

INSTRUCTIONS

Non-insulin Medications for the Management of Type 2 Diabetes

TEST INSTRUCTIONS

- Read the article. The test for this nursing continuing professional development (NCPD) activity is to be taken online at www.nursingcenter.com/ce/HHN. Tests can no longer be mailed or faxed.
- You'll need to create an account and log in to access My Planner before taking online tests. Your planner will keep track of all your Lippincott Professional Development online NCPD activities for you.
- There's only one correct answer for each question. A passing score for this test is 8 correct answers. If you pass, you can print your certificate of earned contact hours and access the answer key. If you fail, you have the option of taking the test again at no additional cost.
- For questions, contact Lippincott Professional Development: 1-800-787-8985.
- Registration deadline is June 6, 2025.

PROVIDER ACCREDITATION

- Lippincott Professional Development will award 2.0 contact hours for this nursing continuing professional development activity.
- Lippincott Professional Development is accredited as a provider of nursing continuing professional development by the American Nurses Credentialing Center's Commission on Accreditation.
- This activity is also provider approved by the California Board of Registered Nursing, Provider Number CEP 11749 for 2.0 contact hours. Lippincott Professional Development is also an approved provider of continuing nursing education by the District of Columbia, Georgia, New Mexico, West Virginia, South Carolina and Florida, CE Broker #50-1223. Your certificate is valid in all states.
- Payment:** The registration fee for this test is \$21.95.

NCPD TEST QUESTIONS

LEARNING OUTCOME:

Seventy-five percent of the participants of this activity will demonstrate knowledge of non-insulin pharmacologic treatments for type 2 diabetes mellitus by achieving an outcome level of 80% or greater correct responses in a multiple-choice posttest.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

After completing this continuing professional development activity, the participant will apply knowledge gained to:

1. Explain the core defects of glucose metabolism.
 2. Identify the therapeutic actions of the non-insulin pharmacologic treatments for type 2 diabetes.
 3. Select the appropriate guidelines for self-administration of non-insulin pharmacologic treatments for type 2 diabetes.
 4. Choose the adverse effects of non-insulin pharmacologic treatments for type 2 diabetes.
1. Which one of the "ominous octet" results when hormones within the gut are less effective and are produced in lower amounts?
 - a. increased lipolysis
 - b. decreased incretin effect
 - c. increased glucose reabsorption
 2. Decreased glucose uptake results when there is a malfunction of receptors in the
 - a. brain.
 - b. kidneys.
 - c. liver and muscle cells.

3. Which of the following medications is a second generation sulfonylurea with, compared with first-generation sulfonylureas, a more rapid onset of action, a shorter plasma half-life, and a longer duration of action?
 - a. glipizide (Glucotrol™)
 - b. tolazamide (Tolinase™)
 - c. acetohexamide (Dymelor™)

4. You are instructing a patient who has just been prescribed repaglinide (Prandin™) to treat type 2 diabetes (T2D) about self-administration of the medication. You advise the patient to take it
 - a. about 30 minutes before a meal.
 - b. along with the first bite of each meal.
 - c. about 15 minutes after completing a meal.

5. Among the most common adverse effects of metformin (Glucophage™) is
 - a. dizziness.
 - b. insomnia.
 - c. diarrhea.

6. Pioglitazone (Actos™) works by
 - a. increasing insulin sensitivity and decreasing the production and uptake of systemic fatty acids.
 - b. improving insulin sensitivity and decreasing glucose production in the liver.
 - c. inhibiting the absorption of carbohydrates from the small intestine.

7. You are instructing a patient who has just been prescribed acarbose (Precose™) to treat T2D about self-administration of the medication. You advise the patient to take it
 - a. about 30 minutes before a meal.
 - b. along with the first bite of each meal.
 - c. about 15 minutes after completing a meal.
8. Which of the following medications has been associated with an increased risk of hospitalization for heart failure?
 - a. miglitol (Glyset™)
 - b. nateglinide (Starlix™)
 - c. saxagliptin (Onglyza™)
9. Among the most common adverse effects of pramlintide (Symlin™) is
 - a. headache.
 - b. hearing loss.
 - c. peripheral neuropathy.
10. Which of the following medications works by decreasing the threshold for glucose, reducing the reabsorption of filtered glucose, and promoting excretion of glucose in the urine?
 - a. sitagliptin (Januvia™)
 - b. glimepiride (Amaryl™)
 - c. empagliflozin (Jardiance™)

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