

Urinary Class Prep- Day 3  
Elsevier Practice Questions

1. A 46-yr-old female patient returns to the clinic with continued dysuria after being treated with trimethoprim and sulfamethoxazole for 3 days. Which action will the nurse plan to take?
  - A. Remind the patient about the need to drink 1000 mL of fluids daily.
  - B. Obtain a midstream urine specimen for culture and sensitivity testing.**
  - C. Suggest that the patient use acetaminophen (Tylenol) to relieve symptoms.
  - D. Tell the patient to take the trimethoprim and sulfamethoxazole for 3 more days.
2. Which statement by a 22-yr-old female patient with cystitis indicates to the nurse that instruction about preventing future urinary tract infections (UTIs) has been effective?
  - A. "I can use vaginal antiseptic sprays to reduce bacteria."
  - B. "I will drink a quart of water or other fluids every day."
  - C. "I will wash with soap and water before sexual intercourse."
  - D. "I will empty my bladder every 3 to 4 hours during the day."**
3. Which information about phenazopyridine will the nurse teach the patient with a urinary tract infection (UTI)?
  - A. Take the drug for at least 7 days.
  - B. The drug may cause photosensitivity.
  - C. The drug may change your urine color.**
  - D. Take the drug before sexual intercourse.
4. Which finding by the nurse will be **most** helpful when differentiating an upper urinary tract infection (UTI) from a lower urinary tract infection (UTI) ?
  - A. Bladder distention
  - B. Foul-smelling urine
  - C. Suprapubic discomfort
  - D. Costovertebral tenderness**
5. Which statement by a patient with interstitial cystitis indicates to the nurse that further instruction is needed?
  - A. "I should stop having coffee and orange juice for breakfast."
  - B. "I will buy calcium glycerophosphate (Preliel) at the pharmacy."
  - C. "I will start taking high potency multiple vitamins every morning."**
  - D. "I should call the doctor about increased bladder pain or foul urine."
6. Which information in the patient history would indicate a possible cause of acute glomerulonephritis?
  - A. Recent bladder infection
  - B. History of kidney stones
  - C. Recent sore throat and fever**

D. History of high blood pressure

7. Which finding for a patient admitted with glomerulonephritis indicates to the nurse that treatment has been effective?

- A. The urine dipstick is negative for nitrites.
- B. The patient denies pain or burning with voiding.
- C. The antistreptolysin-O (ASO) titer has decreased.
- D. The periorbital and peripheral edema have resolved.**

8. A patient has had recurrent uric acid kidney stones. Which diet items would the nurse recommend that the patient avoid or limit?

- A. Milk and cheese
- B. Sardines and liver**
- C. Spinach and chocolate
- D. Legumes and dried fruit

9. Which topic would the nurse include when teaching the patient ways to prevent the recurrence of kidney stones?

- A. Using a filter to strain all urine
- B. Drinking 3000 mL of fluid each day**
- C. Avoiding dietary sources of calcium
- D. Choosing diuretic fluids such as coffee

10. Which topic would the nurse include when planning a teaching session for a patient with benign nephrosclerosis?

- A. Preventing bleeding with anticoagulants
- B. Obtaining and documenting daily weight
- C. Monitoring and recording blood pressure**
- D. Measuring daily intake and output volumes

11. Which information is important to include in teaching for young clients with polycystic kidney disease?

- A. Complications of renal transplantation
- B. Methods for treating severe chronic pain
- C. Options to consider for genetic counseling**
- D. Differences between hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis

12. A young adult male patient seen at the primary care clinic reports feeling continued fullness after voiding and a split, spraying urine stream. Which item in the patient's history is consistent with the patient's reported concerns?

- A. Gonococcal urethritis**
- B. Recent kidney trauma
- C. Recurrent bladder infection

D. Benign prostatic hyperplasia

13. An adult smokes two packs of cigarettes daily. For which condition is the individual at increased risk?

- A. Kidney stones
- B. Bladder cancer**
- C. Bladder infection
- D. Interstitial cystitis

14. A 68-yr-old patient admitted to the hospital with dehydration is confused and incontinent of urine. Which action would the nurse include in the plan of care?

