

## Chapter 41. Genitourinary and Reproductive System Function and Assessment

### Multiple Choice

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

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The nurse is preparing a presentation about the normal reproductive system of the female. Which condition is incorrect?
1. Females have a definite limit to reproductive capability.
  2. The mammary glands are considered part of the reproductive system.
  3. Normal pH of the vagina is alkaline to prevent microbial growth.
  4. Internal structures include paired ovaries and fallopian tubes, a vagina, and uterus.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The nurse is preparing a presentation about the normal reproductive system of the male. Which statement is incorrect?
1. The scrotum keeps the testes at a temperature slightly lower than the body.
  2. Spermatogenesis is constant after puberty and usually continues through life.
  3. Alkaline secretions ensure sperm viability in the acidic environment of the vagina.
  4. The arterioles of the penis constrict to hold blood in the penis for an erection.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A female patient who is 40 years of age is scheduled for a baseline mammography. The patient becomes concerned when she learns a digital mammography is planned. The client states, "I thought that test was for high risk women." Which answer by the nurse is most appropriate?
1. "This type of testing is more effective in detecting cancer in younger women."
  2. "The test is more expensive, but the cost is offset by the benefits of earlier detection."
  3. "The image is computerized, allowing the radiologist to look more closely at specific areas."
  4. "This method of testing is much quicker, easier, and with less discomfort for the woman."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The nurse is providing information on breast self-examination to a female patient. Which palpation pattern does the nurse instruct the patient to use when performing this examination?
1. Spiral pattern
  2. Parallel lines
  3. Wheel-spoke pattern
  4. Any pattern that is consistent and thorough
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The nurse is collecting information from a female patient who is 55 years of age. The patient is postmenopausal for 8 years. The patient is also small boned, Caucasian, and has never been pregnant. Which type of bone testing does the nurse suggest to the patient?
1. A heel scan that is performed at the local pharmacy
  2. A dual energy x-ray absorptiometry (DEXA) scan
  3. A laboratory test to determine estrogen levels
  4. A blood test to determine circulating calcium levels

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The nurse is discussing menstruation with a patient who is present for her yearly physical. The patient is 11 years of age and states, "I have not had a period yet and I hear so much at school it is confusing." Which detail about the function is unnecessary at this time?
1. Normally, a cycle will occur approximately every 28 days.
  2. A period usually lasts about 5 days and bleeding is not excessive.
  3. The process is related to fluctuating estrogen and progesterone hormones.
  4. Cramping can occur, but is not usually severe and can be managed fairly easy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. A 60-year-old patient receives information that a prostate-specific antigen (PSA) laboratory value is 11 ng/mL. Which intervention by the health care provider (HCP) does the nurse expect?
1. Needle biopsy of the prostate
  2. A prostatic acid phosphatase test
  3. Retesting as usual in 1 year
  4. Informing the patient of cancer
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The nurse is collecting data from a female patient regarding normal function baselines of the reproductive system. Which question is appropriate for the nurse to ask?
1. "Do you have any questions about sex?"
  2. "How many sexual partners have you had?"
  3. "Have you ever been treated for a sexually transmitted infection, or STI?"
  4. "Has sexual functioning and desire changed?"
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. After finding a mass in the scrotum of a male patient, the nurse provides the HCP with a flashlight and turns off the lights. For which reason did the nurse perform these actions?
1. Preparation for identifying a varicocele
  2. Preparation for a digital rectal examination
  3. Preparation for transillumination of the testes
  4. Preparation for a PSA to be drawn
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The nurse reviews laboratory values for a male patient with an elevated PSA level and notes that the alkaline phosphatase and serum calcium levels are also elevated. Which condition do these findings suggest to the nurse?
1. The patient has a fulminating bladder infection.
  2. The patient has a sexually transmitted infection.
  3. The patient has an obstruction of the spermatic cord.
  4. The patient has cancer that has metastasized to the bone.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. A patient is scheduled for a surgical biopsy for removal of a lesion suspected to be breast cancer. Which care by the nurse is most important?
1. Presenting a calm and understanding attitude
  2. Explaining the reasons for the surgical biopsy
  3. Sharing that most breast biopsies are benign
  4. Providing the patient with antianxiety medication
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. A female patient is scheduled for her first pelvic examination. Which action by the nurse will provide the patient with physical comfort?
1. Offer to allow the patient to squeeze the nurse's hand during the procedure.
  2. Allow the patient to remain in a sitting position until the HCP is present.

