

ADVANCED HEALTH ASSESSMENT MIDTERM EXAM NEWEST ACTUAL EXAM COMPLETE QUESTIONS AND CORRECT DETAILED ANSWERS

Leukoplakia - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓Whitish raised patchy lesions on the mucous membranes of the mouth

May be found in patients with a history of smoking

Oral candidiasis - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓White creamy curd-like patches on the tongue that can be scraped off with a tongue depressor, mouth pain and redness

When to use the bell vs the diaphragm of your -

✓✓ANSWER✓✓ Bell - helps to identify low pitched murmurs

Diaphragm - helps to identify high pitched murmurs

Pectus excavatum - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓ funnel chest - appears as the lower portion of the sternum collapsed inward

May be associated with genetic or connective tissue disease

Steps to health promotion in a patient who currently smokes - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓ 1. Ask about smoking at each visit

2. Advise patients regularly to stop smoking using a clear personalized message

3. Assess patient's readiness to quit
4. Assist patient to set stop dates and provide education for self-help
5. Arrange for follow-up visits to monitor and support patient progress

Where can the splitting of S2 be heard? What does it mean? - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓ can be physiological, associated with changes of sound with respiration, can be heard best at the pulmonic valve area (2nd left intercostal space)

What is fixed splitting? -

✓✓ANSWER✓✓ Splitting of S2 that does not change with respiration

CONSIDERED AN ABNORMAL FINDING

Sinus exam - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓ Frontal sinus -
frontal bone above eyebrow

Maxillary sinus - just below the orbit of the eye

Important in examining a newborn eye -
✓✓ANSWER✓✓ Red reflex

How to modify a skin assessment for a dark
skinned client - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓ include
examination of the oral mucosa, sclera, palms,
and soles

Opening snap in systole is indicative of -
✓✓ANSWER✓✓ Aortic stenosis