

**PRACTICE QUESTION**

**PEDIATRIC – Hematological Disorders**

1. The nurse analyzes the laboratory results of a child with hemophilia. The nurse understands that which result will most likely be abnormal in this child?
  - (a) Platelet count
  - (b) Hematocrit level
  - (c) Hemoglobin level
  - (d) Partial thromboplastin time
2. The nurse is providing home care instructions to the parents of a 10-year-old child with hemophilia. Which sport activity should the nurse suggest for this child?
  - (a) Soccer
  - (b) Basketball
  - (c) Swimming
  - (d) Field hockey
3. The nursing student is presenting a clinical conference and discusses the cause of b-thalassemia. The nursing student informs the group that a child at greatest risk of developing this disorder is which one?
  - (a) A child of Mexican descent
  - (b) A child of Mediterranean descent
  - (c) A child whose intake of iron is extremely poor
  - (d) A breast-fed child of a mother with chronic anemia
4. A child with b-thalassemia is receiving long-term blood transfusion therapy for the treatment of the disorder. Chelation therapy is prescribed as a result of too much iron from the transfusions. Which medication should the nurse anticipate to be prescribed?
  - (a) Fragmin
  - (b) Meropenem (Merrem)
  - (c) Metoprolol (Toprol-XL)
  - (d) Deferoxamine (Desferal)
5. The clinic nurse instructs parents of a child with sickle cell anemia about the precipitating factors related to sickle cell crisis. Which, if identified by the parents as a precipitating factor, indicates the need for further instructions?
  - (a) Stress
  - (b) Trauma
  - (c) Infection
  - (d) Fluid overload
6. A 10-year-old child with hemophilia A has slipped on the ice and bumped his knee. The nurse should prepare to administer which prescription?
  - (a) Injection of factor X
  - (b) Intravenous infusion of iron
  - (c) Intravenous infusion of factor VIII
  - (d) Intramuscular injection of iron using the Z-track method
7. The nurse is instructing the parents of a child with iron deficiency anemia regarding the administration of a liquid oral iron supplement. Which instruction should the nurse tell the parents?
  - (a) Administer the iron at mealtimes.
  - (b) Administer the iron through a straw.
  - (c) Mix the iron with cereal to administer.
  - (d) Add the iron to formula for easy administration.
8. Laboratory studies are performed for a child suspected to have iron deficiency anemia. The nurse reviews the laboratory results, knowing that which result indicates this type of anemia?
  - (a) Elevated hemoglobin level
  - (b) Decreased reticulocyte count
  - (c) Elevated red blood cell count
  - (d) Red blood cells that are microcytic and hypochromic
9. The nurse is reviewing a health care provider's prescriptions for a child with sickle cell anemia who was admitted to the hospital for the treatment of vaso-occlusive crisis. Which prescriptions documented in the child's record should the nurse question? Select all that apply.
  - (a) Restrict fluid intake.
  - (b) Position for comfort.
  - (c) Avoid strain on painful joints.
  - (d) Apply nasal oxygen at 2 L/minute.
  - (e) Provide a high-calorie, high-protein diet.
  - (f) Give meperidine (Demerol), 25 mg intravenously, every 4 hours for pain.
10. The nurse is conducting staff in-service training on von Willebrand's disease. Which should the nurse include as characteristics of von Willebrand's disease? Select all that apply.
  - (a) Easy bruising occurs.
  - (b) Gum bleeding occurs.
  - (c) is a hereditary bleeding disorder.
  - (d) Treatment and care are similar to that for hemophilia.
  - (e) It is characterized by extremely high creatinine levels.
  - (f) The disorder causes platelets to adhere to damaged endothelium.

**ANSWERS**

1	D
2	C
3	B
4	D
5	D
6	C
7	B
8	D
9	A,F
10	A,B,C,D,F

**JIPMER 2002  
 MEMORY BASED QUESTIONS**

1. The most common pathogenic mechanism of acute pancreatitis is –  
*Auto digestion of the pancreas.*
2. What does the nurse monitors for, in a patient with Acute Renal Failure?  
 Pulmonary edema and ECG changes.
3. A disease caused by Treponemapallidum is –  
*Syphilis.*
4. Which of the following is an important nursing intervention for a patient with Cushing Syndrome?  
 (a) Left Middle Cerebral Artery  
 (b) Observe for hypotension  
 (c) Protect from infection  
 (d) Restrict carbohydrate intake.  
*Ans: Protect from infection.*
5. Involvement of which of the following structures will lead to right-sided hemiplegia and aphasia?  
 (a) Left Middle Cerebral Artery  
 (b) Vertebral Artery  
 (c) Brain stem  
 (d) Right Middle Cerebral Artery.  
*Ans: Left Middle Cerebral Artery*
6. Which one of the following is a common response expected in a patient with stroke, to the change in body image?  
 (a) Denial (b) Dis association  
 (c) Delusion (d) Depression.  
*Ans: Depression.*
7. A patient with early osteoporosis must be advised to-  
*Stop smoking*
8. For doing nasotracheal suctioning, during which of the following patient activities, the catheter should be inserted?  
 (a) Swallowing (b) Inhaling  
 (c) Exhaling (d) Retching  
*Ans: Inhaling*
9. The simple most effective method for reducing the risks of stasis of pulmonary secretions is-  
*Two hourly position change.*
10. What is cyanosis?  
*Blue discoloration of skin.*
11. The period from conception to birth is denoted as –  
*Prenatal*
12. Role of nursing is “having charge of somebody’s health” Whose vision is this?  
*Florence Nightingale*
13. Which of the following developmental stage corresponds to infancy?  
 (A) Trust Vs Mistrust  
 (b) Autonomy Vs Shame  
 (c) Initiative Vs Guilt  
 (d) Industry Vs Inferiority.  
*Ans: Trust Vs Mistrust*
14. Who proposed the nursing theory of self-care deficit?  
*Dorothea orem*
15. The head circumference of a normal infant is –  
*33-35 cm*
16. The leading cause of death in adolescence is –  
*Accidents*
17. The legal definition of ‘death’ that facilitates organ donation is, cessation of –  
*Function of brain*
18. The body temperature at which tissues and cells can best function is –  
*36-38° C*
19. Men have a higher Basal Metabolic Rate because, their body contains more-  
*Testosterone*
20. The mechanism by which body loses heat to the environment, without having direct contact is --?  
*Radiation*
21. Which of the following structures controls heat loss?  
 (a) Anterior pituitary  
 (b) Posterior pituitary  
 (c) Posterior hypothalamus  
 (d) Anterior hypothalamus
22. Exposure of the body to subnormal temperature can lead to ...  
*Frost bite*
23. What is the effect of an antipyretic?  
*Reduce fever*
24. The volume of blood pumped by the heart during one minute is called....  
*Cardiac output*
25. What is the normal pulse rate of an infant?  
*120-160*
26. The phase of respiration in which gases move in and out of the lungs is ....  
*Ventilation*
27. What is the normal partial pressure of carbon dioxide in arterial blood? (mm Hg)  
*35-45*
28. What is the equipment that indirectly measures arterial oxygen saturation?  
*Pulse Oximeter*
29. What is the term used to denote regular, abnormally slow respirations?  
*Bradypnea*
30. What technique of assessment helps to determine ketoacidosis?  
*Olfaction*
31. Inflammation of skin at base of nail is?  
*Paronychia*
32. The condition in which both eyes do not focus on an object simultaneously is known as?  
*Strabismus*
33. The most effective way to break the chain of infection is by?  
*Hand hygiene*

34. How many drops in a standard drip set makes one ml.?  
 15
35. The prescription orders 0.125 mg digoxin orally. Tablets containing 0.25 mg is available. How many tablets will you administer?  
 1/2
36. A patient who is receiving intravenous fluids develops tenderness, warmth, erythema and pain at the infusion site. Which of the following conditions will you suspect?  
 (a) Sepsis (b) Infiltration  
 (c) Fluid overload (d) Phlebitis  
 Ans: Phlebitis
37. When providing oral hygiene to an unconscious patient, care must be taken to prevent?  
 Aspiration
38. What is the intrinsic rate of the normal A-V node?  
 40-60 per minute
39. Which of the following structures is the pacemaker of the heart?  
 (a) S-A node (b) Septum  
 (c) A-V node (d) Bundle of His  
 Ans: S-A node
40. The prescription is for two tablespoons of milk of magnesia. How many ml. will you give?  
 30 ml
41. Which of the following is intravascular fluid?  
 (a) Lymph (b) Pleural fluid  
 (c) Plasma (d) Synovial fluid  
 Ans: Plasma
42. If the serum potassium level is less than normal, the condition is known as –  
 Hypokalemia
43. What electrolyte abnormality is likely to develop in a patient with vomiting?  
 Hypokalemia
44. How much sodium is normally present in the extra cellular fluid? (inMEq/L)  
 135-145
45. What is the primary cause of hyperkalemia?  
 Renal failure
46. Which of the following is an isotonic solution?  
 (a) Lactated Ringers  
 (b) Half –Normal Saline  
 (c) One-third Normal Saline  
 (d) Mannitol  
 Ans: Lactated Ringers
47. Thousand ml. of Normal Saline is to be infused in 8 hours. What should be the rate of flow per minute?  
 30 drops
48. A patient admitted with vomiting, has the following arterial blood gas levels-pH 7.30; PaCO<sub>2</sub> 36 mm Hg; Pa O<sub>2</sub> 92mm Hg; and HCO<sub>3</sub> 18; what is the acid-base imbalance that is present?  
 Metabolic acidosis
49. Which of the following is a first-line drug used for pain management?  
 (a) Acetaminophen (b) Clonidine  
 (c) Morphine (d) Ketamine  
 Ans: Acetaminophen
50. Which of the following is the organism that causes peptic ulcer disease?  
 (a) Staphylococcus (b) Coryne bacterium  
 (c) Helicobacter pylori (d) Streptococcus.  
 Ans: Helicobacter pylori
51. Which of the following nutrients helps for tissue repair?  
 (a) Vitamin (b) Fat  
 (c) Carbohydrate (d) Protein  
 Ans: Protein
52. Microscopic examination of urine reveals elevated levels of red blood cells. What does it indicate?  
 Damage to Glomeruli.
53. Which of the following patient activities helps to relax the external anal sphincter, while administering enema?  
 (a) Separating the buttocks  
 (b) Lubricating the catheter tip  
 (c) Inserting the catheter slowly  
 (d) Breathing out through the mouth.  
 Ans: Breathing out through the mouth.
54. What length of the catheter tip should be inserted into the rectum, for giving enema to an adult patient?  
 7.5-10 cm
55. The stool discharged from an ostomy is called?  
 Effluent
56. Which of the following is the best method to confirm placement of the nasogastric tube:  
 (a) Checking patient's ability to talk  
 (b) Aspiration of intestinal content  
 (c) Introducing air and auscultating  
 (d) X-ray of chest and abdomen  
 Ans: X-ray of chest and abdomen
57. Which of the following is a common cause of orthostatic hypotension in a bedridden Patient?  
 (a) Increased autonomic response  
 (b) Decreased circulating blood volume  
 (c) Increased cardiac output  
 (d) Decreased blood pooling  
 Ans: Decreased circulating blood volume.
58. Which of the following body parts has a condyloid joint?  
 (a) Shoulder (b) Elbow  
 (c) Wrist (d) Forearm  
 Ans: Wrist
59. Who was the first president of the International Council of Nurses?  
 Fenwick
60. Which of the following minerals should be taken by a child suffering from rickets?  
 (a) Potassium (b) Calcium  
 (c) Sodium (d) Iron  
 Ans: Calcium


61. Who introduced antiseptic spray during surgery?  
*Joseph Lister*
62. A large infection made up of several boils is known as :  
*Carbuncle*
63. Which of the following drugs will be administered to treat anaphylaxis?  
 (a) Atropine  
 (b) Sodium bicarbonate  
 (c) Digoxin  
 (d) Epinephrine  
*Ans: Epinephrine*
64. Which of the following is a vesicant drug?  
 (a) Dactinomycin (b) Morphine  
 (c) Azithrocin (d) Voveran  
*Ans: Dactinomycin*
65. Pain caused by damage to somatic tissue is known as –  
*Nociceptive*
66. Which of the following immunoglobulin are responsible for anaphylactic reactions?  
 (a) IgA (b) IgE  
 (c) IgM (d) IgG  
*Ans: IgE*
67. The separation and disruption of previously joined wound edges is termed as?  
*Dehiscence*
68. What types of dressing is Duoderm?  
*Hydrocolloid.*
69. The role of the complement system in opsonization affects which response of the inflammatory process?  
*Cellular.*
70. Contractures frequently occur after burn healing because of ....?  
*Excess fibrous tissue formation.*
71. Association between HLA antigens and diseases is most commonly found in what disease conditions?  
*Autoimmune diseases.*
72. What is the most common cause of secondary immunodeficiencies?  
*Drugs*
73. If a person is having an acute rejection of a transplanted organ, which of the following drugs would most likely to be used?  
 (a) Tacrolimus (b) Cyclosporine  
 (c) Cellcept (d) Daclizumab.  
*Ans: Daclizumab.*
74. The primary difference between benign and malignant neoplasm is the ....  
*Characteristic of tissue invasiveness.*
75. If the blood plasma has a higher osmolality than the fluid within a red blood cell, the mechanism involved in equalizing the fluid concentration is?  
*Osmosis.*
76. Which of the following symptoms should be watched for in a patient receiving a loop diuretic?  
 (a) Restlessness and agitation  
 (b) Paresthesias.  
 (c) Increased blood pressure  
 (d) Weak irregular pulse.  
*Ans: Weak irregular pulse.*
77. Which of the following should be watched for in a patient who has just undergone a total thyroidectomy?  
 (a) Weight gain  
 (b) Depressed reflexes  
 (c) Positive chvostek sign  
 (d) Personality changes.  
*Ans: Positive chvostek sign*
78. Which of the following surgical procedures involves removal of a body organ?  
 (a) Tracheostomy  
 (b) Laparotomy  
 (c) Mammoplasty  
 (d) Mastectomy.  
*Ans: Mastectomy.*
79. The cause of arcussenilis is?  
*Cholesterol deposits.*
80. What is the cause of presbyopia?  
*Inflexible lens.*
81. The most appropriate technique to assess skin for temperature and moisture is ....  
*Palpation*
82. Complete absence of melanin pigment in patchy areas on a patient's hand is described as .....  
*Vitiligo*
83. What instruction will you give to a patient after a chemical peel?  
*Avoid sun exposure*
84. Childhood atopic dermatitis is commonly seen in which body area?  
*Antecubital space.*
85. Which of the following parameters is commonly used to assess adequacy of fluid replacement in a patient with burns?  
*Urine output.*
86. Which of the following is an earliest manifestation of inadequate oxygenation?  
 (a) Diaphoresis (b) Cyanosis  
 (c) Restlessness (d) Hypotension  
*Ans: Restlessness*
87. A diagnostic procedure which involves removal of pleural fluid for analysis is :  
*Thoracentesis.*
88. Which of the following helps to identify flail chest in a patient with chest trauma:  
 (a) Multiple rib fractures seen in X-ray.  
 (b) Decreased movement of chest wall  
 (c) Tracheal deviation  
 (d) Paradoxical chest movement during respiration.



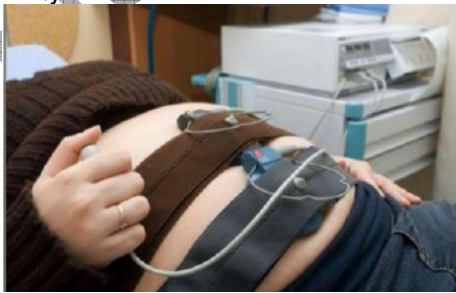
- Ans: Paradoxical chest movement during respiration.*
89. Which of the following is an intervention for a patient with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease?  
(a) Pursed-lip breathing  
(b) Chronic steroid therapy  
(c) High flow oxygen  
(d) High Carbohydrate diet  
*Ans: Pursed-lip breathing*
90. Which of the following is a normal finding obtained during a lymph node palpation?  
(a) Hard, fixed node  
(b) Firm, mobile node  
(c) Enlarged tender nodes  
(d) Hard, nontender nodes  
*Ans: Firm, mobile node*
91. Which is the most common type of leukemia seen in older adults?  
*Chronic lymphocytic.*
92. The blood vessel that brings blood to the right atrium is ....  
*Inferior Venae Cavae*
93. Which of the following conditions is caused by elevated intra ocular pressure?  
(a) Glaucoma (b) Cataract  
(c) Strabismus (d) Myopia.  
*Ans: Glaucoma.*
94. Which of the following is the most common pathologic finding in individuals at risk for sudden cardiac death?  
(a) Aortic valve disease  
(b) Mitral valve disease  
(c) Left ventricular dysfunction  
(d) Atherosclerotic heart disease  
*Ans: Atherosclerotic heart disease*
95. Which of the following is an absolute contraindication for the use of fibrinolytic therapy?  
(a) Current use of anticoagulants  
(b) Severe liver disease  
(c) Suspected aortic dissection  
(d) Active peptic ulcer disease  
*Ans: Suspected aortic dissection*
96. Which of the following drugs provide relief of anxiety and decreases both preload and after load?  
(a) Amrinone (b) Morphine sulphate  
(c) Furosemide (d) Dobutamine  
*Ans: Morphine sulphate*
97. In a normal sinus rhythm, the measurement of an S.T.segment is .....?  
*0.12 seconds*
98. The ECG monitor of a patient admitted with myocardial infarction shows ventricular bigeminy. What is the nurse's responsibility in this situation?  
*Assess the patient's response*
99. What is the usual treatment of Raynaud's Phenomenon?  
*Calcium Channel blockers.*
100. A patient is admitted with a diagnosis of diarrhea with dehydration. What could be the cause of increased peristalsis resulting in diarrhea?  
*Parasympathetic stimulation*

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Memory Based Questions

1. False sensory perception not associated with real external stimuli is called
  - a. Concrete thinking
  - b. Delusion
  - c. Illusion
  - d. Hallucination
2. During blood transfusion the most important nursing responsibility is
  - a. Draw a sample from the patient before each unit is transfused
  - b. Warm the blood to body temperature to prevent chilling
  - c. Run the blood at a slower rate during the first few minutes of the transfusion
  - d. Maintain patency of the IV catheter with dextrose solution
3. Kit supplied at sub centre is
  - a. Kit E
  - b. Kit M
  - c. Kit K
  - d. Kit B
4. A patient in the emergency department has an endotracheal tube in place and is on the ventilator. His relative comes running to you telling you that the patient has pulled the tube out of his mouth. What would be your next step?
  - a. Apply face mask with high flow oxygen
  - b. Sit the patient up and consider chest physiotherapy to get the secretions out
  - c. Reinsert the tube immediately under sedation
  - d. Pull the tube out completely, bag and mask the patient and assess spontaneous breathing efforts
5. A phenomenon during therapeutic nurse client relationship when the client unconsciously attributes (or transfers) to the nurse feelings and behavioral predispositions formed towards a person from his or her past is
  - a. Resistance
  - b. Boundary violation
  - c. Transference
  - d. Counter transference
6. A nurse in the labor room performing vaginal assessment on a pregnant client in labor and notes the presence of the umbilical cord protruding from uterus. What would be the initial nursing action
  - a. Gently push the cord into the vagina
  - b. Place the client in Trendelenburg's position
  - c. Perform vaginal exam to note the presentation
  - d. Notify the staff that the client will be transported immediately to delivery room
7. The term used to describe the discharges from the uterus during the puerperium and has an alkaline reaction is
  - a. Vaginal discharge
  - b. Puerperal discharges
  - c. Amniotic secretions
  - d. Lochia
8. Look at the picture and identify
 
