

APEA 3P Actual Exam Test Bank NEW VERSION 2024/2025

3P's EXAM

1. When performing a visual acuity test the nurse practitioner notes 20/30 in the left eye and 20/40 in the right eye using the Snellen eye chart. This means:
 - a) have the patient returning in two weeks for a follow up vision screen
 - b) dilated the eye and retest
 - c) refer the patient to an ophthalmologist**
 - d) document this as a normal finding
2. The American psychiatric association's diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorder defines Munchausen Syndrome By Proxy
 - a) a self-inflicted injury to gain attention
 - b) a caregiver making up or causing an illness or injury in a person under his or her care**
 - c) an abusive behavior that does not involve the caregiver
 - d) a situation in which the abuser is often inattentive and uncaring toward the victim

Munchausen syndrome by proxy is a mental illness and a form of child abuse. The caretaker of a child, most often a mother, either makes up fake symptoms or causes real symptoms to make it look like the child is sick.

3. Symptoms of depression are a side effect of which neurotransmitter medication?
 - a) dopamine serotonin, norepinephrine**
 - b) gabapentin
 - c) mil
 - d) cortisol
4. Which lesion is dark raised and asymmetric with irregular border? **Quizlet Bates Chapter 20**
 - a) Nevus
 - b) Actinic keratosis
 - c) Keratoacanthoma
 - d) Melanoma**
5. A 32 years old woman presents with dull puffiness of the eyes pronounced not pitting periorbital edema this finding is suggestive of this condition? **APEA**
 - a) Nephrotic syndrome
 - b) Myxedema**
 - c) Cushing syndrome
 - d) Sinusitis

Myxedema is a deposition of mucopolysaccharides in the dermis. Is commonly found if patients with advanced hypothyroidism. The classic skin changes are: swelling of face, lips, eyelids, and tongue or swelling and thickening of skin anywhere on the body, especially in the lower legs.

Myxedema is the hallmark of Grave's disease, an autoimmune form of hyperthyroidism. Myxedema can also occur in Hashimoto's thyroiditis a form of hypothyroidism.

6. A 42 years old woman with a past medical history of migraine headaches is requesting prophylactic medication treatment. Which medication should the Nurse practitioner prescribe?
- a) Sumatriptan (Imitrex)
 - b) Amitriptyline (Elavil)**
 - c) Verapamil (verelan)
 - d) Metoprolol (Lopressor)

Amitriptyline (Elavil) is a tricyclic antidepressant and is considered offlabel use for prophylactic treatment of migraine. Sumatriptan (Imitrex) Is a Triptans used to abort migraine

7. A pediatric patient has areas of scaling on the scalp with round patches of alopecia. This clinical finding is consistent with:
- a) Tinea capitis**
 - b) Seborrheic dermatitis
 - c) Trichotillomania
 - d) Alopecia areata
8. What is the appropriate prophylactic medication for an 18 years old woman with a past medical history of migraine headaches?
- a) Sumatriptan (Imitrex)
 - b) Propranolol (Inderal)**
 - c) Ibuprofen (Motrin)
 - d) Dihydroergotamine (DHE)
9. Why would a combined hormonal contraceptive be contraindicated in a 36 year old patient with a past medical history of type 2 diabetes, obesity, chronic smoking and sedentary life?
- a) She is obese
 - b) She has type 2 diabetes mellitus
 - c) Her age and tobacco use**
 - d) She leads a sedentary lifestyle

Combined oral contraceptive is contraindicated in women older than 45, breastfeeding, smoking, HTN, diabetes or hx of stroke

10. During the breast examination of a perimenopausal woman the NP detects a bloody spontaneous discharge from the right nipple. This indicates further evaluation.
- a) Fibroadenoma
 - b) Polycystic breast disease Generalized breast pain or tenderness. Green or dark brown nonbloody nipple discharge that tends to leak without pressure or squeezing
 - c) An intraductal papilloma**
 - d) Pituitary prolactinoma

Intraductal papillomas are usually solitary and smaller than 1 cm. They are located in large lactiferous sinuses or ducts and have a tendency to bleed. Quizlet Nipple Discharge

11. Rh negative women should receive Rho (D) immunoglobulin at what gestational time?

- a) 6 weeks
- b) 12 weeks
- c) **28 weeks**
- d) 35 weeks

What happens if the client is Rh negative and has a negative antibody screen?