3. Instruct the patient to blow out a deep breath as the speculum is inserted.
  4. Explain the details of the examination as the procedure is performed.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. A female patient has not achieved pregnancy after 8 months of attempting to do so and is undergoing hormone testing. Which additional reason other than infertility does the nurse identify for hormone testing?
1. To confirm a patient's stage of puberty
  2. To assess hormone-producing tumors
  3. To verify the achievement of pregnancy
  4. To identify bone loss after menopause
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. A female patient is scheduled for laparoscopy for determination of endometriosis. Following the procedure, which nursing care will the nurse perform?
1. Place the patient on the left side to centralize carbon dioxide.
  2. Keep the patient in a supine position for 8 hours postoperative.
  3. Monitor the patient for pain in the neck, shoulders, and upper back.
  4. Check the surgical dressing for signs of infectious drainage.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. The nurse is assisting the HCP in a procedure used for cytology of the surface of the cervix. Which procedure does the nurse understand is being performed?
1. Conization
  2. Endometrial biopsy
  3. Lesion extraction
  4. Papanicolaou
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. A male client is scheduled for an outpatient cystourethrography to evaluate the degree of obstruction by an enlarged prostate. Which nursing care will the nurse provide after the procedure?
1. Maintain strict input and output until discharge
  2. Place a warm moist cloth over the urethra for pain
  3. Perform intermittent catheterization for urine retention
  4. Monitor for effects of analgesics before allowing to drive
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. The nurse is collecting health history on a female client who is considered a high-risk pregnancy. Which information will the nurse record if the patient has had four pregnancies, a miscarriage at 16 weeks, one 22-week stillborn delivery, and delivery at term to a set of twins and a single birth?
1. G4P4A1
  2. G4P2A2
  3. G4P2A1
  4. G4P3A2
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. The nurse is in the initial stage of physical examination with a male patient. Which observation by the nurse is most likely unrelated to a hormone imbalance?
1. Gynecomastia
  2. Absence of facial hair
  3. Lack of pubic hair
  4. Short stature

## Multiple Response

*Identify one or more choices that best complete the statement or answer the question.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. The nurse is reviewing the anatomy of the reproductive tract with a female patient. Which structures do the nurse identify as being part of the vulva? (Select all that apply.)
1. Mons pubis
  2. Bartholin's glands
  3. Cervix
  4. Clitoris
  5. Vagina
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. The licensed practical nurse is providing instructions on testicular self-examination. Which statements do the nurse include in this teaching? (Select all that apply.)
1. "The testicles should be examined monthly while in the shower."
  2. "The spermatic cord generally cannot be felt without deep palpation."
  3. "The left side of the scrotum usually hangs a little lower than the right."
  4. "If you notice any lumps or unusual changes, you should call your doctor."
  5. "Hold the scrotum in one hand and massage gently to note any tenderness."

## Chapter 41. Genitourinary and Reproductive System Function and Assessment

### Answer Section

#### MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: 3

Chapter: Chapter 41. Genitourinary and Reproductive System Function and Assessment

Objective: Explain the normal structures and functions of the reproductive system.

Pages: 839–840

Heading: Female Reproductive System

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-Solving Process (Nursing Process)

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Physiological Adaptation

Cognitive Level: Application (Applying)

Concept: Sexuality

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	Females do have a definite limit to reproductive capability, which ends when ovulation stops (menopause).
2	Mammary glands are considered accessory organs to the reproductive system.
3	The normal pH of the vagina is acidic, not alkaline, which helps retard microbial growth. After puberty, the vagina mucosa is relatively resistant to infection.
4	Internal structures of the female reproductive system include paired ovaries and fallopian tubes, a vagina, and a uterus.

PTS: 1

CON: Sexuality

2. ANS: 4

Chapter: Chapter 41. Genitourinary and Reproductive System Function and Assessment

Objective: Explain the normal structures and functions of the reproductive system.

