

NURS 309 Quiz 9 Acute Type II Diabetes QUESTIONS AND CORRECT VERIFIED ANSWERS (DETAILED ANSWERS) ALREADY GRADED A+ 100% GUARANTEED TO PASS CONCEPTS!!

Which statements about type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM) are most characteristic? SATA

- A. Autoimmune process causes beta cell destruction
- B. Cells have decreased ability to respond to insulin
- C. Diagnosis is based on results of 100-g glucose tolerance test
- D. Most patients diagnosed are obese adults
- E. Usually has abrupt onset of thirst and weight loss
- F. Most patients are not dependent on insulin -

✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>>B. Cells have decreased ability to respond to insulin

- D. Most patients diagnosed are obese adults
- F. Most patients are not dependent on insulin

Which individual is at greatest risk for developing type 2 DM?

- A. 25-year-old African American woman
- B. 36-year-old African American man
- C. 56-year-old Hispanic woman
- D. 40-year-old Hispanic man - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓-
>>>>>>>C. 56-year-old Hispanic woman

Which complications of DM are considered emergencies? SATA

- A. Diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA)
- B. Hypoglycemia
- C. Diabetic retinopathy
- D. Hyperglycemic-hyperosmolar state (HHS)
- E. Diabetic neuropathy
- F. Diabetic nephropathy - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>>>A.
Diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA)
- B. Hypoglycemia
- D. Hyperglycemic-hyperosmolar state (HHS)

Which statements about type 2 DM are accurate? SATA

- A. It peaks at about the age 50
- B. Most people with type 2 DM are obese
- C. It typically has an abrupt onset
- D. People with type 2 DM have insulin resistance
- E. It can be treated with oral anti-diabetic and insulin
- F. Presence of metabolic syndrome increases the risk for type 2 DM - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>>>A. It peaks at about the age 50
- B. Most people with type 2 DM are obese

- D. People with type 2 DM have insulin resistance
- E. It can be treated with oral anti-diabetic and insulin
- F. Presence of metabolic syndrome increases the risk for type 2 DM

The nurse is teaching people in a community education class about modifiable risk factors for type 2 DM. Which factors would the nurse discuss? SATA

- A. Age
- B. Family history
- C. Working in a low-stress environment
- D. Maintaining ideal body weight
- E. Maintaining adequate physical activity
- F. Lack of exercise - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>>>D. Maintaining ideal body weight
- E. Maintaining adequate physical activity
- F. Lack of exercise

A patient with diabetes is scheduled to have a blood glucose test the next morning. Which instructions does the nurse give the patient?

- A. Eat the usual diet but have nothing after midnight
- B. Take the usual oral hypoglycemic tablet in the morning
- C. Eat a clear liquid breakfast in the morning
- D. Follow the usual diet and medication regimen - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>>>A. Eat the usual diet but have nothing after midnight

Which are considered the early signs of diabetic nephropathy? SATA

- A. Positive urine red blood cells
- B. Microalbuminuria
- C. Positive urine glucose
- D. Positive urine white blood cells
- E. Elevated serum uric acid
- F. Hypertension - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>>B.
- Microalbuminuria
- E. Elevated serum uric acid
- F. Hypertension

Which class of anti-diabetic medication should be taken with the first bite of a meal to be fully effective?

- A. Alpha-glucosidase inhibitors, which include miglitol
- B. Biguanides, which include metformin
- C. Meglitinides, which include nateglinide
- D. Second-generation sulfonylureas, which include glipizide - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>>A. Alpha-glucosidase inhibitors, which include miglitol

Which class of anti-diabetic medication must be held after using contrast media until adequate kidney function is established?

- A. Alpha-glucosidase inhibitors, which include miglitol
- B. Biguanides, which include metformin
- C. Meglitinides, which include nateglinide
- D. Second-generation sulfonylureas, which include glipizide - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>>B. Biguanides, which include metformin