  - a. Laryngeal mask airway
  - b. Oxygen mask
  - c. Endotracheal tube
  - d. Single lumen airway
9. The normal rate of cervical dilation in the active phase of first stage of labor in a primigravida is
  - a. 0.5 cm/hr
  - b. 2 cm/hr
  - c. 1 cm/hr
  - d. 1.5 cm/hr
10. Which of the following is not a mood stabilizing agent
  - a. Fluoxetine
  - b. Lithium carbonate
  - c. Valproic acid
  - d. Clonazepam
11. A client with schizophrenia has been started on medication therapy with clozapine. The nurse would assess the results of which laboratory study to monitor for adverse effect of this medication
  - a. Liver function studies
  - b. Blood glucose level
  - c. White blood cell count
  - d. Platelet count
12. What should be added to normal saline which is connected to arterial line measuring invasive blood pressure
 

a. Potassium	c. Heparin
b. Protamine	d. Calcium
13. Each community development block should have
  - a. One community health center
  - b. Four community health center
  - c. Three community health center
  - d. Two community health center
14. During a dressing change, inspection of the wound reveals what appears to be reddish pink tissue in the wound. The nurse interprets this as
  - a. Exudate
  - b. Granulation tissue
  - c. Eschar
  - d. A sign of infection

15. The doctor has ordered 500 ml 5% dextrose to be administered for 5 hours. It should be administered using a burette set. The nurse has to set the drops per minute to deliver the appropriate amount. Calculate the flow rate
  - a. 100 microdrops per minute
  - b. 80 microdrops per minute
  - c. 100 macrodrops per minute
  - d. 80 macrodrops per minute
16. All of the following, for women with breech presentation at term seeking vaginal breech delivery is true EXCEPT
  - a. Diagnosing breech presentation for the first time in labour is a contraindication to vaginal breech delivery
  - b. Continuous electronic fetal heart rate monitoring should be offered to women with breech presentation in labour
  - c. Vaginal breech delivery should be conducted in presence of a person skilled in the conduct of labour with breech presentation
  - d. Vaginal breech delivery should take place in a hospital with facilities for emergency caesarean section
17. A nurse is monitoring manometer for CVP value from a central line inserted via the brachial vein. CVP line inserted in a patient in ICU on face mask with oxygen. For correct reading she should record the value at
  - a. She should disconnect the manometer just before reading
  - b. Either is correct
  - c. End expiration
  - d. End inspiration
18. While assessing a patient's cranial nerves, the nurse asks the patient to raise the eyebrows, smile and show the teeth to assess which cranial nerve
  - a. Vagus
  - b. Olfactory
  - c. Facial
  - d. Optic
19. A women using diaphragm for contraception should be instructed to leave it in place for at least how long after intercourse
  - a. 6 hours
  - b. 12 hours
  - c. 1 hour
  - d. 28 hours
20. Look at the picture and identify the procedure usually done in a labor room
 
  - a. NST
  - b. Color doppler
  - c. ECG
  - d. Amniocentesis
21. Order is 180mg of cefotaxime intravenously. Available form is 500mg/5ml. what is the amount of medication to be administered using a 2ml syringe with 10 divisions per ml
  - a. 8 divisions
  - b. 18 divisions
  - c. 12 divisions
  - d. 1.8 divisions
22. A 40-year-old unconscious patient is brought to the casualty following road traffic crash. His blood pressure was 80/60 mm of Hg. What will you do first
  - a. Protect airway
  - b. Start vasopressors
  - c. CT scan Head
  - d. Infuse 2 litres of crystalloids
23. Which of the following is considered the fifth vital sign in emergency department
  - a. Motor response
  - b. Response to pain
  - c. Verbal response
  - d. Pupillary reaction to light
24. A resident has given a top of epidural infusion of 3 mg morphine with 10 ml of 0.1% ropivacaine. Which of the following symptom requires immediate action
  - a. Bladder bowel incontinence
  - b. Confusion
  - c. Fast pounding pulse
  - d. Hallucinations
25. During ward rounds, you find that a 24 year old patient with mania is very abusive and aggressive; there is imminent danger of his becoming physically assaultive. What do you should NOT do
  - a. Avoid reassuring touching of the patient
  - b. Confront him
  - c. Keep a safe distance from him
  - d. Use of clear language
26. A patient with a diagnosis of urosepsis has been admitted to the ward. You have been asked to start noradrenaline for hypotension. What is the normal route of administration
  - a. Wide bore cannula in the posterior tibial vein
  - b. Peripheral cannula
  - c. Wide bore cannula placed in the brachial vein
  - d. Central venous line in the subclavian vein
27. The nurse is caring for a child with sickle cell anaemia. To prevent thrombus formation in capillaries, as well as other problems from stasis and clotting of blood in the sickling process, the nurse should
  - a. Administer oxygen
  - b. Increase fluids by mouth and use a humidifier
  - c. Encourage the child to maintain bed rest
  - d. Administer prescribed anticoagulants
28. Neural tube defects can be prevented by
  - a. Supplementation with hydantoin
  - b. Supplementation with vitamin B complex

- c. Maternal folate supplementation  
 d. Prophylaxis with valproic acid
29. A hypothermic neonate is airlifted from snowing gulmarg and is admitted in NICU. The attending nurse is asked to record the core temperature by the attending doctor while he is busy resuscitating another child. Which area would be most accurate of the core temperature
    - a. Axillary
    - b. Forehead skin
    - c. Oral temperature
    - d. Tympanic membrane
  30. A client is receiving IV fluids and develops tenderness, erythema and pain at the site. The nurse suspects which of the following
    - a. Fluid overload
    - b. Sepsis
    - c. Phlebitis
    - d. Infiltration
  31. A patient have Difficulty in smelling, nurse assess for which cranial nerve
    - a. Cranial nerve I
    - b. Cranial nerve II
    - c. Cranial nerve III
    - d. Cranial nerve IV
  32. All are types of haemolytic anemia EXCEPT
    - a. Iron deficiency anemia
    - b. Thalassemia
    - c. Spirosis
  33. Nursing care in extrophy of bladder
    - a. Dressing with normal saline
    - b. Dressing with petroleum jelly
    - c. Place clean plastic wrap
  34. In which stage there are formation of blisters
    - a. Stage I
    - b. Stage II
    - c. Stage III
    - d. Stage IV
  35. Common position in a child with tetralogy of Fallot
    - a. Squinting
    - b. Prone
    - c. Supine
    - d. Side lying
  36. Perineal muscle at the root of vagina and perineum is
    - a. Bulbospongiosus muscle
  37. Commonest site used for IM injection in infant is
    - a. Vastus latrelis
    - b. Gluteal muscle
    - c. Deltoid
    - d. Biceps
  38. Angle used for giving IM injection is
    - a. 45 degree
    - b. 90 degree
    - c. 30 degree
    - d. 120 degree
  39. Look at the picture and identify
 
    - a. Episiotomy scissor
    - b. Alies forcep
  - c. Bebcob
  - d. Tooth forcep
  40. Doctor ordered 0.35 mg and available drug is 0.25 mg per ml. what is the amount of drug should be given
    - a. 1.4 ml
    - b. 0.4 ml
    - c. 1.8 ml
    - d. 2.4 ml
  41. Normal pH range is
    - a. 7.35-7.45
    - b. 7.25-7.35
    - c. 7.45-7.55
    - d. 7.15-7.25
  42. A patient complaining nausea after having food. It is which type of data
    - a. Subjective
    - b. Objective
    - c. Personal
    - d. None of them
  43. A farmer came in emergency room with BP 80/60 mm of Hg and history of vomiting. Symptoms indicating
    - a. Severe dehydration
    - b. Anaphylactic shock
    - c. Mild dehydration
    - d. Renal failure
  44. First day of menstrual cycle is 14 august. The EDD according to negeles is
    - a. 21 may
    - b. 14 june
    - c. 21 june
    - d. 14 may
  45. A unconscious child came to you with dehydration, the nurse do first
    - a. Start IV infusion of RL
    - b. Reassure the parents
    - c. Give ORS to the child
  46. 0.45% normal saline is the
    - a. Hypotonic
    - b. Isotonic
    - c. Hypertonic
    - d. Colloid
  47. You are giving dextrose 50% to a patient IV, all are complications EXCEPT
    - a. Edema
    - b. Renal failure
    - c. Hyperglycemia
    - d. Thrombophlebitis
  48. We will assess which lab value in renal failure patient
    - a. Serum creatinine
    - b. Serum calcium
    - c. Serum magnesium
    - d. Serum chlorine
  49. In the following is not a complication of giving potassium chloride Intravenous
    - a. Phlebitis
    - b. Hyperkalemia
    - c. Numbness
    - d. Constipation
  50. A patient receiving continuous salbutamol nebulization therapy. Nurse assess for
    - a. S. calcium
    - b. S. potassium
    - c. S. magnesium
    - d. S. sodium
  51. You will use which solution for spillage of blood on the floor
    - a. Chloride mixed solution
    - b. Phenol mixed
    - c. Cidex
    - d. Formaline
  52. Which is the Long acting insulin
    - a. Glargine
    - b. NPH
    - c. Regular
    - d. Lispro
  53. Cation present mostly in plasma is
    - a. Sodium
    - b. Potassium



- c. Calcium                      d. Magnesium  
 54. The diameter (size) of shown picture is starts from




- a. 5 mm                      b. 4.7 mm  
 c. 4.3 mm                  d. 5.3 mm  
 55. A 60 kg patient ordered IV Amikacin 25mg/kg body weight/per day. After dividing in two parts the accurate single dose is  
 a. 750 mg                  b. 650 mg  
 c. 700 mg                  d. 450 mg  
 56. In Chest tube drainage system there is fluctuations in water seal chamber with respiratory efforts. Nurse assess for  
 a. Kinking of chest tube  
 b. Normal process  
 c. Air leaking  
 d. None of them  
 57. There is no oscillation seen in drainage system. The nurse understands that  
 a. Tube is blocked      b.  
 c.                                  d.  
 58. A patient receive highest oxygen by  
 a. Mask with reservoir bag  
 b. Venturi mask  
 c. Nasal cannula  
 d. Simple mask  
 59. Pepsinogen secretes by  
 a. Chief cells                  b. Mast cells  
 c. Beta cells                  d. Parietal cells  
 60. Normal Bone cell is known as  
 a. Osteocyte                  b. Osteoblast  
 c. Osteoclast                  d. monocyte  
 61. A patient admitted in ward with prior MI attack. He complains for chest pain, first action of nurse is  
 a. Provide nitroglycerin S/L  
 b.  
 c.                                  d.  
 62. A patient shifted in operation theatre. Anesthetist instruct to place ECG monitoring and a 3 lead ECG available. What will you do  
 a. Observe with II lead  
 b. Cancel the operation  
 c. Look for a 12 lead ECG  
 d. Shift patient to ward  
 63. A nurse will keep in isolation of a patient with bacterial meningitis for  
 a. 24 hr                      b. 12 hr  
 c. Till culture negative  
 d. After 12 hour of antibiotic given

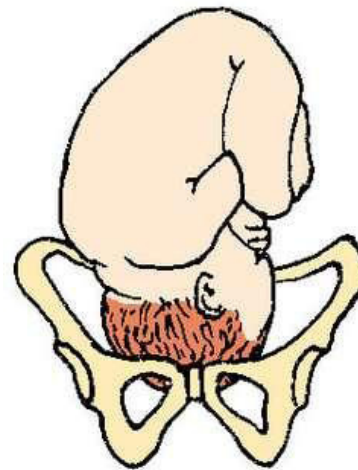
64. A patient complaining visual disturbance, nurse knows it is the side effect of which drug  
 a. Etambutol                  b. Pyrazinamide  
 c. rifampicin                  d. Lithium  
 65. Precautions used when caring of a rubella patient  
 a. Droplet                      b. Contact  
 c. Universal                  d. Hand washing  
 66. A women came with complaining of recurrent uterine bleeding, nurse action involves  
 a. Cryotherapy  
 b. Prepare for Pap smear  
 c. Antihemorrhagic drug  
 d. Reassurance  
 67. Effect of vasodilator includes  
 a. Hypotension              b. Hypertension  
 c. Diuresis                      d. Sweating  
 68. Osmolarity of normal saline is  
 a. 134 mEq/L                  b. 144 mEq/L  
 c. 154 mEq/L                  d. 164 mEq/L  
 69. A unconscious patient brought by their relatives, your priority should be  
 a. Remove secretions and Clean airway  
 b. Provide oxygen  
 c. Give adrenaline  
 d. Call the physician  
 70. The drug used to prevent aspiration and decrease the secretions is  
 a. Atropine                      b. Adrenaline  
 c. Noradrenaline              d. Dopamine  
 71. A patient had sudden reaction minute after a drug given is type of  
 a. Anaphylactic              b. Septic  
 c. Side effect                  d. None  
 72. Adrenaline used for dental anesthesia is  
 a. 1:100000                  b. 1:10000  
 c. 1:200000                  d. 1:100  
 73. To increase the effect of local anesthesia use of  
 a. Epinephrine                  b. Norepinephrine  
 c. Atropine                      d. Dobutamine  
 74. How a nurse assess the proper functioning of laryngeal nerve after thyroidectomy  
 a. Tell to speak words  
 b. Throat swab for gag reflex  
 c. Provide oral fluids  
 d. Check motor response  
 75. Look at the picture and identify the grip




- a. Fundal grip                  b. Lateral grip

- c. Abdominal grip      d. Umbilical grip
76. A client came into OPD and doctor need for assessment of Arterial blood gas analysis. Which artery should use  
 a. Radial                      b. Brachial  
 c. Femoral                    d. Carotid
77. Station is related to  
 a. Ischial spine              b. Iliac spine  
 c.                                  d.
78. Normal color of amniotic fluid is  
 a. Clear                        b. Dark brown  
 c. Greenish                  d. Reddish
79. Most reliable sign to assess fetal condition is  
 a. Decreased movement of fetus  
 b. FHR below 100/min  
 c. FHR above 160/min  
 d. Amount of amniotic fluid
80. pH of vagina become acidic due to  
 a. Bartholin gland  
 b. Sebaceous gland  
 c. Doderlin bacillus  
 d. E.coli
81. Maximum dose of atropine can be given is  
 a. 1 mg                        b. 3 mg  
 c. 5 mg                        d. 10 mg
82. Patient had reaction after blood transfusion. The first action of nurse is  
 a. Stop the transfusion immediately  
 b. Call to the doctor  
 c. Monitor vital signs  
 d. Slow the rate of transfusion
83. A nurse caring patient which receiving TPN in ICU, Nurses action should be  
 a. Discard the TPN bag after 24 hours even some fluids in the bag  
 b. Continue start TPN  
 c. Stop the TPN for some time  
 d. All of the above
84. Edema is due to EXCEPT  
 a. Increased hydrostatic pressure  
 b. Decrease hydrostatic pressure  
 c. Reduced oncotic pressure within blood vessels  
 d. Increased blood vessel wall permeability
85. Universal recipient for blood is  
 a. O +ve                        b. O -ve  
 c. AB +ve                      d. AB -ve
86. Antidote of MgSO<sub>4</sub> is  
 a. Calcium gluconate      b. Potassium chloride  
 c. Protamine sulphate      d. Naloxen
87. Which plane divided the body in anterior and posterior  
 a. Frontal                      b. Saggital  
 c. Parasaggital              d. Transverse
88. Which is true with Kangaroo mother care  
 a. Skin to skin contact, breast feeding, prevention from infection  
 b. Skin to skin contact, breast feeding, early discharge  
 c. Skin to skin contact, early discharge, prevention from infection  
 d. Early discharge, breast feeding, prevention from infection
89. Inferiority v/s Guilt shown in the age of  
 a. 0-1 year                    b. 1-3 year  
 c. 3-6 year                    d. 6-12 year
90. According to Erickson stages of development 4 year old child comes under  
 a. Preschooler                b. Schooler  
 c. Toddler                    d. Infant
91. Worker in ICDS programme is  
 a. Aanganwari  
 b. Village health guide  
 c. Health supervisor  
 d. MPW
92. A nurse keep in mind while giving heparin injection to a patient  
 a. Don't aspirate & don't massage  
 b. Do aspirate & don't massage  
 c. Don't aspirate & do massage  
 d. Do aspirate & do massage
93. Method used to give Haloperidol injection  
 a. Z track                      b. M track  
 c. N track                      d. W track
94. A child suspected to have pin worm, to confirm the nurse should tell the mother to  
 a. Bring 3 stool sample and observe with eyes  
 b. Bring 3 stool sample and send for culture  
 c.  
 d.
95. A nurse teaches the client to collect urine specimen for bacterial infection includes  
 a. Collect midstream of early void  
 b. Collect specimen at any time  
 c. Collect specimen after first void  
 d.
96. A child is not giving his toys to another. This type of play is  
 a. Parallel play                b. Group play  
 c. Social play                 d. All of the above
97. The recorded BP would be  

 a. Higher diastolic but lower systolic BP  
 b. Higher than actual BP  
 c. Same as actual BP  
 d. Lower than actual BP
98. Best method of instillation eardrop in infant is to pull ear  
 a. Downward & backward  
 b. Downward & upward  
 c. Upward & backward  
 d. Backward & upward

99. Heart sounds are produced by  
 a. Closure of heart valves  
 b. Contraction of atrium  
 c. Contraction of ventricles  
 d. SA node
100. Common cause of heart valve stenosis in India is  
 a. Rheumatic fever      b. Cardiomegaly  
 c. CAD                      d. Atherosclerosis
101. Polycythemia in children shows the symptom of  
 a. Cardiomegaly      b. Polyuria  
 c. Edema                d. Flushed face
102. A dull sound heard during chest percussion, it is due to the presence of  
 a. Mass                      b. Fluid  
 c. Bone                      d. Air
103. Which blood vessel carries blood from lungs to heart  
 a. Pulmonary vein      b. Pulmonary artery  
 c. Superior vena cava   d. Aorta
104. While recording oxygen with pulse oxymetry of a newly married patient, the nurse should do  
 a. Remove nailpolish    b.  
 c.  
 d.
105. Best intervention in haemorrhagic shock is to provide total  
 a. 1-2 litre fluid              b. 2-3 litre fluid  
 c. 3-4 litre fluid              d. 4-5 litre fluid
106. Best method to check fluid replacement in adult is  
 a. Urine output              b. Blood pressure  
 c. Respiration                d. Pulse pressure
107. To check the skin turgor nurse should do  
 a. Pinch the skin gently and observe  
 b.  
 c.  
 d.
108. A neonate doesn't pass meconium after 24 hours of delivery and neonate suspected for Hirschsprung's disease. The next action should be  
 a. Prepare for surgery  
 b. Insert feeding tube  
 c. Insert rectal tube and give enema of normal saline  
 d. Provide Ryle's tube feeding
109. A patient doesn't pass urine and his kidney works normal. The term used to describe this condition is  
 a. Retention                      b. Renal failure  
 c. Oliguria                        d. Anuria
110. Least effective therapy in OCD is  
 a. Exposure                      b. Cognitive therapy  
 c. Medication                    d. Physical exercise
111. A client sleep between conversion, describe as  
 a. Sleep apnea                b. Narcolepsy  
 c. Somnambulism              d. Insomnia
112. A patient shows which of the following symptoms of overdose of lithium  
 a. Polyuria and drinking water  
 b. Weight loss  
 c. Leukocytopenia  
 d. Hyporeflexia
113. "Scheduled activity" therapy used for the patient with  
 a. Negative symptoms of schizophrenia  
 b. Depression  
 c. Mania  
 d. OCD
114. Body part goes midline to away is termed as  
 a. Abduction  
 b. Adduction  
 c. Supination  
 d. Flexion
115. All are the risk factors of cardiac disease EXCEPT  
 a. Office job  
 b. Age above 70 years  
 c. Increased HDL level  
 d. Increased LDL level
116. Person's lab value shows cholesterol level 300mg. the nurse advised to the person  
 a. To check lipid profile  
 b.  
 c.  
 d.
117. Hormone responsible for milk ejection is  
 a. Oxytocin                      b. Prolactin  
 c. ADH                            d. Insulin
118. Which position shown in picture  
 a. LOP                              b. LOA  
 c. ROP                              d. ROA
119. An OCD patient become good and family stop the treatment before 3 months. Nurse teach the family about the drug is  
 a. Treatment for long time  
 b. No dependence occur with the treatment  
 c. After total cure doctor stop the treatment  
 d.
120. A person thinks that somebody follows him because he had secret paper in his briefcase. It is  
 a. Delusion of persecution  
 b. Idea of reference





