

- 1) Patient presents for a telehealth visit for CHF management. The patient denies shortness of breath, edema, or orthopnea. He does report an occasional dry cough. The patient's respirations appear even and unlabored. Based on the telehealth findings, which conclusion best describes the patient's current status?
- A. The patient is showing early signs of decompensated heart failure
 - B. The patient is stable and requires routine follow-up**
 - C. The patient's symptoms are consistent with seasonal allergies
 - D. The patient should be referred for an inpatient cardiology appointment
- 2) A nurse practitioner is conducting A telehealth visit with a patient in a rural community. During the visit, the NP documents the encounter in an electronic health record and transmits images of a skin lesion for special review. What consideration is most important to ensure legal and ethical telehealth practice
- a. A saving patient screenshots locally for case review
 - b. Verifying that the visit complies with privacy regulations for PHI.**
 - c. using a personal e-mail to send diagnostic images
 - d. recording the session for personal documentation purposes
- 3) During a follow-up visit, a patient reports increased lower extremity edema and needing to sleep in a recliner due to shortness of breath when lying flat. He has been taking medications but isn't sure if he's restricting salt as well as he should. What is the nurse practitioner's primary concern for this visit?
- A. Reassessing the patient's medication list for potential interactions
 - B. reinforcing low sodium dietary education
 - C. determining the need for an urgent in-person evaluation**
 - D. D. Arranging a follow-up visit with cardiology within 30 days
- 4) Which of the following cardiovascular assessments is most impacted by the limitations of a telehealth visit?
- A. Skin inspection for discoloration
 - B. blood pressure measurement
 - C. jugular vein distension evaluation**
 - D. patient report of palpitations