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Question: 1

Which of the following is a factor that influences ultrafiltration in peritoneal dialysis?

- A. Intra-abdominal pressure
- B. Dialysate glucose concentration
- C. Patient's body position
- D. Peritoneal membrane surface area

Answer: A

Explanation: Intra-abdominal pressure is a factor that influences ultrafiltration in peritoneal dialysis. Increased intra-abdominal pressure can impede the removal of fluid during exchanges, leading to decreased ultrafiltration.

Question: 2

Which of the following is a procedure for discontinuing peritoneal dialysis?

- A. Splicing damaged catheter
- B. CT scan for diagnosis of internal leaks
- C. Catheter fluoroscopy
- D. Changing catheter adapter

Answer: A

Explanation: Splicing a damaged catheter is a procedure for discontinuing peritoneal dialysis. Catheter fluoroscopy, CT scan for diagnosis of internal leaks, and changing catheter adapter are not procedures for discontinuing dialysis.

Question: 3

Which of the following dialysis modalities involves the use of a machine to perform automated exchanges?

- A. CAPD (Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis)
- B. NPD (Nocturnal Peritoneal Dialysis)
- C. IPD (Intermittent Peritoneal Dialysis)
- D. CCPD (Continuous Cycling Peritoneal Dialysis)

Answer: D

Explanation: CCPD (Continuous Cycling Peritoneal Dialysis) involves the use of a machine to perform automated exchanges. The machine cycles through a series of exchanges during the night while the patient sleeps.

Question: 4

Which of the following factors primarily influences solute transport in peritoneal dialysis?

- A. Solute concentration gradient
- B. Dialysate flow rate
- C. Peritoneal membrane permeability
- D. Osmotic gradient

Answer: C

Explanation: Solute transport in peritoneal dialysis is primarily influenced by the permeability of the peritoneal membrane. The membrane's ability to allow solutes to pass through determines the effectiveness of solute clearance during dialysis.

Question: 5

Which of the following is a measurement used to assess dialysis adequacy in peritoneal dialysis patients?

- A. Dialysate to plasma equilibration
- B. PET (Peritoneal Equilibration Test)
- C. Ultrafiltration patterns
- D. Kt/V

Answer: D

Explanation: Kt/V is a measurement used to assess dialysis adequacy in peritoneal dialysis patients. It takes into account the dialyzer clearance (K), treatment time (t), and total body water volume (V) to determine the effectiveness of dialysis in removing waste products.

Question: 6

Which of the following is a method used to measure the peritoneal membrane characteristics in peritoneal dialysis?

- A. Kt/V measurement
- B. PET (Peritoneal Equilibration Test)
- C. Dialysate to plasma equilibration
- D. Ultrafiltration patterns

Answer: B

Explanation: The Peritoneal Equilibration Test (PET) is a method used to measure the peritoneal membrane characteristics in peritoneal dialysis. It

assesses the rate at which solutes equilibrate between the dialysate and the blood, providing information about the membrane's transport properties.

Question: 7

Which of the following is a procedure for warming dialysis solutions in peritoneal dialysis?

- A. Transfer set change
- B. Catheter fluoroscopy
- C. CT scan for diagnosis of internal leaks
- D. Adding medications for IP (Intraperitoneal) administration

Answer: D

Explanation: Adding medications for IP (Intraperitoneal) administration is a procedure for warming dialysis solutions in peritoneal dialysis. Catheter fluoroscopy, CT scan for diagnosis of internal leaks, and transfer set change are not procedures specifically related to warming dialysis solutions.

Question: 8

Which of the following is NOT a method for initiating dialysis in peritoneal dialysis patients?

- A. CAPD (Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis)
- B. NPD (Nocturnal Peritoneal Dialysis)
- C. IPD (Intermittent Peritoneal Dialysis)
- D. CCPD (Continuous Cycling Peritoneal Dialysis)

Answer: B

Explanation: NPD (Nocturnal Peritoneal Dialysis) is not a method for initiating

dialysis in peritoneal dialysis patients. CAPD, CCPD, and IPD are commonly used methods for initiating and delivering peritoneal dialysis.

Question: 9

Which of the following is a step in the procedure for initiating peritoneal dialysis?

- A. Exchange procedure
- B. Daily patient assessment
- C. Diagnosis and management of patient problems/complications
- D. Machine setup

Answer: D

Explanation: Machine setup is a step in the procedure for initiating peritoneal dialysis. It involves preparing the dialysis machine, connecting the appropriate tubing, and ensuring proper functioning before starting the dialysis procedure.

