

# Test Bank - Williams Basic Nutrition and Diet Therapy 16th Edition

## Chapter 01: Food, Nutrition, and Health

### Nix: Basic Nutrition and Diet Therapy, 16th Edition

#### MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Promoting a health care service that improves diabetes management for the elderly in a community would assist in which of the following?
  - a. Supporting the national health goals *Healthy People 2020*
  - b. Reducing hunger in a subset of the United States population
  - c. Improving Medicare reimbursement claims
  - d. Providing access to primary health care services

ANS: A

*Healthy People 2020* has a wide influence and is the focus of the nation's main objective to promote health and prevent disease.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application

REF: p. 2

TOP: Nursing Process: Implementation

MSC: NCLEX: Health Promotion and Maintenance

2. A patient requires a nutrition assessment. The most appropriate professional to perform the assessment is a
  - a. physician.
  - b. nurse.
  - c. public health nutritionist.
  - d. registered dietitian.

ANS: D

The registered dietitian is the nutrition expert registered with the Commission of Dietetic Registration (CDR), the certifying agency of Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics. Registered dietitians are the only professionals who have met strict educational and professional prerequisites and passed a national registration examination that properly prepares them to conduct a nutrition assessment.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application

REF: p. 1

TOP: Nursing Process: Assessment

MSC: NCLEX: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

3. The sum of all body processes inside living cells that sustain life and health is
  - a. science.
  - b. digestion.
  - c. metabolism.
  - d. nutrition.

ANS: C

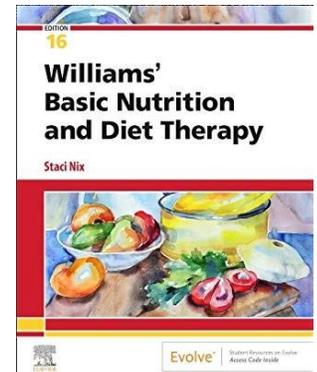
Metabolism is the sum of all chemical changes that take place in the body. Metabolism provides energy, builds tissue, and regulates metabolic processes in the body.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge

REF: p. 3

TOP: Nursing Process: Planning

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity: Physiological Adaptation



4. The nutrients that provide the body with its primary source of fuel for energy are
- vitamins.
  - minerals.
  - fiber.
  - carbohydrates.

ANS: D

Carbohydrates (e.g., starches and sugars) are the body's primary fuel to carry out necessary processes; fat is the secondary source of energy.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: p. 4 TOP: Nursing Process: Planning  
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity: Physiological Adaptation

5. Which of the following is the most accurate statement regarding the functions of protein?
- Proteins can be a primary fuel source even if there is adequate carbohydrate intake.
  - Proteins are a necessary nutrient to provide energy for the body in times of stress.
  - Proteins can be used as coenzyme factors during cell metabolism.
  - Proteins are essential to building and repairing tissues within the body.

ANS: D

The primary function of proteins is to provide amino acids, which are the building units necessary to building and repairing tissues within the body. This is a constant process that ensures adequate growth and maintenance of tissues for a strong body.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension REF: p. 4  
TOP: Nursing Process: Assessment  
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity: Physiological Adaptation

6. A 65-year-old man requires 2000 kcal/day without any specific fat or carbohydrate requirements. The approximate number of kilocalories per day from fat that his diet should provide is \_\_\_\_\_ kcal/day.
- 400 to 700
  - 100 to 300
  - 500 to 800
  - 900 to 1200

ANS: A

Fat should provide no more than 20% to 35% of the total kilocalories per day, so for a 2000-kcal diet, 400 to 700 kcal should be provided.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application REF: p. 4 TOP: Nursing Process: Planning  
MSC: NCLEX: Health Promotion and Maintenance

7. The body's main storage form of carbohydrate is
- glycogen.
  - glycerol.
  - glucagon.
  - glucose.

ANS: A

Glycogen is a polysaccharide that is the main storage form of carbohydrate in the human body. It is mainly stored in the liver and to a lesser extent in muscle tissue.

