



Urinary System Assignment

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Total Score: 100 / 100

Urinary System Assignment

泌尿系统作业

1. (Single Choice, 6.6 pts) Female patient, 37, taxi driver, works 10h/day. Presents with frequency, urgency, dysuria for 1 day. Dx: acute cystitis on admission. During health education, the nurse should explain the most likely route of infection is ()

- A. Ascending infection
- B. Descending infection
- C. Hematogenous spread
- D. Direct infection
- E. Lymphatic spread

Student: A Correct Answer: **A**
Score: 6.6 ✓

1. (单选题 6.6分)

患者女，37岁，出租车司机，每天工作10小时。今日以尿频、尿急、尿痛1天，诊断肾盂肾炎入院。护士向其进行健康宣教时，说明最可能的感染途径是（ ）

- A. 上行感染
- B. 下行感染
- C. 血液感染
- D. 直接感染
- E. 淋巴系统播散

学生答案: A 正确答案: A

得分: 6.6 分

2. (Single Choice, 6.6 pts) Female patient, 46, chronic glomerulonephritis for 6 years. Significant edema — prescribed thiazide diuretics. During monitoring, particular attention should be paid to the presence or absence of ()

- A. Hyponatremia
- B. Hypomagnesemia
- C. Hypercalcemia
- D. Hypokalemia
- E. Hypernatremia

Student: D Correct Answer: **D**
Score: 6.6 ✓

2. (单选题 6.6分)

病人女性，46岁。患慢性肾小球肾炎6年，因水肿明显给予噻嗪类利尿剂治疗，病情观察时应特别注意有无（ ）

- A. 低钠血症
- B. 低镁血症
- C. 高钙血症
- D. 低钾血症
- E. 高钠血症

学生答案: D 正确答案: D

得分: 6.6 分 ✓



3. (Single Choice, 6.6 pts) Male, 68. One month ago received multiple courses of gentamicin and compound sulfamethoxazole for upper respiratory infections, then developed facial and bilateral lower limb edema with reduced urine output. Labs: periorbital edema, bilateral pitting leg edema. Urine protein (++), SG 1.015, urine Na 64 mmol/L, serum creatinine 809 μmol/L, urea nitrogen 16.2 mmol/L. Medical dx: AKI oliguric phase. The most common type of acid-base imbalance in this patient is () A. Metabolic acidosis B. Metabolic alkalosis C. Respiratory acidosis D. Respiratory alkalosis E. Respiratory alkalosis combined with metabolic alkalosis Student: A Correct Answer: A Score: 6.6 ✓	3. (单选题, 6.6分) 患者,男,68岁,因一个月前上呼吸道感染多次使用庆大霉素和复方新诺明而出现颜面及双下肢水肿,排尿明显减少而入院。体检:眼睑浮肿,双下肢凹性水肿。辅助检查:尿蛋白(++),尿比重1.015,尿钠64 mmol/L,血肌酐809μmol/L,尿素氮16.2 mmol/L。此患者的医疗诊断为急性肾衰竭少尿期,此期病人最常见的酸碱平衡紊乱类型是 () A. 代谢性酸中毒 B. 代谢性碱中毒 C. 呼吸性酸中毒 D. 呼吸性碱中毒 E. 呼吸性碱中毒合并代谢性碱中毒 学生答案: A 正确答案: A 得分: 6.6 分 ✓
4. (Single Choice, 6.6 pts) Male, 60. GI bleeding on admission. Post-admission urine output 600 ml/d, BP 90/60 mmHg, serum creatinine 402 μmol/L, urea nitrogen rising 36–71 mmol/L daily, mild hyperkalemia. Dx: AKI oliguric phase. Most likely cause () A. Shock B. Pre-renal acute kidney injury C. Bilateral ureteral obstruction D. Intrinsic renal acute kidney injury E. Post-renal acute kidney injury Student: B Correct Answer: B Score: 6.6 ✓	4. (单选题, 6.6分) 患者,男性,60岁。因消化道出血入院,入院后尿量减少,600ml/d,血压90/60mmhg,查血肌酐402μmol/L,尿素氮每日约升36~71mmol/L,血钾轻度升高,诊断急性肾衰竭,可能的病因是 () A. 休克 B. 肾前性急性肾衰竭 C. 双侧肾盂输尿管梗阻 D. 肾性急性肾衰竭 E. 肾后性急性肾衰竭 学生答案: B 正确答案: B 得分: 6.6 分 ✓



