

Post-test Questions

1. A thorough nursing assessment is an essential component of care for a resident with a possible urinary tract infection. Which of the following symptoms or conditions is not important when assessing a resident who may have a UTI?
 - a. Symptoms of dysuria (pain on urination) or urinary urgency/frequency
 - b. New onset or worsening of:
 - Delirium
 - Rigors (shaking chills)
 - Urinary incontinence
 - c. Tenderness in the suprapubic and costovertebral angle areas on palpation
 - d. Hematuria (blood in the urine)
 - e. None of the above (all symptoms and conditions listed are important findings in a nursing assessment)
2. Which of the following are risk factors for the development of asymptomatic bacteriuria in long-term care residents?
 - a. Increased age
 - b. Increased number of diagnoses
 - c. Decreased ability to perform activities of daily living
 - d. Indwelling urinary catheter
 - e. All of the above
3. Is the following statement true or false?

Asymptomatic bacteriuria is defined as a bacterial count of $\geq 10^5$ cfu/mL without clinical symptoms of UTI.

True False
4. Randomized trials have described the effect of antibiotic treatment for asymptomatic bacteriuria among LTCF residents. Which of the following effects have not been consistently shown in these studies?
 - a. No effect on morbidity and mortality
 - b. No effect of symptoms of chronic incontinence
 - c. Increase in the number of acute episodes of UTI



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Post-test Answers

1. A thorough nursing assessment is an essential component of care for a resident with a possible urinary tract infection. Which of the following symptoms or conditions is not important when assessing a resident who may have a UTI? **Answer: e**
 - a. Symptoms of dysuria (pain on urination) or urinary urgency/frequency
 - b. New onset or worsening of:
 - Delirium
 - Rigors (shaking chills)
 - Urinary incontinence
 - c. Tenderness in the suprapubic and costovertebral angle areas on palpation
 - d. Hematuria (blood in the urine)
 - e. **None of the above (all symptoms and conditions listed are important findings in a nursing assessment)**
2. Which of the following are risk factors for the development of asymptomatic bacteriuria in long-term care residents? **Answer: e**
 - a. Increased age
 - b. Increased number of diagnoses
 - c. Decreased ability to perform activities of daily living
 - d. Indwelling urinary catheter
 - e. **All of the above**
3. Is the following statement true or false? **Answer: True**

Asymptomatic bacteriuria is defined as a bacterial count of $\geq 10^5$ cfu/mL without clinical symptoms of UTI.

True **False**
4. Randomized trials have described the effect of antibiotic treatment for asymptomatic bacteriuria among LTCF residents. Which of the following effects have not been consistently shown in these studies? **Answer: c**
 - a. No effect on morbidity and mortality
 - b. No effect of symptoms of chronic incontinence
 - c. **Increase in the number of acute episodes of UTI**