

NR 509 Advance Assessment week 3 quiz

1. A 22-year-old female with a history of asthma presents to the office during a moderate-persistent acute exacerbation. You note that she has wheezes bilaterally in all fields, is in mild respiratory distress, and has decreased tactile Fremitus. During percussion you would expect to find?

- A hyperresonance over the pleural spaces
- B resonance to diffuse hyperresonance
- C dull to flat over the bases.
- D dullness over airless areas.

A hyperresonance over the pleural spaces

2. As a nurse practitioner student, you are spending the clinical day seeing patients with your assigned preceptor. The following information is noted during the patient encounter: "The patient denies signs and symptoms of cough and nasal congestion. Where does this belong on the medical record? Select all that apply

- A review of systems: respiratory
- B past medical history
- C review of systems: cardiovascular
- D review of systems: HEENT

A,D

3. A nurse practitioner student is caring for a 65-year-old male at his annual wellness visit. She tests his visual acuity of central vision by using a Snellen Eye Chart. She positions the patient 20 feet from the chart and turns on all the overhead lights. The patient removes his glasses. She asks him to read the smallest line he can see covering one eye at a time. What is an expected consequence of the visual acuity screening based upon this scenario?

- A The patient will demonstrate a decline in visual acuity from the last screening
- B The patient will need to update his glasses
- C The patient will demonstrate the same acuity as the last screening
- D The patient will experience a change in light perception

A The patient will demonstrate a decline in visual acuity from the last screening

4. Which of the following findings are indicative of respiratory distress?

- A skin between the ribs moves inward with inspiration
- B patient torso leans posteriorly
- C speaking in sentences of 10-20 words
- D neck muscles are relaxed