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QUESTION 1

Select the meaning of the underlined word in the sentence.

The nurse made sure to depress the drainage bulb so that it would begin applying suction pressure immediately.

- A. compress
- B. liquefy
- C. clarify
- D. encourage

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

Which of these is not a part of the body's chemical defense system against infection?

- A. lysozyme
- B. agranulocyte
- C. urine
- D. hydrochloric acid

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

During exhalation, the diaphragm does which of the following?

- A. Relaxes and lifts
- B. Relaxes and lowers
- C. Contracts and lifts
- D. Contracts and lowers
- E. Does not move

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

Initially, scientists suspected a high dietary calcium intake of increasing the risk of kidney stones. A high intake of calcium, however, reduces the urinary excretion of oxalate, which is thought to lower the risk. As a result, the concept that a higher dietary calcium intake increases the risk of kidney stones, and the mechanism underlying their formation, required examination. Stanford researchers studied the relationship between dietary calcium intake and the risk of symptomatic kidney stones in a cohort of 35,119 men ranging in age from 40 to 75 years old who had no history of kidney stones. Dietary calcium was measured by means of a semi-quantitative food-frequency questionnaire in 1998. During four years of follow-up, 535 cases of kidney stones were documented by LifeWork analysts. After adjustment for age, dietary calcium intake was inversely associated with the risk of stones; in fact, a high calcium intake decreased the risk of symptomatic kidney stones. Surprisingly, intake of animal protein was directly associated with the risk of stone formation.

What is the main focus of this passage?

- A. How dietary calcium affects kidneys.
- B. How kidneys function.
- C. How kidney research is conducted.
- D. How Stanford researchers perform studies.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

Reading Material

(1)

A research team from the University of Bonn has succeeded for the first time in using light stimuli to stop life-threatening cardiac arrhythmia in mouse hearts. (2) Furthermore, as shown in computer simulations at Johns Hopkins University,

this technique could also be used successfully for human hearts. (3) The study opens up a whole new approach to the development of implantable optical defibrillators, in which the strong electrical impulses of conventional defibrillators are

replaced by gentler, pain-free light impulses. (4) The Journal of Clinical Investigation has now published the results. (5) Ventricular fibrillation! (6) When the heart muscle races and no longer contracts in an orderly fashion, sudden death often

follows due to the lack of blood circulation. (7) In such an emergency, a defibrillator helps to restore normal heart activity by means of intense electrical shocks. (8) In patients with a known risk for these arrhythmia, the prophylactic

implantation of a defibrillator is the treatment of choice. (9) If ventricular fibrillation is detected, a pulse of electricity is automatically generated, which normalizes the excitation of the heart muscle and saves the person's life.

(10)

"When an implanted defibrillator is triggered, which unfortunately can also happen because of false detection of arrhythmia, it is always a very traumatic event for the patient", says the head of the study, Junior-Professor Philipp Sasse of

the Institute of Physiology I at the University of Bonn. (11) "The strong electrical shock is very painful and can even damage the heart further". (12) Therefore, Professor Sasse's team investigated the principles for a pain-free, gentler

alternative. (13) As the scientists have now shown, ventricular fibrillation can be stopped by optical defibrillation.

All of these statements are facts except _____.

A.

The triggering of an implanted defibrillator can be a painful experience for the cardiac patient.

B.

Optical defibrillation is the best alternative for all cardiac patients.

C.

When the heart does not contract in an orderly fashion, sudden death is often the result.

D.

Scientists successfully used light stimuli to stop cardiac arrhythmia in mouse hearts.

Correct Answer: B

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