

Module 23
FINAL EXAMINATION

1. Treatment of hiatal hernia includes
 - a. eating three meals per day with no smoking
 - b. lying down after eating
 - c. avoiding caffeine, smoking, and excess weight
 - d. all of the above

2. When the esophageal sphincter fails, it may cause
 - a. esophagitis
 - b. acid regurgitating
 - c. esophageal strictures
 - d. all of the above

3. Duodenal ulcers are caused by reflux of bile through an incompetent pyloric valve
 - a. True
 - b. False

4. The symptom most closely associated with peptic ulcers is
 - a. a feeling of fullness
 - b. heartburn
 - c. a burning sensation relieved by eating
 - d. flatulence

5. Similar instruction that might be appropriate to both the patient with hiatal hernia and peptic ulcer disease is
 - a. avoid constrictive clothing
 - b. eat six small meals a day
 - c. avoid bending and lifting
 - d. avoid any weight gain

6. The surgical procedure for repair of a hiatal hernia where the fundus is wrapped around the esophagus and sutured to itself below the diaphragm is called
 - a. pyloroplasty
 - b. Nissen fundoplication
 - c. Bilroth I
 - d. Vagotomy

7. A medication used to promote gastric emptying in peptic ulcer disease is called

- a. Sucralfate (Carafate)
 - b. Retroclopramide (Reglan)
 - c. Ranitidine (Zantac)
 - d. Cimetidine (Tagamet)
8. The surgical procedures known as Bilroth I and II include severing the vagus nerve to decrease acid secretion as well as a sub-total gastrectomy.
- a. True
 - b. False
9. Post-operative nursing care for a patient following gastric surgery involves all the following **except**
- a. check placement and maintain patency of NG tube
 - b. elevate head of bed
 - c. teach patient to eat a high carbohydrate diet
 - d. teach patient to cough, deep-breathe, and splint incision
10. When GI bleeding occurs, the darker in color the blood is, the longer it has been in contact with GI secretions.
- a. True
 - b. False
11. One of the first signs of extensive blood loss in GI bleeding is
- a. a drop in hemoglobin and hemacrit
 - b. a low blood urea nitrogen (BUN)
 - c. hematemesis (blood in the emesis)
 - d. postural hypotension
12. The nurse should know that the patient who is at highest risk for GI bleeding is the
- a. 24-year-old female with sickle cell disease
 - b. 70-year-old- patient with rheumatoid arthritis who takes non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medication
 - c. 42-year-old male who states he drinks 1-2 sick-packs of beer each day
 - d. 63-year-old who complains of heartburn and acid regurgitation
13. The most common cause of lower GI bleeding is thought to be
- a. cancer
 - b. diverticular disease
 - c. peptic ulcer disease

- d. ulcerative colitis
14. The condition causing a protrusion of a segment of the intestine through the abdominal wall is called
- a. diverticulosis
 - b. diverticulitis
 - c. a hernia
 - d. a cystocele

Situation: Mr. Wallace is a hospitalized 46-year-old male with a diagnosis of an intestinal hernia. His family brings him a dinner of fried fish and chips. During the evening Mr. Wallace begins to vomit and complain of cramping sensations. The nurse takes his vital signs and finds he has a temperature of 101 degrees F. The following three questions relate to this situation

15. After completing the assessment of Mr. Wallace's current condition, the nurse's best action is to
- a. give Mr. Wallace Tylenol 650 mg p.o
 - b. encourage him to get up and walk to reduce cramping
 - c. contact his doctor immediately
 - d. caution him to avoid eating fried food in the future
16. During the assessment the nurse palpates a hard mass in the inguinal region. This suggests a problem that is probably _____ in nature
- a. neurogenic
 - b. mechanical
 - c. vesicular
17. Given the nature of Mr. Wallace's condition, his hernia will probably be most effectively treated by
- a. decompression with a Miller-Abbott tube
 - b. surgical bowel resection
 - c. a diet high in roughage
 - d. a diet of small frequent feedings
18. Trapping of fecal material in sac-like projections of the bowel wall resulting in inflammation and bacterial growth is known as
- a. Crohn's disease
 - b. ulcerative colitis
 - c. diverticulosis
 - d. diverticulitis

19. In treatment of diverticular disease, patients are encouraged to follow a diet that is
- high in fiber, low in roughage
 - low in fiber, high in roughage
 - high calorie and bland
 - high protein and low carbohydrate
20. Some of the foods the nurse should encourage the patient with diverticular disease to include in his diet are
- bran and nuts
 - apples and popcorn
 - prunes and bananas
21. Ulcerative colitis generally causes inflammation of only the bowel lining rather than the full thickness of the colon tissue
- True
 - False
22. Treatment for Crohn's disease typically ay include all the following **except**
- total parenteral nutrition therapy.
 - low fat, low residue, high calorie, high protein diet
 - surgical resection
 - analgesics
23. A common symptom of inflammatory bowel disease is
- weight loss
 - constipation
 - acid regurgitation
 - paralytic ileus
24. The nurse should anticipate that during the acute stages of inflammatory bowel disease, the patient will be kept NPO
- True
 - False
25. A symptom of a partial bowel obstruction would likely be
- constipation
 - inability to pass flatus
 - diarrhea

d. small hard stools.