

Diabetes Mellitus NCLEX Review Quiz

1. Which of the following symptoms do NOT present in hyperglycemia?* **C**

A. Extreme thirst

B. Hunger

***C. Blood glucose <60 mg/dL**

D. Glycosuria

2. Type 1 diabetics typically have the following clinical characteristics:* **A**

***A. Thin, young with ketones present in the urine**

B. Overweight, young with no ketones present in the urine

C. Thin, older adult with glycosuria

D. Overweight, adult-aged with ketones present in the urine

3. A patient with diabetes has a morning glucose of 50. The patient is sweaty, cold, and clammy. Which of the following nursing interventions is the MOST important?*

B

A. Recheck the glucose level

***B. Give the patient ½ cup (4 oz) of fruit juice**

C. Call the doctor

D. Keep the patient nothing by mouth

4. Which of the following patients is at most risk for Type 2 diabetes?* **B**

A. A 6 year old girl recovering from a viral infection with a family history of diabetes.

***B. A 28 year old male with a BMI of 49.**

C. A 76 year old female with a history of cardiac disease.

D. None of the options provided.

5. The ____ ____ secrete insulin which are located in the ____.* **D**

- A. Alpha cells, liver
- B. Alpha cells, pancreas
- C. Beta cells, liver

***D. Beta cells, pancreas**

6. A 36-year-old male is newly diagnosed with Type 2 diabetes. Which of the following treatments do you expect the patient to be started on initially?*

***A. Diet and exercise regime**

- B. Metformin BID by mouth
- C. Regular insulin subcutaneous
- D. None, monitoring at this time is sufficient enough

7. Which of the following statements are true regarding Type 2 diabetes treatment?

* **B**

A. Insulin and oral diabetic medications are administered routinely in the treatment of Type 2 diabetes.

***B. Insulin may be needed during times of surgery or illness.**

- C. Insulin is never taken by the Type 2 diabetic.
- D. Oral medications are the first line of treatment for newly diagnosed Type 2 diabetics.

8. What statement or statements are INCORRECT regarding Diabetic Ketoacidosis?*

E

- A. DKA occurs mainly in Type 1 diabetics.
- B. Ketones are present in the urine in DKA.
- C. Cheyne-stokes breathing will always present in DKA.
- D. Severe hypoglycemia is a hallmark sign in DKA.

***E. Options C & D**

9. A patient who has diabetes is nothing by mouth as prep for surgery. The patient states they feel like their blood sugar is low. You check the glucose and find it to be 52. The next nursing intervention would be to:* **A**

***A. Administer Dextrose 50% IV per protocol**

- B. Continue to monitor the glucose
- C. Give the patient 4 oz of fruit juice
- D. None, this is a normal blood glucose reading

10. A Type 2 diabetic may have all the following signs or symptoms EXCEPT:* **B**

A. Blurry vision

***B. Ketones present in the urine**

- C. Glycosuria
- D. Poor wound healing