

1. Classic clinical manifestations of diabetes include polyuria, polydipsia, and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The three main clinical features of diabetic ketoacidosis are hyperglycemia, dehydration with electrolyte loss, and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. What are the different types of insulins? Please give examples for each category.
4. What type of insulin can be given via intravenously?
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?
  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)?
  9. Describe in your own words what Pheochromocytoma is.

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
- b. Addison Disease/Addisonian Crisis
- c. SIADH
- d. Diabetes Insipidus
- e. Thyroid Storm/Crisis
- f. Myxedema Coma