5. (Single Choice, 6.6 pts) Female, 60. Frequency, urgency, hematuria for 2 days. Initial dx: acute cystitis. Most appropriate oral medication is () A. Erythromycin B. Norfloxacin (ciprofloxacin) C. Metronidazole D. Amoxicillin E. Sodium bicarbonate Student: B Correct Answer: B Score: 6.6 ✓	患者，女，60岁，近2天出现尿频、尿急、尿痛且有肉眼血尿，初诊为急性膀胱炎，最适宜的口服药物是 () A. 红霉素 B. 氧氟沙星 C. 甲硝唑 D. 氨苄西林 E. 碳酸氢钠 学生答案: B 正确答案: B 得分: 6.6 分 ✓
6. (Single Choice, 6.7 pts) Male, 36, 3-year history of chronic glomerulonephritis. One month ago developed post-meal upper abdominal bloating, nausea, and vomiting; hospitalized 2 days later. Urine output decreased; serum creatinine markedly elevated (creatinine clearance 20 ml/min). The cause of GI symptoms in this patient is () A. Elevated renin activity B. Hyperphosphatemia C. Water-sodium retention D. Hypoalbuminemia E. Urea eliminated via GI tract Student: E Correct Answer: E Score: 6.7 ✓	6. (单选题, 6.7分) 患者，男性，36岁。3年前诊断慢性肾衰竭。1月前出现进餐后上腹胀，恶心、呕吐，加重2天入院。查体：尿量减少，内生肌酐清除率20ml/min。该患者发生消化道症状的原因是 () A. 肾素活性增高 B. 高磷低钙 C. 水钠潴留 D. 低蛋白血症 E. 尿素经消化道排泄 学生答案: E 正确答案: E 得分: 6.7 分 ✓
7. (Single Choice, 6.7 pts) Female, 24. Fever, headache, frequent urination, urgency, dysuria for 1 day. Urinalysis: RBC 5–10/HP, WBC 2–3/HP, bacteria visible. Dx: acute pyelonephritis. Most common causative pathogen () A. Staphylococcus B. Escherichia coli (E. coli) C. Proteus mirabilis D. Enterococcus E. Klebsiella Student: B Correct Answer: B Score: 6.7 ✓	7. (单选题, 6.7分) 患者，女，24岁。发热、腰痛、尿痛、尿急、尿频1天来院就诊。尿涂片检查：尿红细胞5~10/HP，白细胞2~3/HP，肾区有叩击痛。诊断为急性肾盂肾炎。与肾盂肾炎发病相关的致病菌是 () A. 葡萄球菌 B. 大肠杆菌(埃希)菌 C. 变形杆菌 D. 肠球菌 E. 粪链球菌 学生答案: B 正确答案: B 得分: 6.7 分 ✓



8. (Single Choice, 6.7 pts) When blood potassium exceeds 6.5 mmol/L, which of the following treatment measures is INCORRECT () A. 10% calcium gluconate 10–20 ml diluted slow IV push B. 5% sodium bicarbonate 100 ml rapid IV infusion C. 50% glucose 50 ml + regular insulin 10 U slow IV drip D. Sodium polystyrene sulfonate oral E. If above measures fail, proceed to dialysis therapy Student: B Correct Answer: B Score: 6.7 ✓	8. (单选题, 6.7分) 当血钾超过6.5mmol/L时,抢救措施以下哪项是错误的() A. 10%葡萄糖酸钙10~20ml稀释后缓慢静注 B. 5%碳酸氢钠100ml快速静滴注 C. 50%葡萄糖液50ml加普通胰岛素10U 缓慢静注 D. 钠离子交换树脂口服 E. 以上措施无效时,予以透析治疗 学生答案: B 正确答案: B 得分: 6.7 分 ✓
9. (Single Choice, 6.7 pts) AKI oliguric phase patients most commonly develop which water-electrolyte imbalance () A. Hypertonic dehydration B. Hypotonic dehydration C. Isotonic dehydration D. Edema E. Water intoxication Student: E Correct Answer: E Score: 6.7 ✓	9. (单选题, 6.7分) 急性肾衰竭少尿期患者最易出现的水平衡紊乱是() A. 高渗性脱水 B. 低渗性脱水 C. 等渗性脱水 D. 水肿 E. 水中毒 学生答案: E 正确答案: E 得分: 6.7 分 ✓
10. (Single Choice, 6.7 pts) Female, 35, chronic nephritis for 5 years. Current creatinine clearance 45 ml/min, blood urea nitrogen 12 mmol/L, serum creatinine 256 μmol/L. Renal function status is () A. Compensated renal function stage B. Normal renal function C. Decompensated renal function stage D. Renal failure stage E. Uremic stage Student: C Correct Answer: C Score: 6.7 ✓	10. (单选题, 6.7分) 患者,女,35岁,患慢性肾炎5年,现查肌酐清除率45ml/min,血尿素氮12mmol/L,血肌酐256μmol/L,判断其肾状况为() A. 肾功能代偿期 B. 肾功能正常 C. 肾功能失代偿期 D. 肾衰竭期 E. 尿毒症期 学生答案: C 正确答案: C 得分: 6.7 分 ✓



