

Title: Exam Questions (extracted items)

Instructions: Use only the questions below. No new questions were added.  
Time limit/points as applicable.

1. The second most commonly reported STI after chlamydia is:
2. The cervix shows Goodell's sign when:
3. The family nurse practitioner performs a physical examination on a 9-month-old infant with congenital hypothyroidism who takes daily levothyroxine and notes a recent slowing of the infant's growth rate. What will the nurse practitioner order?
4. If a woman is complaining of bilateral, milky nipple discharge, the clinician is to first:
5. A 12-year-old child has a recent history of increased thirst and frequent urination. A dipstick UA is positive for glucose, and random plasma glucose is 350 mg/dL. Which test will the family nurse practitioner order to determine the type of diabetes in this child?
6. How does vaginosis differ from vaginitis?
7. An adolescent male comes to the clinic reporting unilateral scrotal pain, nausea, and vomiting that began that morning. The primary care pediatric nurse practitioner palpates a painful, swollen testis and elicits increased pain with slight elevation of the testis (a negative Prehn's sign). What will the family nurse practitioner do?
8. A woman should be evaluated for an ectopic pregnancy:
9. The family nurse practitioner is conducting a follow-up examination on a child who has recently begun taking a low-dose stimulant medication to treat ADHD. The child's school performance and home behaviors have improved. The child's parent reports noticing a few tics, such a twitching of the eyelids, but the child is unaware of them and isn't bothered by them. What will the nurse practitioner recommend?
10. Which of the following are considered probable (or objective) signs of pregnancy?

11. Cardiac output in pregnancy increases by approximately what percent and peaks during:
12. The prevalence of chlamydia is how many times higher in Black women than in White women?
13. What is the term for the inflammation of the vagina characterized by an increased vaginal discharge containing numerous white blood cells?
14. A subclassification using an oncology staging system must be determined when a clinician makes a \_\_\_\_ diagnosis? (AUB-L, AUB-P, AUB-A, AUB-M)
15. What step can a clinician take to learn more about any chemicals used in a woman's workplace?
16. The expansion of blood volume during pregnancy results in which of the following situations?
17. What is the most common symptom of vulvovaginal candidiasis?
18. Combined oral contraceptives (COCs) are among the most extensively studied medications available. Which one of the following statements about their use has been found to be true?
19. The family nurse practitioner cares for a preschool-age child who was exposed to drugs prenatally. The child bites other children and has tantrums when asked to stop but is able to state later why this behavior is wrong. This child most likely has a disorder related to what process?
20. Exercise-induced amenorrhea is probably due to the combination of low body fat and decreased secretion of:
21. A 10-year-old child has had abdominal pain for 2 days, which began in the periumbilical area and then localized to the right lower quadrant. The child vomited once today and then experienced relief from pain followed by an increased fever. What is the likely diagnosis?
22. To avoid opportunity for thromboembolism, postpartum women should:
23. Which of the following is one of the key criteria for a diagnosis of PMS?
24. A child is in the clinic after swallowing a metal bead. A radiograph of the GI tract shows a 6 mm cylindrical object in the child's stomach. The child is able to swallow without difficulty and is not experiencing pain. What is the correct course of treatment?