- c. Idea of suspect  
 d. Delusion of grandeur
121. This is not the effect of cold therapy  
 a. Vasodilation                      b. Vasoconstriction  
 c. Reduce pain                        d. Stop bleeding
122. Pain scale used for the assessment of pain in postoperative patients is  
 a. VAS                                      b. VAP  
 c. AVP                                      d. VSP
123. Shakir tape is used to measure  
 a. Midarm circumference  
 b. Head circumference  
 c. Chest circumference  
 d. Total length
124. While suctioning of the patient placed ET tube in the mouth, suction catheter should insert  
 a. Insert till obstruct the catheter in trachea  
 b. Total length of catheter  
 c. Tip of the nose to ear and ear to chest  
 d.
125. Normal anion gap is  
 a. 1-4 mEq/L                              b. 4-8 mEq/L  
 c. 18-24 mEq/L                        d. 8-16 mEq/L
126. After inspection which technique should be used for proper abdominal assessment  
 a. Auscultation                        b. Palpation  
 c. Observation                         d. Percussion
127. In the third stage of labor uterus became hard. The immediate action of nurse is  
 a. Uterine massage  
 b. Increase oral fluids  
 c. Record temperature  
 d. Shift to ward
128. Which is used first to treat hypovolemic shock  
 a. Plasma                                  b. Fresh blood  
 c. Whole blood                         d. Packed cells
129. A 38 year old lady wants to use spacing method. She is smoking one packet of cigarettes daily. Which method is Contraindication  
 a. Oral contraceptive pills  
 b. Diaphragm  
 c.  
 d.
130. A female used diaphragm, after sex how much time she should kept diaphragm in the uterus  
 a. 6 hours                                  b. 1 hour  
 c. 24 hour                                 d. 12 hour
131. Look at the picture and identify  

- a. Phototherapy                        b. Radiant warmer  
 c. Heater                                 d. X-ray
132. In the following, which is not a sign of depression  
 a. Anhedonia                            b. Irritability  
 c. Restless                                d. Hopeful
133. First case found is known as  
 a. Index case                              b. Primary case  
 c. Secondary case                        d. Tertiary case
134. Agent, host, environment are  
 a. Risk factors  
 b. Infection  
 c. Components of model  
 d. Clinical signs
135. The cause of gastric cancer is  
 a. H. pylorai                                b. Acidic nature  
 c. Less peristalsis                        d. Activity daily living
136. Method used for temperature management in radiant warmer is  
 a. Control mode                         b. Manual mode  
 c. Servo mode                            d. None of them
137. Insulin secretes by  
 a. B-cells of pancreas  
 b. Alpha-cells of pancreas  
 c. Liver  
 d. Gallbladder
138. Increase in number of cells are called  
 a. Hyperplasia                            b. Hypoplasia  
 c. Metaplasia                              d. Dysplasia
139. After birth heart rate of neonate is 100/minute. The immediate next action of nurse is  
 a. Rub the back of neonate & tap stimulation at the soul  
 b. Provide oxygenation  
 c. Start cardio pulmonary resuscitation  
 d.
140. Nursing action to reduce physiological jaundice in a neonate is  
 a. Give IV fluids                         b.  
 c.    d.
141. Haemothorex occurs in  
 a. Pleural space                         b. Thoracic cavity  
 c. Peritoneal space                      d. Periosteum
142. Method used to transport the vaccine from one place to another is  
 a. Cold chain  
 b. Vaccine carrier  
 c. Deep fridge  
 d. Ice lined refrigerator
143. Which symptom is not shown in the patient with anxiety  
 a. Hallucination                         b. Nervous behavior  
 c. Worry                                  d. Restlessness
144. Intractable pain is  
 a. Intermittent pain                      b. Intermediate pain  
 c. Constant pain                         d. Wide spreading pain
145. See the picture and record PR interval





- a. 0.16                      b. 0.20  
 c. 0.24                      d. 0.8

146. An alcoholic patient stop the alcohol consumption before 24 hours. He faced tremors, agitation and confusion. What is the diagnosis  
 a. Alcohol dependence syndrome with alcohol withdrawal  
 b.  
 c.  
 d.
147. Which is not finding in dengue patient  
 a. Haemodilution  
 b. Thrombocytopenia  
 c. Increased capillary permeability  
 d. Hypertension
148. A patient gets infection from indwelling catheter. It is an example of  
 a. Iatrogenic infection  
 b. Nosocomial infection  
 c. Droplet infection  
 d. Contamination
149. A diabetic patient put on NBM for CT scan. What the nurse do  
 a. Postponed the insulin dose  
 b.  
 c.  
 d.
150. Before give the RT feeding to a child nurse check the placement of tube for  
 a. Every time before feed  
 b. One time in a day  
 c. After feed  
 d. 3 times in a day
151. Position given to mother for caesarian section  
 a. Supine position with pillow under hip  
 b. Semi fowler position  
 c. Prone position  
 d. Lateral position
152. Impairment in consciousness and cognition for short time is the  
 a. Delirium                      b. Dementia  
 c. LOC                              d. Parkinson
153. Which cell acts as a phagocytic  
 a. Monocyte                      b. Thrombocyte  
 c. Macrophage                      d. RBC
154. After given epidural block in pregnant mother, nurse should check for  
 a. Hypotension                      b. Confusion  
 c. Urine                              d. Tachypnea
155. Process of suction of the baby  
 a. First mouth than nose

- b. Nose than mouth  
 c. Only nose  
 d. Only mouth
156. A farmer spraying the liquid, suddenly he falls down and brought by his relatives in emergency room with low BP, constricted pupil and unconscious state. You will know that these are the symptom of which type of poisoning  
 a. Lead poisoning                      b. Arsenic poisoning  
 c. Phenol poisoning                      d. Latex poisoning

ANSWERS

1	D	41	A	81	B	121	A
2	C	42	A	82	A	122	A
3	D	43	A	83	A	123	A
4	D	44	A	84	B	124	A
5	C	45	A	85	C	125	D
6	B	46	A	86	A	126	A
7	D	47	B	87	A	127	A
8	A	48	A	88	A	128	C
9	C	49	D	89	C	129	A
10	A	50	B	90	A	130	A
11	C	51	A	91	A	131	A
12	C	52	A	92	A	132	D
13	A	53	A	93	A	133	A
14	B	54	A	94	B	134	C
15	A	55	A	95	A	135	A
16	C	56	B	96	A	136	C
17	C	57	A	97	C	137	A
18	C	58	A	98	A	138	A
19	A	59	A	99	A	139	A
20	A	60	A	100	A	140	A
21	B	61	A	101	D	141	A
22	A	62	A	102	A	142	A
23	D	63	A	103	A	143	A
24	B	64	A	104	A	144	C
25	B	65	A	105	C	145	C
26	B	66	B	106	A	146	A
27	B	67	A	107	A	147	D
28	C	68	C	108	A	148	A
29	D	69	A	109	A	149	A
30	C	70	A	110	D	150	A
31	A	71	A	111	B	151	A
32	C	72	C	112	A	152	A
33	C	73	A	113	B	153	C
34	B	74	A	114	A	154	C
35	A	75	A	115	C	155	A
36	A	76	A	116	A	156	B
37	A	77	A	117	A		
38	B	78	A	118	D		
39	A	79	A	119	A		
40	A	80	C	120	A		

**AIIMS BHUBANESHWAR 2018  
 MEMORY BASED QUESTIONS**

1. Large amount of bleeding before 28 weeks of gestation. —**Thretened abortion**
2. Pain originating from organ is called as —**Visceral Pain**
3. Most common tumor in new born —**Medulloblastoma**
4. Reflex that is not present at birth. —**Parachute reflex**
5. Large amount of RBC in drainage —**Sanguineous**
6. Stranger anxiety develops in child at —**6 month**
7. Neurotransmitter disturbance in alzheimer's disease —**cetylcholine**
8. Boxing muscle —**Serratus muscle**
9. HCG is secreted by —**Syncytotropoblast**
10. During epistaxis avoid —**Sneezing**
11. Physiological jaundice occur —**After 24 hours of life**
12. aPTT increase in —**Hemophilia**
13. Respiratory reflex is stimulated by —**High CO<sub>2</sub>**
14. Profound deafness. —**80 db**
15. Common symptom in alcohol withdrawl —**Tremor**
16. Weber test is used for —**both conductive and sensoneural hearing**
17. Position in dyspnea —**Fowlers position**
18. Korsakoff syndrome occur due to deficiency of —**Thiamine**
19. Iron is not present in —**Milk**
20. Length of new born —**19-21 inches**
21. Kegal exercises is done for —**Strengthen bladder muscle**
22. Oxytocin is secreted by —**Posterier pituitary**
23. Sign of placental separation except —**Shortening of cord**
24. Which is not sign of labor —**No show**
25. Visual analoge scale —**For pain**
26. All investigation done in sepsis except —**Electrolyte imbalance**
27. Sign of appendicitis —**Rebound tenderness**
28. Urea breath test done for —**H pylori**
29. Inflammation of gums —**Peridonitis**
30. Winging of seapula occur due to —**Long thoraci nerve of bell**
31. Paylon theory is for —**classical conditioning**
32. BCG vaccine is diluted in —**Normal saline**
33. Surgical intervention comes under —**Secondary prevention**
34. Major Jone's criteria are all except —**Fever**
35. Common type of episiotomy —**Mediolateral**
36. Major problem which affect growth and development except —**Common cold**
37. Which immunoglobulin can cross placenta barrier —**IGG**
38. Highest number of islet of langerhans of pancreas at —**Tail**
39. Dilusion is disorder of —**Thought**
40. Fever is condition in which temperature is —**>37°C**
41. Absence of sperm in semen —**Azoospermia**
42. Partograph include all except —**Pulse rate**
43. Test for diphtheria —**Shick test**
44. ORS should be used within —**24 hour**
45. Autoclave temperature and time —**121°C - 15min**
46. Cellular immunity is provided by —**T-cell**
47. Emototoxin is produced by gram -ve bacteria —**Protein**
48. Perception without any stimulus is —**Hallucination**
49. Test for organic mental disorder —**Bender Gestalt test**
50. Purpose of palliative care —**Reduce intensity of illness**
51. All cause constipation except —**Laxative use**
52. Peripheral resistance occur due to —**Contracitility of vein**
53. State of physical and mental well being not mexly absence of infirmity —**Health**
54. Relationship of fetal head to limbs —**Attitude**
55. Biological risk factor for family except —**Air pollution**
56. Natural contraceptive method except —**Air pollution**
57. Natural contraceptive method except —**Diaphragm**
58. Teaching done by using electronic project —**e-teaching**
59. Adjustment of living with other living in environment —**Adaptation**
60. Nursing practice is required by —**Ethics**
61. Widal test is based on —**Agglutination**
62. Pressure ulcer occur due to —**Shearing force**
63. Visual hallucination occur in injury of —**Occiput**
64. Period from infection to appearance of 1<sup>st</sup> sign is —**Incubation period**
65. Bleeding occur on implantation of zygote at —**10-12 days**
66. Surgical instrument is sterilized by —**Autoclave**
67. Perineal injury after fall with anal involvement —**3°**
68. Test done for occult blood —**Guaic test**
69. HCl is secreted by —**Parital cell of stomach**
70. Exercises done with resistance —**Isokinetic**
71. Giving patient opportunity whether to take treatment or not —**Autonomy**
72. Bluish discoloration of vaginal membrane —**Jacquimer sign**
73. Severe dehydration is characterize by all except —**Altered sensory system**
74. Sign of pre-eclampcia except —**Vomiting**
75. Medial geniculate bodies are part of —**Visual pathway**
76. Billirubin conjugate with —**Glucuronic acid**

PRACTICE QUESTION

- A client with angina complains that the pain is prolonged and severe and occurs even at resting time mostly on the same time each day. On further assessment the nurse understands that there is no precipitating factor. This type of angina pain is described as

(a) Stable angina (b) unstable angina  
 (c) Variant angina (d) Intractable angina
- A client is on 1<sup>st</sup> post operative day of large umbilical hernia repair. The client complains of abdominal pain and describe feeling the sutures give way. After assessment of the abdomen, the nurse observes an evisceration. The nurses immediate response should be

(a) Medicate the client for pain  
 (b) Instruct the client to cough hard  
 (c) Inform the physician  
 (d) Cover the abdomen with a sterile saline dressing
- The nurse is monitoring a patient receiving parenteral nutrition via central line catheter for the 24 hrs. the patient is experiencing polyuria, and complaints of thirst and head ache. Vital signs are as follows. BP-120/76 mmHg. PR-88/minute RR-20/minute Temperature-37.1°C oxygen saturation-99% on room air. What will be the nurse most likely administer?

(a) Insulin  
 (b) 5% dextrose in water  
 (c) Normal saline  
 (d) Calcium gluconate
- A client is transferred to immediate post operative unit after hysterectomy. The nurse administers morphine sulphate intravenously as prescribed because of her complaints of pain. After 5 minutes, the patient is difficult to arouse and develops bradypnoea. What should be the immediate action by the nurse?

(a) Document the findings  
 (b) Administer naloxone  
 (c) Place in supine position  
 (d) Check the surgical site for bleeding
- Upon assessment of an obese client's back, the nurse observes a forward curvature of the lumbar spine. These findings are indicative of

(a) Kyphosis  
 (b) Lordosis  
 (c) Scoliosis  
 (d) Intervertebral disc prolapse
- When performing tracheal suctioning for a client with a tracheostomy the nurse should

(a) Preoxygenate the client before suctioning  
 (b) Apply negative pressure as the catheter is being inserted  
 (c) Make sure that the tracheostomy cuff is inflated  
 (d) Instill normal saline into tracheostomy prior to suctioning
- Which of the following diet would be most appropriate for a client with COPD?

(a) Low fat low cholesterol  
 (b) Low fat, low sodium, high carbohydrates  
 (c) Bland, soft diet  
 (d) High calorie, high protein diet
- A man has been experiencing night blindness. What vitamin could be deficient in?

(a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin B  
 (c) Vitamin C (d) Vitamin D
- Acute pulmonary edema caused by heart failure is usually a result of damage of which of the following chambers of the heart?

(a) Left atrium (b) Right atrium  
 (c) Left ventricle (d) Right ventricle
- In elderly client with pneumonia may appear with which of the following symptoms first?

(a) Altered mental status and dehydration  
 (b) Fever and chills  
 (c) Hemoptysis and dyspnoea  
 (d) Pleuritic chest pain and cough
- A 34 years old quadriplegia client resides at home with his wife. In order to prevent contractures of extremities, the nurse will instruct the client's wife to perform

(a) Active range of motion exercises  
 (b) Passive range of motion exercises  
 (c) Active – assisted range of motion exercises  
 (d) Resistive range of motion exercises
- A client complains of left eye redness and itching. The physician ordered the nurse to put atropine eye drops for the client to examine his eye. The nurse should instill the eye drop into

(a) Left eye  
 (b) Right eye  
 (c) Both left and right eyes  
 (d) Neither of the eyes
- A client has an acute severe inflammation of gall bladder due to obstructed stones. The physician orders the nurse to schedule the client for surgery. Which of the following surgical procedures will the physician most likely to perform?

(a) Pancreatectomy (b) Hepatectomy  
 (c) Orchidectomy (d) Cholecystectomy
- The nurse writes the nursing diagnosis "Ineffective airway clearance in a client's care plan. Which of the following nursing interventions is most appropriate for managing this problem?

(a) Keep the client in fowler's position  
 (b) Administer oxygen  
 (c) Provide frequent oral hygiene  
 (d) Perform suctioning of the secretions
- Which of the following is the best position to increase brain perfusion?

