

NR 509 Advanced Assessment quiz 5

1. A 19-year-old Black female presents to the clinic with moderate to severe right lower quadrant abdominal pain for the last 2 days. She has been experiencing nausea and vomiting but unsure if she has had fever. Which of the following is a possible differential diagnosis?

peritonitis
diverticulitis
appendicitis
small bowel obstruction

Appendicitis

2. A healthy 30-year-old female presents to the Emergency Department with a 1-day history of severe abdominal pain. The NP suspects appendicitis and consults general surgery. Based on exam findings the NP believes this patient has signs of peritonitis on exam. Which of the following physical exam findings supports peritonitis?

- A. Localized pain over McBurney point which lies 2 inches from the anterior superior iliac process of ilium on a line drawn from that process to the umbilicus
- B. voluntary reflex contraction of the abdominal wall from peritoneal inflammation that persists over several examinations
- C. pressing down onto the abdomen firmly and quickly withdraws the hand produces pain
- D. involuntary contraction of the abdominal wall

C. pressing down onto the abdomen firmly and quickly withdraws the hand produces pain

3. A 44-year-old female presents with nausea and pain to right upper quadrant. The NP notices the patient winces in pain and there is cessation of inspiration with palpation of the right upper quadrant. The nurse practitioner would document which of the following as a positive exam finding for this patient?

- A Murphy sign
- B Roving sign
- C obturator sign
- D McBurney sign

A Murphy sign

4. Which is the proper sequence of examination for the abdomen?

- A inspection, percussion, palpation, auscultation