

A patient with diabetes mellitus type 1 is admitted for diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA). What is the priority intervention?

- A. Administer IV insulin
- B. Administer potassium chloride
- C. Administer 0.9% sodium chloride IV
- D. Administer oral glucose

Answer: C. Administer 0.9% sodium chloride IV

Explanation: The priority intervention is fluid resuscitation to correct dehydration and improve circulation. IV fluids (e.g., normal saline) are critical in treating DKA.

2. A nurse is caring for a patient with hypothyroidism. Which of the following findings is most consistent with this condition?

- A. Increased heart rate
- B. Increased body temperature
- C. Weight gain
- D. Diarrhea

Answer: C. Weight gain

Explanation: Hypothyroidism typically results in weight gain due to a slowed metabolism, while the other options are associated with hyperthyroidism.

3. What is the most likely finding in a patient with Cushing's syndrome?

- A. Hypoglycemia
- B. Hyperpigmentation
- C. Moon face
- D. Constipation

Answer: C. Moon face

Explanation: A "moon face" is a characteristic feature of Cushing's syndrome, which is caused by excess cortisol.

4. A patient has just received a dose of IV regular insulin. What is the expected onset of action for this insulin?

- A. 15-30 minutes
- B. 30-60 minutes
- C. 1-2 hours
- D. 4-12 hours

Answer: B. 30-60 minutes

Explanation: Regular insulin typically has an onset of action between 30 and 60 minutes.

5. The nurse is caring for a patient with hyperthyroidism. Which of the following lab results would the nurse expect to see?

- A. Low TSH
- B. High TSH
- C. Low T3
- D. High T4

Answer: A. Low TSH

Explanation: Hyperthyroidism results in an increase in thyroid hormones (T3/T4), which causes a compensatory decrease in TSH.

6. A patient with type 1 diabetes mellitus is receiving an insulin drip with a D5 solution. Why is the D5 solution used?

- A. To counteract the insulin's effect on blood sugar
- B. To prevent hypoglycemia
- C. To stabilize potassium levels
- D. To prevent diabetic ketoacidosis

Answer: B. To prevent hypoglycemia

Explanation: D5 (5% dextrose) helps prevent hypoglycemia by providing a small amount of glucose while the insulin is being administered.

7. Which of the following is a common side effect of the medication metformin?

- A. Hyperglycemia
- B. Liver toxicity
- C. Nephrotoxicity
- D. Lactic acidosis

Answer: D. Lactic acidosis

Explanation: Metformin can cause lactic acidosis, especially in patients with impaired kidney function or poor circulation.

8. A patient is receiving levothyroxine for hypothyroidism. The nurse should monitor the patient for which of the following?

- A. Bradycardia
- B. Weight loss