(a) Prone



- (b) Semi fowler's  
 (c) Trendlenburg  
 (d) Reverse trendlenburg
16. Which of the following is the proper procedure for doing breast self exam?  
 (a) Use the palm of the hand to feel for lumps  
 (b) Apply three different levels of pressure to feel breast tissue  
 (c) Stand when performing breast self exam  
 (d) Perform breast self exam annually
17. A 42 years old woman is admitted to the emergency department with complaints of sharp upper right abdominal pain radiating to scapula. The ultrasound examination confirms gall bladder inflammation. Which of the following would be most likely associated with her clinical findings?  
 (a) Pain relieved by drinking milk  
 (b) Pain alleviation with active exercises  
 (c) Pain triggered by fatty meal  
 (d) Pain increases on empty stomach
18. A client is hospitalized with TB has a productive cough and hemoptysis. Which of the following isolation room would be the best choice for this client?  
 (a) Reverse isolation  
 (b) Standard isolation  
 (c) Positive pressure isolation  
 (d) Negative pressure isolation
19. Which of the following medications would be instructed to stop 2 weeks prior to the surgery?  
 (a) Antiarrhythmic (b) Antifungal  
 (c) Antidiabetic (d) Antiplatelet
20. After the nurse has administered heparine injection, the patient is observed as rubbing the area. The nurse should instruct the patient to not to rub the area because it may  
 (a) Increase the risk of bleeding  
 (b) Prevent proper absorption of heparin  
 (c) Cause increased pain  
 (d) Results in tissue death
21. A clients a clinic with complains of abdominal pain. She reports the last bowel movement was 2 days previously. There is no vomiting or diarrhea and her body temperature was normal. During percussion of the lower left quadrant the nurse hears tympanic sounds. Which of the following will be the most probable reason behind this problem?  
 (a) Gas (b) Tumor  
 (c) Liquid (d) Feces
22. During the immediate post operative period, a client reveals an oxygen saturation level of 91%. The nurse should  
 (a) Position client in semi-fowler's position  
 (b) Administer oxygen  
 (c) Continue to provide supportive care  
 (d) Document the value
23. Cauda equine syndrome is a result of injury to  
 (a) Half of the spinal cord  
 (b) Lumbar nerve roots in the spinal cord  
 (c) Conus medullaris in the spinal cord  
 (d) Lumbosocial nerve roots below conus medullaris
24. Which of the following is the most common organism associated with urosepsis?  
 (a) Salmonella  
 (b) Staphylococcus aureus  
 (c) E. coli  
 (d) Streptococcus
25. Which of the following should be specifically observed in a client receiving cisplatin?  
 (a) Skin rashes  
 (b) Vomiting  
 (c) Diarrhoea  
 (d) Peripheral neuropathy
26. During menstrual cycle ovulation occurs under the influence of  
 (a) FSH (b) LH  
 (c) Estrogen (d) Progesterone
27. Viability of sperm in the female reproductive tract is about  
 (a) 1-2 days (b) 1 day  
 (c) 2-3 days (d) 4-5 days
28. In fetal circulation, foramen ovale is the opening between the right atrium and left atrium of the heart, which is bypassing the  
 (a) Liver (b) Kidney  
 (c) Spleen (d) Lungs
29. The nurse should explain which of the following to a pregnant client with gynaecoid pelvis?  
 (a) Her type of pelvis has a narrow pubic arch  
 (b) Her type of pelvis is the most favourable for labor and birth  
 (c) Her type of pelvis is a wide pelvis, but has a shorter diameter  
 (d) She may need a cesarian rection because her type of pelvis is not favourable for normal delivery
30. A nurse is collecting data of a pregnant mother. She report that she have one 5 year old daughter who is healthy. She had one abortion at 18 weeks of gestation 2 years back. The present pregnancy is a twin pregnancy. Write down the GTPAL score for this client.  
 (a) G<sub>2</sub> T<sub>1</sub> P<sub>1</sub> A<sub>1</sub> L<sub>1</sub> (b) G<sub>2</sub> T<sub>2</sub> P<sub>1</sub> A<sub>1</sub> L<sub>1</sub>  
 (c) G<sub>3</sub> T<sub>1</sub> P<sub>1</sub> A<sub>1</sub> L<sub>1</sub> (d) G<sub>2</sub> T<sub>1</sub> P<sub>2</sub> A<sub>1</sub> L<sub>1</sub>
31. While performing the obstetric assessment for a client at 36<sup>th</sup> week of gestation, the nurse should expect fundal height as  
 (a) at the level of umbilicus  
 (b) 6 cm above ambilicus  
 (c) 6 cm below xiphisternum  
 (d) At the level of xiphisternum
32. The nurse is teaching a group of primi mothers regarding the gastrointestinal changes during pregnancy. Which of the following is incorrect mention?  
 (a) Decreased appetite  
 (b) Gastro intestinal bleeding



- (c) Hemorrhoids  
 (d) Constipation
33. The nurse is performing a per vaginal examination on a 6 week pregnant mother. The nurse observes there is blue-purple discoloration of the vagina. She identifies this as  
 (a) Chadwick's sign (b) Hegar's sign  
 (c) Goodell's sign (d) Oslander's sign
34. Papanicolaous smear is performed during the initial prenatal examination for a pregnant mother in order to detect  
 (a) HPV infection  
 (b) Cervical neoplasia  
 (c) Herpes virus infection  
 (d) Syphilis
35. A community health nurse is giving health education to a group of pregnant mothers with cardiac disorders. Which of the following has highest risk associated with pregnancy?  
 (a) Mitral stenosis  
 (b) Presence artificial heart valves  
 (c) Aortic stenosis  
 (d) Cardiomyopathy
36. A client is experiencing fetal death in utero at 22<sup>nd</sup> week of gestation. The client is retaining the product of conception for last 3 weeks. The nurse should closely monitor for the manifestations of  
 (a) DIC  
 (b) Hematoma  
 (c) Endometritis  
 (d) Gestational trophoblastic disease
37. Which of the following is not a characteristic of true labor?  
 (a) Contractions occur regularly and becomes stronger  
 (b) Cervical dilation and effacement occurs  
 (c) Activities like walking relieves pain  
 (d) Fetus begins to descend
38. Fetal heart rate accelerations of at least 15 beats/minute for lasting at least 15 seconds may be due to all of the following except  
 (a) Uteroplacental insufficiency  
 (b) Uterine contractions  
 (c) Mild cord compression  
 (d) Movement of fetus
39. During labor, the mother has a feeling of something is coming out of vagina and the nurse on examination detects that it is umbilical cord and it is compressed. What should be the immediate nursing intervention?  
 (a) Relieve the pressure on the cord  
 (b) Check FHR  
 (c) Place the client in knee chest position  
 (d) Prepare for emergency CS
40. After delivery, uterus cannot be palpated abdominally by  
 (a) 5 days (b) 6 days  
 (c) 8 days (d) 10 days
41. The nurse is assessing the growth and development of a three year old child. The nurse should expect the child to be able to  
 (a) Ride bicycle  
 (b) Jump rope  
 (c) Throw a ball overhead  
 (d) Hop on one foot
42. To minimize a toddler from scratching and picking at healing skin graft, the nurse should utilise  
 (a) Mild sedatives  
 (b) Hand mittens  
 (c) Punishment for picking  
 (d) Distractions
43. A child is treated for superficial thermal burns to the thigh. The child is in great discomfort and does not eat. Which of the following diagnoses should receive priority?  
 (a) Altered nutrition  
 (b) Impaired skin integrity  
 (c) Risk for infection  
 (d) Acute pain
44. The nurse is caring for a pre-schooler child with diagnosis of pneumonia. The child is feeling better on 3<sup>rd</sup> day of hospitalization and wants to play. Which of the following will be the best choice of entertainment?  
 (a) Blowing bubbles  
 (b) Looking at picture books  
 (c) Watching videos  
 (d) Riding tricycle
45. According to Erik Erikson's stages of psychosocial development, the schooler experiences which of the following psychosocial crisis?  
 (a) Trust versus mistrust  
 (b) Industry versus inferiority  
 (c) Initiative versus guilt  
 (d) Intimacy versus isolation
46. While giving health class regarding toilet training to a group of mothers of toddlers, the nurse should mention all the following signs of readiness for toilet training, except  
 (a) Child is able to stay dry for 2 hrs  
 (b) Child is able to remove his clothes  
 (c) Child cannot recognize urge to urinate  
 (d) Child is waking up dry from a nap
47. An infant is admitted to pediatric unit with complaints of vomiting and regurgitation. On palpation of the abdomen, the nurse identifies an olive shaped mass in the epigastrium. The identifies his problem as  
 (a) Celiac disease (b) Pyloric stenosis  
 (c) Intussusception (d) Omphalocele
48. A nurse reviews the record of 3 weeks old baby and notes that his diagnosis is hirschsprung's disease. Which of the following assessment finding should be expected by the nurse?  
 (a) Foul smelling ribbon like stools  
 (b) Current jelly like stools

- (c) Projectile vomiting
  - (d) Regurgitation
49. A child receiving multiple blood transfusions for thalassemia is suspected for iron overload. Which of the following is the treatment of choice?
- (a) Deferoxamine
  - (b) Activated charcol
  - (c) Naloxone
  - (d) N-acetyl cysteine
50. A child is admitted to a pediatric unit with complains of abdominal pain and hematuria. On observation and examination the nurse identifies that there is a swelling in the flank region which is firm, non tender and confined to left side. The child may be suffering from
- (a) Pyloric stenosis
  - (b) Nephroblastoma
  - (c) Nephrotic syndrome
  - (d) Glomulonephritis

ANSWERS

1	C	26	B
2	D	27	C
3	A	28	D
4	B	29	B
5	B	30	C
6	a	31	D
7	D	32	B
8	A	33	A
9	C	34	B
10	B	35	D
11	B	36	A
12	C	37	C
13	D	38	A
14	D	39	A
15	C	40	D
16	A	41	C
17	C	42	B
18	D	43	D
19	D	44	A
20	A	45	D
21	A	46	C
22	B	47	B
23	D	48	A
24	C	49	A
25	D	50	B

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## MEMORY BASED QUESTIONS OF PGIMER-MSC(N) ENTRANCE 24-6-2018

1. Position during Enema administration  
—Left Lateral Position
2. Complications of Meningitis  
—Epilepsy
3. Trench is which type of disposal  
—Controlled tipping/sanitary land fill
4. Other name dengue  
—Break borne fever
5. Residual chlorine in drinking water  
—0.5 mg/lit
6. BCG dose at birth  
—0.05 ml
7. Purpose of maintain glucose level during antenatal  
—Prevent congenital defect
8. Best method for assess severity of APH during pregnancy  
—APH
9. Important factors in APGAR score  
—Heart rate
10. Which is the following is important antenatal history to be rule out  
—History of cystic fibrosis for previous baby
11. Precipitate labour causes  
—Intracranial hemorrhage
12. Spinal cord injury at the level of L<sub>2</sub>, nurses expect  
—Paraplegia, movement with help of Braces  
—Quadruplegia, neck movement  
—Paraplegia, arm movement
13. Growth chart designed by  
—Study of death
14. Care after Laryngectomy  
—Asrway
15. Erb's palsy  
—Passive exercise  
—Immobilize
16. Type of qualitative study  
—Ground theory
17. Sampling K<sup>th</sup> sampling  
—Systemic random sampling
18. Open vial method used in, except  
—Rota virus
19. Studying about the research result  
—Meta-analysis
20. Studying about the research result  
—Meta-analysis
21. Research topic given to group of expert to carry out further study  
—Delphi Method
22. In newborn to detect hypoglycemia (Highly specific test)  
—Glucose oxidase test
23. Position contraindicated in abdominal hystrectomy  
—High Fowler Position
24. Post nephrectomy nurses important role  
—1 hour urine output
25. Eye cleaning  
—From inner canthus to outer canthus
26. Position during Epi stanis  
—Pinch soft part of nose, lean forward
27. Misinterpretation without stimuli  
—Hallucination
28. Hallucination and delusion present in  
—Psychotic syndrome
29. Common psychosis during post-partum perium  
—Depression
30. Mid-day meal principle, except  
—Substitute to home diet
31. Anti-Malaria month  
—June
32. Early sign of pre-eclampsia  
—Headache
33. Herd immunity, except  
—Tetanus
34. Halleicination is a  
—Perceptual disorder
35. ADHD factor except  
—Impulsive, hyperactivity, amphetamine, ↓IQ
36. How you will detect psychoneurosis  
—Verbal response
37. Common postnatal psychiatric problem  
—Postnatal depression
38. IPC-Section 375 deals with  
—Rape
39. Rape drug  
—Rohypnol
40. Which of the following is contraceptive except  
—Vasectomy

**EPIDEMIOLOGY OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES**

1. Global eradication of smallpox occurred in
  - a. May 1980
  - b. May 1982
  - c. June 1970
  - d. March 1975

Ans: a. May 1980

2. The period of communicability of patients with varicella is estimated to range from
  - a. 1 to 2 days before the appearance of rash, and 4 to 5 days thereafter
  - b. 5 days before appearance of rash and 4 to 7 days there after
  - c. 5 days before appearance of rash
  - d. 1 to 2 days after appearance of rash

Ans: a. 1 to 2 days before the appearance of rash, and 4 to 5 days thereafter

3. A characteristic feature of the rash in chickenpox is
  - a. Single stage rashes
  - b. Zonal inflammation
  - c. **Pleomorphism**
  - d. All of the above

Ans : c. **Pleomorphism.** All stages of the rash (papules, vesicles and crusts) may be seen simultaneously one time, in the same area is called **Pleomorphism**

4. Recommendation for prevention of chickenpox in exposed susceptible individual is to administer
  - a. MMRV vaccine given within 72 hours of exposure
  - b. **Varicella-Zoster** Immunoglobulin (VZIG) given within 72 hours of exposure.
  - c. Varicella-Zoster vaccine given within 72 hours of exposure
  - d. MMRV vaccine given within 24 hours of exposure

Ans : b. **Varicella-Zoster** Immunoglobulin (VZIG) given within 72 hours of exposure.

5. The most common complication of chickenpox in neonates, adults and immunocompromised patients is
  - a. Varicella haemorrhage not common
  - b. **Varicella pneumonia**
  - c. Chorioretinitis

- d. Disseminated varicella-zoster virus disease

Ans: b. **Varicella pneumonia.** Varicella haemorrhage is a complication but not common. Maternal varicella during pregnancy causes chorioretinitis. Disseminated varicella-zoster virus disease is a complications of varicella in children with leukaemia.

6. Primary varicella infection is commonly followed by a latent infection called
  - a. Shingles
  - b. Shigella
  - c. Measles
  - d. Small pox

Ans : a. Shingles. Infection in the cranial nerves, sensory ganglia, and spinal dorsal root ganglia, often for decades, without clinical manifestations. When the cell-mediated immunity wanes with age or following immuno-suppressive therapy, the virus may reactivate, resulting in herpes zoster/ shingles.

7. The period of communicability of measles infection is approximately
  - a. At the time of eruption of rash.
  - b. During the post measles stage.
  - c. **4 days before and 4 days after the appearance of the rash.**
  - d. 1 to 2 days after the appearance of the rash.

Ans : c. **4 days before and 4 days after the appearance of the rash.** Measles is highly infectious during the prodromal period and at the time of eruption.

8. The most common life-threatening complication in measles
  - a. **Pneumonia**
  - b. Meningitis
  - c. VAPP
  - d. Subacute sclerosing pan-encephalitis (SSPE)

Ans : a. **Pneumonia**

9. A rare complication which develops many years after the initial measles infection
  - a. Rubeola
  - b. Meningitis
  - c. VAPP



- d. **Subacute sclerosing** pan-encephalitis (SSPE)

**Ans : d. Subacute sclerosing** pan-encephalitis (SSPE)

10. After reconstitution, the measles vaccine must be
- Used within 8 hours.
  - Used within one day.
  - Used** within 4 hours.
  - Till the vaccine used completely

**Ans : c. Used** within 4 hours. Measles vaccine is a freeze-dried vaccine which must be stored in a the dark at 2-8°C otherwise lose its potency.

11. Which of the following complication occur when measles vaccine is contaminated or the same vial is used for more than one session on the same day or next day
- Pneumonia.
  - Toxic shock** syndrome (TSS).
  - Subacute sclerosing** pan-encephalitis (SSPE)
  - Pancarditis.

**Ans : b. Toxic shock** syndrome (TSS).

12. Infection in early pregnancy may result in
- Does not affect the foetus
  - congenital** defects and including death of the foetus
  - growth retardation of the foetus.
  - death of the mother.

**Ans : b. congenital** defects and including death of the foetus. The virus can cross the placenta (vertical transmission) and infect the foetus in utero.

13. If the newborn baby has IgM rubella antibodies shortly after birth it indicates
- Congenital rubella syndrome
  - Congenital** defects
  - Teratogenicity
  - Cardiac malformations

**Ans : a. Congenital** rubella syndrome. As IgM antibodies do not cross the placenta, their presence indicate that they must have been synthesized by the infant in utero.

14. The classic triad of congenital defects in congenital rubella syndrome are

- Otitis media, epilepsy and glaucoma
- Retinopathy, microcephaly, deafness
- Deafness, cardiac malformations and cataracts.
- Deafness, encephalitis and blindness.

**Ans :** Deafness, cardiac malformations and cataracts. Other resulting defects are glaucoma, retinopathy, microcephaly, IUGR, cerebral palsy etc

15. Which vaccine is administered for preventing rubella?

**RA 27/3** **ain** a single dose of 0.5 ml subcutaneously

16. A contraindication to ubella vaccination is Pregnancy. The recipients of the vaccine should be advised not to become pregnant over the next 3 months.

Females of reproductive age group

17. The period of maximum infectivity in Mumps is just before and at the onset of parotitis. Once the swelling of the glands has subsided the case may be regarded as no longer

18. In case of mumps the presence of maternal antibodies will provide immunity upto the age of

- 1 year
- 4 months
- 10 months
- 6 months**

**Ans : d. 6 months**

19. Major reservoir of influenza virus is

- Animals** and birds
- Human beings
- Soil and decaying materials
- Rodents

**Ans : a. Animals** and birds

20. A rare and severe complication of type B influenza is

- Purulent bronchitis
- Otitis media
- Reye syndrome
- Pneumonia

**Ans : c. Reye** syndrome. Reye syndrome is fatty liver with encephalopathy. Frequent complication are acute sinusitis, purulent bronchitis, otitis media and pneumonia.

21. The live-attenuated influenza vaccine is administered as
- 2 doses as IM injection
  - Single dose as intranasal spray**
  - Single dose as subcutaneous injection
  - 3 doses as oral solution.

Ans : b. **single dose as intranasal spray.** Live-attenuated influenza vaccine is a trivalent vaccine but killed vaccine is administered by the subcutaneous or intramuscular route.

22. Avian influenza viruses that primarily affect birds are
- H5N1**
  - H2N2
  - H3N2
  - H1N1.

Ans : a. **H5N1.** H2N2, H3N2, H1N1 are species affecting human being.

23. Incubation period of influenza A H1N1
- 1 week
  - 4-7 days
  - 1 day
  - 2-3 days**

Ans : d. **2-3 days**

24. Drug of choice for treatment and chemoprophylaxis of influenza is
- Rimantadine
  - Zanamivir
  - Oseltamivir**
  - Amantadine`

Ans : c. **Oseltamivir.** For adults the recommended oral dose is 75 mg twice daily for 5 days. Zanamivir is an alternative antiviral drug, if **Oseltamivir** is not available or not possible to use, or if the virus is resistant to oseltamivir, Virus is resistant to the M2 inhibitors eg: rimantadine Amantadine`.

25. A thick, blue-white to grey-black, pseudo membrane that may cover posterior pharynx or the entire tonsil, may spread to cover the soft and hard palates is present in
- Measles
  - Mumps
  - Diphtheria**
  - Tuberculosis

Ans : c. **Diphtheria**

26. Every cases of moderate diphtheria should be treated with antitoxin in a dose of
- 20,000-40,000
  - 40,000-60,000**
  - 60,000- 80,000
  - 80,000-100,000

Ans : b. **40,000-60,000.** Antitoxin should be given without delay by IM or IV route , the dose is 20,000-40,000 units for mild early disease, 40,000-60,000 units for moderate disease, 80,000-100,000 units for severe disease.

27. The carriers of diphtheria should be treated with
- Oral erythromycin
  - IM penicillin
  - Oral azithromycin
  - IV taxim

Ans : a. **Oral erythromycin.** 10 days course of oral erythromycin, which is the most effective drug for the treatment of carriers.

28. The drug of choice for treatment of pertussis is
- Erythromycin
  - Ampicillin
  - Sepran
  - Tetracycline.

Ans : a. **Erythromycin** is the drug of choice at a dose of 30-50 mg/kg of body weight in 4 divided doses for 10 days. Other drugs are possible alternatives.

29. In case of meningococcal meningitis is the drug of choice is
- Ceftriaxone
  - Erythromycin
  - Penicillin
  - Chloramphenicol

Ans : c. **Penicillin.** In penicillin-allergic patients, ceftriaxone, chloramphenicol is used for treatment of epidemic meningococcal meningitis.

