

A patient with alcoholism is brought in with confusion. You ask him to stop traffic with his palms and notice that every few seconds his palms suddenly move toward the floor. What does this indicate?

- A. Severe fatigue and weakness
- B. Carpal tunnel syndrome
- C. Stroke
- D. **Metabolic problems**

Which of the following is a “red flag” regarding patients presenting with headaches?

- A. Phonophobia and photophobia
- B. **Age over 50**
- C. Unilateral headache
- D. Pain over the sinuses

You are conducting a mental status examination and note impairment of speech and judgment, but the rest of your examination is intact. Where is the most likely location of the problem?

- A. Basal ganglia
- B. Brainstem
- C. **Cerebrum**
- D. Cerebellum

The NP is testing the function of cranial nerve XI. Which of these best describes the response the NP should expect if the nerve is intact?

- A. **Moves the head and shoulders against resistance with equal strength.**
- B. Follows an object with eyes and without nystagmus or strabismus
- C. Demonstrates ability to hear normal conversation
- D. Sticks tongue out midline without tremors or deviation

A 32-year-old warehouse worker presents for evaluation of low back pain. He notes a sudden onset of pain after lifting a set of boxes that were heavier than usual. He also states that he has numbness and tingling in the left leg. He wants to know if he needs to be from work. What test should you perform to assess for a herniated disc?

- A. Phalen’s test
- B. Heel-to-shin test
- C. Leg-length test
- D. **Straight-leg raise**

A patient presents with a daily headache which has worsened over the past several months. On funduscopy examination, you notice that the disk edge is intact and veins do not pulsate. Which is most likely?

- A. **Increased intracranial pressure**
- B. Detached retina
- C. Migraine
- D. Glaucoma

A 29-year-old computer programmer comes to your office for evaluation of a headache. The tightening sensation is located all over the head and is of moderate intensity. It used to last minutes, but this time it has lasted for 5 days. He denies photophobia and nausea. He spends several hours each day at a computer monitor/keyboard. He has tried over-the-counter medication; it has dulled the pain, but not taken it away. Based on this description, what is your most likely diagnosis?

- A. analgesic rebound
- B. cluster
- C. **tension**
- D. migraine

A 50-year-old woman presents with a new complaint of headache. The patient states, "This is the worst headache of my life." Her concurrent history includes hypertension. Her BP is 200/110 with an HR of 95. Of the following differential diagnosis, which is the most likely etiology?"

- A. meningitis
- B. **subarachnoid hemorrhage**
- C. migraine
- D. cluster

A 47-year-old male presents to the Emergency Department with back pain associated with saddle numbness and urinary retention. Which of the following is an accurate interpretation of these assessment findings?

- A. These findings suggest idiopathic low back pain
- B. **These findings suggest cauda equina**
- C. These findings suggest sciatica
- D. These findings suggest constipation

Dawn is a 55-year-old woman who comes in today for her yearly wellness examination. You carefully perform the rectal examination in the lithotomy position and feel an irregular mass against the bowel wall which is firm and immobile. Which of the following is most likely?

- A. Anal fissure
- B. Valve of Houston
- C. Hemorrhoid
- D. Rectal cancer

Monique is a 33-year-old administrative assistant who has had intermittent lower abdominal pain approximately one week a month for the past year. It is not related to her menses. She notes relief with defecation and a change in the form and frequency of her bowel movements with these episodes. Which of the following is most likely?

- A. Inflammatory bowel disease
- B. Irritable bowel syndrome
- C. Cholecystitis
- D. Colon cancer

You are palpating the abdomen and feel a small mass. Which of the following would you do next?

- A. Surgery referral
- B. Determine size by percussion
- C. Examination with the abdominal muscles tensed
- D. Ultrasound

A 24-year-old female presents to your office with jaundice. She denies IV drug use, blood transfusion, and travel and has not been sexually active for the past year. What type of hepatitis is most likely?

- A. Hepatitis C
- B. Hepatitis D
- C. Hepatitis B
- D. Hepatitis A

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 a fever. Which of the following is a possible differential diagnosis.

- A. Diverticulitis
- B. Small bowel obstruction
- C. Peritonitis
- D. Appendicitis

An elderly woman with dementia is brought in by her daughter for a rectal mass. On examination, you notice a moist pink mass protruding from the anus, which is non-tender and soft and does not have any associated bleeding. Which of the following is most likely?

- A. Perianal fistula
- B. Prolapsed internal hemorrhoid
- C. External hemorrhoid
- D. Rectal prolapse

A healthy 30-year-old female presents to the ED 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 examination findings supports peritonitis?

- A. Voluntary reflex contraction of the abdominal wall from peritoneal inflammation that persists over several examinations.
- B. Pressing down onto the abdomen firmly and quickly withdraws the hand produces pain (Blumberg's sign)
- C. Localized pain over McBurney point which lies 2 inches from the anterior superior spinous process of ilium on a line drawn from that process to the umbilicus
- D. Involuntary contraction of the abdominal wall

A 44-year-old female presents with nausea and pain in the 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 is a positive finding for this patient.

- A. Rovsing sign
- B. McBurney sign
- C. Murphy sign
- D. Obturator sign

Jim is a 60-year-old man who presents with vomiting. He denies seeing any blood with emesis, which has been occurring for 2 days. He does note a dark, granular substance resembling the coffee left in the filter after brewing. What do you suspect?

- A. Bleeding from colon cancer
- B. Bleeding from cholecystitis
- C. Bleeding from a peptic ulcer
- D. Bleeding from a diverticulum

A 42-year-old female website developer presents for an annual preventive examination with questions about breast cancer screening. She is concerned about the radiation exposure associated with mammography and is interested in magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) as a possible alternative for routine screening. She is otherwise healthy with no family history of breast, ovarian, or colon cancer. Which of the following is true about MRI as a screening modality for breast cancer in the general population?