

## NRNP 6531 Final Multiple tests (use alphabetical reference page)

In which of the following is further testing not warranted? Bilateral gynecomastia in a pre-pubertal boy

- Question 2 1 out of 1 point. Central obesity, “moon” face, and dorsocervical fat pad are associated with: A. Metabolic syndrome B. Unilateral pheochromocytoma **C. Cushing’s syndrome** D. None of the above
- Question 3 1 out of 1 point. An elderly man is started on lisinopril and hydrochlorothiazide for hypertension. Three days later, he returns to the office complaining of left great toe pain. On exam, the nurse practitioner notes an edematous, erythematous tender left great toe. The likely precipitant of this patient’s pain is: A. Trauma B. Tight shoes C. Arthritis flare **D. Hydrochlorothiazide**
- Question 4 1 out of 1 point. The most effective treatment of non-infectious bursitis includes: **Conservative treatment includes rest, cold and heat treatments, elevation, administration of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), bursal aspiration, and intra-bursal steroid**
- Question 5 1 out of 1 point. What conditions must be met for you to bill “incident to” the physician, receiving 100% reimbursement from Medicare? Selected Answer: **The physician must be on-site and engaged in patient care** Answers: You must initiate the plan of care for the patient You must be employed as an independent contractor You must be the main health care provider who sees the patient
- Question 6 1 out of 1 point. Which of the following is not a risk factor associated with the development of syndrome X and type 2 diabetes mellitus? **The metabolic syndrome refers to the co-occurrence of several known cardiovascular risk factors, including insulin resistance, obesity, atherogenic dyslipidemia and hypertension.**
- Question 7 1 out of 1 point. Which of the following is **not** a common early sign of benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH)? A. Nocturia B. Urgency incontinence **C. Strong urinary stream flow** D. Straining to void
- Question 8 1 out of 1 point. Steve, age 69, has gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD). When teaching him how to reduce his lower esophageal sphincter pressure, which substances do you recommend that he avoid? Food that is very hot or very cold Fatty or fried foods **Peppermint or spearmint**, including flavoring Coffee, tea, and soft drinks that contain caffeine Spicy, highly seasoned foods Fried food DT caffeine, chocolate, and anticholinergics
- Question 9 1 out of 1 point. Which drug category contains the drugs that are the first line Gold standard therapy for COPD? **Beta antagonist**
- Question 10 1 out of 1 point. The most commonly recommended pharmacological treatment regimen for low back pain (LBP) is: **NSAID**
- Question 11 1 out of 1 point. Which of the following is not appropriate suppression therapy for chronic bacterial prostatitis? **Erythromycin**
- Question 12 1 out of 1 point. A patient presents with dehydration, hypotension, and fever. Laboratory testing reveals hyponatremia, hyperkalemia, and hypoglycemia. These imbalances are corrected, but the patient returns 6 weeks later with the same symptoms of hyperpigmentation, weakness, anorexia,