She will need repeat antibody screens and should receive Rho(D) immune globulin (RhoGAM) at 28 weeks' gestation (Quizlet Antepartum Diagnostic Testing Saunders)

12. When interpreting a complete blood count (CBC) lab report which of the following results describes the size of the RBCs?

- a) Hemoglobin
- b) **Mean corpuscular volume (MCV)**
- c) Red cell distribution width (RDW)
- d) Hematocrit

The mean corpuscle (cell) volume (MCV) is a measurement of the average size of the RBCs. Small-sized RBCs result in a lower MCV, while larger RBCs result in a higher MCV.

13. What medication should be avoided when prescribe prophylactic therapy for headache

- a) Verapamil
- b) Propranolol
- c) **Venlataxin (Effexor)**
- d) Nimodipine

Serotonin Norepinephrine Reuptake inhibitor have the most serious side effect. Patients should have drug free period for 3-4 weeks after every 6 months of treatment (pharmacology book page 1047)

14. What is the mechanism of action of prostaglandin E1 (PGI₁) in a patient with transposition of the great arteries

- a) To maintain equal pressure in the ventricles
- b) To maintain patency of the great arteries
- c) **To produce vasodilation on**
- d) To prevent cyanotic episodes by trapping blood in the lower

15. Which of the following complaints best describes lower extremity calf pain associated with peripheral artery disease

- a) A sharp stabbing pains
- b) **A dull pain or cramp**
- c) An electric shock
- d) A pulsating pain

Peripheral artery disease signs and symptoms include: Painful cramping in one or both of your hips, thighs or calf muscles after certain activities, such as walking or climbing stairs (claudication) Leg numbness or weakness. Coldness in your lower leg or foot, especially when compared with the other side. (Mayoclinic)

16. Which of the following conditions is NOT a typical finding of hyperprolactinemia in a 47-year-old premenopausal woman?

- a) Hirsutism
- b) Gynecomastia**
- c) Oligomenorrhea
- d) Acne

Hyperprolactinemia causes typical symptoms in premenopausal women and in men, but not in postmenopausal women. Premenopausal women — Hyperprolactinemia in premenopausal women causes hypogonadism, with symptoms that include infertility, oligomenorrhea, or amenorrhea and less often galactorrhea. (uptodate.com/clinical-manifestations)

17. When treating a patient with asthma who is experiencing acute wheezing which medication should be given to relieve the symptom?

- a) Short acting bronchodilator**
- b) Long acting bronchodilator
- c) Inhaled corticosteroid
- d) Combination of methylxanthine and long acting bronchodilator

Short-Acting Beta Agonist (SABA) inhalers; used for acute asthma attacks; quickly reduce airway constriction & restore normal airflow; agonists/stimulators of adrenergic receptors in SNS (sympathomimetics); albuterol (Ventolin), levalbuterol (Xopenex), pirbuterol (Maxair), terbutaline (Brethine), metaproterenol (Alupent). (Quizlet Pharm Ch 37 Respiratory drugs)

18. Which immunization reduces a patient's risk for infection with the virus that causes painful localized blistering rash?

- a) Smallpox vaccine
- b) Varicella vaccine (chicken Pox)
- c) Shingles (herpes zoster) vaccine**
- d) Meningococcal vaccine

Shingles (herpes zoster) is an extremely painful skin rash caused by the varicella zoster virus, the same virus that causes chickenpox. In people who have had chickenpox, the virus is never fully cleared from the body; instead, it remains dormant in the nerve tissues. (medicinet.com/shingles)

19. Headache warning signs that need prompt investigation include all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) new onset after age 50
- b) aggravated or relieved by change of position
- c) precipitated by Valsalva maneuver
- d) Headache relieved with mild infrequent use of analgesics**

20. The client with iron deficiency anemia should be advised to take the iron supplement

- a) With milk to avoid stomach upset
- b) With milk of magnesia at bedtime to avoid constipation
- c) On an empty stomach between meals**