8. The number of kilocalories provided by one slice of bread that contains 30 g carbohydrate, 3 g protein, and 1 g fat is \_\_\_\_\_kcal.
- a. 34
  - b. 136
  - c. 141
  - d. 306

ANS: C

Calculate as follows: Carbohydrate provides 4 kcal/g, protein provides 4 kcal/g, and fat provides 9 kcal/g. Therefore:

$$\begin{aligned} 30 \text{ g carbohydrate} \times 4 \text{ kcal/g} &= 120 \text{ kcal} \\ 3 \text{ g protein} \times 4 \text{ kcal/g} &= 12 \text{ kcal} \\ 1 \text{ g fat} \times 9 \text{ kcal/g} &= 9 \text{ kcal} \\ &= 141 \text{ total kcal (120 kcal + 12 kcal + 9 kcal)} \end{aligned}$$

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application REF: p. 4  
TOP: Nursing Process: Assessment  
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity: Physiological Adaptation

9. The number of kilocalories from fat in a sandwich that contains 22 g fat is \_\_\_\_\_kcal.
- a. 88
  - b. 132
  - c. 154
  - d. 198
- ANS: D

Fat provides 9 kcal/g. Thus, 22 g fat  $\times 9 \text{ kcal/g} = 198 \text{ kcal}$ .

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application REF: p. 4  
TOP: Nursing Process: Assessment  
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity: Physiological Adaptation

10. The number of kilocalories from protein in a sandwich that contains 15 g protein is \_\_\_\_\_ kcal.
- a. 45
  - b. 60
  - c. 75
  - d. 135

ANS: B

Protein provides 4 kcal/g. Thus, 15 g protein  $\times 4 \text{ kcal/g} = 60 \text{ kcal}$ .

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application REF: p. 4  
TOP: Nursing Process: Assessment  
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity: Physiological Adaptation

11. The basic building units of protein are called \_\_\_\_\_acids.
- a. fatty

- b. amino
- c. nucleic
- d. carboxyl

ANS: B

The basic building units of protein are amino acids, which are necessary for building, repairing, and maintaining body tissues.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: p. 4 TOP: Nursing Process: Planning  
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity: Physiological Adaptation

12. The main nutrients involved in metabolic regulation and control are
- a. water and vitamins.
  - b. vitamins and minerals.
  - c. vitamins and fatty acids.
  - d. minerals and carbohydrates.

ANS: B

Vitamins and minerals are the key nutrients in regulating and controlling the many chemical processes in the body. Vitamins and minerals function as coenzyme factors, which are components of cell enzymes that govern cell chemical reactions in cell metabolism.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: p. 5 TOP: Nursing Process: Planning  
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity: Physiological Adaptation

13. The dietary regimen that would provide optimal nutrition for a person who is recovering from an extended illness is a diet
- a. low in protein, fat, and carbohydrates; high in minerals and vitamins; and very low in fiber.
  - b. providing adequate amounts of carbohydrates, protein, fat, minerals, and vitamins along with adequate water and fiber.
  - c. high in protein, fiber, and fluid; low in carbohydrates; and adequate in vitamins and minerals.
  - d. with essential amounts of vitamins and minerals; high in protein; and low in fat, carbohydrates, and fiber.

ANS: B

Optimal nutrition incorporates a varied diet supplying adequate amounts of all nutrients, including carbohydrates, protein, fat, vitamins, minerals, fiber, and fluid.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application REF: p. 5 TOP: Nursing Process: Planning  
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity: Physiological Adaptation

14. A young woman is 5 months pregnant. She currently lives in a condition of poverty and often runs out of money to buy food. She is most at risk for
- a. liver damage.
  - b. osteopenia.
  - c. undernutrition.
  - d. overnutrition.

ANS: C

A person with undernutrition, or an intake less than the desired amounts of nutrients a person needs to sustain and maintain health, carries a greater risk for physical illness than a person receiving adequate nutrition. In this case, a young, pregnant woman living in poverty who cannot obtain the necessary nutrition for herself and her baby is in a state of undernutrition, placing both at nutritional risk.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application REF: p. 5 TOP: Nursing Process: Diagnosis  
MSC: NCLEX: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

15. Which factors place a person at the greatest risk for malnutrition?
- Poor appetite, insufficient nutrient intake, poor hygiene, and depleted nutrition reserves
  - Poor hygiene, insufficient exercise, and excess carbohydrate intake
  - Depleted carbohydrate intake, poor hygiene, and excess calorie intake
  - Poor appetite, insufficient nutrient intake, depleted nutrition reserves, and a form of metabolic stress

ANS: D

Malnutrition appears when nutritional reserves are depleted and nutrient and energy intake is not sufficient to meet day-to-day needs or added metabolic stress.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: p. 5 TOP: Nursing Process: Diagnosis  
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity: Physiological Adaptation

16. Mr. Katz, who is 48 years old, is admitted to the hospital with a fracture to his left hip. He weighs 248 lb (54 lb above his desired weight). He is considered to be in a state of overnutrition. The statement most true regarding his state of overnutrition is that
- desired nutrients are consumed without the risk of malnutrition.
  - because excess body fat is evident and excess calories are consumed, there is no risk of nutrient deficiency leading to malnutrition.
  - even though excess body fat and excess nutrient intake are evident, there still may be a risk for some type of nutrient deficiency leading to malnutrition.
  - excess body weight may or may not be present along with excess consumption of carbohydrates and fat, which results in inadequate vitamin and mineral intake.

