1. The purpose of the National Institute of Nursing Research’s Study was to:
   a. Reduce the incidence of asymptomatic bacteriuria in homebound patients following the removal of an indwelling catheter.
   b. Improve the toilet techniques of homebound elderly adults who live alone.
   c. Evaluate the effectiveness of behavioral interventions in enhancing continence in homebound persons after indwelling catheters were removed.
   d. Develop a protocol for the removal of indwelling catheters in the home.

2. The physical exam in this study was performed to evaluate the patient for:
   a. Retained urine
   b. Presence of soft stool in urine
   c. Skin breakdown
   d. Bowel sounds

3. According to the study's guidelines, the checking of PVRs was continued until the residual amount was consistently below:
   a. 100 ml
   b. 150 ml
   c. 200 ml
   d. 250 ml

4. Pelvic floor muscle strength can be assessed by a rectal exam or by:
   a. Surface electromyographic biofeedback
   b. Kegel exercises
   c. A pelvic ultrasound
   d. A biophysical profile

5. The goal of bladder retraining is to increase the interval between voids to:
   a. 1/2 - 1 hour
   b. 1 - 1 1/2 hours
   c. 1 1/2 - 2 hours
   d. 2 - 3 hours

6. In this study, all of the patients were treated according to the standard protocol. What reduction level of incontinent episodes did a majority of UT patients achieve?
   a. 10 - 25%
   b. 30 - 40%
   c. 41 - 65%
   d. 71 - 100%

7. The results of the study indicate that morbidity and mortality could be decreased, as well as overall health care costs.
   TRUE          FALSE