

1. Classic clinical manifestations of diabetes include polyuria, polydipsia, and polyphagia.
2. The three main clinical features of diabetic ketoacidosis are hyperglycemia, dehydration with electrolyte loss, and the presence of urine ketones
3. What are the different types of insulins? Please give examples for each category.
  - a. Rapid-acting
    - i. Humalog and Novolog
  - b. Short-acting
    - i. Regular insulin
  - c. Long-acting
    - i. Insulin glargine and insulin detemir
  - d. immediate
    - i. NPH insulin
4. What type of insulin can be given via intravenously?
  - a. Regular insulin ONLY
5. A nurse is caring for a client who has syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone (SIADH).

Which of the following findings should the nurse expect? (Select all that apply)

- a. Decreased blood sodium
  - b. Urine specific gravity 1.001
  - c. Blood osmolarity 230 mOsm/L
  - d. Polyuria
  - e. Increased thirst
6. What is the difference between DKA and HHS?
    - a. DKA- occurs when a patient with type 1 diabetes mellitus does not properly manage their insulin regime, therefore, leading to an excessive build-up of ketones

- b. HHS- occurs when a patient with type 2 diabetes leaves their levels uncontrolled for an extended period of time, thus leading to severe dehydration and mental status changes
7. A nurse is reviewing laboratory results for a client who has Addison's disease. Which of the following laboratory results should the nurse expect for this client? (Select all that apply)
- a. Sodium 130 mEq/L
  - b. Potassium 6.1 mEq/L
  - c. Calcium 11.6 mg/dL
  - d. Blood urea nitrogen (BUN) 28 mg/dL
  - e. Fasting blood glucose 148 mg/dL
8. What are treatments utilized in hypoglycemia (for both conscious and unconscious patients)?
- a. Conscious- usually sustenance of some sort can manage hypoglycemia. Juice or soda, saltine crackers, hard candy-like lifesavers, or glucose tablets can elevate blood sugar in a timely manner
  - b. Unconscious-IV fluids like 50% dextrose or administration of SubQ glucagon can help these patients achieve a higher blood glucose
9. Describe in your own words what Pheochromocytoma is.
- a. A benign tumor that can sit on the adrenal gland and cause the excessive and inappropriate release of hormones causing systemic dysfunction
10. For the following disorders, please describe the hormone affected and indicate if it is increased or decreased. Then describe what those hormones are responsible for.
- a. Cushing's Disease/Syndrome
    - i. Increased cortisol levels
    - ii. Regulates stress and the body's response to it

- b. Addison Disease/Addisonian Crisis
  - i. Decreased cortisol levels
  - ii. Regulates stress and the bodies response to it
- c. SIADH
  - i. Increased antidiuretic hormone
  - ii. Regulates blood pressure in the body
- d. Diabetes Insipidus
  - i. decreased antidiuretic hormone
  - ii. Regulates blood pressure in the body
- e. Thyroid Storm/Crisis
  - i. Sudden increase in thyroid hormones (T3 and T4)
  - ii. Maintains and regulates metabolism
- f. Myxedema Coma
  - i. Decrease thyroid hormones (T3 and T4)
  - ii. Maintain and regulate metabolism