ANS: C

Overnutrition results from excess nutrient and energy intake over time, resulting in excess weight and a state of obesity. Malnutrition can result from excess body weight and the lack of vitamin- and mineral-rich food consumption (e.g., consumption of fatty and carbohydrate-rich foods only).

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application REF: p. 5 TOP: Nursing Process: Diagnosis  
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity: Physiological Adaptation

17. Which is least likely to be a primary cause of malnutrition?
- Conditions of poverty
  - Prolonged hospitalization
  - Homelessness
  - Exercise

ANS: D

Malnutrition appears when nutritional reserves are depleted and nutrient and energy intake is not sufficient to meet day-to-day needs or the additional requirements necessary during periods of stress, thus exercise is not a factor.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application REF: p. 5  
TOP: Nursing Process: Assessment  
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity: Physiological Adaptation

18. Overnutrition is characterized by
- overeating at a meal.
  - excess nutrient and energy intake over time.
  - eating a diet with too much variety.
  - using dietary supplements.

ANS: B

Overnutrition results from excess nutrient and energy intake over time or occurs when excessive amounts of nutrient supplements are consumed, resulting in tissue-damaging effects.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension REF: p. 5 TOP: Nursing Process: Diagnosis  
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity: Physiological Adaptation

19. The Dietary Reference Intakes (DRIs) address the nutrient needs of
- all adults.
  - most healthy population groups.
  - minority ethnic groups.
  - pregnant women, infants, and children.

ANS: B

The DRIs refer to a system of reference values that can be used for assessing and planning diets for healthy population groups and other purposes.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: p. 6  
TOP: Nursing Process: Implementation MSC: NCLEX: Health Promotion and Maintenance

20. The Dietary Reference Intakes (DRIs) are developed by the
- U.S. Public Health Service.
  - U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA).
  - Food and Nutrition Board of the Institute of Medicine
  - National Institutes of Health (NIH).

ANS: C

DRIs are developed by the Food and Nutrition Board of the Institute of Medicine.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: p. 6  
TOP: Nursing Process: Implementation MSC: NCLEX: Health Promotion and Maintenance

21. When not enough scientific evidence is available to establish a Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA), the value used to guide intake is called the
- Dietary Reference Intake (DRI).
  - tolerable upper intake level (UL).
  - estimated average requirement (EAR).

d. adequate intake (AI).

ANS: D

AI is used as a guide when not enough scientific data are available to establish the RDA figure.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge

REF: p. 7

TOP: Nursing Process: Implementation

MSC: NCLEX: Health Promotion and Maintenance

22. You are asked to help plan meals for a local monthly community dinner meeting for the elderly. The tool that would be most helpful for planning healthy meals is the
- Dietary Reference Intakes.
  - Dietary Guidelines for Americans*.
  - MyPlate food guidance system.
  - basic four food groups.

ANS: C

MyPlate, provided by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, provides a valuable tool for meal planning, providing serving sizes for each food group and the ability to create a balanced meal from each group listed.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge

REF: p. 7

TOP: Nursing Process: Implementation

MSC: NCLEX: Health Promotion and Maintenance

23. You are asked to explain the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans* to an adult community education class at the local college. The most appropriate areas to cover in teaching this topic include
- appropriate amounts of sodium, saturated fat, cholesterol, trans-fatty acids, whole grains, and alcohol.
  - adequate calories and protein for weight maintenance, smoking cessation, herbal supplements, and food fads.
  - the importance of low-carbohydrate diets, smoking cessation, herbal supplements, appropriate food groups, and sodium and potassium.
  - food security, weight maintenance, glucose monitoring, and blood pressure monitoring technique.

ANS: A

The *Dietary Guidelines* outlines key recommendations to balance calories and maintain weight along with foods and food components to reduce including sodium, saturated fatty acids, cholesterol, trans-fatty acids, added fats and sugars, refined grains, along with recommendations for limiting alcohol.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application

REF: p. 7

TOP: Nursing Process: Implementation

MSC: NCLEX: Health Promotion and Maintenance

24. A patient asks you what he should eat to maintain an optimal diet. An appropriate response would be to
- eat a variety of foods and eat in moderation.
  - avoid all fast food and processed foods.
  - eat only natural, organic foods.
  - use vitamin and mineral supplements to ensure adequate nutrients.