30. TB involving the lung parenchyma or the tracheobronchial tree.is
- Pulmonary TB
  - Bovine TB
  - Extrapulmonary TB
  - MDR TB

Ans: a. **Pulmonary TB.** Clinically diagnosed case of TB involving organs other than the

lungs, e.g. pleura, lymph nodes, abdomen, genitourinary tract, skin, joints and bones, meninges is extrapulmonary TB. MDRTB is multi drug resistant TB. TB affecting animals like cattle is known as bovine tuberculosis

31. Patients who have previously been treated for TB, were declared cured or treatment completed at the end recent course of treatment, and are now diagnosed with a recurrent episode of TB
- Relapse patients
  - Default patients
  - Failure patients
  - Resistant patients

failure patients are those who have previously been treated for TB and whose treatment failed at the end of their most recent course of treatment. default

patients are those have previously been treated for TB and were declared lost to follow up at the end of their most recent course of treatment

32. A TB patient who is having resistance to at least both isoniazid and rifampicin will come under category of
- Polydrug resistance
  - Multidrug resistance
  - Monoresistance
  - Extensive drug resistance

Ans : b. Multidrug resistance. Monoresistance is resistance to one first-line anti-TB drug only. Polydrug resistance is resistance to more than one firstline anti-TB drug (other than both isoniazid and rifampicin). Multidrug resistance is resistance to at least both isoniazid and rifampicin. Extensive drug resistance is resistance to any fluoroquinolone (Ciprofloxacin, Ofloxacin, Levofloxacin) and at least one of three second-line injectable drugs (capreomycin, kanamycin and amikacin), in addition to multidrug resistance.

33. Definitive diagnosis of tuberculosis is by
- Radiography
  - Chest X-rays
  - Sputum culture
  - Mantoux test

Ans : c. Sputum culture.

34. Sputum smear microscopy for tubercle bacilli is positive when there are at least
- 10,00 organisms present per ml of sputum.
  - 10,000** organisms present per ml of sputum.
  - 50,000 organisms present per ml of sputum.
  - 10,0000 organisms present per ml of sputum.

Ans : b. **10,000** organisms present per ml of sputum.

35. In TB patients sputum should be collected
- early in the morning
  - at any time of day
  - after having break fast
  - before going to bed

Ans : a. early in the morning. Early morning sputum sample is more likely to contain TB bacilli than one taken later in the day.

36. The only means of estimating the prevalence of TB infection in a population is
- Radiography
  - Chest X-rays
  - Sputum culture
  - Tuberculin test**

Ans : d. **Tuberculin test.** Positive reaction to the test is generally accepted as evidence of past or present infection by M. tuberculosis.

37. The Mantoux test is carried out by injecting
- 10 TU of PPD in 0.1 ml intradermally on the extensor surface of the left forearm
  - 1 TU of PPD in 0.1 ml intradermally** on the flexor surface of the left forearm
  - 1 TU of PPD in 0.1 ml subcutaneously on the flexor surface of the left forearm
  - 1 TU of PPD in 0.5 ml intradermally on the flexor surface of the right forearm

Ans : b. **1 TU of PPD in 0.1 ml intradermally** on the flexor surface of the left forearm. Tuberculin reaction consist of erythema and induration. The injection should produce a pale wheal of the skin, 6 to 10 mm in diameter.

38. The result of the tuberculin test is read after
- 24-48 hours

- b. 48-96 hours
- c. 12 hours
- d. 72 hours**

Ans : d. 72 hours

In tuberculin test induration exceeding 10 mm is considered as

- a. Positive**
- b. Negative
- c. Doubtful
- d. Zero

Ans : a. **Positive**. Those less than 6 mm are considered negative. Those between 6 and 9 mm are considered doubtful. If there is no induration, the result should be recorded as O.

39. Which of the following anti TB drug is not bactericidal in nature?
- a. Rifampicin
  - b. Streptomycin
  - c. Ethambutol**
  - d. Pyrazinamide

Ans : c. **Ethambutol**. Bactericidal(kills bacteria) :- Rifampicin(R), Streptomycin(S), Pyrazinamide(Z), Isoniazid(H). Bacteriostatic(inhibits its growth and multiplication) :- **Ethambutol(E)**

40. Rifampicin should be taken
- a. along with food
  - b. **one hour** before or 2 hours after food
  - c. along with milk or diary products
  - d. along with citrous fruit juices

Ans : b. **one hour** before or 2 hours after food. Because absorption of rifampicin is reduced by food intake.

41. The addition of pyridoxine along with isoniazid helps prevent the occurrence of
- a. Gastrointestinal irritation
  - b. Blood dyscrasias
  - c. Liver damage.
  - d. **Peripheral neuropathy**
  - e. Ans : d. **Peripheral neuropathy**. 10-20 mg daily pyridoxine(vit B6) is administered along with INH. It helps to maintain the health of nerves.

42. Which of the following anti TB drug leads to reddish discolouration of urine?
- a. **Rifampicin**
  - b. Streptomycin

- c. Ethambutol
- d. Pyrazinamide

Ans : a. **Rifampicin**, because it diffuses into body fluids.

43. Which of the following anti TB drug leads to vestibular damage and nystagmus rather than deafness?
- a. Rifampicin
  - b. Streptomycin**
  - c. Ethambutol
  - d. Pyrazinamide

Ans: b. **Streptomycin**. It causes ototoxicity.

44. Which of the following anti TB drug is used for treatment of tuberculous meningitis?
- a. Rifampicin
  - b. Streptomycin
  - c. Ethambutol
  - d. Pyrazinamide**

Ans : d. **Pyrazinamide**. Pyrazinamide crosses BBB and achieves high levels in CSF.

45. Which of the following anti TB drug is contraindicated in pregnancy?
- a. Rifampicin
  - b. Streptomycin
  - c. Ethambutol
  - d. Pyrazinamide**

Ans : b. Streptomycin. Streptomycin is contraindicated in pregnancy because it may cause congenital deafness.

46. BCG vaccine is available in
- a. freeze-dried form**
  - b. liquid form
  - c. oil form
  - d. solid form

Ans : a. **freeze-dried form**. The vaccine should refrigerated at a temperature below 10 deg C and must be protected from exposure to light during storage (wrapped up in a double layer of red or blackcloth) and in the field. Normal saline is recommended as a diluent for reconstituting the vaccine, as distilled water may cause irritation. The reconstituted vaccine may be used up within 3 hours, and the left-over vaccine should be discarded.



47. How to transporting stool samples to laboratory for analyzing presence of polio vaccine?

- In a airtight clean plastic container
- Between frozen ice packs at 4-8°C in a cold box.
- In sterile container at 20 deg C
- In a sterile container at room temperature.

Ans : b. Between frozen ice packs at 4-8°C in a cold box. Stool specimens have to be sealed in containers and stored immediately inside a refrigerator or packed between frozen ice packs at 4-8°C in a cold box, in order to avoid destruction of viruses.

48. Most important but rare adverse effect of polio vaccine is

- Vaccine-associated paralytic poliomyelitis (VAPP)
- Polio induced anaphylaxis
- Peripheral neuropathy
- Vaccine associated viscerotropic disease

Ans : a. Vaccine-associated paralytic poliomyelitis (VAPP). Vaccine associated viscerotropic disease is associated with yellow fever vaccine and Peripheral neuropathy with JE vaccine.

49. Which serotypes of polio virus causes Vaccine-associated paralytic poliomyelitis (VAPP)?

- Serotype 1
- Serotype 2
- Serotype 3**
- serotype 4

Ans : c. **Serotype 3**. Being living viruses, the vaccine virus particularly type 3 do mutate in the course of their multiplication in vaccinated children, and rare cases of vaccine-associated paralytic polio have occurred.

50. Polio vaccine used to immunize children with HIV infection and pregnant women is

- Salk vaccine**
- Sabin vaccine
- Mono valent vaccine
- Bivalent vaccine

Ans : a. **Salk vaccine**. Live polio (sabin - OPV) vaccines are not usually given to immunocompromised individuals and may pose danger to a pregnant mother or developing foetus. Salk is the killed vaccine - IPV.

51. Polio vaccine should be stored at

- 2-8 deg C
- 20 deg C**
- 1 to -5 deg C
- 1deg C

Ans : b. **-20 deg C**. Polio vaccine should be stored at -20 deg C in a deep freezer until used to maintain its potency as it decreases as a result of exposure to heat.

52. Acute bloody diarrhoea is also called as

- Malena
- Hematochezia
- Acute diarrhoea
- Dysentery**

Ans : d. **dysentery**

54. The most common cause of bloody diarrhoea is

- V. Cholerae
- Shigella**
- Coli bacteria
- Rotavirus.

Ans: b. **Shigella**. Other pathogens usually cause acute watery diarrhea. **Shigella** is also a most common cause of severe cases and accounts for a high percentage of mortality due to diarrhoeal disease.

53. Major killer of children under 5 years of age is

- Diarrhea
- Chicken pox
- Diphtheria
- Measles

Ans : a. Diarrhea. Diarrhea and related dehydration leads to death in children.

55. Leading cause of severe, dehydrating diarrhoea in children aged <5 years is

- V. Cholerae
- E. Coli bacteria
- Rotavirus
- Shigella**

Ans : d. **Shigella**

54. Components of ORS includes all except

- Sodium chloride
- Glucose, anhydrous
- Sodium** bicarbonate
- Potassium chloride

Ans : c. **Sodium** bicarbonate. Inclusion of trisodium citrate in place of sodium bicarbonate made the product more stable and it resulted in less stool output, probably because of direct effect of trisodium citrate in increasing intestinal absorption of sodium and water.

Components of recently improved ORS formulation are:-

Sodium chloride - 2.6 grams / litre

Glucose, anhydrous - 13.5 grams / litre

Potassium chloride - 1.5 grams / litre

Trisodium citrate dehydrate - 2.9 grams / litre

55. Which component of ORS given orally enhances the intestinal absorption of salt and water?

- Sodium
- chlorine
- Glucose**
- sodium bicarbonate

Ans : c. glucose. When given orally enhances the intestinal absorption of salt and water and is capable of correcting the electrolyte and water deficit.

56. The oral rehydration solution should be used within

- 12 hours
- 24 hours**
- 8 hours
- 48 hours

Ans : b. **24 hours**. Oral rehydration solution should be made fresh daily and used within **24 hours**

57. How to make ORS if commercially prepared one is not available ?

- 2 teaspoon salt and 3 teaspoon sugar in one litre of drinking water.
- 1 teaspoon** salt and 6 teaspoon sugar in one litre of drinking water.
- 1 pinch salt and 1 teaspoon sugar in one litre of drinking water.

d. 1 teaspoon salt and 6 teaspoon sugar in one glass of drinking water.

Ans : b. **24 hours**. Simple mixture consisting of table salt (one level teaspoon) and sugar (6 level teaspoon) dissolved in one litre of drinking water may be safely used.

58. The solution recommended for dehydration related to diarrhea by WHO for intravenous infusion is

- Normal saline
- DNS
- Ringer's lactate
- 5% dextrose

Ans : c. Ringer's lactate. It is a mixture of sodium, chloride, potassium, lactate and calcium and supplies adequate concentrations of sodium and potassium and the lactate yields bicarbonate for correction of the acidosis. Diarrhoea Treatment Solution (DTS) is also recommended by WHO for intravenous infusion. It contains in one litre, sodium chloride 4 g sodium acetate 6.5 g potassium chloride 1 g and glucose 10 g.

59. The drug of choice of diarrhoea due to cholera is

- Ciprofloxacin**
- Pencillin
- Ampicillin
- Tetracycline**

Ans : d. **tetracycline**. Drug of choice of diarrhoea due to cholera is doxycycline, tetracycline, TMP-SMX and erythromycin.

60. The drug of choice of diarrhea due to *shigella* is

- Ciprofloxacin**
- TMP-SMX
- Ampicillin
- Ttetracycline

Ans : a. **Ciprofloxacin**. Shigella is usually resistant to ampicillin and TMP-SMX

61. Why zinc supplement is given during an episode of acute diarrhea?

- reduces irritation of rectal mucosa
- reduces the** episode's duration and severity

- c. replaces fluid loss due to diarrhea
- d. reduces abdominal pain and cramping

Ans : b. **reduces the** episode's duration and severity

62. The Rotarix™ vaccine is administered as
- a) orally 2-doses at 2 and 4 months
  - b) I/M
  - c) S/C
  - d) I/D

Ans : a. orally 2-doses at 2 and 4 months. Rotarix™ vaccine schedule to infants of approximately 2 and 4 months. For RotaTeq™, the recommended schedule is 3 oral doses at ages 2, 4 and 6 months.

63. How to administer ORS solution to children aged 2 up to 10 years?
- a. 50-100 ml of fluid after each loose stool
  - b. 100-200 ml after each loose stool
  - c. 200-300 ml after each loose stool
  - d. as much fluid as they want

Ans : b. **100-200 ml after each loose stool.** As a general guide, after each loose stool, give - children under 2 years of age : 50-100 ml of fluid; children aged 2 up to 10 years : 100-200 ml ; and older children and adults : as much fluid as they want.

64. Which of the following is formerly known as infectious hepatitis or epidemic jaundice?
- a. Hepatitis A
  - b. Hepatitis B
  - c. Hepatitis C
  - d. Hepatitis D

Ans : a. **Hepatitis A**

65. An effective disinfectant for hepatitis A contaminated faeces and fomites is
- a. 5 per cent bleaching powder
  - b. 10 per cent formalin
  - c. 0.5 per cent sodium hypochlorite
  - d. 10 per cent crude phenol

Ans : c. **0.5 per cent sodium hypochlorite.** Others are agents suitable for disinfection of urine and faeces but not for hepatitis A/B contaminated one.

66. Amount of residual chlorine that should be used for destruction of hepatitis A virus in water is
- a. 1 mg/L of free residual chlorine
  - b. 10 mg/L of free residual chlorine
  - c. 0.5 mg/L of free residual chlorine
  - d. 5 mg/L of free residual chlorine

Ans : a. **1 mg/L of free residual chlorine** can cause destruction of the virus in 30 Minutes.

67. The diagnosis of hepatitis A in an acutely infected patient is confirmed by detection of
- a. Anti-HAV IgE
  - b. Anti-HAV IgM
  - c. Anti-HAV IgA
  - d. Anti-HAV IgG

Ans : b. **Anti-HAV IgM.** Anti-HAV IgM appears during the acute phase, peaking about 2 weeks after elevation of liver enzymes. Anti-HAV IgM usually declines to non-detectable levels within 3-6 months. Anti-HAV IgG appears soon after the onset of disease and persists for decades.

68. Inactivated Hepatitis A vaccine is administered
- a. Intramuscularly
  - b. Intravenously
  - c. Intradermally
  - d. Subcutaneously

Ans : a. **Intramuscularly.** Vaccination schedule consists of 2 dose administration into the deltoid muscle. The interval between the first (primary) dose and second (booster) dose is commonly 6-12 months. Protective efficacy is about 94 per cent. The live attenuated vaccine is administered as a single subcutaneous dose. Immunization will generate long-lasting, possibly life-long, protection.

69. Administration of HAV immune globulin {Ig} will provide protection for
- a. Life long
  - b. 15 years
  - c. 1-5 months
  - d. 2 years

Ans : c. **1-5 months.** The duration of protection is limited upto 1-2 months and 3-5 months following administration of IgG at dose of 0.02 and 0.06 ml/kg body weight respectively.

70. Hepatitis B is a
- water borne disease
  - food borne disease
  - mosquito borne disease
  - blood borne disease

**Ans : d. Blood borne disease**

71. The only reservoir of hepatitis B infection is
- Man
  - Blood
  - Water
  - Animals

**Ans : a. Man**, either as carriers or from cases. In approximately 5 to 15 percent of cases, HBV infection fails to resolve and the affected individuals then become persistent carriers of the virus.

72. The dose of hepatitis b vaccine for adults is
- 1-5 micrograms initially and again at 1 and 3 months.
  - 5-10 micrograms initially and again at 3 and 6 months.
  - 10-20 micrograms initially and again at 6 months.
  - 10-20 micrograms initially and again at 1 and 6 months.

**Ans : d. 10-20 micrograms initially and again at 1 and 6 months.** Children under 10 years of age should be given half of the adult dose at the same time intervals. Deltoid muscle is preferred for site of injection in adult and vastus lateralis in children under 2 years. Under immunization programme a four dose schedule is incorporated where the dose at birth is followed by three additional doses at 6, 10 and 14 weeks.

73. In case of exposure to HBsAg positive blood immediate protection is offered by administering
- Hepatitis B vaccine
  - HAV IgG
  - HBIG

**Ans : c. HBIG.** The HBIG should be given as soon as possible after an accidental inoculation (ideally within 6 hours and not later than 48 hours). Risk group includes surgeons, nurses or laboratory workers, newborn infants of carrier

mothers. The recommended dose is 0.05 to 0.07 ml/kg of body weight, two doses should be given 30 days apart. HBIG provides short-term passive protection which lasts approximately 3 months. The simultaneous administration of HBIG and hepatitis B vaccine is more efficacious than HBIG alone.

74. The hepatitis C virus is most commonly transmitted through
- uncleaned hands and fingers
  - exposure to infectious blood
  - breast milk, food or water
  - casual contact such as hugging, kissing

**Ans : b. Exposure to infectious blood.** This can occur through receipt of contaminated blood transfusions, blood products and organ transplants, injections given with contaminated syringes and needle-stick injuries in health-care settings, injection drug use and being born to a hepatitis C-infected mother.

75. The mainstay of hepatitis C treatment is
- Ans : Combination antiviral therapy (telaprevir and boceprevir) with interferon and ribavirin.**

There is no vaccine for hepatitis C. Immunoglobulin is not widely available and not very efficient in preventing infection after exposure.

76. Hepatitis E is a
- water borne disease
  - food borne disease
  - mosquito borne disease
  - blood borne disease

**Ans : a. water borne disease**

77. A complication of hepatitis C that occurs more frequently during pregnancy is
- Anicteric hepatitis
  - Hepatocellular carcinoma
  - Chronic liver disease
  - Fulminant hepatitis

**Ans : d. Fulminant hepatitis.** It is acute liver failure where there is massive necrosis of liver parenchyma. Pregnant women are at greater risk of obstetrical complications and mortality from



hepatitis E. Anicteric hepatitis is more common in hepatitis A. Hepatocellular carcinoma is seen in hepatitis B. Chronic liver disease is seen in hepatitis C.

78. The immediate source of Infection in case of disease cholera is
- sputum
  - Stools
  - Blood
  - Urine

**Ans : b. Stools.** The immediate sources of infection are the stools and vomit of cases and carriers. Large numbers of vibrios (about 10<sup>7</sup>-10<sup>9</sup> vibrios per ml of fluid) are present in the watery stools of cholera patients.

79. The most important vehicle of transmission of cholera is
- water
  - stool
  - vomitus
  - blood

**Ans : a. water**

80. In cholera stool specimen will be collected directly into a transport (holding) media called
- Peptone Water Tellurite (PWT) medium
  - Bile Salt Agar medium
  - Venkatraman-Ramakrishnan (VR) medium
  - Cary Blair medium

**Ans : c. Venkatraman-Ramakrishnan (VR) medium.** The stools specimen collected by rubber catheter should be transported in sterilized McCartney bottles, 30 ml capacity containing alkaline peptone water or VR medium. The specimen should be transported in alkaline peptone water or Cary Blair medium if it is collected by a rectal swab.

81. The most effective disinfectant for cholera virus is
- Formaldehyde
  - Coal tar disinfectant
  - Bleaching powder
  - Crude phenol

**Ans : b. coal tar disinfectant (phenol, cresol)**

82. First line of treatment of cholera is
- IV fluids
  - ORS
  - Antibiotics
  - Antidiarrhoeals

**Ans : b. ORS.** Antibiotics should be given usually after 3 to 4 hours of oral rehydration.

83. The commonly used group of drug for the treatment of cholera is
- antibiotics + antidiarrhoeals
  - antidiarrhoeals + antiemetics
  - antibiotics only
  - antidiarrhoeals + antispasmodics

**Ans : c. antibiotics.** Oral antibiotics should be given as soon as vomiting has stopped. The commonly used antibiotics like flouroquinolones, tetracycline, azithromycin, ampicilline and Trimethoprim(TMP)-Sulfamethoxazol(SMX). No other medication should be given to treat cholera, like antidiarrhoeals, antiemetics, antispasmodics, cardiotonics and corticosteroids.

