

**Test Bank for Pathophysiology Physical
Assessment and Pharmacology -
Advanced Integrative Clinical Concepts
1st Best**

Chapter 2. Diabetes Mellitus

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Diabetes mellitus (DM) is classified as a chronic ____ disorder.
 - A. Hypertensive
 - B. Integumentary
 - C. Cardiovascular
 - D. Endocrine

Answer: _____

2. Which is an underlying cause of diabetes mellitus (DM)? Select all that apply.
 - A. HIV
 - B. An autoimmune response (type 1)
 - C. Gestational
 - D. Insulin resistance (type 2)

Answer: _____

3. According to U.S. statistics, in 2018 how many people were affected by diabetes mellitus (DM)?
 - A. 34.1 million
 - B. 40 million
 - C. 36 million
 - D. 35.2 million

Answer: _____

4. Which chronic illness does diabetes not contribute to?
 - A. Kidney failure

Pathophysiology, Physical Assessment, and Pharmacology
Chapter 2 Diabetes Mellitus

- B. HIV
- C. Cardiovascular disease
- D. Blindness

Answer: _____

5. What is the primary energy source for cell metabolism?
- A. Endocrine
 - B. Glycogen
 - C. Glucose
 - D. Sucrose

Answer: _____

6. Where does endocrine regulation of glucose occur?
- A. Insulin in the liver
 - B. Glycogen in the liver
 - C. Islets of Langerhans cells in the small intestine
 - D. Islets of Langerhans cells in the pancreas

Answer: _____

7. What is the major source of glucose from foods?
- A. Insulin
 - B. Glycogen
 - C. Disaccharides
 - D. Monosaccharides

Answer: _____

8. Glycogen breakdown is triggered by what levels?
- A. Low blood glucose levels
 - B. High blood glucose levels
 - C. High carbohydrate (CH) levels
 - D. Low carbohydrate (CH) levels

Answer: _____

Pathophysiology, Physical Assessment, and Pharmacology
Chapter 2 Diabetes Mellitus

9. During times of prolonged fasting, what process is initiated?
- A. Gluconeogenesis
 - B. Glycogen
 - C. Ketones
 - D. Glycolysis

Answer: _____

10. What is the word for an increased feeling of thirst?
- A. Gluconeogenesis
 - B. Polydipsia
 - C. Hyponatremia
 - D. Polyuria

Answer: _____

11. What are the three symptoms of increased ketone levels in the blood? Select all that apply.
- A. Fruity odor in the breath
 - B. Body odor
 - C. Urine odor
 - D. Weight gain

Answer: _____

12. In diabetic ketoacidosis (DK) the blood glucose level is greater than which of the following?
- A. 250 mg/dL
 - B. 300 mg/dL
 - C. 200 mg/dL
 - D. 220 mg/dL

Answer: _____

Pathophysiology, Physical Assessment, and Pharmacology
Chapter 2 Diabetes Mellitus

13. Which of the following is not a contributing factor to type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM)?
- A. Age
 - B. Sedentary lifestyle
 - C. Increased caloric intake
 - D. Gestational diabetes

Answer: _____

14. Hypoglycemia is defined as which of the following?
- A. Blood glucose less than 50 mg/dL
 - B. Blood glucose less than 70 mg/dL
 - C. Blood glucose more than 70 mg/dL
 - D. Blood glucose more than 50 mg/dL

Answer: _____

15. What is known as a common negative reaction to the challenges of self-management of a chronic disease?
- A. Diabetes distress
 - B. Dyspnea
 - C. Depression
 - D. Hyperglycemia

Answer: _____