Page: 841

Heading: Male Reproductive System

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-Solving Process (Nursing Process)

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Physiological Adaptation

Cognitive Level: Application (Applying)

Concept: Sexuality

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	The testes are located in the scrotum, which is located between the thighs. The temperature of the scrotum is slightly lower than the body, which is necessary for the production of viable sperm.
2	The male begins to produce sperm after puberty, a process that usually continues throughout the male's lifetime.
3	The gland secretions in the ejaculate are alkaline to ensure sperm viability in the acidic environment of the female vagina.

4	During sexual arousal, the arterioles of the penis dilate, the penile sinuses become filled with blood, and the penis becomes firm and erect.
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PTS: 1 CON: Sexuality

3. ANS: 3

Chapter: Chapter 41. Genitourinary and Reproductive System Function and Assessment

Objective: Identify commonly performed tests used to diagnose disorders of the reproductive system.

Page: 849

Heading: Mammography

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-Solving Process (Nursing Process)

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Physiological Adaptation

Cognitive Level: Application (Applying)

Concept: Sexuality

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	Digital mammography is more effective in detecting breast cancer in younger women who have denser breast tissue. This is an accurate statement, but there is another statement that more closely addresses the patient's concern.
2	It is inappropriate for the nurse to make a reference to the cost of the test in relation to the benefit. The patient may feel compelled to make a decision about the type of test based on cost.
3	The most appropriate statement by the nurse is the one that provides a benefit and rationale for the selected method of testing. The computerized imagery is clearer and allows the radiologist to closely examine any specific area.
4	The routine for digital mammography is the same as for previous methods. The time frame is unchanged. The comfort level is unchanged because the breast tissue is still compressed as much as possible.

PTS: 1 CON: Sexuality

4. ANS: 4

Chapter: Chapter 41. Genitourinary and Reproductive System Function and Assessment

Objective: Identify commonly performed tests used to diagnose disorders of the reproductive system.

Page: 848

Heading: Breast Self-Examination

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-Solving Process (Nursing Process)

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Reduction of Risk Potential

Cognitive Level: Application (Applying)

Concept: Sexuality

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	Spiral pattern is an accepted method of breast self-examination.
2	Parallel lines is an accepted method of breast self-examination.

3	Wheel-spoke pattern is an accepted method of breast self-examination.
4	Whether the breasts are examined in parallel lines, a spiral formation, or a wedge pattern is probably insignificant. It is important, however, to encourage that the examination be methodical and cover all areas of the breast, the tail of Spence, and the axilla.

PTS: 1 CON: Sexuality

5. ANS: 2

Chapter: Chapter 41. Genitourinary and Reproductive System Function and Assessment

Objective: Identify commonly performed tests used to diagnose disorders of the reproductive system.

Page: 850

Heading: Bone Health Assessment

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-Solving Process (Nursing Process)

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Reduction of Risk Potential

Cognitive Level: Analysis (Analyzing)

Concept: Sexuality

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	The patient has numerous risk factors for osteoporosis. A heel scan at the local drug store may serve as a good screening option; however, it is not the most conclusive test for bone density in this client.
2	The DEXA scan measures bone density at the hip or spine, which are areas that are prone to bone loss leading to injuries or joint damage.
3	A laboratory test for estrogen levels is not necessary; the patient is past menopause and estrogen levels are expected to be low unless the patient is on hormone replacement therapy.
4	A blood test for the levels of circulating calcium levels is not effective in determining bone density.

PTS: 1 CON: Sexuality

6. ANS: 3

Chapter: Chapter 41. Genitourinary and Reproductive System Function and Assessment

Objective: Explain the normal structures and functions of the reproductive system.

Page: 845

Heading: The Ovarian and Menstrual Cycles

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Client Need: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Cognitive Level: Analysis (Analyzing)

Concept: Sexuality

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	The frequency of menstruation is appropriate information for this patient.
2	The length and characteristics of the menstrual cycle is appropriate information

	for this patient.
3	At this point in time and at the patient's age, information about the function of hormones is unnecessary. The patient is most likely seeking information about the actual manifestations and related expectations.
4	It is appropriate for the nurse to mention the possibility of cramping and including that it is a manageable condition.

PTS: 1 CON: Sexuality

7. ANS: 2

Chapter: Chapter 41. Genitourinary and Reproductive System Function and Assessment

Objective: Identify commonly performed tests used to diagnose disorders of the reproductive system.