84. Drug of choice for chemoprophylaxis of cholera is
- Tetracycline
  - Doxycycline
  - Azithromycin,
  - Ampicilline

**Ans : a. Tetracycline** is the drug of choice. Dose 500 mg for adults, 125 mg for children aged 4-13 years, and 50 mg for children aged 0-3 years (bd for 3days). A single oral dose of doxycycline (300 mg for adults and 6 mg/kg for children under 15 years) has proved to be effective.

85. How many doses are there for monovalent cholera vaccine for adult?
- 3 oral doses
  - 3 IM doses
  - 2 oral doses
  - 2 IM doses

**Ans : c. 2 oral doses.** Two types of killed oral cholera vaccines are available : Dukoral and Sanchol.

✚ Dukoral is a killed monovalent vaccine. The vaccine is provided in 3 ml

single-dose together with the bicarbonate buffer. Vaccine and buffer are mixed in 150 ml of water for persons aged >5 years and in 75 ml of water for children aged 2-5 years. 2 oral doses are given  $\geq 7$  days apart {but <6 weeks apart) for adults and children aged  $\geq 6$  years. Children aged 2-5 years should receive 3 doses. 1 booster dose is also recommended.

✚ Sanchol is a bivalent oral cholera vaccine administered orally in 2 liquid doses 14 days apart for individuals aged >1 year. A booster dose is recommended after 2 years.

86. Why cholera vaccine is provided together along with the bicarbonate buffer?

- a. To enhance its absorption in the body
- b. To prevent destruction of toxin B subunit
- c. To increase the effectiveness of vaccine
- d. To reduce the adverse effect of vaccine

**b. To prevent destruction of toxin B subunit.** Bicarbonate buffer (effervescent granules) protect the toxin B subunit from being destroyed by gastric acid.

87. The term enteric fever includes .....

**Ans : both typhoid and paratyphoid fevers**

88. Primary sources of infection in typhoid is

- a. Water
- b. Milk
- c. Faeces
- d. Food

**Ans : c. Faeces.** Primary sources of infection is faeces and urine of cases or carriers; the secondary sources contaminated water, food, fingers and flies. There is no evidence that typhoid bacilli are excreted in sputum or milk. Man is the only known reservoir of infection (cases and carriers).

89. A Serious complication of typhoid is

- a. Urinary retention
- b. Pneumonia

- c. Thrombophlebitis
- d. Intestinal haemorrhage

**Ans : d. Intestinal haemorrhage** is manifested by a sudden drop in temperature and signs of shock, followed by dark or fresh blood in the stool. Intestinal perforation is most likely to occur during the third week. Less frequent complications are urinary retention, pneumonia, thrombophlebitis, myocarditis, psychosis, cholecystitis, nephritis and osteomyelitis.

90. Most specific laboratory test for diagnosis of typhoid is

- a. Typhidot
- b. Widal test
- c. Typhidot-M
- d. IDL Tubex® test

**Ans : b. Widal test.** Alternatives to the Widal test include Typhidot-M, Typhidot, IDL Tubex test and dipstick test.

91. Drug of choice for the treatment of typhoid fever is

- a. chloramphenicol
- b. ampicillin
- c. amoxicillin
- d. fluoroquinolones

**Ans : d. fluoroquinolones** 15mg/kg (ofloxacin or ciprofloxacin). They are inexpensive, well tolerated and more rapidly effective than the former first-line drug seg: chloramphenicol, ampicillin, amoxicillin and trimethoprim - sulfamethoxazole (TMP-SMX).

92. Agent used for disinfecting stools and urine of typhoid patient is

- a. 5 per cent cresol for at least 2 hours.
- b. 2 per cent chlorine for at least 2 hours
- c. 5 per cent formalin for at least 2 hours
- d. 10 per cent bleaching powder for at least 2 hours

**Ans : a. 5 per cent cresol for at least 2 hours.** Stools and urine are the sole sources of infection. They should be received in closed containers and disinfected with 5 per cent cresol for at least 2 hours. All soiled clothes and linen should be soaked in a solution of 2 per cent chlorine and steam-sterilized.

93. Most successful approach for the treatment of carriers state in case of typhoid is.....

**Ans : Cholecystectomy with concomitant ampicillin therapy.** Another option is intensive course of ampicillin or amoxycillin (4-6 g a day) together with probenecid (2 g/day) for 6 weeks.

94. Live attenuated anti-typhoid vaccine is administered

- a. subcutaneously
- b. intramuscularly
- c. orally
- d. intradermally

**Ans : c. Orally.** The Vi polysaccharide vaccine or subunit vaccine is administered (1 dose) subcutaneously or intramuscularly. Ty2 la vaccine is a live attenuated vaccine administered orally which is available as enteric coated capsules. A 3-dose regimen is recommended on 1, 3 and 5th day.

95. An extremely common form of food poisoning is

- a. Salmonella food poisoning
- b. Botulism
- c. Cl. Perfringens food poisoning
- d. Staphylococcal food poisoning

**Ans : a. Salmonella food poisoning**

96. Primary source of salmonellosis is

- a. Man
- b. Stool
- c. Food
- d. Animals

**Ans : d. Animals.** Man gets the infection from farm animals and poultry – through contaminated meat, milk and milk products, sausages, custards, egg and egg products.

97. The foods involved in staphylococcal food poisoning are.....

**Ans : salads, custards, milk and milk products** which get contaminated by staphylococcus aureus

98. Most serious but rare form of food poisoning is

- a. Salmonella food poisoning

- b. Botulism
- c. Cl. Perfringens food poisoning
- d. Staphylococcal food poisoning

**Ans : b. Botulism.** Condition is frequently fatal, death occurring 4-8 days later due to respiratory or cardiac failure.

99. The foods most frequently responsible for botulism are

- a. home preserved and home made foods
- b. milk and milk products
- c. meat and poultry
- d. egg and egg products

**Ans : a. home preserved and home made foods** such as home-canned vegetables, smoked or pickled fish, homemade cheese and similar low acid foods.

100. The prophylaxis of botulism is mainly by administering

- a. Vaccine
- b. Antibiotic
- c. Antitoxin
- d. Immunoglobulin

**Ans : c. Antitoxin.** When a case of botulism has occurred, antitoxin should be given to all individuals partaking of the food. The dose varies from 50,000 to 100,000 units IV. Active immunization with botulinum toxoid to prevent botulism is also available.

101. The foods most frequently responsible for Cl. perfringens food poisoning are.....

**Ans : ingestion of meat, meat dishes and poultry.**

102. The only reservoir of E. histolytica infection is.....

**Ans : Man.** The immediate source of infection is the faeces containing the cysts.

103. Symptomatic cases of amoebiasis should be treated with

- a. Metronidazole
- b. Tinidazole
- c. Albendazole
- d. Ampicillin

**Ans : a. Metronidazole** orally. It is an antibiotic and antiprotozoal drug. The dose is 30

mg/kg of body weight/day, divided into 3 doses after meals, for 8-10 days. Tinidazole can be used instead of metronidazole. Asymptomatic carriers should be treated with oral diiodohydroxyquin, 650 mg TDS (adults) or 30-40 mg/kg of body weight/day (children) for 20 days, or oral diloxanide furoate, 500 mg TDS for 10 days (adults).

104. Intestinal complication of ascariasis includes.....

Ans : The adult roundworm aggregate masses cause **volvulus, intestinal obstruction or intessusception** and wandering worm can cause **bowel perforation** in the ileocolic region.

105. Reservoir of infection in case of ascariasis is

- a. Soil
- b. Man
- c. Worm
- d. Feces

Ans : **d. Man** is the only reservoir. Infective material is faeces containing the fertilized eggs.

106. The hook worm larva enters the body through the

- a. skin
- b. feces
- c. soil
- d. water

Ans : **a. skin**. Larva reaches the by piercing the skin most commonly through the feet.

107. A complication of hookworm infection is

- a. intestinal obstruction
- b. bowel perforation
- c. iron-deficiency anaemia
- d. intessusception

Ans : **c. iron-deficiency anaemia**. Hookworm infection causes chronic blood loss and depletion of body's iron stores leading to iron-deficiency anaemia.

108. In case of worm infestation effective drugs available for the treatment of the human reservoir are .....

Ans : Albendazole :400 mg as a single dose.  
 Mebendazole : 100 mg twice daily for 3 days

Levamisole : 2.5 mg/kg of body weight as a single dose

Pyrantel: 10 mg/kg of body weight as a single dose

109. Drug used for mass treatment of ascariasis is

- a. Levamisole
- b. Pyrantel
- c. Albendazole
- d. Mebendazole

Ans : **a. Levamisole**

110. Another name of rabies is .....

Ans : **hydrophobia**

111. Rabies in man is called.....

Ans : **hydrophobia**

112. First aid for dog bite is

- a. Administering antisera
- b. Administering IG
- c. Administering vaccine
- d. Washing with soap and water

Ans : **d. Washing with soap and water** preferably under a running tap, for at least 15 minutes minimize the risk of contracting rabies.

113. Chemical used to treat wound related to dog bite is

- a. Normal saline
- b. Povidone iodine
- c. Hydrogenperoxide
- d. Chlorhexidine

Ans : **b. Povidone iodine**. Residual virus remains in the wound after cleansing, should be inactivated by irrigation with virucidal agents either alcohol (400-700 ml/litre), tincture or 0.01 % aqueous solution of iodine or povidone iodine.

114. Category of rabies exposure in which immediate vaccination is needed are all except

- a. Category I
- b. Category II
- c. Category III
- d. Category IV

Ans : **a. Category I**



**Categories of contact with suspect Category Post-exposure prophylaxis rabid animal**

**measures**

Category I - touching or feeding animals, None

licks on intact skin

Category II - nibbling of uncovered skin, Immediate vaccination and local treatment minor scratches or abrasions without of the wound bleeding

Category III - single or multiple transdermal Immediate vaccination and administration of bites or scratches, licks on broken skin, mucous rabies immunoglobulin; local treatment of the contamination of mucous membrane with wound

saliva from licks, contacts with bats.

115. Intradermally administrated post-exposure prophylaxis rabies vaccine regimen is.....

**Ans : 2-site regimen prescribes injection of 0.1 ml at 2 sites (deltoid or thigh) on days 0, 3, 7 and 28.**

Post-exposure prophylaxis for previously vaccinated individuals is either 1 dose delivered intramuscularly or 2 doses delivered intradermally on days 0 and 3.

116. Rabies immunoglobulin for passive immunization is administered

- a. intramuscularly
- b. intradermally
- c. into or around the wound site
- d. subcutaneously

**ans : c. into or around the wound site.**

Administered only once, preferably at, or as soon as possible after, the initiation of post-exposure vaccination. The dose of human rabies immunoglobulin is 20 IU/kg body weight should be administered into or around the wound site or sites. The remaining immunoglobulin, if any, should be injected intramuscularly. PrEP schedule requires intramuscular doses of 1 ml or 0.5 ml, or intradermal administration of 0.1 ml volume per

site (one site each day) given on days 0, 7 and 21 or 28.

117. Reservoir of yellow in forest area is mainly

- a. bats and birds
- b. monkeys and forest mosquitoes
- c. fox and raccoons
- d. rat and ants

**ans : b. monkeys and forest mosquitoes.** In urban areas, the reservoir is man and Aedes aegypti mosquitoes.

118. Mosquito causing yellow fever is

- a. Anopheles
- b. Aedes aegypti
- c. Culexaedes
- d. Aibopictus

**Ans : b. Aedes aegypti**

119. The most effective and only control strategy for yellow fever is administering.

- a. Vaccine
- b. Immunoglobulin
- c. Anti sera
- d. Antibiotic

**Ans : a. Vaccine.** 17D vaccine, it is a live attenuated vaccine administered subcutaneously at deltoid in a single dose of 0.5 ml. It has to be stored between +5 and -30 deg.C, preferably below zero deg. There is no specific treatment.

120. Yellow fever vaccine will not be administered if a person have.....

**Ans : severe allergies to egg protein**

Learn the Mantra to Success...

## PRACTICE QUESTIONS

- The most common pathogenic mechanism of acute pancreatitis is –  
**Auto digestion of the pancreas.**
- What does the nurse monitors for, in a patient with Acute Renal Failure?  
**Pulmonary edema and ECG changes.**
- A disease caused by Treponema pallidum is –  
**Syphilis.**
- Which of the following is an important nursing intervention for a patient with Cushing Syndrome?  
(a) Left Middle Cerebral Artery  
(b) Observe for hypotension  
(c) Protect from infection  
(d) Restrict carbohydrate intake.  
**Ans: Protect from infection.**
- Involvement of which of the following structures will lead to right-sided hemiplegia and aphasia?  
(a) Left Middle Cerebral Artery  
(b) Vertebral Artery  
(c) Brain stem  
(d) Right Middle Cerebral Artery.  
**Ans: Left Middle Cerebral Artery**
- Which one of the following is a common response expected in a patient with stroke, to the change in body image?  
(a) Denial (b) Dis association  
(c) Delusion (d) Depression.  
**Ans: Depression.**
- A patient with early osteoporosis must be advised to-  
**Stop smoking**
- For doing nasotracheal suctioning, during which of the following patient activities, the catheter should be inserted?  
(a) Swallowing (b) Inhaling  
(c) Exhaling (d) Retching  
**Ans: Inhaling**
- The simple most effective method for reducing the risks of stasis of pulmonary secretions is-  
**Two hourly position change.**
- What is cyanosis?  
**Blue discoloration of skin.**
- The period from conception to birth is denoted as –  
**Prenatal**
- Role of nursing is “having charge of somebody’s health” Whose vision is this?  
**Florence Nightingale**
- Which of the following developmental stage corresponds to infancy?  
(a) Trust Vs Mistrust  
(b) Autonomy Vs Shame  
(c) Initiative Vs Guilt  
(d) Industry Vs Inferiority.  
**Ans: Trust Vs Mistrust**
- Who proposed the nursing theory of self-care deficit?  
**Dorothea orem**
- The head circumference of a normal infant is –  
**33-35 cm**
- The leading cause of death in adolescence is –  
**Accidents**
- The legal definition of ‘death’ that facilitates organ donation is, cessation of –  
**Function of brain**
- The body temperature at which tissues and cells can best function is –  
**36-38o C**
- Men have a higher Basal Metabolic Rate because, their body contains more-  
**Testosterone**
- The mechanism by which body loses heat to the environment, without having direct contact is --?  
**Radiation**
- Exposure of the body to subnormal temperature can lead to ...  
**Frost-bite**
- What is the effect of an antipyretic?  
**Reduce fever**
- The volume of blood pumped by the heart during one minute is called....  
**Cardiac output**
- What is the normal pulse rate of an infant?  
**120-160**
- The phase of respiration in which gases move in and out of the lungs is ....  
**Ventilation**
- What is the normal partial pressure of carbon dioxide in arterial blood? (mm Hg)  
**35-45**
- What is the equipment that indirectly measures arterial oxygen saturation?  
**Pulse Oximeter**
- What is the term used to denote regular, abnormally slow respirations?  
**Bradypnea**
- What technique of assessment helps to determine ketoacidosis?  
**Olfaction**
- Inflammation of skin at base of nail is?  
**Paronychia**
- The condition in which both eyes do not focus on an object simultaneously is known as?  
**Strabismus**
- The most effective way to break the chain of infection is by?  
**Hand hygiene**
- How many drops in a standard drip set makes one ml?  
**15**
- The prescription orders 0.125 mg digoxin orally. Tablets containing 0.25 mg is available. How many tablets will you administer?  
**1/2**
- A patient who is receiving intravenous fluids develops tenderness, warmth, erythema and

## Learn the Mantra to Success...

pain at the infusion site. Which of the following conditions will you suspect?

- (a) Sepsis (b) Infiltration  
(c) Fluid overload (d) Phlebitis

**Ans: Phlebitis**

37. When providing oral hygiene to an unconscious patient, care must be taken to prevent?

**Aspiration**

38. What is the intrinsic rate of the normal A-V node?

**40-60 per minute**

39. Which of the following structures is the pacemaker of the heart?

- (a) S-A node (b) Septum  
(c) A-V node (d) Bundle of His

**Ans: S-A node**

40. The prescription is for two tablespoons of milk of magnesia. How many ml. will you give?

**30 ml**

41. Which of the following is intravascular fluid?

- (a) Lymph (b) Pleural fluid  
(c) Plasma (d) Synovial fluid

**Ans: Plasma**

42. If the serum potassium level is less than normal, the condition is known as –

**Hypokalemia**

43. What electrolyte abnormality is likely to develop in a patient with vomiting?

**Hypokalemia**

44. How much sodium is normally present in the extra cellular fluid? (in MEq/L).

**135-145**

45. What is the primary cause of hyperkalemia?

**Renal failure**

46. Which of the following is an isotonic solution?

- (a) Lactated Ringers  
(b) Half –Normal Saline  
(c) One-third Normal Saline  
(d) Mannitol

**Ans: Lactated Ringers**

47. Thousand ml. of Normal Saline is to be infused in 8 hours. What should be the rate of flow per minute?

**30 drops**

48. A patient admitted with vomiting, has the following arterial blood gas levels-pH 7.30; PaCO<sub>2</sub> 36 mm Hg; Pa O<sub>2</sub> 92mm Hg; and HCO<sub>3</sub> 18; what is the acid-base imbalance that is present?

**Metabolic acidosis**

49. Which of the following is a first-line drug used for pain management?

- (a) Acetaminophen (b) Clonidine  
(c) Morphine (d) Ketamine

**Ans: Acetaminophen**

50. Which of the following is the organism that causes peptic ulcer disease?

- (a) Staphylococcus  
(b) Coryne bacterium  
(c) Helicobacter pylori

(d) Streptococcus.

**Ans: Helicobacter pylori**

51. Which of the following nutrients helps for tissue repair?

- (a) Vitamin (b) Fat  
(c) Carbohydrate (d) Protein

**Ans: Protein**

52. Microscopic examination of urine reveals elevated levels of red blood cells. What does it indicate?

**Damage to Glomeruli.**

53. Which of the following patient activities helps to relax the external anal sphincter, while administering enema?

- (a) Separating the buttocks  
(b) Lubricating the catheter tip  
(c) Inserting the catheter slowly  
(d) Breathing out through the mouth.

