

1. A 30-year-old male patient notices a firm 2-cm mass under his areola. He has no other symptoms and no diagnosis of breast cancer in his first-degree relatives. **What is the most likely etiology of the mass?**

- a. Lymph node
- b. Fibrocystic disease
- c. Breast cancer
- d. Breast tissue**

2. A 47-year-old male complaining of fever, chills pelvic pain and difficulty urinating, and they suspect prostatitis. **What assessment techniques should be avoided?**

- A. Palpation of prostate during digital rectal exam**
- B. Deep abdominal palpation
- C. Palpation of the epididymis
- D. Collection of urinalysis

3. An NP performing a pelvic exam on a woman that is 13 weeks pregnant would likely find the uterus, **where the baby is located?**

Just rising above, beyond the pelvic bone.

4. **Which is the most effective pattern of palpating the lateral portion of the breast?**

- A. Beginning at the nipple, palpate outward in a stripe pattern
- B. Divide the breast into quadrants and inspect each systematically.
- C. Examine in lines resembling the back-and-forth pattern or mowing a lawn.**
- D. Beginning at the nipple, make an ever enlarging.

5. A 14-year-old male is seen with complaint of severe testicular pain for 2 hours. The Nurse Practitioner suspects testicular torsion. **Which of the following is an expected positive examination finding?**

- A. pain relieved with testicular elevation.