ANS: A

An optimal diet contains a variety of foods and in appropriate quantities to maintain proper weight and health. All foods can fit into a healthy diet in moderation.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application

REF: p. 5

TOP: Nursing Process: Implementation

MSC: NCLEX: Health Promotion and Maintenance

25. The goal of the MyPlate food guide is to promote
- variety, proportion moderation, gradual improvements, and physical activity.
  - physical activity, portion control, daily blood pressure monitoring, and gradual improvements in health.
  - portion control, daily physical activity, daily glucose monitoring, moderation, and variety.
  - variety, moderation, weighing food portions, daily blood pressure monitoring, and glucose monitoring.

ANS: A

The goal of MyPlate is to promote variety, proportion moderation, gradual improvements, and physical activity.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge

REF: p. 7

TOP: Nursing Process: Implementation

MSC: NCLEX: Health Promotion and Maintenance

26. A patient is to receive 2400 kcal/day while recovering from a motor vehicle accident. He is to receive 50% of calories from carbohydrates, 25% of calories from fat, and 25% of calories from protein. Which of the following represents the appropriate calories for each substrate?
- 1500 kcal from carbohydrates, 500 kcal from fat, and 400 kcal from protein
  - 1400 kcal from carbohydrates, 600 kcal from fat, and 400 kcal from protein
  - 1200 kcal from carbohydrates, 600 kcal from fat, and 600 kcal from protein
  - 1600 kcal from carbohydrates, 400 kcal from fat, and 400 kcal from protein

ANS: C

2400 kcal  $\times$  0.50 = 1200 kcal from carbohydrates; 2400 kcal  $\times$  0.25 = 600 kcal from fat; and 2400 kcal  $\times$  0.25 = 600 kcal from protein.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application

REF: pp. 3-4

TOP: Nursing Process: Implementation

MSC: NCLEX: Health Promotion and Maintenance | NCLEX: Physiological Integrity: Physiological Adaptation

27. A patient is placed on a 2300-kcal diet. The health care provider is asked to calculate the grams of carbohydrates the patient is receiving on the diet. The number of grams of carbohydrates is
- 50 g.
  - 35 g.
  - 250 g.
  - impossible to calculate from this data.

ANS: D

The percentage of carbohydrates in the diet typically ranges from 45% to 65% of the total calories depending on individual needs, tastes, habits, living situations, and energy demands. However, the health care provider would need to know the specific foods the patient is eating to calculate carbohydrate intake.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application

REF: pp. 3-4

TOP: Nursing Process: Assessment

MSC: NCLEX: Health Promotion and Maintenance | NCLEX: Physiological Integrity: Physiological Adaptation

28. A 52-year-old single woman comes to the health professional for advice on maintaining optimal nutritional health. Her food intake records indicate that she likes to eat at fast food restaurants at least twice a week and relies on processed foods for the majority of her dietary intake. She maintains an active lifestyle and works part time at the local bank. The next step to assist this woman would be to
- assess meal plan options along with the ability to prepare nutritious foods.
  - obtain laboratory values to further assess her nutrition status and recommend supplementing her diet with vitamins and minerals.
  - find ways to decrease eating at fast food restaurants and incorporate physical exercise into her daily routine.
  - recommend that she use the MyPlate food guide to change her eating style and attend cooking classes at the local community center.

ANS: A

The American food environment has been constantly changing over the past several years, with more people eating out and consuming more processed foods. Educating people to follow the MyPlate food guide and the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans* is important to maintain a healthy lifestyle.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Analysis

REF: p. 7

TOP: Nursing Process: Planning

MSC: NCLEX: Health Promotion and Maintenance | NCLEX: Physiological Integrity: Physiological Adaptation

29. The person most at risk for malnutrition would be a(n)
- active young adult who eats three to five servings of fruits and vegetables along with lean meats and fish and complex carbohydrates and exercises three times a week.
  - young child who refuses to eat peas, green beans, and broccoli but loves fruits and other vegetables.
  - middle-aged man undergoing chemotherapy for leukemia and who is having difficulty eating solid food.
  - young weight lifter who has recently undergone surgery for a compound fracture of his left femur.