**Ans: Breathing out through the mouth.**

54. What length of the catheter tip should be inserted into the rectum, for giving enema to an adult patient?

**7.5-10 cm**

55. The stool discharged from an ostomy is called?

**Effluent**

56. Which of the following is the best method to confirm placement of the nasogastric tube:

- (a) Checking patient's ability to talk (b) Aspiration of intestinal content  
(c) Introducing air and auscultating (d) X-ray of chest and abdomen

**Ans: X-ray of chest and abdomen**

57. Which of the following is a common cause of orthostatic hypotension in a bedridden Patient?

- (a) Increased autonomic response  
(b) Decreased circulating blood volume  
(c) Increased cardiac output  
(d) Decreased blood pooling

**Ans: Decreased circulating blood volume.**

58. Which of the following body parts has a condyloid joint?

- (a) Shoulder (b) Elbow  
(c) Wrist (d) Forearm

**Ans: Wrist**

59. Who was the first president of the International Council of Nurses?

**Fenwick**

60. Which of the following minerals should be taken by a child suffering from rickets?

- (a) Potassium (b) Calcium  
(c) Sodium (d) Iron

**Ans: Calcium**

61. Who introduced antiseptic spray during surgery?

**Joseph Lister**

62. A large infection made up of several boils is known as :

**Carbuncle**

63. Which of the following drugs will be administered to treat anaphylaxis?

## Learn the Mantra to Success...

- (a) Atropine (b) Sodium bicarbonate  
(c) Digoxin (d) Epinephrine  
**Ans: Epinephrine**
64. Which of the following is a vesicant drug?  
(a) Dactinomycin (b) Morphine  
(c) Azithrocin (d) Voveran  
**Ans: Dactinomycin**
65. Pain caused by damage to somatic tissue is known as –  
**Nociceptive**
66. Which of the following immunoglobulin are responsible for anaphylactic reactions?  
(a) IgA (b) IgE  
(c) IgM (d) IgG  
**Ans: IgE**
67. The separation and disruption of previously joined wound edges is termed as?  
**Dehiscence**
68. What types of dressing is Duoderm?  
**Hydrocolloid.**
69. The role of the complement system in opsonization affects which response of the inflammatory process?  
**Cellular.**
70. Contractures frequently occur after burn healing because of ....?  
**Excess fibrous tissue formation.**
71. Association between HLA antigens and diseases is most commonly found in what disease conditions?  
**Autoimmune diseases.**
72. What is the most common cause of secondary immunodeficiencies?  
**Drugs**
73. If a person is having an acute rejection of a transplanted organ, which of the following drugs would most likely to be used?  
(a) Tacrolimus (b) Cyclosporine  
(c) Cellcept (d) Daclizumab.  
**Ans: Daclizumab.**
74. The primary difference between benign and malignant neoplasm is the ....  
**Characteristic of tissue invasiveness.**
75. If the blood plasma has a higher osmolality than the fluid within a red blood cell, the mechanism involved in equalizing the fluid concentration is?  
**Osmosis.**
76. Which of the following symptoms should be watched for in a patient receiving a loop diuretic?  
(a) Restlessness and agitation  
(b) Paresthesias.  
(c) Increased blood pressure  
(d) Weak irregular pulse.  
**Ans: Weak irregular pulse.**
77. Which of the following should be watched for in a patient who has just undergone a total thyroidectomy?  
(a) Weight gain  
(b) Depressed reflexes  
(c) Positive chvostek sign  
(d) Personality changes.  
**Ans: Positive chvostek sign**
78. Which of the following surgical procedures involves removal of a body organ?  
(a) Tracheostomy (b) Laparotomy  
(c) Mammoplasty (d) Mastectomy.  
**Ans: Mastectomy.**
79. The cause of arcus senilis is?  
**Cholesterol deposits.**
80. What is the cause of presbyopia?  
**Inflexible lens.**
81. The most appropriate technique to assess skin for temperature and moisture is ....  
**Palpation**
82. Complete absence of melanin pigment in patchy areas on a patient's hand is described as .....  
**Vitiligo**
83. What instruction will you give to a patient after a chemical peel?  
**Avoid sun exposure**
84. Childhood atopic dermatitis is commonly seen in which body area?  
**Antecubital space.**
85. Which of the following parameters is commonly used to assess adequacy of fluid replacement in a patient with burns?  
**Urine output.**
86. Which of the following is an earliest manifestation of inadequate oxygenation?  
(a) Diaphoresis (b) Cyanosis  
(c) Restlessness (d) Hypotension  
**Ans: Restlessness**
87. A diagnostic procedure which involves removal of pleural fluid for analysis is :  
**Thoracentesis.**
88. Which of the following helps to identify flail chest in a patient with chest trauma:  
(a) Multiple rib fractures seen in X-ray.  
(b) Decreased movement of chest wall  
(c) Tracheal deviation  
(d) Paradoxical chest movement during respiration.  
**Ans: Paradoxical chest movement during respiration.**
89. Which of the following is an intervention for a patient with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease?  
(a) Pursed-lip breathing  
(b) Chronic steroid therapy  
(c) High flow oxygen  
(d) High Carbohydrate diet  
**Ans: Pursed-lip breathing**
90. Which of the following is a normal finding obtained during a lymph node palpation?  
(a) Hard, fixed node  
(b) Firm, mobile node  
(c) Enlarged tender nodes



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(d) Hard, nontender nodes

**Ans: Firm, mobile node**

91. Which is the most common type of leukemia seen in older adults?

**Chronic lymphocytic.**

92. The blood vessel that brings blood to the right atrium is ....

**Inferior Venae Cavae**

93. Which of the following conditions is caused by elevated intra ocular pressure?

- (a) Glaucoma (b) Cataract  
(c) Strabismus (d) Myopia.

**Ans: Glaucoma.**

94. Which of the following is the most common pathologic finding in individuals at risk for sudden cardiac death?

- (a) Aortic valve disease  
(b) Mitral valve disease  
(c) Left ventricular dysfunction  
(d) Atherosclerotic heart disease

**Ans: Atherosclerotic heart disease**

95. Which of the following is an absolute contraindication for the use of fibrinolytic therapy?

- (a) Current use of anticoagulants  
(b) Severe liver disease  
(c) Suspected aortic dissection  
(d) Active peptic ulcer disease

**Ans: Suspected aortic dissection**

96. Which of the following drugs provide relief of anxiety and decreases both preload and after load?

- (a) Amrinone  
(b) Morphine sulphate  
(c) Furosemide  
(d) Dobutamine

**Ans: Morphine sulphate**

97. In a normal sinus rhythm, the measurement of an S.T.segment is .....?

**0.12 seconds**

98. The ECG monitor of a patient admitted with myocardial infarction shows ventricular bigeminy. What is the nurse's responsibility in this situation?

**Assess the patient's response**

99. What is the usual treatment of Raynaud's Phenomenon?

**Calcium Channel blockers.**

100. A patient is admitted with a diagnosis of diarrhea with dehydration. What could be the cause of increased peristalsis resulting in diarrhea?

**Parasympathetic stimulation.**

**PRACTICE QUESTIONS  
 (POST BASIC NURSING EXAM AIIMS 2018)**

1. A patient who is comatose is admitted to the hospital with an unknown history. Respirations are deep and rapid. Arterial blood gas levels on admission are pH, 7.20; PaCO<sub>2</sub>, 21 mm Hg; PaO<sub>2</sub>, 92 mm Hg; and HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, 8. You interpret these laboratory values to indicate:
  - A. Metabolic acidosis
  - B. Metabolic alkalosis
  - C. Respiratory acidosis
  - D. Respiratory alkalosis
2. A patient with a cardiac history is taking the diuretic furosemide (Lasix) and is seen in the emergency department for muscle weakness. Which laboratory value do you assess first?
  - A. Serum albumin
  - B. Serum sodium
  - C. Hematocrit
  - D. Serum potassium
3. Which of these patients do you expect will need teaching regarding dietary sodium restriction?
  - A. An 88-year-old with a fractured femur scheduled for surgery
  - B. A 65-year-old recently diagnosed with heart failure
  - C. A 50-year-old recently diagnosed with asthma and diabetes
  - D. A 20-year-old with vomiting and diarrhea from gastroenteritis
4. You teach patients to replace sweat, vomiting, or diarrhea fluid losses with which type of fluid?
  - A. Tap water or bottled water
  - B. Fluid that has sodium (salt) in it
  - C. Fluid that has K<sup>+</sup> and HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> in it
  - D. Coffee or tea, whichever they prefer
5. You assess four patients. Which patient is at greatest risk for the development of hypocalcemia?
  - A. 56-year-old with acute kidney renal failure
  - B. 40-year-old with appendicitis
  - C. 28-year-old who has acute pancreatitis
  - D. 65-year-old with hypertension and asthma
6. Which of the following activities can you delegate to nursing assistive personnel (NAP)? (Select all that apply.)
  - A. Measuring oral intake and urine output
  - B. Preparing intravenous (IV) tubing for routine change
  - C. Reporting an IV container that is low in fluid
  - D. Changing an IV fluid container
7. Assessment findings consistent with intravenous (IV) fluid infiltration include: (Select all that apply.)
  - A. Edema and pain
  - B. Streak formation
  - C. Pain and erythema
  - D. Pallor and coolness
  - E. Numbness and pain
8. Which of the following defining characteristics is consistent with fluid volume deficit?
  - A. A 1-lb (0.5 kg) weight loss, pale yellow urine
  - B. Engorged neck veins when upright, bradycardia
  - C. Dry mucous membranes, thready pulse, tachycardia
  - D. Bounding radial pulse, fl at neck veins when supine
9. Which of the following assessments do you perform routinely when an older adult patient is receiving intravenous 0.9% NaCl?
  - A. Auscultate dependent portions of lungs
  - B. Check color of urine
  - C. Assess muscle strength
  - D. Check skin turgor over sternum or shin
10. While receiving a blood transfusion, your patient develops chills, tachycardia, and flushing. What is your priority action?
  - A. Notify a health care provider
  - B. Insert an indwelling catheter
  - C. Alert the blood bank
  - D. Stop the transfusion
11. The health care provider's order is 1000 mL 0.9% NaCl with 20 mEq K<sup>+</sup> intravenously over 8 hours. Which assessment finding causes you to clarify the order with the health care provider before hanging this fluid?
  - A. Flat neck veins
  - B. Tachycardia
  - C. Hypotension
  - D. Oliguria
12. Your patient who has diabetic ketoacidosis is breathing rapidly and deeply. Intravenous (IV) fluids and other treatments have just been started. What should you do about this patient's breathing?
  - A. Notify her health care provider that she is hyperventilating
  - B. Provide frequent oral care to keep her mucous membranes moist
  - C. Ask her to breathe slower and help her to calm down and relax
  - D. Assess her for pain and request an order for a sedative
13. Your patient had 200 mL of ice chips and 900 mL intravenous (IV) fluid during your shift. Which total intake should you record?
  - A. 700 mL
  - B. 900 mL
  - C. 1000 mL
  - D. 1100 mL
14. The health care provider's order is 1000 mL 0.9% NaCl IV over 6 hours. Which rate do you program into the infusion pump?
  - A. 125 mL/hr
  - B. 167 mL/hr
  - C. 200 mL/hr
  - D. 1000 mL/hr
15. Place the following steps for intravenous (IV) catheter insertion in the correct order:
  - A. Perform hand hygiene
  - B. Open and prepare infusion set
  - C. Select appropriate vein and insert catheter
  - D. Use two identifiers to ensure correct patient
  - E. Assess for risk factors such as age or platelet count
  - F. Carefully check the health care provider's order for the IV therapy
16. 3.5 - 5.0 mEq/L; Maintains resting membrane potential of skeletal, smooth, and cardiac muscle, allowing for normal muscle function:
  - A. Potassium
  - B. Ionized Calcium
  - C. Magnesium
  - D. Phosphate
17. 4.5 - 5.3 mg/dL; Influences excitability of nerve and muscle cells, necessary for muscle contraction:
  - A. Potassium
  - B. Ionized Calcium
  - C. Magnesium
  - D. Phosphate
18. 1.5 - 2.5 mEq/L; Influences function of neuromuscular junctions and is a cofactor for numerous enzymes:
  - A. Potassium
  - B. Ionized Calcium

- C. Magnesium  
 D. Phosphate
19. 2.7 - 4.5 mg/dL; Necessary for production of ATP, the energy source for cellular metabolism:
    - A. Potassium
    - B. Ionized Calcium
    - C. Magnesium
    - D. Phosphate
  20. Bilateral muscle weakness that begins in quadriceps and may ascend to respiratory muscles; abdominal distention; decreased bowel sounds; constipation; cardiac dysrhythmias; signs of digoxin toxicity at normal digoxin levels:
    - A. Hypokalemia
    - B. Hyperkalemia
    - C. Hypocalcemia
    - D. Hypercalcemia
    - E. Hypomagnesemia
    - F. Hypermagnesemia
  21. Bilateral muscle weakness in quadriceps, transient abdominal cramps and diarrhea, cardiac dysrhythmias, cardiac arrest:
    - A. Hypokalemia
    - B. Hyperkalemia
    - C. Hypocalcemia
    - D. Hypercalcemia
    - E. Hypomagnesemia
    - F. Hypermagnesemia
  22. Measures the hydrogen ion concentration in the body fluids (7.35 - 7.45).
    - A. pH
    - B. PaCO<sub>2</sub>
    - C. PaO<sub>2</sub>
    - D. Oxygen saturation
    - E. Base Excess
    - F. Bicarbonate
  23. Is the partial pressure carbon dioxide in arterial blood (35-45).
    - A. pH
    - B. PaCO<sub>2</sub>
    - C. PaO<sub>2</sub>
    - D. Oxygen saturation
    - E. Base Excess
    - F. Bicarbonate
  24. Is the partial pressure of oxygen in the blood (80 - 100).
    - A. pH
    - B. PaCO<sub>2</sub>
    - C. PaO<sub>2</sub>
    - D. Oxygen saturation
    - E. Base Excess
    - F. Bicarbonate
  25. Is the point at which hemoglobin is saturated by oxygen (95% - 99%).
    - A. pH
    - B. PaCO<sub>2</sub>
    - C. PaO<sub>2</sub>
    - D. Oxygen saturation
    - E. Base Excess
    - F. Bicarbonate
  26. Is the amount of blood buffer (hemoglobin and bicarbonate) that exists (+2).
    - A. pH
    - B. PaCO<sub>2</sub>
    - C. PaO<sub>2</sub>
    - D. Oxygen saturation
    - E. Base Excess
    - F. Bicarbonate
  27. Is the major component in the bicarbonate buffer system, which buffers metabolic acids.
    - A. pH
    - B. PaCO<sub>2</sub>
  28. Headache, lightheadedness, decreased level of consciousness (confusion, lethargy, coma), cardiac dysrhythmias. pH < 7.35, PaCO<sub>2</sub> > 45 mm Hg (6.0 kPa), HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> level normal if uncompensated or >26 mEq/L (>26 mmol/L) if compensated.
    - A. Respiratory Acidosis
    - B. Respiratory Alkalosis
    - C. Metabolic Acidosis
    - D. Metabolic Alkalosis
  29. Increased rate & depth of respirations (hyperventilation), lightheadedness, numbness & tingling of extremities and circumoral region (parasthesias), excitement and confusion possibly followed by decreased level of consciousness, cardiac dysrhythmias. pH > 7.45, PaCO<sub>2</sub> <35 mm Hg (< 4.7 kPa), HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> level normal if short lived or uncompensated or < 22 mEq/L (< 22 mmol/L) if compensated, K<sup>+</sup> level may be decreased (< 3.5 mEq/L) Ionized Ca<sup>++</sup> level may be decreased (< 4.5 mg/dL).
    - A. Respiratory Acidosis
    - B. Respiratory Alkalosis
    - C. Metabolic Acidosis
    - D. Metabolic Alkalosis
  30. Decreased level of consciousness (lethargy, confusion, coma), abdominal pain, cardiac dysrhythmias, increased rate and depth of respirations (compensatory hyperventilation). pH <7.35, PaCO<sub>2</sub> normal if uncompensated or < 35 mm Hg (4.7 kPa) if compensated HCO<sub>3</sub> level < 22 mEq/L (< 22 mmol/L) Anion gap normal or high, depending on cause. K<sup>+</sup> level may be elevated (> 5.0 mEq/L), depending on cause.
    - A. Respiratory Acidosis
    - B. Respiratory Alkalosis
    - C. Metabolic Acidosis
    - D. Metabolic Alkalosis
  31. Lightheadedness, numbness and tingling of fingers, toes and circumoral region (paesthesias); possible excitement and confusion followed by decreased level of conscious, cardiac dysrhythmias (may be attributable to hypokalemia). pH >7.45, PaCO<sub>2</sub> normal if uncompensated or > 45 mm Hg (> 6.0 kPa) if comensated HCO-3 >26 mEq/L (>26 mmol/L), K<sup>+</sup> level often decreased (< 3.5 mEq/L) Ionized Ca<sup>++</sup> level may be decreased (< 4.5 mg/dL).
    - A. Respiratory Acidosis
    - B. Respiratory Alkalosis
    - C. Metabolic Acidosis
    - D. Metabolic Alkalosis
  32. Patients who retain fluids and have fluid volume excess require what?
    - A. Restriction of fluids
    - B. Parenteral replacement of fluids & electrolytes
    - C. Total parenteral nutrition (TPN)
    - D. Intravenous (IV) therapy
    - E. Vascular access devices (VAD)
  33. Includes TPN, crystalloids, and colloids.
    - A. Restriction of fluids
    - B. Parenteral replacement of fluids & electrolytes
    - C. Total parenteral nutrition (TPN)
    - D. Intravenous (IV) therapy
    - E. Vascular access devices (VAD)
  34. Is a nutritionally adequate hypertonic solution consisting of glucose, nutrients, and electrolytes administered centrally or peripherally; it is formulated to meet a patient's needs.
    - A. PaO<sub>2</sub>
    - D. Oxygen saturation
    - E. Base Excess
    - F. Bicarbonate

