



Practice Questions

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Week 1



1. A cellular function that occurs in all cell types is:

- A. Secretion
- B. Movement
- C. Reproduction
- D. Metabolic absorption

2. Active mediated transport involves:

- A. No expenditure of energy
- B. A receptor with a high degree of specificity
- C. Moving molecules down a concentration gradient
- D. The mechanical force of water pushing against cellular membranes

3. The function of cellular energy metabolism and generation of most of the cell's adenosine triphosphate (ATP) occurs

- A. Nucleus
- B. Lysosomes
- C. Mitochondria
- D. Golgi complex

1. Which of the following is the most common cause of cellular injury?

- A. Hypoxia
- B. Chemical injury from drugs
- C. Free radical-induced injury
- D. Chemical injury from pollutants

2. Which type of necrosis best describes death of a cell from hypoxia, generally as a result of ischemia in the lower extremities?

- A. Fat
- B. Coagulative
- C. Liquefactive
- D. Gangrenous

3. Which statement is TRUE with regard to change due to aging?
- A. The cellular changes are reversible.
 - B. DNA becomes less susceptible to injurious stimuli.
 - C. The cellular changes proceed slowly and in increments.
 - D. Lipid, calcium, and plasma proteins are likely to be deposited in vessel walls.

1. Which of the following statements is correct?
 - A. RNA is double-stranded.
 - B. DNA is replicated in the cytoplasm.
 - C. RNA contains the same bases as DNA.
 - D. A mutation is an inherited alteration of DNA.

2. Which term best describes an allele's observable effect?

- A. Carrier
- B. Dominant
- C. Recessive
- D. Homozygous

Infusion of _____ intravenous solutions p
movement of water into cells, thus making th
swell.

- A. Isotonic
- B. Hypertonic
- C. Hypotonic

Which electrolyte is the main intracellular electrolyte?

- A. Potassium
- B. Sodium
- C. Calcium
- D. Magnesium

Which patient is at the highest risk for developing hyponatremia?

- A. Older adult male with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
- B. Older adult female with congestive heart failure
- C. Young adult female with systemic lupus erythematosus
- D. Young adult male with fever, severe vomiting, and diarrhea

The most common cause of hyperkalemia is _____ and _____.

- A. Excessive intake of K, body's inability to excrete it
- B. Decreased intake of K, body's inability to excrete it
- C. Excessive intake of K, body is excreting too much of it.
- D. Decreased intake of K, body is excreting too much of it.

Hyperkalemia is present when the level of potassium in the blood is higher than _____mEq/L.

- A. 3.1
- B. 4.1
- C. 5.1
- D. 6.1

1. The nurse practitioner anticipates which of the following clients would be most at risk to develop hyperkalemia? The client:

- A. Just diagnosed with cirrhosis.
- B. Who has had diarrhea for the last four days.
- C. With chronic renal failure.
- D. With intestinal and nasogastric suction.

1. The nurse understands that a client with albuminuria has edema caused by a

- A. Fall in plasma colloidal osmotic pressure
- B. Fall in tissue hydrostatic pressure
- C. Rise in tissue colloidal osmotic pressure
- D. Rise in plasma hydrostatic pressure

1. A client with COPD is admitted to the hospital with an exacerbation of the disease. Arterial blood gas results are pH 7.35, PaCO_2 51 and HCO_3^- 25. How would the nurse interpret these?

- A. Respiratory acidosis, uncompensated
- B. Respiratory acidosis, partially compensated
- C. Respiratory alkalosis, partially compensated
- D. Metabolic acidosis, partially compensated

1. A client has come to the office with a history of vomiting for 3 days. Which of the following ABG results would the nurse practitioner expect?

A. pH 7.3, PaCO₂ 50, HCO₃ 27

B. pH 7.34, PaCO₂ 50, HCO₃ 28

C. pH 7.47, PaCO₂ 30, HCO₃ 23

D. pH 7.47, PaCO₂ 43, HCO₃ 28

Week 2



- ▶ A patient has a tissue growth that was diagnosed as cancer. Which of the following terms best describes this growth?
- ▶ a. Neoplasm
- ▶ b. Lipoma
- ▶ c. Meningioma
- ▶ d. Hypertrophy

- ▶ Which of the following indicates a nurse understands a proto-oncogene? A proto-oncogene is best defined as a(n) _____ gene.
- ▶ a. Normal
- ▶ b. Altered
- ▶ c. Inactive
- ▶ d. Tumor-suppressor

- ▶ A 45-year-old female was recently diagnosed with cervical cancer. She reports a sexual history that includes 43 partners. Which of the following is the most likely cause of her cancer?
- ▶ a. Herpes virus
- ▶ b. Rubella virus
- ▶ c. Human papillomavirus (HPV)
- ▶ d. Hepatitis B virus

- ▶ A 50-year-old female develops skin cancer on her face, head and neck following years of sunbathing. Which of the following cancers is the most likely?
- ▶ a. Lymphoma
- ▶ b. Adenoma
- ▶ c. Basal cell carcinoma
- ▶ d. Leukemia

- ▶ A patient asks why indoor pollution is worse than outdoor pollution. How should the nurse respond? Indoor pollution is considered worse than outdoor pollution because of cigarette smoke and
 - ▶ a. Fireplace wood smoke
 - ▶ b. Radon
 - ▶ c. Benzene
 - ▶ d. Chlorine