Page: 901

Heading: Male Reproductive System Data Collection

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-Solving Process (Nursing Process)

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Reduction of Risk Potential

Cognitive Level: Analysis (Analyzing)

Concept: Sexuality

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	The HCP provider will defer a needle biopsy until additional laboratory tests are performed.
2	The HCP is most likely to prescribe for a prostatic acid phosphatase test, which will confirm or rule out the presence of prostate cancer.
3	The normal PSA level is less than 4 ng/mL. The patient's PSA level is significantly elevated and requires intervention. Waiting a year may put the patient at risk for disease or complications related to an enlarged prostate.
4	It is too early to inform the patient of having cancer; additional testing is needed to either confirm or rule out the condition.

PTS: 1 CON: Sexuality

8. ANS: 4

Chapter: Chapter 41. Genitourinary and Reproductive System Function and Assessment

Objective: Explain the normal structures and functions of the reproductive system.

Page: 840

Heading: Female Reproductive System Data Collection

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-Solving Process (Nursing Process)

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Reduction of Risk Potential

Cognitive Level: Analysis (Analyzing)

Concept: Sexuality

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	The question is closed ended and will not provide adequate information to add to a function baseline. The question is also very broad.



2	When gathering data for a normal function baseline, it is not necessary to ascertain the number of sexual partners. The question is inappropriate because it also insinuates the client has had more than one sexual partner.
3	Obtaining a normal function baseline is not the time to ask about treatment of STIs.
4	Asking about changes in sexual functioning and desire is appropriate as deviations from the normal function baseline may be indicative of a hormone imbalance. The expected functioning of the reproductive system changes throughout the process of aging, so the normal function baseline will depend on the patient's age.

PTS: 1 CON: Sexuality

9. ANS: 3

Chapter: Chapter 41. Genitourinary and Reproductive System Function and Assessment

Objective: Identify commonly performed tests used to diagnose disorders of the reproductive system.

Page: 911

Heading: Male Reproductive System Data Collection

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-Solving Problems (Nursing Process)

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Reduction of Risk Potential

Cognitive Level: Application (Applying)

Concept: Sexuality

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	Identification of a varicocele is done by palpating the spermatic cord.
2	A flashlight and darkened room are not needed for a digital rectal examination and PSA blood test.
3	A simple noninvasive test called <i>transillumination</i> is used to determine if a mass is fluid filled or solid. With the room lights out, a flashlight is held behind the scrotum. If the mass is fluid, a red glow appears; if it is solid, it appears opaque.
4	A flashlight and darkened room are not needed for a digital rectal examination and PSA blood test.

PTS: 1 CON: Sexuality

10. ANS: 4

Chapter: Chapter 41. Genitourinary and Reproductive System Function and Assessment

Objective: Identify commonly performed tests used to diagnose disorders of the reproductive system.

Page: 909

Heading: Male Reproductive System Data Collection

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-Solving Process (Nursing Process)

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Physiological Adaptation

Cognitive Level: Analysis (Analyzing)

Concept: Sexuality

Difficulty: Moderate

	<b>Feedback</b>
1	Elevated alkaline phosphatase and serum calcium levels are not associated with a bladder infection.
2	Elevated alkaline phosphatase and serum calcium levels are not associated with an STI.
3	Elevated alkaline phosphatase and serum calcium levels are not associated with an obstruction of the spermatic cord.
4	If prostate cancer is suspected or diagnosed, additional tests may be done. Alkaline phosphatase and serum calcium levels may be elevated if metastasis to the bone has occurred.

PTS: 1 CON: Sexuality

11. ANS: 1

Chapter: Chapter 41. Genitourinary and Reproductive System Function and Assessment

Objective: Plan nursing care for patients undergoing each of the diagnostic tests.

Page: 865

Heading: Diagnostic Tests of the Breast

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-Solving Process (Nursing Process)

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Physiological Adaptation

Cognitive Level: Application (Applying)

Concept: Sexuality

Difficulty: Moderate

	<b>Feedback</b>
1	Any concern about breast cancer can cause the patient extreme anxiety; the most important care the nurse can provide at this time is presenting a caring and understanding attitude.
2	The HCP has likely provided the reasons for surgical biopsy at the time of obtaining surgical consent; there is no need for the nurse to explain further at this time.
3	It is inappropriate for the nurse to share that most breast biopsies are benign; this is giving the patient false hope.
4	The patient may need some antianxiety medication; however, this is not the most important care the nurse can provide.