Question: 10

Which of the following procedures is used to warm dialysis solutions before administration in peritoneal dialysis?

- A. Catheter fluoroscopy
- B. CT scan for diagnosis of internal leaks
- C. Splicing damaged catheter
- D. Warming dialysis solutions

Answer: D

Explanation: Warming dialysis solutions is a procedure used to increase patient comfort and prevent abdominal discomfort during peritoneal dialysis. The

solutions are warmed to body temperature before administration.

Question: 11

Which of the following is a method used to assess the adequacy of dialysis in peritoneal dialysis patients?

- A. Dialysate to plasma equilibration
- B. Kt/V measurement
- C. Ultrafiltration patterns
- D. PET (Peritoneal Equilibration Test)

Answer: B

Explanation: Kt/V measurement is a method used to assess the adequacy of dialysis in peritoneal dialysis patients. It measures the clearance of urea and the volume of distribution of urea in the body, providing information about the effectiveness of dialysis in removing waste products.

Question: 12

Which of the following is a procedure for changing the catheter adapter in peritoneal dialysis?

- A. Adding medications for IP (Intraperitoneal) administration
- B. Catheter fluoroscopy
- C. CT scan for diagnosis of internal leaks
- D. Transfer set change

Answer: D

Explanation: Transfer set change is a procedure for changing the catheter

adapter in peritoneal dialysis. Adding medications for IP (Intraperitoneal) administration, catheter fluoroscopy, and CT scan for diagnosis of internal leaks are not procedures specifically related to changing the catheter adapter.

Question: 13

Which of the following is a procedure for performing a transfer set change in peritoneal dialysis?

- A. Adding medications for IP (Intraperitoneal) administration
- B. Catheter fluoroscopy
- C. Disconnecting and reconnecting the transfer set
- D. CT scan for diagnosis of internal leaks

Answer: C

Explanation: Disconnecting and reconnecting the transfer set is a procedure for performing a transfer set change in peritoneal dialysis. Adding medications for IP (Intraperitoneal) administration, catheter fluoroscopy, and CT scan for diagnosis of internal leaks are not procedures specifically related to transfer set changes.

obligatory losses during peritoneal dialysis. These substances, such as insulin and growth hormone, are unable to be reabsorbed by the peritoneal membrane and are therefore lost in the dialysate.

Question: 14

Which of the following factors primarily influences ultrafiltration in peritoneal dialysis?

- A. Osmotic gradient

- B. Dialysate flow rate
- C. Peritoneal membrane permeability
- D. Solute concentration gradient

Answer: C

Explanation: Ultrafiltration in peritoneal dialysis is primarily influenced by the permeability of the peritoneal membrane. The membrane's ability to allow water and solutes to pass through determines the amount of fluid that can be removed during dialysis.

Question: 15

Which of the following is NOT a method for measuring peritoneal membrane characteristics?

- A. PET (Peritoneal Equilibration Test)
- B. Dialysate to plasma equilibration
- C. CT scan
- D. Ultrafiltration patterns

Answer: C

Explanation: CT scan is not a method for measuring peritoneal membrane characteristics. PET, dialysate to plasma equilibration, and ultrafiltration patterns are commonly used methods to assess the characteristics of the peritoneal membrane in peritoneal dialysis patients.

Question: 16

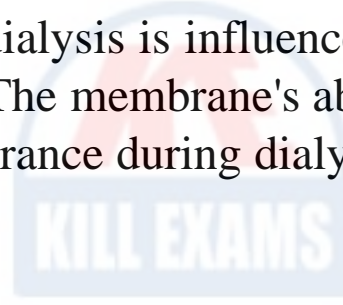
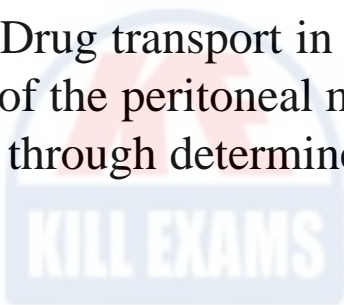
Which of the following is a factor that influences drug transport in peritoneal

dialysis?

- A. Solute concentration gradient
- B. Peritoneal membrane permeability
- C. Dialysate flow rate
- D. Osmotic gradient

Answer: B

Explanation: Drug transport in peritoneal dialysis is influenced by the permeability of the peritoneal membrane. The membrane's ability to allow drugs to pass through determines their clearance during dialysis.



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