

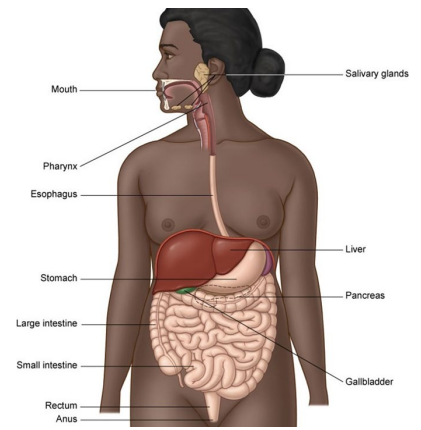
CHAPTER 32

Gastrointestinal, Hepatobiliary, Pancreatic Systems Function, Assessment and Therapeutic Measures

MATCHING

Match the test with its definition

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. Stool for fat (lipids) | 1 Level may indicate colorectal or other cancer |
| 2. Stool culture | 2. Testing stool for blood that is not visible |
| 3. Stool for occult blood | 3. Testing stool for infection caused by parasites |
| 4. Carcinoembryonic antigen | 4. Testing stool for pathogenic organisms |
| 5. Stool for ova and parasites | 5. Testing for excessive amounts of fats |



FILL IN BLANK

1. Liver or gallbladder disease may cause pale or _____ colored stools.
2. After a liver biopsy, the patient lies on the right side for the first _____ hours.
3. After a liver biopsy, the nurse focuses on monitoring for _____.
4. Before beginning an enteral feeding, what action should be taken?
 - _____ Check
 - Head of Bed _____ Degrees
 - Monitor for _____
 - Monitor _____ and _____ adequacy

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The nurse instructs the client about their bowel prep for their upcoming colonoscopy. Which of the following is expected that the client may experience?
 - a. Rectal bleeding
 - b. Constipation
 - c. Diarrhea
 - d. Vomiting
2. Which of the following would indicate blood in the client's stool?
 - a. Black tarry stool
 - b. White clay-colored stool
 - c. Yellow-colored stool
 - d. Green-colored stool
3. Gastric juice contributes to the digestion of which of the following types of nutrition?
 - a. Proteins
 - b. Vitamins
 - c. Starch
4. The enzymes of the small intestine contribute to the digestion of which of the following types of nutrients?
 - a. Starch
 - b. Fats
 - c. Disaccharides

5. Which of the following structures carries bile and pancreatic juices to the duodenum?
 - a. Pancreatic duct
 - b. Cystic duct
 - c. Hepatic duct
 - d. Common bile duct
6. Which of the following is a function of the liver?
 - a. Synthesis of plasma proteins
 - b. Elimination of carbohydrates
 - c. Destruction of bile
 - d. Secretion of cholecystokinin
7. Which of the following diagnostic procedures on stool specimens must be collected using a sterile procedure?
 - a. Stool for ova and parasites
 - b. Stool for occult blood
 - c. Stool for culture
 - d. Stool for lipids
8. Which of the following colors would the nurse recognize as an expected finding immediately after a barium enema?
 - a. Brown
 - b. Black
 - c. Green
 - d. White
9. The rationale behind waiting for food and fluids until the gag reflex is returned after an esophagogastroduodenoscopy is best described as:
 1. To rest vocal cords
 2. To prevent aspiration
 3. To keep throat dry
 4. To prevent vomiting
10. What action should be taken before initiating an enteral feeding in a newly inserted nasogastric feeding tube?
 1. Auscultate bowel sounds
 2. Flush the feeding tube
 3. Review chest x-ray results
 4. Review abdominal x-ray result

SELECT ALL THAT APPLY

Which tests require food and fluid restrictions before testing?

1. Barium swallow
2. Xray of abdomen
3. Esophagogastroduodenoscopy
4. Magnetic resonance imaging
5. Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography
6. Barium enema

What symptoms may a patient experience following a barium swallow?

1. Dysphagia
2. Constipation
3. Diarrhea
4. Pain
5. White Stool

Which actions below provide patient safety when providing enteral feeding?

1. Use adequate room lighting
2. Trace all lines back to their origins
3. Check connections during patient handoff with another nurse
4. Reconnect patient's tubing to assist another nurse
5. Route all tubes in the same direction
6. Do not interfere with equipment safety features

VOCABULARY-UNSCRAMBLE LETTERS TO IDENTIFY WORD DESCRIBED BY DEFINITION

1. Flexible or rigid device consisting of a tube and optical system for observing the inside of a hollow organ or cavity
a. _____ donscepeo
2. Examination of the colon with an endoscope
a. _____ locnooseypo
3. Feeding via a tube placed in the stomach
a. _____ gvaaeg
4. Immovable accumulation of feces in the bowels
a. _____ mipcaitno
5. Blood not visible in feces
a. _____ ccoltu
6. Fatty stools
a. _____ estaotrhrae
7. A test performed to measure secretions of hydrochloric acid and pepsin in the stomach
a. _____ stgairc naayliss

Matching-Match the change from aging to the potential outcome

Increased cholesterol

Decreased blood volume and flow to the liver

Slower gastric mobility

Tooth loss

Decreased gag reflex

Decreased taste

Decreased taste

Increase risk of constipation

Decreased the ability to metabolize drugs

Increases risk of gallstones

Decreased ability to absorb drugs

Decreased appetite

Malnutrition

Risk of choking

