QUESTIONS FOR ARTICLE ON HYPOKALEMIA AND HYPERKALEMIA

1 . What percent of total body potassium is in the extracellular fluid?

A) 2%
B) 8%
C) 20%
D) 80%

2 . Severe hyperkalemia is defined as a serum level of

A) 2 mEq/L or greater.
B) 4 mEq/L or greater.
C) 6 mEq/L or greater.
D) 7 mEq/L or greater.

3 . The main cause of hypokalemia is

A) vomiting.
B) decreased intake.
C) the use of potassium-sparing diuretics.
D) the use of non-potassium-sparing drugs.

4 . Hyperkalemia is caused by

A) excessive intake.
B) impaired elimination.
C) increased shift of potassium from intracellular to extracellular space.
D) All of the above

5 . Which of the following conditions can cause hyperkalemia?

A) Alcoholism
B) Hypoaldosteronism
C) Hyperaldosteronism
D) Excessive licorice ingestion

6 . Which of the following drugs is NOT known to induce hyperkalemia?

A) Digoxin
B) Tacrolimus
C) Spironolactone
D) A non-potassium-sparing diuretic

7 . Which of the following may result in hypokalemia with low urinary potassium?

A) Laxative abuse
B) Liddle syndrome
C) Metabolic acidosis
D) Diabetic ketoacidosis

8 . Emergency treatment of a patient with a potassium level of 7 mEq/L who has developed ECG changes (QRS widening and bradycardia) and muscle weakness is usually

A) aerosolized albuterol.
B) oral furosemide 20 mg.
C) calcium chloride 10% IV.
D) oral sodium polystyrene sulfonate.

9 . Which of the following foods has the greatest potassium content?

A) Cola
B) Banana
C) Blueberries
D) Potato chips

10 . Type 1 renal tubular acidosis can cause

A) acidotic urine and hypokalemia.
B) acidotic urine and hyperkalemia.
C) metabolic acidosis and hypokalemia.
D) metabolic acidosis and hyperkalemia.