 0.3 mg/dL. Which additional data should the nurse obtain to plan care for this patient?

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| 1) | None, these results are normal. |
| 2) | Ultrasound of the gallbladder |
| 3) | Liver function tests |
| 4) | Serum electrolytes |

\_\_\_\_ 28. A nurse assessing a patient with a history of inflammatory bowel disease notes bilateral pitting edema of both the ankles and feet. Which laboratory result is most likely related to this finding?

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| --- | --- |
| 1) | Decreased albumin |
| 2) | Elevated triglycerides |
| 3) | Elevated cholesterol |
| 4) | Elevated platelet count |

\_\_\_\_ 29. A patient diagnosed with coronary artery disease begins therapy with simvastatin (Zocor). Which laboratory result should the nurse monitor to determine the effectiveness of this treatment?

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| --- | --- |
| 1) | Aspartate aminotransferase (AST) |
| 2) | Alkaline phosphatase (ALP) |
| 3) | Alanine aminotransferase (ALT) |
| 4) | Total cholesterol |

\_\_\_\_ 30. A patient with a serum phosphate level of 1.1 mg/dL is receiving IV sodium phosphate. When administering sodium phosphate, a nurse should monitor closely for:

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| 1) | Laryngeal stridor, dysphagia, and circumoral numbness |
| 2) | Lethargy, decreased deep tendon reflexes, and somnolence |
| 3) | Nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea |
| 4) | Weakness, confusion, and constipation |

\_\_\_\_ 31. When reviewing the laboratory results for an adult patient with elevated parathyroid hormone (PTH), which other laboratory result should the nurse interpret as significant?

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| --- | --- |
| 1) | Alanine aminotransferase (ALT) 850 units/L |
| 2) | Alkaline phosphatase (ALP) 250 units/L |
| 3) | Aspartate aminotransferase (AST) 650 units/L |
| 4) | Creatine phosphokinase (CK) 360 units/L |

\_\_\_\_ 32. A patient who is receiving chemotherapy has a white blood cell count of 7,200 cells/mm3 and a platelet count of 66.2  103/mm3. Which order should the nurse question for this patient?

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| --- | --- |
| 1) | Acetaminophen 650 mg by mouth every 4 hours as needed for pain |
| 2) | Docusate (Colace) 1 to 2 tablets as needed |
| 3) | Eszopiclone (Lunesta) 2 mg by mouth at bedtime as needed |
| 4) | Pneumococcal vaccine polyvalent (Pneumovax) 0.5 mL intramuscularly |

\_\_\_\_ 33. A patient is suspected of having Wegener’s syndrome. Which of the following antibody tests should the nurse expect to conduct on this patient to confirm this suspicion?

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| --- | --- |
| 1) | Anti-cyclic citrullinated peptide (Anti-CCP) |
| 2) | Anti-glomerular basement membrane (anti-GBM) |
| 3) | Actin (smooth muscle) and mitochondrial M2 |
| 4) | Antineutrophilic cytoplasmic |

\_\_\_\_ 34. A patient is suspected of having biliary cirrhosis. Which of the following antibody tests should the nurse expect to conduct on this patient to confirm this suspicion?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1) | Anti-cyclic citrullinated peptide (anti-CCP) |
| 2) | Anti-glomerular basement membrane (anti-GBM) |
| 3) | Actin (smooth muscle) and mitochondrial M2 |
| 4) | Antineutrophilic cytoplasmic |

\_\_\_\_ 35. The results of a patient’s adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH) test show a decreased cortisol level and an increased ACTH level. Which of the following conditions do these results most likely indicate?

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| 1) | Addison’s disease |
| 2) | Cushing’s disease |
| 3) | Cushing’s syndrome related to ectopic source of ACTH |
| 4) | Cushing’s syndrome (ACTH-independent) |

\_\_\_\_ 36. A patient with lymphadenopathy and splenomegaly is diagnosed with infectious mononucleosis. The patient’s platelet count is 50,000 per mm3. As a result of this laboratory value, a nurse should instruct the patient to:

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| 1) | Avoid contact sports, vigorous exercise, and lifting heavy objects. |
| 2) | Brush teeth vigorously at least twice daily to maintain good oral hygiene. |
| 3) | Restrict use of fiber in the diet or bulk-forming laxatives. |
| 4) | Use aspirin or NSAIDs to manage pain. |

\_\_\_\_ 37. A patient who is maintained on total parenteral nutrition (TPN) due to an exacerbation of inflammatory bowel disease has a ceruloplasmin level of 17 mg/dL. For which clinical manifestation should a nurse assess this patient?

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| --- | --- |
| 1) | Arthralgia or migratory joint pain |
| 2) | Chest pain or mental status changes |
| 3) | Increased white blood cell (WBC) count and fever |
| 4) | Jaundice or change in eye color |

\_\_\_\_ 38. A patient diagnosed with hepatitis B reports easy bruising and bleeding with minor skin trauma. Which lab result should a nurse relate to this finding?

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| --- | --- |
| 1) | Hematocrit of 40% |
| 2) | Platelet count of 200,000/mm3 |
| 3) | PT of 22 seconds |
| 4) | PTT of 35 seconds |

\_\_\_\_ 39. A patient diagnosed with type 1 diabetes mellitus is maintained on a nighttime dose of basal insulin with short-acting insulin prior to meals three times daily. The patient has had two consecutive glycated hemoglobin A1c (Hgb A1c) results that are less than 5%. Which question should a nurse ask when interpreting these results?

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| 1) | “Do you experience excessive fatigue during the daytime?” |
| 2) | “Have you noticed episodes of shakiness and profuse perspiration?” |
| 3) | “How often do you have to get up at night to void?” |
| 4) | “What time of day do you usually have your meals?” |

\_\_\_\_ 40. A nurse is assisting with a gastrointestinal (GI) blood loss scan of a 1-month-old to detect areas of active GI bleeding. Given this patient’s age, the nurse should most suspect which of the following as the cause of the bleeding?

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| 1) | Ingested foreign body |
| 2) | Allergies to milk proteins |
| 3) | Ulcers produced by nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) use |
| 4) | Mallory-Weiss tears |

\_\_\_\_ 41. A patient undergoing assessment for anemia has a haptoglobin level of 25 mg/dL and an increased reticulocyte count. Which type of anemia should a nurse plan to manage?

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| 1) | Aplastic anemia |
| 2) | Hemolytic anemia |
| 3) | Folic acid-deficiency anemia |
| 4) | Iron-deficiency anemia |

\_\_\_\_ 42. An adolescent female patient diagnosed with iron-deficiency anemia is started on oral iron supplements. Which laboratory result should the nurse identify as an indication that the patient is responding to treatment after 1 month?

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| 1) | Hemoglobin has increased by 1 g/dL. |