

Week 5 quiz

1. A patient with type 1 diabetes presents with concerns about insulin dosing. What is the primary consideration when coordinating insulin dosage with carbohydrate intake in type 1 diabetes?
 - A. Increasing insulin dosage with decreased carbohydrate intake
 - B. Ignoring carbohydrate intake when adjusting insulin dosage
 - C. Maintaining a consistent ratio of insulin to carbohydrate intake
 - D. Reducing insulin dosage with increased carbohydrate intake

2. A patient with type 2 diabetes mellitus and a history of cardiovascular disease is scheduled for elective surgery. The patient is currently on metformin and a sulfonylurea but has suboptimal glycemic control. The nurse practitioner plans to add a GLP-1 receptor agonist to the patient's regimen. What additional benefits does the nurse anticipate from adding a GLP-1 receptor agonist to the patient's treatment plan?
 - A. Liver function improvement
 - B. Weight gain
 - C. Hypoglycemia
 - D. Cardiovascular risk reduction

3. A patient on Canaglifozin (SGLT2 Inhibitor) therapy reports symptoms of postural hypotension and dizziness, especially when standing up. What action should the healthcare provider take?
 - A. Decrease the dosage of Canaglifozin
 - B. Continue Canaglifozin and monitor symptoms
 - C. Discontinue Canaglifozin and initiate insulin therapy
 - D. Increase the dosage of Canaglifozin

4. A newborn is diagnosed with congenital hypothyroidism shortly after birth. Treatment is initiated within the first week of life. What is the expected outcome of early treatment initiation?
 - A. Delayed initiation of treatment is required for optimal outcomes
 - B. Normal physical and mental development
 - C. Partial improvement in symptoms
 - D. Permanent disability despite treatment

5. A patient with type 2 diabetes presents with signs of hypoglycemia, including fatigue and profuse sweating. The patient has normal renal function. What is the most appropriate action for the healthcare provider?
 - A. Discontinue sulfonylurea and initiate insulin therapy
 - B. Switch to meglitinide therapy
 - C. Provide dietary education and continue sulfonylurea
 - D. Administer a higher dose of sulfonylurea

6. A patient with Graves' disease is prescribed methimazole. After 2 months of therapy, the patient reports a sore throat and fever. What action should the nurse practitioner take?
 - A. Recommend over-the-counter pain relievers for symptoms relief
 - B. Instruct the patient to continue taking methimazole as prescribed