PTS: 1 CON: Sexuality

12. ANS: 3

Chapter: Chapter 41. Genitourinary and Reproductive System Function and Assessment

Objective: Plan nursing care for patients undergoing each of the diagnostic tests.

Page: 850

Heading: Pelvic Examination

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-Solving Process (Nursing Process)

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Basic Care and Comfort

Cognitive Level: Application (Applying)

Concept: Sexuality

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	Offering to allow the patient to squeeze the nurse's hand through the examination is not likely to provide the greatest comfort. In addition, the nurse's assistance is needed by the HCP.
2	Allowing the patient to remain in a sitting position until the HCP enters the room may or may not provide the patient with comfort. This action can also delay the start of the examination.
3	The suggestion that will provide the patient with the most comfort during a pelvic examination is to instruct the patient to take a deep breath and blow it out as the speculum is inserted.
4	Explaining the details of the examination as it is performed is most commonly done by the HCP. Performance by the nurse is not likely to provide a better sense of comfort.

PTS: 1 CON: Sexuality

13. ANS: 2

Chapter: Chapter 41. Genitourinary and Reproductive System Function and Assessment

Objective: Identify commonly performed tests used to diagnose disorders of the reproductive system.

Page: 860

Heading: Additional Diagnostic Tests of the Female Reproductive System

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-Solving Process (Nursing Process)

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Reduction of Risk Potential

Cognitive Level: Application (Applying)

Concept: Sexuality

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	Hormone testing is not done to confirm a patient's stage of puberty.
2	One of the reasons for performing hormone testing is to assess hormone-producing tumors. In addition, the testing is performed to measure potential infertility, find reasons for abnormal menses, and to evaluate the effectiveness of hormone therapy.
3	Hormone testing is not performed to verify the achievement of pregnancy.
4	Hormone testing is not performed to identify bone loss after menopause.

PTS: 1 CON: Sexuality

14. ANS: 3

Chapter: Chapter 41. Genitourinary and Reproductive System Function and Assessment

Objective: Plan nursing care for patients undergoing each of the diagnostic tests.

Page: 873

Heading: Endoscopic Examinations

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-Solving Process (Nursing Process)

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Reduction of Risk Potential

Cognitive Level: Analysis (Analyzing)

Concept: Sexuality

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	There is no need to place the patient on the left side to centralize carbon dioxide. The gas, if used, will be absorbed by the body.
2	There is no need to keep a patient in a supine position, for any amount of time, following a laparoscopy unless the patient had a spinal anesthesia, which was not indicated in this scenario.
3	The patient may experience pain in the neck, shoulders, and upper back following a laparoscopy if carbon dioxide was pumped into the body cavity being examined. The “insufflation” increases the distance between structures for better visualization.
4	The patient will likely have a small dressing on the small incisions that are made in the abdominal wall for the insertion of the endoscope. The procedure is often referred to as “Band Aid” surgery. The presence of infectious drainage would require, at minimum, the use of a wound drainage system.

PTS: 1

CON: Sexuality

15. ANS: 4

Chapter: Chapter 41. Genitourinary and Reproductive System Function and Assessment

Objective: Identify commonly performed tests used to diagnose disorders of the reproductive system.

Page: 875

Heading: Cytology

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-Solving Process (Nursing Process)

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Reduction of Risk Potential

Cognitive Level: Application (Applying)

Concept: Sexuality

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	Conization is a procedure performed to obtain cells from the cervical canal for cytology.
2	An endometrial biopsy involves taking cells from the lining of the uterus using a small spoon-shaped tool called a curet.
3	Extraction of small parts of or an entire lesion is a process to obtain cells for cytology. This procedure can be used at multiple locations.
4	Papanicolaou (PAP) tests are done by gently scraping the cervix to obtain cells from the surface of the cervical canal. The cells are then affixed to a glass slide for cytology.

PTS: 1

CON: Sexuality

16. ANS: 2

Chapter: Chapter 41. Genitourinary and Reproductive System Function and Assessment

Objective: Plan nursing care for patients undergoing each of the diagnostic tests.

