**A 40-year-old patient with rheumatoid arthritis develops a new onset of nocturnal pain and swelling of the fingers. Examination reveals asymmetrical swelling of the small joints of the fingers of the right hand. The patient was recently prescribed hydrochlorothiazide (Microzide) 25 mg daily for hypertension. The patient's new symptoms are caused by:**

  - carpal tunnel syndrome.  
  - gout.  
  - osteoarthritis.  
 -  Reiter syndrome.

**An adult-gerontology primary care nurse is counseling a patient who lives in a homeless shelter about his or her pre-hypertension. The nurse practitioner anticipates that, for this patient, a significant barrier to effective blood pressure control is:**

-  lack of access to healthy food choices.  
-  lack of access to medication.  
 - sodium content of meal program foods.  
-  sodium content of ready-to-eat foods.

**Which is an accurate statement about treating Trichomonas vaginalis infections with metronidazole (Flagyl)?**

  - Common side effects of treatment include a pruritic rash and blurred vision.  
  - Sexual partners do not require treatment.  
  - The patient should avoid all milk products for 48 hours after treatment.  
  - Treatment consists of one 2 g dose.

**A 58-year-old patient has a blood pressure reading of 138/85 mm Hg. The adult-gerontology primary care nurse practitioner instructs the patient to:**

  - reduce his or her daily salt intake.  
  - return for reevaluation in one year.  
  - return for reevaluation in six months.  
  - take garlic supplements.

An adult-gerontology primary care nurse practitioner is evaluating a patient who has cold symptoms, reports smoking half a pack of cigarettes a day, and shows no interest in quitting. The nurse practitioner's most appropriate approach is to treat the cold symptoms and:

-  advise the patient to stop smoking.  
-  prescribe bupropion (Zyban).  
-  raise the issue of smoking cessation at the next visit.  
-  recommend that the patient select a low nicotine cigarette.

**When disseminating research findings in a peer-reviewed journal, an adult-gerontology primary care nurse practitioner:**

  - concludes that the study proves the hypothesis.  
  - excludes the discussion section because the conclusion contains this information.  
  - recommends incorporating the results directly into clinical practice.  
  - uses the methodology section to support the validity of the study.