

- Classic clinical manifestations of diabetes include polyuria, polydipsia, and **Changes in LOC**.
- The three main clinical features of diabetic ketoacidosis are hyperglycemia, dehydration with electrolyte loss, and **acidosis**.
- What are the different types of insulins? Please give examples for each category.

Fast Acting - insulin aspart

Short Acting - regular insulin

Intermediate - NPH

Long Acting - insulin glargine

- What type of insulin can be given via intravenously?

regular insulin

- 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)

- Decreased blood sodium
- **Urine specific gravity 1.001**
- **Blood osmolarity 230 mOsm/L**
- Polyuria
- Increased thirst
- What is the difference between DKA and HHS?

Hyperglycemic hyperosmolar state is a form of uncontrolled hyperglycemia without the presence of ketones while diabetic ketoacidosis does involve the presence of ketones.

- 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)
- **Sodium 130 mEq/L**

- Potassium 6.1 mEq/L
 - Calcium 11.6 mg/dL
 - Blood urea nitrogen (BUN) 28 mg/dL
 - Fasting blood glucose 148 mg/dL
- What are treatments utilized in hypoglycemia (for both conscious and unconscious patients)?
Administration of 15 grams of fast acting concentrated carbohydrates and or possibly glucagon.
 - Describe in your own words what Pheochromocytoma is.
It is a tumorous growth on the adrenal gland, this is acutely hazardous to client health.
 - 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.
 - Cushing's Disease/Syndrome
 - cortisol elevated
 - inflammatory mediator
 - Addison Disease/Addisonian Crisis
 - cortisol decreased
 - inflammatory mediator
 - SIADH
 - antidiuretic hormone elevated
 - release of urine
 - Diabetes Insipidus
 - antidiuretic hormone decreased
 - release of urine
 - Thyroid Storm/Crisis

- thyroxine elevated

- metabolism

- Myxedema Coma

- thyroxine decreased

- metabolism