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**NRNP-6568-20-Syn Adv Nurs Pr Patient Family-QTR-Term-wks-1-thru-11-(03/01/2021-05/16/2021)-PT27**

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# Review Test Submission: Quiz - Week 5 Knowledge Check

User	Dahlia Daure
Course	NRNP-6568-20-Syn Adv Nurs Pr Patient Family-QTR-Term-wks-1-thru-11-(03/01/2021-05/16/2021)-PT27
Test	Quiz - Week 5 Knowledge Check
Started	4/4/21 8:35 PM
Submitted	4/4/21 9:30 PM
Due Date	4/5/21 1:59 AM
Status	Completed
Attempt Score	8 out of 10 points
Time Elapsed	54 minutes
Results Displayed	All Answers, Submitted Answers, Correct Answers, Feedback

## Question 1

1 out of 1 points

Elevating the head of the bed; lowering fat intake; stopping smoking; avoiding chocolate, alcohol, carbonated drinks, peppermint, citrus, coffee, onion, and garlic would help a patient with what GI disorder?

Selected Answer: GERD

Answers: Peptic ulcer

Duodenal ulcer

Cholecystitis 

 GERD 

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## Question 2

1 out of 1 points

In acute appendicitis, when palpating the left lower quadrant of the abdomen and it leads to right lower quadrant pain, that is known as the \_\_\_\_\_ sign.

Selected Answer:  Rosving 

Answers:  Rosving 

Murphy 

Cullen 

Psoas 

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## Question 3

0 out of 1 points

In the United States, hypertension is the leading cause of End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD).

Selected Answer:  True

Answers: True

 False

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## Question 4

1 out of 1 points

What is a common cause of cirrhosis in the United States?

Selected Answer:  Hepatitis 

Answers: Alcoholic fatty liver disease 

Alcoholic steatohepatitis 

 Hepatitis 

Bile duct blockage 

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## Question 5

1 out of 1 points

In a patient with chronic cholecystitis, would you expect to see normal lab values for which of the following?

Selected Answer:  All of the above 

Answers: White blood count 

Amylase 

Lipase 

All of the above 

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## Question 6

1 out of 1 points

A patient presents with sudden onset of abdominal pain that is constant, sharp, poorly localized and sometimes radiates to the back. Rebound tenderness is typically absent. This is more likely associated with:

Selected Answer:  Acute Pancreatitis 

Answers: Acute Appendicitis 

Acute Cystitis 

Acute Pancreatitis 

Cholecystitis 

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## Question 7

1 out of 1 points

If a patient has a persistent proteinuria, what is the next step in testing?

Selected Answer:  24-hour creatinine clearance and protein 

Answers: U/A 

24-hour creatinine clearance and protein 

urine culture and sensitivity 

CT of abdomen 

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## Question 8

0 out of 1 points

In a patient with chronic cholecystitis, what lab values would you expect to see?

Selected Answer:  Abnormal bilirubin 

Answers: Normal WBC 

Abnormal bilirubin 

Abnormal amylase 

Abnormal Lipase 

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## Question 9

1 out of 1 points

Abdominal pain must be present for an Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS) diagnosis.

Selected Answer:  True

Answers:  True  
False

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## Question 10

1 out of 1 points

What are the two most common causes of peptic ulcers?

Selected Answer:  H. pylori and NSAIDS 

Answers: Soda and spicy foods   
GERD and stress   
Stress and NSAIDS   
 H. pylori and NSAIDS 

Thursday, April 8, 2021 2:43:09 AM EDT

← OK