

**1. A woman should be evaluated for an ectopic pregnancy:**

- A) only when a risk factor such as pelvic inflammatory disease is present.
- B) when quickly rising hCG levels that double within 2 days are found.
- C) when she is experiencing nausea and vomiting.
- D) **when she has pelvic or lower abdominal pain in the first trimester.**

Answer: D

**2. To avoid opportunity for thromboembolism, postpartum women should:**

- A) engage in abdominal exercises.
- B) avoid fatigue.
- C) **ambulate soon after birth.**
- D) breastfeed the child.

Answer: C

**3. What is the term for the inflammation of the vagina characterized by an increased vaginal discharge containing numerous white blood cells?**

- A) Vaginal mucosa
- B) Vaginosis
- C) **Vaginitis**
- D) Cystitis

Answer: C

**4. Progesterone breakthrough bleeding is sometimes seen in women who:**

- A) have ceased progesterone therapy.
- B) are obese.
- C) have polycystic ovary syndrome.
- D) **use progesterone only contraception.**

Answer: D

**5. Increasing levels of progesterone and relaxin during pregnancy:**

- A) None of these is correct.
- B) soften the ligaments and muscles of the pelvic floor.
- C) stimulate the production of milk.
- D) cause hemorrhoids.

Answer: B

**6. A dipstick urinalysis is positive for leukocyte esterase and nitrites in a school-age child with dysuria and foul-smelling urine but no fever and no prior UTIs. What will the family nurse practitioner do to treat this child?**

- A) Reassure the child's parents that this is likely an asymptomatic bacteriuria.
- B) Wait for urine culture results to determine the correct course of treatment.
- C) Order ciprofloxacin ER once daily for 3 days if the culture is positive.
- D) Prescribe trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole (TMP) twice daily for 3 to 5 days.

Answer: D

**7. A child swallowed a 6 mm cylindrical metal bead; radiograph shows it in the stomach; child is asymptomatic. Correct course?**

- A) Have the parents watch for the object in the child's stool.
- B) Insert a nasogastric tube to flush out the object.
- C) Administer ipecac to induce vomiting.
- D) Refer the child for endoscopic removal of the object.

Answer: A

**8. Which of the following is caused by an anaerobic one-celled protozoan that commonly lives in the vagina?**

- A) Syphilis
- B) Chlamydia
- C) Trichomoniasis
- D) Gonorrhea

Answer: C

**9. A 10-year-old with periumbilical pain localizing to RLQ, one vomiting, then pain relief followed by increased fever — likely diagnosis?**

- A) Gastroenteritis
- B) Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)
- C) Appendicitis with perforation
- D) Urinary tract infection

(UTI) Answer: C

**10. A 6-month-old infant has a retractile testis noted at 2 months. Management?**

- A) Refer to pediatric urologist/surgeon for possible orchiopexy.
- B) Tell the parent that hormonal therapy may be needed to correct the condition.
- C) Reassure the parent that the testis will most likely descend into place on its own.
- D) Teach the parent to manipulate the testis into the scrotum during diaper changes.

Answer: C

**11. Which of the following are considered probable (objective) signs of pregnancy?**

- A) Fetal heart rate auscultated by fetoscope and increased urinary frequency
- B) Nausea and Goodell sign
- C) Amenorrhea and palpable fetal outline
- D) Uterine enlargement and integumentary pigment changes

Answer: D

**12. Best definition of abnormal uterine bleeding (AUB)?**

- A) Uterine bleeding that is related to systemic conditions
- B) Uterine bleeding that is irregular in amount or frequency
- C) Uterine bleeding that is irregular during a woman's menstrual cycle
- D) Uterine bleeding for which no pelvic pathology is found

Answer: B

**13. 3-month-old with arching/gagging with feeds, frequent spit-up, weight gain dropped from 12th to 5th percentile. Best course?**

- A) Institute an empiric trial of acid suppression with a proton pump inhibitor (PPI).
- B) Perform esophageal pH monitoring to determine the degree of reflux.
- C) Reassure the parent that these symptoms will likely resolve by 12 to 24 months.
- D) Begin a trial of extensively hydrolyzed protein formula for 2 to 4 weeks.

Answer: A

**14. Routine HPV vaccination is recommended for girls of what age?**

- A) 11 to 12
- B) 6 to 7
- C) 13 to 14