

Cheap Nursing CEUs

Diabetes Mellitus (DM)

1. Which type of diabetes is most commonly associated with an autoimmune condition that destroys insulin-producing cells in the pancreas?

- A. Type 1 Diabetes
 - B. Type 2 Diabetes
 - C. Gestational Diabetes
 - D. Type 3c Diabetes
-

2. When diagnosing diabetes, an A1C test result indicating what percentage range suggests prediabetes?

- A. Below 5.7%
 - B. 5.7% to 6.4%
 - C. 6.5% and above
 - D. 4.5% to 5.6%
-

3. What is a significant risk factor uniquely associated with gestational diabetes not commonly associated with Type 1 or Type 2 diabetes?

- A. Family history of diabetes
 - B. Previous large baby delivery
 - C. Sedentary lifestyle
 - D. Obesity
-

4. Which statement best describes how Type 1 diabetes differs from Type 2 diabetes in terms of insulin production?

- A. Type 1 diabetes involves insufficient insulin due to obesity, whereas Type 2 diabetes results from autoimmune destruction.
 - B. Type 1 diabetes involves autoimmune destruction of insulin-producing cells, whereas Type 2 diabetes involves insulin resistance.
 - C. Type 1 diabetes results from insulin resistance, whereas Type 2 diabetes involves insufficient insulin from autoimmune destruction.
 - D. Type 1 diabetes occurs due to excess insulin production, whereas Type 2 diabetes involves insulin resistance.
-

5. Which diagnostic test provides a long-term picture of a patient's glucose level management?

- A. Random Blood Glucose Test

- B. Fasting Plasma Glucose Test
 - C. A1C Test
 - D. Oral Glucose Tolerance Test
-

6. Which test can diagnose type 1, type 2, or gestational diabetes and requires the patient to fast for eight hours prior to taking it?

- A. Random plasma glucose test
 - B. Glucose challenge test
 - C. Oral glucose tolerance test
 - D. Hemoglobin A1C test
-

7. When diagnosing diabetes, why is it important to confirm initial test results with additional testing?

- A. To confirm consistent results and avoid false negatives
 - B. To determine insulin levels in the bloodstream
 - C. To assess patient's ketone levels in urine
 - D. To measure carbohydrate intake over several days
-

8. Which of the following can contribute as a preventive measure for prediabetes and type 2 diabetes?

- A. Smoking cessation and stress management
 - B. Increased intake of refined sugars and red meat
 - C. Incorporating sedentary activities into the routine
 - D. Adding inhaled insulin to daily medication
-

9. What is a potential danger of hypoglycemia unawareness in diabetic patients?

- A. Increased risk of blood glucose becoming too high
 - B. Hospitalization due to dehydration from lack of glucose
 - C. Reduced ability to detect dangerously low blood glucose levels
 - D. Likely development of ketones in the blood
-

10. How do glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonists, like semaglutide, contribute to diabetes management?

- A. By directly increasing insulin production in the pancreas
 - B. By aiding in weight loss and improving glycemic control
 - C. By reducing the necessity for carbohydrate consumption
 - D. By preventing autoimmune reactions that can lead to type 1 diabetes
-

Copyright © 2025 Cheap Nursing CEUs

Visit us at <https://www.cheapnursingceus.com>