11. (Single Choice, 6.7 pts) Breath of patients in uremic terminal stage may have () A. Urine odor (ammonia-like) B. Rotten apple odor C. Garlic odor D. Sweet odor E. Rotten apple odor Student: A Correct Answer: A Score: 6.7 ✓	11. (单选题, 6.7分) 尿毒症晚期患者的呼气中可有 () A. 尿味 B. 樱桃味 C. 大蒜味 D. 甜味 E. 烂苹果味 学生答案: A 正确答案: A 得分: 6.7 分 ✓
12. (Single Choice, 6.7 pts) In health education for UTI patients, the INCORRECT advice is () A. Encourage increased fluid intake B. Long-term prophylactic antibiotics C. Timely treatment of urinary stones D. Timely treatment of urethral injuries E. Maintain perineal hygiene Student: B Correct Answer: B Score: 6.7 ✓	12. (单选题, 6.7分) 对尿路感染患者的健康教育中, 错误的是 () A. 鼓励患者多饮水 B. 长期预防性服用抗生素 C. 及时治疗尿路结石 D. 及时治疗尿路损伤 E. 保持会阴部清洁 学生答案: B 正确答案: B 得分: 6.7 分 ✓
13. (Single Choice, 6.7 pts) Mechanisms of infection in nephrotic syndrome do NOT include () A. Tissue edema reduces local resistance B. Massive loss of immunoglobulins in urine C. Low blood albumin reduces antibody formation D. Massive use of immunosuppressants E. Electrolyte imbalance Student: E Correct Answer: E Score: 6.7 ✓	13. (单选题, 6.7分) 肾病综合征发生感染的机制不包括 () A. 组织水肿使局部抵抗力下降 B. 大量免疫球蛋白从尿中丢失 C. 血浆白蛋白低下使抗体形成减少 D. 大量使用免疫抑制剂 E. 电解质紊乱 学生答案: E 正确答案: E 得分: 6.7 分 ✓



14. (Single Choice, 6.7 pts) Female, 42, chronic glomerulonephritis for 10 years, recurrent episodes, affecting life and work. Patient very distressed. During psychological nursing, it is MOST INAPPROPRIATE to () A. Observe patient's psychological activities B. Promptly identify negative emotions C. Actively communicate and build trust D. Collaborate with family for guidance E. Explain the causes of chronic glomerulonephritis to the patient Student: E Correct Answer: E Score: 6.7 ✓	14. (单选题 6.7分) 患者，女，42岁。患慢性肾小球肾炎10年，病情反复发作，影响生活和工作，患者表现非常焦虑。对该患者进行心理护理中，最不妥当的是 () A. 注意观察患者心理活动 B. 及时发现患者不良情绪 C. 主动与患者沟通，增加信任感 D. 与家属共同做好患者的疏导工作 E. 向患者讲解慢性肾小球肾炎的病因 学生答案: E 正确答案: E 得分: 6.7 分 ✓
15. (Single Choice, 6.7 pts) Male, 35. One week after eating fish, developed facial and bilateral lower extremity edema, markedly decreased urine output, BP 160/90 mmHg, HR 120/min, serum creatinine 655 $\mu\text{mol/L}$, urea nitrogen 18.9 mmol/L, blood K^+ 6.5 mmol/L, pH 7.15. Most urgently needed treatment is () A. Dialysis B. Diuretics C. Antihypertensives D. Oral prednisone E. Correct acidosis Student: A Correct Answer: A Score: 6.7 ✓	15. (单选题 6.7分) 患者，男，35岁，一周前进食鱼胆后，出现颜面及双下肢水肿，尿量明显减少，血压160/90mmHg，心率120次/min查血肌酐655$\mu\text{mol/L}$，尿素氮18.9mmol/L，血钾6.5mmol/L，pH7.15.急需采取的治疗措施是 () A. 透析 B. 利尿 C. 降压 D. 口服泼尼松 E. 纠正酸中毒 学生答案: A 正确答案: A 得分: 6.7 分 ✓