ANS: C

Malnutrition appears when nutrition reserves are depleted or nutrient and energy intake is not sufficient to meet the day-to-day needs along with the added metabolic stress. In this case, cancer and chemotherapy place an increased metabolic stress on the body and the patient is unable to consume enough food to meet his nutrient requirements, placing him at risk for malnutrition.

30. C.G. is a 45-year-old man who has a history of diabetes, and the dietary history reveals that he enjoys a good breakfast with whole grain cereal and fruit. For lunch, he usually eats soup or an entrée consisting of a salad and meat along with 2% milk and a sugary soda. He usually has an afternoon snack of chips and sugary soda, and dinner is eaten at a restaurant most days of the week where he chooses steaks, hamburgers, and fries or onion rings along with a salad and a beer or other high-calorie beverage. One of the most important recommendations for C.G. would be
- to not eat at restaurants on a regular basis unless he chooses salads only along with water.
  - to continue with whole grains, lean proteins, and vegetables, and replace sugary sodas with sugar-free beverages.
  - to drink skim milk and eliminate soups, replacing them with fatty fish five meals a week.
  - to enjoy his diet as is but encourage adequate amounts of exercise throughout the week.

ANS: B

The Choose MyPlate approach encourages making food choices for a healthy lifestyle including balancing calories; enjoying food but in a portion-controlled approach; encouraging whole grains, fruits, vegetables, and low-fat dairy; decreasing high-fat and sugary foods; and monitoring sodium. In this case, where diabetes is a concern as well, a meal plan emphasizing portion control, whole grains, vegetables, and drinks without sugar would be appropriate.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Analysis REF: p. 7 TOP: Nursing Process: Planning

MSC: NCLEX: Health Promotion and Maintenance | NCLEX: Physiological Integrity: Physiological Adaptation

## MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Carbohydrates are nutrients that are composed of the elements carbon, hydrogen, and
  - a. oxygen.
  - b. nitrogen.
  - c. water.
  - d. glucose.

ANS: A

The chemical nature of carbohydrates is carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: p. 21 TOP: Nursing Process: Planning  
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity: Physiological Adaptation

2. Carbohydrates play a major role in nutrition because they
  - a. provide a long-term energy store.
  - b. are digested in the stomach.
  - c. help regulate body functions.
  - d. provide the body's major source of energy.

ANS: D

Carbohydrates are the major source of energy for the body, comprising approximately 50% of total caloric intake. ◆

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application REF: p. 20 TOP: Nursing Process: Planning  
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity: Physiological Adaptation

3. Carbohydrates are stored as glycogen in the
  - a. central nervous system and muscles.
  - b. heart and liver.
  - c. small intestine.
  - d. liver and muscles.

ANS: D

Carbohydrates are stored as glycogen in the liver and muscles.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: p. 23 TOP: Nursing Process: Planning  
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity: Physiological Adaptation

4. An example of a food that contains a fructose sugar is
  - a. milk.
  - b. honey.
  - c. molasses.
  - d. corn.

ANS: B

Fructose is a monosaccharide and is the sweetest of the simple sugars. It is primarily found in fruits and honey.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: p. 21  
TOP: Nursing Process: Implementation  
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity: Physiological Adaptation

5. Examples of the simple carbohydrates include
- glucose and galactose.
  - sucrose and starch.
  - lactose and lignin.
  - fructose and glycogen.

ANS: A

Monosaccharides and disaccharides are the simple sugar units used to build complex carbohydrates. The monosaccharides are glucose, galactose, and fructose.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application REF: pp. 22-23  
TOP: Nursing Process: Implementation  
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity: Physiological Adaptation

6. The sugar to which all other sugars are converted and the one that circulates in the blood to provide major fuel for the body's cells is
- sucrose.
  - fructose.
  - glucose.
  - maltose.

ANS: C

Glucose is a monosaccharide that is the basic, single sugar in the body's metabolism. Glucose is the form of sugar circulating in the blood and is the primary fuel for the cells.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: p. 21 TOP: Nursing Process: Planning  
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity: Physiological Adaptation

7. Carbohydrates are quick energy foods because
- they do not take long to prepare and are readily available.
  - the human body can rapidly break them down to yield energy.
  - they are abundant in fast foods and can be readily absorbed.
  - they can yield more energy than other nutrients.

ANS: B

Carbohydrates are considered quick energy foods because they can readily be metabolized in the body to yield glucose, the main fuel source for the body.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension REF: p. 21 TOP: Nursing Process: Planning  
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity: Physiological Adaptation

8. The carbohydrate form in which glucose is stored in the body is
- starch.
  - polysaccharide.
  - glycogen.
  - fructose.

ANS: C