

1. A 42 year old female presents with complaints of frequent urination and burning sensation while voiding. As part of the GU assessment, the NP must differentiate urinary symptoms based on clinical presentation. Which of the following correctly matches the symptom with its typical description and associated condition?
 - a. Dysuria - Pain localized to the lower back, often related to pyelonephritis
 - b. Polyuria - Frequent passage of small volumes of urine, typically related to bladder irritation
 - c. **Urgency - sudden compelling need to void often seen in lower urinary tract infections**
 - d. Suprapubic pain - colicky pain radiating to the flank, commonly associated with ureteral stones
2. A 20-year-old male presents with right lower quadrant pain. On exam, the NP applies pressure to McBurney's point and notes increased pain upon sudden release of pressure. This finding is most consistent with:
 - a. Costovertebral tenderness; suggestive of renal calculi
 - b. Guarding suggestive of a musculoskeletal strain
 - c. **Rebound tenderness, suggestive of peritoneal irritation, possibly from appendicitis**
 - d. Positive Murphy's sign; suggestive of gallbladder inflammation
3. During a preventive health visit, a 47-year-old patient with no significant medical history asked about colorectal cancer screening. Which of the following responses by the NP demonstrates accurate clinical guidance based on current recommendations?
 - a. "Screening isn't necessary unless you have symptoms like rectal bleeding or weight loss"
 - b. "As long as you have a high-fiber diet and no risk factors, screening can be delayed"
 - c. "You don't need to start screening until age 50 unless you have a family history"
 - d. **"Screening should begin at age 45, even without symptoms or family history"**
4. The NP evaluated a 6-month-old infant with fever, irritability, and poor feeding, followed by an 85-year-old patient with dementia who presents with new-onset confusion and no localized symptoms. Which of the following best reflects appropriate clinical reasoning?
 - a. Only the infant's symptoms are concerning for urinary tract involvement
 - b. The infant may have a viral illness, while confusion in the elder suggests normal aging
 - c. **Both patients may have a urinary tract infection despite the absence of classic symptoms**
 - d. These symptoms are non-specific and unlikely to be urinary infections
5. During a routine health maintenance visit, a NP educates a 52-year-old patient on GI health. Which of the following patient statements indicates