

Week 2 QUIZ NR 603

1) During a follow-up visit one week after a spontaneous abortion, which of the following physical exam findings would most likely indicate normal uterine involution and absence of infection?

- A. Uterus is firm, non-tender, and at or just below the pubic symphysis
- B. Abdomen is distended and tympanic on percussion
- C. Uterus is not palpable on bimanual exam; cervix is open
- D. Uterus is enlarged, boggy, and tender with malodorous vaginal discharge

2) A 42-year-old male presents with fatigue, headache, and intermittent facial drooping on the right side. He reports hiking in a wooded area in the Northeast U.S. about two weeks ago and recalls removing a tick from his leg. On exam, he has right-sided facial weakness and mild photophobia. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Bell's palsy
- B. Tension headache
- C. Guillain-Barré syndrome
- D. Lyme neuroborreliosis

3) A patient returning for post-miscarriage care states, "I just want to feel like myself again. I'm not sure what to do next." What is the MOST appropriate provider response to align care with the patient's goals?

- A. "You should try to get pregnant again soon to move forward."
- B. "You'll feel better in time; for now, just focus on resting."

C. “Let’s talk about what’s most important to you right now and how we can support that.”

D. “I can refer you to a reproductive endocrinologist if you’re ready.”

4) A 29-year-old patient presents for follow-up care one week after experiencing a spontaneous miscarriage. She reports feeling emotionally overwhelmed, fatigued, and having little appetite. In addition to gynecologic care, which of the following assessments is the most critical to prioritize at this stage to ensure comprehensive care without complications?

A. Gastrointestinal assessment to evaluate recent dietary changes

B. Cardiovascular assessment to assess for circulatory abnormalities

C. Mental health to evaluate emotional status

D. Endocrine evaluation to rule out thyroid dysfunction

5) Why is it important to include a breast and thyroid exam during the physical assessment following a spontaneous abortion?

A. To assess for milk production and hyperprolactinemia that can delay emotional recovery

B. To screen for breast cancer and thyroid nodules

C. To determine if thyroid dysfunction resulted in early pregnancy loss

D. To evaluate risk for future spontaneous abortion

6) A 56-year-old male presents with a new-onset headache that is progressively worsening. He denies nausea or vomiting but reports recent unintentional weight loss and persistent fatigue. He smokes 3 cigarettes a day and drinks no alcohol. On exam there is mild papilledema. Which combination of features raises the GREATEST concern for a secondary headache disorder requiring further evaluation?

A. Headache in a male patient over 50

B. Smoking and normal fundoscopic exam

C. Sudden onset headache described with nausea and vomiting