- A. Restrict fluids between meals and after the evening meal.
- B. Insert an indwelling catheter until the symptoms have resolved.
- C. Assist the patient to the bathroom every 2 hours during the day.**
- D. Apply absorbent adult incontinence diapers and pads over the bed linens.

15. A 55-yr-old woman admitted for shoulder surgery asks the nurse for a perineal pad, stating that laughing or coughing causes leakage of urine. Which intervention is appropriate to include in the care plan?

- A. Place a commode at the patient's bedside.
- B. Assist the patient to the bathroom every 3 hours.
- C. Demonstrate how to perform the Credé maneuver.
- D. Teach the patient how to perform Kegel exercises.**

16. Following rectal surgery, a patient voids about 50 mL of urine every 30 to 60 minutes for the first 4 hours. Which nursing action is the priority?

- A. Encourage the patient to drink more fluids.
- B. Plan to monitor the patient's intake and output.
- C. Use an ultrasound scanner to check the postvoiding residual volume.**
- D. Reassure the patient that urinary problems are common after rectal surgery.

17. A patient admitted to the hospital with pneumonia has a history of functional urinary incontinence. Which nursing action will be included in the plan of care?

- A. Demonstrate the use of the Credé maneuver.
- B. Teach exercises to strengthen the pelvic floor.
- C. Place a bedside commode close to the patient's bed.**
- D. Use an ultrasound scanner to check postvoiding residuals.

18. The home health nurse teaches a patient with a neurogenic bladder how to use intermittent catheterization for bladder emptying. Which patient statement indicates that the teaching has been effective?

- A. "I will use a sterile catheter and gloves for each catheterization."
- B. "I will buy seven new catheters weekly and use a new one every day."

- C. "I will take prophylactic antibiotics to prevent urinary tract infections."
- D. "I will wash the catheter carefully before and after each catheterization."

19. After ureterolithotomy, a patient has a urethral catheter and a left ureteral catheter in place. Which action will the nurse include in the plan of care?

- A. Apply continuous steady tension to the ureteral catheter.
- B. Provide teaching about how to remove and replace the catheters at home.
- C. Call the health care provider if the ureteral catheter output drops suddenly.
- D. Clamp the ureteral catheter off when output from the urethral catheter stops.

20. An older adult with bladder cancer had a cystectomy with creation of a pouch. Which topic will the nurse include in patient teaching?

- A. Application of ostomy appliances
- B. Barrier products for skin protection
- C. Catheterization technique and schedule
- D. Analgesic use before emptying the pouch

21. After change-of-shift report, which patient would the nurse assess **first**?

- A. Patient who has cloudy urine after bladder reconstruction
- B. Patient with a urethral stricture who has not voided for 12 hours
- C. Patient who voided bright red urine after returning from lithotripsy
- D. Patient with polycystic kidney disease whose blood pressure is 186/98 mm Hg

22. Which information from a patient who had a transurethral resection with fulguration for bladder cancer 3 days ago is **most** important to report to the health care provider?

- A. The patient voids every 4 hours.
- B. The patient takes opioids for pain.
- C. The patient reports clots in the urine.
- D. The patient is anxious about the cancer.

23. Which topic would the nurse teach when preparing a patient with bladder cancer for intravesical chemotherapy?

- A. Coping with hair loss
- B. Urinating before the instillation
- C. Premedicating to prevent nausea
- D. Maintaining oral care during the treatments

24. Nursing staff on a hospital unit are reviewing rates of health care-associated infections (HAI) of the urinary tract. Which nursing action will be **most** helpful in decreasing the risk for urinary HAI in patients admitted to the hospital?

