

NR509 Week 1 Quiz

1. A 65-year-old patient with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is hesitant to start a prescribed inhaler, stating, "I don't think I really need it. I've been managing fine without it." The NP responds: "I understand that starting a new medication can be overwhelming. Many patients feel the same way at first, but we'll work together to make sure it helps you. How about we discuss your concerns?" Which communication techniques are PRIMARILY demonstrated in this response?

- A. Guided questioning and transitioning
- B. Active listening and nonverbal communication
- C. Summarizing and reassurance
- D. Empowerment and partnering

Answer: D

2. A nurse practitioner is conducting an initial assessment with a patient who remains silent after being asked about their symptoms. The nurse practitioner waits for a moment before gently saying, "You seem very quiet today. Is there something on your mind, or are you feeling okay discussing this?" Which of the following BEST describes the rationale behind this approach?

- A. Silence during a clinical encounter should be minimized by quickly redirecting the patient to another topic.
- B. Silent clients often refuse to engage in conversation and should be referred to a mental health provider.
- C. Acknowledging the client's silence and inviting them to share their thoughts, fosters trust and encourages communication.
- D. Silent clients often need to be directly prompted with a series of specific questions to encourage participation.

Answer: C

3. The NP is conducting an assessment on a 45-year-old female patient who reports experiencing lower back pain and fatigue for the past week. The patient's blood pressure is 138/86 mmHg and the patient ambulates with a slight limp. Which of the following statements correctly classifies the assessment findings?

A. Lower back pain and fatigue are subjective data, while blood pressure and ambulation are objective data

B. Blood pressure and lower back pain are both examples of objective data

C. All findings in this assessment are subjective data

D. Lower back pain and fatigue are objective data, while blood pressure and ambulation are subjective data

Answer: A

4. A 52-year-old male presents to the clinic with a chief complaint of chest pain for the past two hours. The clinician documents the history of present illness (HPI) as follows:

"The patient reports a pressure-like pain in the center of the chest that started suddenly while he was watching TV. The pain does not radiate and is not relieved with rest. He also reports mild shortness of breath but denies nausea, vomiting, or diaphoresis." Which of the following BEST describes the documentation of pertinent positives and negatives in this HPI?

A. The presence of chest pain is a pertinent positive and mild shortness of breath is a pertinent negative.

B. The documented information does not provide subjective findings.