

# 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
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**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%
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**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
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**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.
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**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
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**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
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**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
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**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
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**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
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**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
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