Page: 902

Heading: Cystourethrography

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-Solving Process (Nursing Process)

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Reduction of Risk Potential

Cognitive Level: Application (Applying)

Concept: Sexuality

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	The patient is actually maintained on input and output for 24 hours following the procedure.
2	The nurse can apply a warm moist cloth over the urethra for reduction of pain.
3	If the patient has alterations in the normal voiding pattern, bleeding, or the absence of urination, the nurse contacts the HCP. Intermittent catheterization is performed only with a HCP's prescription.
4	If analgesics are used during the procedure, the patient must have someone who can drive the patient home.

PTS: 1

CON: Sexuality

17. ANS: 3

Chapter: Chapter 41. Genitourinary and Reproductive System Function and Assessment

Objective: List data you should collect when caring for a patient with a disorder of the reproductive system.

Page: 845

Heading: Female Reproductive System Data Collection

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-Solving Process (Nursing Process)

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Physiological Adaptation

Cognitive Level: Analysis (Analyzing)

Concept: Sexuality

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	The patient has not had four live births.
2	The patient has not had two abortions, either spontaneous or therapeutic.
3	The patient has four pregnancies (G), two deliveries resulting in live births (P), and one spontaneous abortion (A). The birth at 22 weeks is not considered an abortion, but is also not a live birth. The patient has three children from two pregnancies.
4	The patient has not delivered live fetuses from three pregnancies and had only one spontaneous abortion.

PTS: 1

CON: Sexuality

18. ANS: 4

Chapter: Chapter 41. Genitourinary and Reproductive System Function and Assessment

Objective: List data you should collect when caring for a patient with a disorder of the reproductive system.

Page: 856

Heading: Male Reproductive System Data Collection

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-Solving Process (Nursing Process)

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Physiological Adaptation

Cognitive Level: Analysis (Analyzing)

Concept: Sexuality

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	Gynecomastia is a male condition where there is an excess of breast tissue related to excess female hormones.
2	An absence of facial hair is considered to be unexpected in a male patient. Abnormal hair patterns are frequently an indication of hormone imbalance.
3	A lack of pubic hair is an abnormal hair pattern that frequently indicates a hormone imbalance.
4	Short stature may be related to genetics and is not commonly associated with hormone imbalances.

PTS: 1

CON: Sexuality

## MULTIPLE RESPONSE

19. ANS: 1, 2, 4

Chapter: Chapter 41. Genitourinary and Reproductive System Function and Assessment

Objective: Explain the normal structures and functions of the reproductive system.

Page: 840

Heading: Female Reproductive System

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-Solving Process (Nursing Process)

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Physiological Adaptation

Cognitive Level: Analysis (Analyzing)

Concept: Sexuality

Difficulty: Difficult

	Feedback
1.	Also called the <i>vulva</i> , the female external genital structures are the clitoris, mons pubis, labia majora and minora, and Bartholin's glands.
2.	Also called the <i>vulva</i> , the female external genital structures are the clitoris, mons pubis, labia majora and minora, and Bartholin's glands.
3.	The cervix is not part of the vulva.
4.	Also called the <i>vulva</i> , the female external genital structures are the clitoris, mons pubis, labia majora and minora, and Bartholin's glands.
5.	The vagina is not part of the vulva.

PTS: 1 CON: Sexuality

20. ANS: 1, 3, 4

Chapter: Chapter 41. Genitourinary and Reproductive System Function and Assessment

Objective: Explain the normal structures and functions of the reproductive system.

Page: 860

Heading: Male Reproductive System

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-Solving Process (Nursing Process)

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Reduction of Risk Potential

Cognitive Level: Analysis (Analyzing)

Concept: Sexuality

Difficulty: Difficult

	Feedback
1.	Testicular self-examination is to be performed monthly and while in the shower. When the skin is wet, the patient's hand will glide more smoothly across the testicles, and the warm water will facilitate relaxation of the scrotum.
2.	The spermatic cord usually feels firm, smooth, and movable and can be readily identified.
3.	The left side of the scrotum usually hangs a little lower than the right.
4.	Testicular self-examination should be done monthly and lumps or unusual changes should be communicated to the physician.
5.	Both hands are used to hold the scrotum and gently roll each testicle between the thumb and first three fingers, feeling for any lumps or hard spots.

PTS: 1 CON: Sexuality