

NR 603 Week 4 Clinical Education Associates (CEA) Pre-Diagnostic Exam

1. During which phase of the cardiac cycle would you anticipate auscultation of an S3 or S4 heart sound?

- A. Diastole
- B. Systole
- C. S4 in diastole while S3 in systole
- D. S3 in systole while S4 in diastole

Answer: A

2. Where do S1 heart sounds correlate with the electrocardiographic waves?

- A. Peak of the R wave
- B. At the start of the T wave
- C. At the end of the T wave
- D. At the start of the P wave

Answer: A

3. The point of maximal impulse (PMI) in a healthy adult is most often palpable at:

- A. Right 2nd intercostal space, midclavicular line
- B. Left 5th intercostal space, midclavicular line
- C. Right 4th intercostal space, midaxillary line
- D. Left 2nd intercostal space, midaxillary line

Answer: B

4. Given stress test results with ST depression and concurrent chest discomfort, which is NOT a priority medical decision?

- A. Prescribe aspirin 81 mg PO daily
- B. Prescribe metoprolol 12.5 mg PO BID
- C. Check for thyroid dysfunction
- D. Refer to cardiology for angiography

Answer: C

5. Hearing a nasal "a" when the patient says "ee" indicates:

- A. Positive for egophony
- B. Positive stereognosis
- C. Negative for bronchophony
- D. Negative for egophony

Answer: A

6. Percussion of the thorax primarily helps to:

- A. Assess for pain before palpation

- B. Confirm cardiac origin of angina
- C. Identify if underlying tissues are air-filled, fluid-filled, or consolidated
- D. Assess for deep-seated lesions/tumors

Answer: C

7. In interstitial lung disease, diaphragmatic excursion typically shows:

- A. Absent or no change in diaphragm movement between full inspiration and expiration
- B. Ascension of 8–12 inches of diaphragm on expiration
- C. Much greater descent on the right side due to the liver
- D. Approximately equal bilateral change with normal inspiratory capacity

Answer: A

8. The large inspiration followed by a full forced exhalation on PFT is the:

- A. FEV1
- B. Functional Residual Capacity
- C. Inspiratory Reserve
- D. Forced Vital Capacity (FVC)

Answer: D

9. Symptoms of anxiety, tremor, palpitations and enlarged thyroid (goiter) most likely indicate:

- A. Iodine excess
- B. Thyrotoxicosis
- C. Hashimoto's thyroiditis
- D. Myxedema coma

Answer: B

10. Typical exam signs of hyperthyroidism include:

- A. Lethargy
- B. Hypersomnia
- C. Recent unplanned weight gain
- D. Tachycardia

Answer: D

11. Which exam finding might be expected in Addison's disease?

- A. Dowager hump
- B. Low body temperature
- C. Abdominal striae

D. Moon face

Answer: B

12. Normal adult liver span on percussion in the right midclavicular line is:

- A. 6–12 cm in the midsternal line
- B. 6–12 cm in the right midclavicular line
- C. 4–8 cm in the left midclavicular line
- D. 4–8 cm in the right midclavicular

line Answer: B

13. The correct order of abdominal exam for most accurate evaluation is:

- A. Inspection, auscultation, palpation, percussion
- B. Percussion, auscultation, palpation, inspection
- C. Auscultation, palpation, percussion, inspection
- D. Inspection, auscultation, percussion, palpation

Answer: D

14. Which exam finding is NOT supportive of peritonitis from a perforated ulcer?

- A. Absence of pain with withdrawal of palpation
- B. Guarding
- C. Rebound tenderness
- D. Rigidity

Answer: A

15. Scrotal “full of worms” sensation suggests:

- A. Meningocele
- B. Hydrocele
- C. Rectocele
- D. Varicocele

Answer: D

16. Which sinus should be palpated for sinus pressure and congestion?

- A. Mandibular
- B. Sphenoid
- C. Frontal
- D. Ethmoid

Answer: C

17. Which lymph node finding is INCONSISTENT with lymphoma?

- A. Fixed nodes
- B. Hard nodes
- C. Non-tender, minimally palpable anterior cervical chain node
- D. Stationary/not movable with palpation

Answer: C

18. The transparent gelatinous mass related to gas pneumopexy (retinal detachment repair) is found in which chamber?

- A. None; only with malignancy
- B. Posterior only
- C. Both but greater in the anterior chamber
- D. Anterior only

Answer: B

19. Covering one eye and bringing fingers into quadrants to test visual fields documents:

- A. Normal visual acuity
- B. Normal confrontation
- C. Normal refractory reflexes
- D. Normal convergence test

Answer: B

20. For adolescent microcytic hypochromic anemia (most common cause), initial labs to order:

- A. Serum lead
- B. B12 and folate
- C. Hemoglobin electrophoresis
- D. TIBC and ferritin

Answer: D

21. Mediterranean descent with microcytic anemia and normal RDW—evaluate with gel electrophoresis for:

- A. Pernicious anemia
- B. Iron deficiency
- C. Thalassemia
- D. Aplastic anemia

Answer: C

22. Macrocytic anemia evaluation should include:

- A. Ferritin
- B. TIBC
- C. Lead level
- D. Vitamin B12

Answer: D

23. ESRD patient on dialysis (Cr 4.3, BUN 62, phos 5.2)—anticipated CBC finding:

- A. Elevated MCH, Hemoglobin 14.5
- B. Normal MCH, Hemoglobin 9.6
- C. Low MCV, Hemoglobin 13.4
- D. Low RDW, Elevated MCV

Answer: B

24. Immediate evidence erythropoietin is working in ESRD anemia:

- A. RDW (red cell distribution width)
- B. TIBC
- C. Potassium
- D. LDH

Answer: A

25. For angioedema, the body parts most commonly involved are:

- A. Anywhere in the enteral tract
- B. Isolated to the colon
- C. Chest
- D. Face and lips

Answer: D

26. In acute Hepatitis A, the first immunoglobulin to rise is:

- A. IgG
- B. IgM
- C. IgD
- D. IgA

Answer: B

27. One year after Hepatitis A, the immunoglobulin likely elevated is:

- A. IgA
- B. IgM

C. IgD

D. IgG

Answer: D

28. Useful lab in diagnosing SLE:

A. Rheumatoid factor

B. Gel electrophoresis

C. Antinuclear antibody (ANA)

D. Spectrophotometric assay

Answer: C

29. Sweat glands concentrated in palms/soles involved in thermoregulation are:

A. Epidermis

B. Apocrine

C. Eccrine

D. Sebaceous

Answer: C

30. Suspicious melanoma feature:

A. Regular border

B. Diameter 0.3 cm

C. Symmetry

D. Dual color (white-reddish or blue-black)

Answer: D

31. Which dermatologic lesion is precancerous due to prolonged UV-B exposure?

A. Basal cell carcinoma

B. Seborrheic dermatitis

C. Actinic keratosis

D. Verruca

Answer: C

32. ABCDE melanoma suspicious finding (example):

A. Brown color

B. Diameter 0.4 cm

C. Irregular borders

D. Symmetrical nature