Care 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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