- A. Testing urine with a dipstick daily for nitrites
- B. Avoiding unnecessary bladder catheterization
- C. Encouraging adequate oral fluid and nutritional intake

D. Providing perineal hygiene to patients daily and as needed

25. Which assessment data reported by a patient is consistent with a lower urinary tract infection (UTI)?

- A. Low urine output
- B. Bilateral flank pain
- C. Nausea and vomiting
- D. Burning on urination

26. Which finding for a patient who has just been admitted with acute pyelonephritis is **most** important for the nurse to report to the health care provider?

- A. Flank tenderness to palpation
- B. Blood pressure 90/48 mm Hg
- C. Cloudy and foul-smelling urine
- D. Temperature 100.1°F (57.8°C)

27. A 76-yr-old with benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) is agitated and confused, with a markedly distended bladder. Which intervention prescribed by the health care provider would the nurse implement **first**?

- A. Insert an indwelling urinary catheter.
- B. Draw blood for a serum creatinine level.
- C. Schedule an intravenous pyelogram (IVP).
- D. Administer lorazepam (Ativan) 0.5 mg PO.

28. Which nursing action is of **highest** priority for a patient with kidney stones who is being admitted to the hospital with gross hematuria and severe colicky left flank pain?

- A. Administer prescribed analgesics.
- B. Monitor temperature every 4 hours.
- C. Encourage increased oral fluid intake.
- D. Give antiemetics as needed for nausea.

29. Which assessment finding is most important to report to the health care provider regarding a patient who has had a urethral stent placed for urinary calculi ?

- A. Blood in urine
- B. Left flank bruising
- C. Left flank discomfort
- D. Decreased urine output

30. A patient is unable to void after having an open loop resection and fulguration of the bladder. Which action would the nurse implement?

- A. Assist the patient to soak in a 15-minute sitz bath.
- B. Restrict oral fluids to equal previous urine volume.
- C. Insert a straight urethral catheter and drain the bladder.

D. Teach the patient how to do isometric perineal exercises.

31. The nurse observes unlicensed assistive personnel (AP) taking the following actions when caring for a female patient with a urethral catheter. Which action requires that the nurse intervene?

- A. Securing the catheter to the patient's upper inner thigh
- B. Cleaning around the patient's urinary meatus with soap and water
- C. Disconnecting the catheter from the drainage tube to obtain a specimen
- D. Using an alcohol-based gel hand cleanser before performing catheter care

32. A 48-yr-old male patient who weighs 242 lb (110 kg) undergoes a left nephrectomy for massive kidney trauma from a motor vehicle crash. Which postoperative assessment finding is **most** important to communicate to the surgeon?

- A. Blood pressure is 102/58.
- B. Urine output is 20 mL/hr for 2 hours.
- C. Incisional pain level reported as 9/10.
- D. Crackles present at bilateral lung bases.

33. A patient had a cystectomy with an ileal conduit yesterday. Which new assessment data is **most** important for the nurse to communicate to the health care provider?

- A. Cloudy appearing urine
- B. Heart rate 102 beats/min
- C. Hypoactive bowel sounds
- D. Continuous stoma drainage

34. A patient seen in the clinic for a bladder infection describes the following symptoms. Which information is **most** important for the nurse to report to the health care provider?

- A. Urinary urgency
- B. Left-sided flank pain
- C. Intermittent hematuria
- D. Burning with urination

35. A patient is admitted to the emergency department with possible renal trauma after an automobile accident. Which prescribed intervention will the nurse implement **first**?

- A. Check blood pressure and heart rate.
- B. Administer morphine sulfate 4 mg IV.
- C. Transport to radiology for an intravenous pyelogram.
- D. Insert a urethral catheter and obtain a urine specimen.

36. A patient has been diagnosed with urinary tract stones that are high in uric acid. Which foods will the nurse teach the patient to avoid or limit? (*Select all that apply.*)

- A. Milk
- B. Liver
- C. Spinach
- D. Chicken
- E. Cabbage
- F. Chocolate