

## RN Learning System Medical-Surgical Renal And Urinary Practice Quiz Answer Key PDF

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**What is the primary symptom of a urinary tract infection?**

- A. High blood pressure
- B. Hematuria
- C. Frequent urination with burning sensation ✓**
- D. Edema

**Which organ is primarily responsible for filtering blood in the renal system?**

- A. Liver
- B. Kidneys ✓**
- C. Pancreas
- D. Spleen

**Which condition is characterized by the sudden loss of kidney function?**

- A. Chronic Kidney Disease
- B. Urinary Tract Infection
- C. Acute Kidney Injury ✓**
- D. Glomerulonephritis

**What is the main function of the ureters in the urinary system?**

- A. Store urine
- B. Filter blood
- C. Transport urine from kidneys to bladder ✓**
- D. Reabsorb nutrients

**Discuss the role of patient education in preventing recurrent urinary tract infections.**

Patient education helps individuals understand the importance of proper hydration, urinating after sexual intercourse, maintaining good personal hygiene, and recognizing early symptoms of UTIs, which collectively contribute to reducing recurrence rates.

**Which of the following are common causes of acute kidney injury? (Select all that apply)**

- A. Dehydration ✓**
- B. High blood pressure
- C. Severe infection ✓**
- D. Heart failure ✓**

**Which symptoms are typically associated with chronic kidney disease? (Select all that apply)**

- A. Fatigue ✓**
- B. Swelling in legs and ankles ✓**
- C. Frequent urination
- D. Persistent cough

**What are the components of a typical urinalysis? (Select all that apply)**

- A. pH level ✓**
- B. Glucose concentration ✓**
- C. Blood cell count
- D. Protein levels ✓**

**Explain the pathophysiology of glomerulonephritis and its impact on kidney function.**

The pathophysiology of glomerulonephritis involves immune-mediated damage to the glomerular capillaries, resulting in increased permeability, proteinuria, hematuria, and decreased glomerular filtration rate (GFR), ultimately impacting kidney function.

**What lifestyle changes can help manage chronic kidney disease and improve patient outcomes?**

**Key lifestyle changes include following a low-sodium diet, exercising regularly, controlling blood pressure and blood sugar, maintaining a healthy weight, and avoiding tobacco.**

**Which medications are commonly used in the management of renal disorders? (Select all that apply)**

- A. Diuretics ✓**
- B. Antihypertensives ✓**
- C. Antibiotics ✓**
- D. Antidepressants

**Which factors increase the risk of developing kidney stones? (Select all that apply)**

- A. High fluid intake
- B. High-protein diet ✓**
- C. Family history ✓**
- D. Sedentary lifestyle ✓**

**Which dietary recommendation is often suggested for patients with chronic kidney disease?**

- A. High-protein diet
- B. Low-sodium diet ✓**
- C. High-calcium diet
- D. Low-fat diet

**Describe the process of hemod dialysis and how it differs from peritoneal dialysis.**

**Hemod dialysis is a process where blood is drawn from the body, filtered through a dialysis machine, and then returned to the body, typically performed in a clinic or hospital. In contrast, peritoneal dialysis involves introducing a dialysis solution into the abdominal cavity, where the peritoneum acts as a natural filter to remove waste products and excess fluid, allowing for home treatment.**

**What are the functions of the kidneys in the human body? (Select all that apply)**

- A. Excretion of waste products ✓**
- B. Regulation of blood pressure ✓**
- C. Production of insulin

**D. Maintenance of electrolyte balance ✓**

**Identify and explain the significance of two common laboratory tests used to assess renal function.**

**1. Serum Creatinine: This test measures the level of creatinine in the blood, which is a waste product from muscle metabolism. Elevated levels can indicate impaired kidney function. 2. Glomerular Filtration Rate (GFR): This test estimates how well the kidneys are filtering blood, providing a more comprehensive assessment of kidney function. A low GFR indicates reduced kidney function.**

**How does acute kidney injury differ from chronic kidney disease in terms of causes and treatment?**

**Acute kidney injury is typically caused by sudden factors like dehydration or medications, while chronic kidney disease results from long-term issues such as diabetes. Treatment for AKI aims to reverse the condition, whereas CKD management focuses on slowing progression and managing symptoms.**

**What is the primary purpose of a urinalysis?**

- A. To measure blood pressure
- B. To assess kidney size
- C. To detect abnormalities in urine ✓**
- D. To evaluate heart function

**Which diagnostic test is used to measure the concentration of urea in the blood?**

- A. Urinalysis
- B. Blood Urea Nitrogen ( BUN) test ✓**
- C. Creatinine clearance test
- D. MRI

**Which type of dialysis involves the use of the peritoneal membrane for filtration?**

- A. Hemod dialysis
- B. Peritoneal dialysis ✓**
- C. Continuous renal replacement therapy
- D. Intermittent hemod dialysis