

Course NRNP-6552-14-Adv Nur Pr Reproductive Hlth-Spring-QTR-
Term-wks-1-thru-11

Test Quiz - Module 3 Knowledge

Check Status Completed

Attempt Score **20 out of 20 points**

NRNP Week 8 Knowledge Check ALL CORRECT

QUESTION 1

1. Endometrial cancer occurs most frequently in a woman who
- Menopausal and between the ages of 40 – 50
 - Postmenopausal women between the ages of 60-65**
 - Perimenopausal women between the ages of 50-55
 - none of the above

1 points

QUESTION 2

1. A 21-year-old sexually active female comes to clinic and asks how often she should obtain a pap smear. Your best response is:
- You should wait until you are between the ages of 21 and 29 years old.
 - You should have a Pap test every 3 years beginning at 21 years of age**
 - You do not need a Pap test you are too young right now give yourself more time
 - You can have an annual pap test beginning at age 18 or within six months of first sexual intercourse

1 points

QUESTION 3

1. In the formula to estimate gestational age, woman is considered pregnant from: _____
- The first day of the last menstrual period**
 - The date of conception
 - The first day of a missed menstrual period

- The last day of the last menstrual period

1 points

QUESTION 4

1. The primary cause of secondary amenorrhea is

- Lower genital tract causes
 Labial agglutination
 Pituitary tumor
 Imperforate hymen

1 points

QUESTION 5

1. What are risk factors for acquiring HPV?

- Smoking
 Immunosuppression
 Multiple births
 All of the above
 None of the above

1 points

QUESTION 6

1. What is now thought to be the most important causative agent in cervical cancer?

- PCOS
 Vulvar cancer
 Herpes simplex
 HPV

1 points

QUESTION 7

1. A 65-year-old female reports to clinic with complaints of urinary tract infection. She reports blood with urination. The NP confirms UTI with POC urine analysis test. The patient also reports low back pain. The NP will more than likely treat patient for what type of UTI?

- Asymptomatic bacteriuria
 Cystitis
 Pyelonephritis

Nephrolithiasis

1 points

QUESTION 8

1. The International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (FIGO) is used to stage what type of cancer:

- Breast
- Colon
- Cervical**
- Anal

1 points

QUESTION 9

1. A 35-year-old black female comes to gynecology clinic with complaints of abdominal bloating/discomfort, indigestion, diarrhea and sometimes constipation, back pain, and unexplained weight loss. Her symptoms are more likely associated with

- Ovarian Cancer**
- Cervical Cancer
- Breast cancer
- Stomach cancer

1 points

QUESTION 10

1. A common side effect of a topical therapy with imiquimod used to treat VIN that has not progressed to invasive disease is:

- severe headache
- mild burning or stinging**
- cellulitis
- nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea

1 points

QUESTION 11

1. Mammary duct ectasia:

Is one of the most common causes of milky nipple discharge
Like intraductal papilloma, is typically unilateral and uniductal
Usually occurs in women 20 to 35 years of age

- Discharge may be green, brown, or black in color

1 points

QUESTION 12

1. A 40-year-old white female mother died from ovarian cancer. The patient is asking the nurse practitioner, is there a way to prevent ovarian cancer?
- There is nothing you can do to prevent cancer because you have a genetic predisposition for the disease.
 - You can prevent ovarian cancer by having a tubal ligation.
 - There are factors that inhibit ovulation that can reduce the risk of developing ovarian cancer.
 - None of the above

1 points

QUESTION 13

1. The most common benign breast masses are:
- Galactocele
 - Hamartomas
 - Fibroadenomas and cysts
 - Lipomas and phyllodes tumors

1 points

QUESTION 14

1. The Bethesda System is used to
- report breast cytology
 - report colon cytology
 - report cervical cytology
 - report Bartholin gland cyst cytology

1 points

QUESTION 15

1. Among women age 55 years and older:
- Macromastia is the most common cause of breast masses.
 - Breast masses are presumed malignant until proven otherwise.
 - Most breast masses decrease in size over time and many resolve completely.
 - Diagnostic imaging of a breast mass and tissue sampling should be

deferred.

1 points

QUESTION 16

1. Qualitative urine testing for hCG (human chorionic gonadotropin) can be done reliably _____ days after implantation of the blastocyst (fertilized egg).
- 0–7 days
 - 7–9 days
 - 9–14 days
 - 14–24 days

1 points

QUESTION 17

1. The most common sites of metastatic spread of invasive breast cancer include all of the following except:
- Bones
 - Lungs
 - Pituitary
 - Lymph nodes

1 points

QUESTION 18

1. A 24-year-old female reports to clinic with wanting to start a contraceptive method. She has a heavy menses and dysmenorrhea. Also, she travels a lot for work. The NP will more than likely recommend what type of contraception for this patient?
- Oral contraceptive progestin only
 - Depo-Provera
 - Oral contraceptive estrogen only
 - None of the above

1 points

QUESTION 19

1. What step can a clinician take to learn more about any chemicals used in a woman's workplace?
- Contact OSHA (Occupational Health and Safety Administration).

- Contact the woman's workplace.
- Ask the woman to obtain her workplace MSDs (material safety data sheets).**
- Conduct research on the OSHA website.

1 points	
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QUESTION 20

1. If a woman is complaining of bilateral, milky nipple discharge, the clinician is to first:
- Perform a pregnancy test**
 - Perform a mammogram and an ultrasound of the breasts
 - Assess the sella turcica with magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
 - Obtain a serum prolactin level and a thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) measurement