- A. Restriction of fluids  
 B. Parenteral replacement of fluids & electrolytes  
 C. Total parenteral nutrition (TPN)  
 D. Intravenous (IV) therapy  
 E. Vascular access devices (VAD)
35. Is used to correct or prevent fluid and electrolyte imbalances.  
 A. Restriction of fluids  
 B. Parenteral replacement of fluids & electrolytes  
 C. Total parenteral nutrition (TPN)  
 D. Intravenous (IV) therapy  
 E. Vascular access devices (VAD)
36. Are catheters, cannulas, or infusion ports designed for repeated access to the vascular system.  
 A. Restriction of fluids  
 B. Parenteral replacement of fluids & electrolytes  
 C. Total parenteral nutrition (TPN)  
 D. Intravenous (IV) therapy  
 E. Vascular access devices (VAD)
37. Dextrose 5% in water, 0.9% sodium chloride (normal saline), lactated Ringers solution.  
 A. Isotonic electrolyte solution  
 B. Hypotonic electrolyte solution  
 C. Hypertonic electrolyte solution
38. 0.45% sodium chloride (half normal saline), 0.33% sodium chloride (one-third normal saline).  
 A. Isotonic electrolyte solution  
 B. Hypotonic electrolyte solution  
 C. Hypertonic electrolyte solution
39. Dextrose 10% in water, 3% to 5% sodium chloride, dextrose 5% in 0.9% sodium chloride, dextrose 5% in 0.45% sodium chloride, dextrose 5% in lactated Ringer's solution.  
 A. Isotonic electrolyte solution  
 B. Hypotonic electrolyte solution  
 C. Hypertonic electrolyte solution
40. The universal blood donor is:  
 A. Type A  
 B. Type B  
 C. Type O  
 D. Type AB
41. The universal blood recipient is:  
 A. Type A  
 B. Type B  
 C. Type O  
 D. Type AB
42. Is an antigen-antibody reaction and can range from mild response to a severe anaphylactic shock, which can be life threatening:  
 A. ABO system  
 B. Transfusion reaction  
 C. Autotransfusion  
 D. Venipuncture
43. Is the collection and reinfusion of a patient's own blood:  
 A. ABO system  
 B. Transfusion reaction  
 C. Autotransfusion  
 D. Venipuncture
44. Is a technique in which a vein is punctured through the skin by a rigid stylet (butterfly), a stylet covered with a plastic cannula (ONC), or a needle attached to a syringe:  
 A. ABO system  
 B. Transfusion reaction  
 C. Autotransfusion  
 D. Venipuncture
45. The body fluids constituting the interstitial fluid and blood plasma are:  
 A. Hypotonic  
 B. Hypertonic  
 C. Intracellular  
 D. Extracellular
46. Mrs. Green's arterial blood gas results are as follows: pH 7.32; PaCO<sub>2</sub> 52 mm Hg; PaO<sub>2</sub> 78 mm Hg; HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> 24 mEq/L. Mrs. Green has:  
 A. Metabolic acidosis  
 B. Metabolic alkalosis  
 C. Respiratory acidosis  
 D. Respiratory alkalosis
47. Mr. Frank is an 82-year-old patient who has had a 3-day history of vomiting and diarrhea. Which symptom would you expect to find on a physical examination?  
 A. Tachycardia  
 B. Hypertension  
 C. Neck vein distention  
 D. Crackles in the lungs
48. Which of the following is most likely to result in respiratory alkalosis?  
 A. Steroid use  
 B. Fad dieting  
 C. Hyperventilation  
 D. Chronic alcoholism
49. Hyperkalemia may be the result of chronic diarrhea.  
 A. True  
 B. False
50. A nursing student learns the difference between Chvostek's and Trousseau's signs. A positive Chvostek's sign elicits which of the following?  
 A. Bilateral muscle weakness in the quadriceps  
 B. Bilateral muscle weakness of the respiratory muscles  
 C. Carpal spasm with hypoxia  
 D. Contraction of facial muscles when a facial nerve is tapped
51. Hypercalcemia and hypermagnesemia increase neuromuscular excitability.  
 A. True  
 B. False
52. A nursing student studies acid-base balance. Which two organs are responsible for acid excretion, which helps maintain acid-base balance?  
 A. Lungs and kidneys  
 B. Kidneys and liver  
 C. Bladder and bowel  
 D. Lungs and bladder
53. A nursing student studies the difference between metabolic acidosis and alkalosis. Which increases blood HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>?  
 A. Metabolic alkalosis  
 B. Metabolic acidosis
54. Which individual would least likely suffer from a disturbance in fluid volume, electrolyte, or acid-base balance?  
 A. An infant suffering from gastroenteritis for three days  
 B. An elderly client suffering from a type I decubitus  
 C. Adults with impaired cardiac function  
 D. Clients who are confused
55. An elderly patient was hydrated with lactated Ringer's solution in the emergency room for the last hour. During the most recent evaluation of the patient by the nurse, a finding of a rapid bounding pulse and shortness of breath were noted. Reporting this episode to the physician, the nurse suspects that the patient now shows signs of:  
 A. Hypovolemia, and needs more fluids  
 B. Hypervolemia, and needs the fluids adjusted  
 C. An acid-base disturbance  
 D. Needing no adjustment in fluid administration
56. A client taking lasix (furosemide) for congestive heart failure is seeing the physician for a potassium value of 3.0. An order for oral potassium taken daily is written and discussed with the client. In addition, potassium-rich foods should be eaten. The nurse educator meets



- with this client and has the client identify all of the following foods as potassium-rich except:
- Baked potato
  - White bread
  - Apricot
  - Orange juice
- Edema that forms in clients with kidney disease is due to:
    - Reduced plasma oncotic pressure, so that fluid is not drawn into the capillaries from interstitial tissues
    - Decreased capillary hydrostatic pressures pushing fluid into the interstitial tissues
    - Capillaries becoming less permeable, allowing fluid to escape into interstitial tissues
    - Obstructed lymph flow that assists the movement of fluid from the interstitial tissues back into the vascular compartment
  - A client suffering from a narcotic overdose is seen in the Emergency Department. The client is confused, with warm, flushed skin, headache, and weakness. Vital signs are T 102.6, HR 128, R 24, and BP 130/86. A blood gas analysis sample was drawn on room air, and the results are as follows: pH 7.33, PaCO<sub>2</sub> 53, PaO<sub>2</sub> 72, HCO<sub>3</sub> 24. This client is at risk for:
    - Respiratory acidosis
    - Respiratory alkalosis
    - Metabolic acidosis
    - Metabolic alkalosis
  - Measurements related to fluid balance of clients that a nurse can initiate without a physician's order include:
    - Daily weights, vital signs, and fluid intake and output
    - Daily weights, diuretics, and waist measurement
    - Monitoring temperature, fluid intake and output, and calorie count
    - Auscultating lung sounds, monitoring color of urine, and placing a Foley catheter into the client
  - The nurse has been invited to discuss "the importance of promoting a good fluid and electrolyte balance in children" for a group of parents at the local school parents club meeting. Of the following actions, which is not representative of this topic?
    - Recognizing possible risk factors for fluid and electrolyte balance, such as prolonged or repeated vomiting, frequent watery stools, or inability to consume fluids
    - Increasing fluid intake before, during, and after strenuous exercise, particularly when the environmental temperature is high, and replacing lost electrolytes from excessive perspiration as needed with commercial electrolyte solutions
    - Consuming six to eight glasses of water daily
    - Encouraging excessive amounts of foods or fluids high in salt or caffeine
  - The nurse is admitting a new client, 80 years old, with congestive heart failure into your home health agency. The following assessment findings have been determined after meeting the client: overweight but no gain since the client left the hospital two days ago; VS: T 99.0, HR 100, R 22, BP 130/86. Foods eaten include canned soup at each meal, ham, and cheese. When completing the care plan for this client, the nurse should include which of the following nursing diagnosis:
    - Improved Gas Exchange
    - Risk for Fluid Volume Deficit
    - Risk for Fluid Volume Imbalance
    - Impaired Skin Integrity
  - The results of an arterial blood gas are as follows: pH: 7.5, PaCO<sub>2</sub>: 50, PaO<sub>2</sub>: 88, HCO<sub>3</sub>: 28; Base excess: +5. Evaluate the acid-base imbalance.
    - Metabolic Acidosis with base compensation
    - Metabolic Alkalosis with a respiratory compensation
    - Respiratory Acidosis with a base compensation
    - Respiratory Acidosis with a respiratory compensation
  - Following surgery, the client requires a blood transfusion. The main reason the nurse wants to complete the unit transfusion within a four-hour period that blood:
    - Hanging for longer than four hours creates an increased risk of sepsis
    - May clot in the bag
    - May evaporate
    - May not clot in the recipient after this time period
  - Nurse would be most concerned about which lab values obtained from a client receiving furosemide (Lasix) therapy?
    - BUN 20
    - K 3.4
    - Creatinine 1.1
    - K 3.2
  - The nurse should observe for a Trousseau sign (a carpedal spasm) in her patient with which of the following electrolyte abnormalities?
    - Hypokalemia
    - Hyponatremia
    - Hypochloremia
    - Hypocalcemia
  - A nurse inserts a nasogastric tube, and it immediately drains 1000 mL of fluid. Which of the following electrolyte levels should she be most concerned with at this time?
    - Na
    - K
    - Cl
    - CO<sub>2</sub>
  - The WBC count of a patient is 18,000 which the nurse attributes to which of the following health problems?
    - Arthritis
    - Alcoholism
    - Viral infection
    - Wound dehiscence
  - The majority of the body's water is contained in which of the following fluid compartments?
    - Interstitial
    - Intracellular
    - Extracellular
    - Intravascular
  - If the blood plasma has a higher osmolality than the fluid within a red blood cell, the mechanism involved in equalizing the fluid concentration is:
    - Osmosis
    - Diffusion
    - Active transport
    - Facilitated diffusion
  - An elderly woman was admitted to the medical unit with dehydration. A clinical indication of this problem could be:
    - Weight Loss
    - Full bounding pulse
    - Engorged neck veins
    - Kussmaul respiration
  - You are caring for a patient with hyponatremia. Your nursing care plan might include what?
    - Fluid restriction
    - Administration of hypotonic IV fluids
    - Administration of a cation exchange resin
    - Increased water intake for patients on nasogastric suction
  - A nurse is caring for a patient receiving a loop diuretic. The nurse should be alert for which of the following symptoms?
    - Restlessness and agitation

- B. Paresthesia and irritability  
 C. Weak, irregular pulse and poor muscle tone  
 D. Increased blood pressure and muscle spasms
73. Which of the following patients would be at the greatest risk for the potential development of hypermagnesemia?  
 A. 83 year old man with lung cancer and hypertension  
 B. 65 year old woman with hypertension, taking adrenergic blockers  
 C. 42 year old woman with systemic lupus erythmatosus and renal failure  
 D. 50 year old man with benign prostatic hyperplasia and a urinary tract infection
74. It is especially important for the nurse to assess for which of the following in a patient who has just undergone a total thyroidectomy?  
 A. Weight gain  
 B. Depressed reflexes  
 C. Positive Chvostek's sign  
 D. Confusion and personality changes
75. The nurse anticipates that the patient with hyperphosphatemia secondary to renal failure will require what?  
 A. Calcium supplements  
 B. Potassium supplements  
 C. Magnesium supplements  
 D. Fluid replacement therapy
76. The lungs act as an acid-base buffer by:  
 A. Increasing respiratory rate and depth when CO<sub>2</sub> levels in the blood are high, reducing acid load.  
 B. Increasing respiratory rate and depth when CO<sub>2</sub> levels in the blood are low, reducing base load.  
 C. Decreasing respiratory rate and depth when CO<sub>2</sub> levels in the blood are high, reducing acid load.  
 D. Decreasing respiratory rate and depth when CO<sub>2</sub> levels in the blood are low, increasing acid load.
77. The topical fluid replacement for the patient with an ICF fluid volume deficit is:  
 A. Isotonic  
 B. Hypotonic  
 C. Hypertonic  
 D. A plasma expander
78. A client with a history of cardiac disease is taking a potassium-wasting diuretic (furosemide) and is seen in the ER for complaints of weakness. Her nurse should expect to evaluate which laboratory values?  
 A. Albumin and protein levels  
 B. Sodium and chloride levels  
 C. Potassium and blood glucose levels  
 D. Hemoglobin level and hematocrit
79. The following clients are all at risk for fluid volume excess. Which of them should you see first?  
 A. 88 year old patient with a fractured femur scheduled for surgery  
 B. 20 year old patient with a 6 year history of type 1 diabetes mellitus  
 C. 65 year old patient recently diagnosed with congestive heart failure  
 D. 50 year old patient with second degree burns on the ankles and feet
80. A nurse assesses the following patients. Which patient is at greatest risk for the development of hypocalcemia?  
 A. 56 year old with acute renal failure  
 B. 40 year old with systemic lupus erythematousus  
 C. 28 year old who has just undergone a total thyroidectomy  
 D. 65 year old with hypertension taking beta-adrenergic blockers
81. Clinical assessment of dehydration can be confirmed with what findings?  
 A. 1 lb weight loss  
 B. Engorged neck vessels  
 C. Dry mucous membranes  
 D. Full bounding radial pulse
82. The nurse anticipates that the physician will order what kind of intravenous (IV) fluid for a patient who is dehydrated?  
 A. Ringer's lactate  
 B. 3% sodium chloride  
 C. 0.9% sodium chloride  
 D. 0.45% sodium chloride
83. The physician has ordered that a patient with hypertension begin receiving a thiazide diuretic. The nurse knows that she needs to now closely monitor the client for what condition?  
 A. Hypokalemia  
 B. Hyponatremia  
 C. Hypercalcemia  
 D. Hypermagnesemia
84. A nurse is collecting a sample for a blood gas analysis from a patient's left wrist. After drawing the blood into the syringe, the nurse:  
 A. Adds a drop of heparin to the sample to prevent clotting  
 B. Seals the end of the syringe and places it in a cup of crushed ice and water  
 C. Places the syringe of blood in a dark bag to protect the specimen from light  
 D. Seals the syringe in a zip-lock bag and places the specimen in the out box for lab pickup
85. A nurse is conducting an assessment of a patient who has an IV via a central line. The tubing is dated 4 days ago. The nurse knows that the tubing:  
 A. Is good for 3 more days, for a total of 7 days  
 B. Can remain in place as long as there is not a disconnection  
 C. Needs changing because it is beyond the 3 day recommended limit  
 D. Needs changing, including the IV port, because they have been in place for 4 days
86. One of the most common electrolyte imbalances is:  
 A. Hypokalemia  
 B. Hyponatremia  
 C. Hypercalcemia  
 D. Hypermagnesemia
87. Which of the following patients is most at risk for fluid volume deficit (FVD)?  
 A. Elder adult  
 B. Adult  
 C. Child  
 D. Infant
88. One reason older adults experience fluid and electrolyte imbalance and acid-base imbalances, is they:  
 A. Eat poor quality foods  
 B. Have a decreased thirst sensation  
 C. Have more stress response  
 D. Have an overly active thirst response
89. Which of the following would be included in a recording of output on an I/O sheet? (Select all that apply)  
 A. Urine  
 B. Sweat  
 C. Diarrhea  
 D. Vomit  
 E. Gastric suction  
 F. Sputum  
 G. Wound drainage
90. Health promotion activities for fluid and electrolyte imbalance focuses primarily on what?  
 A. Patient teaching  
 B. Dietary intake  
 C. Medication  
 D. Physician involvement in care

91. Many factors are initially controlled for the IV insertion procedure. The nurse understands this begins with:
  - A. Hand washing
  - B. Checking sterility of supplies
  - C. 6 med rights
  - D. Checking IV order
92. What is the nurse's primary concern regarding fluid & electrolytes when caring for an elderly patient who is intermittently confused?
  - A. Risk of dehydration
  - B. Risk of kidney damage
  - C. Risk of stroke
  - D. Risk of bleeding
93. A nurse is planning care for a patient with severe burns. Which of the following is this patient at risk for developing?
  - A. Intracellular fluid deficit
  - B. Intracellular fluid overload
  - C. Extracellular fluid deficit
  - D. Interstitial fluid deficit
94. A patient is experiencing multisystem fluid volume deficit, is tachycardic, pale, cool skinned and has a decreased urine output. His nurse realizes these findings are most likely a direct result of which of the following?
  - A. The body's natural compensatory mechanisms
  - B. Pharmacological effects of a diuretic
  - C. Effects of rapidly infused IV fluids
  - D. Cardiac failure
95. A pregnant patient is complaining of excessive thirst, increased urination and has a medical diagnosis of diabetes insipidus. The nurse chooses which of the following nursing diagnoses as most appropriate for her?
  - A. Risk for imbalanced fluid volume
  - B. Excess fluid volume
  - C. Imbalanced nutrition
  - D. Ineffective tissue perfusion
96. A patient who is recovering from surgery has an indwelling urinary catheter. The nurse would contact the patients physician with which of the following 24 hour urine output volumes?
  - A. 600 mL
  - B. 750 mL
  - C. 1000 mL
  - D. 1200 mL
97. A patient is getting IV fluids postoperatively following cardiac surgery. What postoperative complication potential should the nurse focus their assessment on?
  - A. Fluid volume excess
  - B. Fluid volume deficit
  - C. Seizure activity
  - D. Liver failure
98. A patient is diagnosed with severe hyponatremia. The nurse realizes this patient will most likely need which of the following precautions implemented?
  - A. Seizure
  - B. Infection
  - C. Neutropenic
  - D. High-risk falls
99. A patient has hypokalemia. After reviewing the patients medications list, which of the following might the nurse suspect contributed to the patients health problem?
  - A. Corticosteroid
  - B. Thiazide diuretic
  - C. Narcotic
  - D. Muscle relaxer
100. A patient prescribed spironolactone is demonstrating ECG changes & complaining of muscle weakness. The nurse realizes this patient is exhibiting signs of which of the following?
  - A. Hypokalemia
  - B. Hypokalemia
  - C. Hypercalcemia
  - D. Hypocalcemia
101. A nurse is planning care for her patient with fluid volume overload and hyponatremia. Which of the following should be included in this patients plan of care?
  - A. Restrict fluids
  - B. Administer IV fluids
  - C. Provide Kayexalate
  - D. Administer IV normal saline with furosemide
102. When caring for a patient with hypocalcemia, which of the following symptoms should the nurse additionally assess in the patient?
  - A. Other electrolyte disturbances
  - B. Hypertension
  - C. Visual disturbances
  - D. Drug toxicity
103. A patient with a history of stomach ulcers is diagnosed with hypophosphatemia. Which of the following interventions should the nurse include into the patients plan of care?
  - A. Request a dietitian consult for selecting foods high in phosphorous
  - B. Provide aluminum hydroxide antacids as prescribed
  - C. Instruct patient to avoid poultry, peanuts & seeds
  - D. Instruct patient to avoid the intake of sodium phosphate.
104. When analyzing an arterial blood gas report of a patient with COPD & respiratory acidosis, the nurse anticipates that compensation will develop through which of the following mechanisms?
  - A. The kidneys retain bicarbonate
  - B. The kidneys excrete bicarbonate
  - C. The lungs will retain carbon dioxide
  - D. The lungs will excrete carbon dioxide
105. A nurse is caring for a patient diagnosed with renal failure. Which of the following does the nurse recognize as compensation for the acid-base disturbance found in patients with renal failure?
  - A. The patient breathes rapidly to eliminate carbon dioxide
  - B. The patient will retain bicarbonate in excess of normal
  - C. The pH will decrease from the present value
  - D. The patients oxygen saturation level will improve
106. When caring for a group of patients, the nurse realizes that which of the following health problems increases the risk for metabolic alkalosis?
  - A. Bulimia
  - B. Dialysis
  - C. Venous stasis ulcer
  - D. COPD
107. A nurse is caring for a patient who is anxious & dizzy following a traumatic event. The arterial blood gas findings are: pH 7.48, PaO<sub>2</sub> 110, PaCo<sub>2</sub> 25, & HCO<sub>3</sub> 24. The nurse should anticipate which initial intervention to correct this problem?
  - A. Encourage the patient to breathe in & out slowly into a paper bag
  - B. Immediately administer oxygen via a mask & monitor oxygen saturation
  - C. Prepare to start an IV fluid bolus using isotonic fluids
  - D. Anticipate the administration of intravenous sodium bicarbonate
108. A patient is prescribed 20 mEq of potassium chloride. The nurse realizes that the reason the patient is receiving this replacement is:
  - A. To sustain respiratory function
  - B. To help regulate acid-base balance



- C. To keep a vein open  
 D. To encourage urine output
109. An elderly patient does not complain of thirst. What should the nurse do to assess that this patient is not dehydrated?  
 A. Ask the physician for an order to begin IV fluid replacement  
 B. Ask the physician to order a chest x-ray  
 C. Assess the urine for osmolality  
 D. Ask the physician for an order for a brain scan
110. An elderly patient who is being medicated for pain had an episode of incontinence. The nurse realizes that this patient is at risk for developing:  
 A. Dehydration  
 B. Over-hydration  
 C. Fecal incontinence  
 D. A stroke
111. The nurse assesses a patient's weight loss as being 22 lbs. How many liters of fluid did this patient lose?  
 A. 10 L (1kg or 2.2 lbs)  
 B. 15 L (1.5kg or 3 lbs)
112. A postoperative patient with a fluid volume deficit is prescribed progressive ambulation yet is weak from an inadequate fluid status. What can the nurse do to help this patient?  
 A. Assist the patient to maintain a standing position for several minutes  
 B. This patient should be on bed rest  
 C. Assist the patient to move into different positions in stages  
 D. Contact physical therapy to provide a walker
113. A postoperative patient is diagnosed with fluid volume overload. Which of the following should the nurse assess in this patient?  
 A. Poor skin turgor  
 B. Decreased urine output  
 C. Distended neck veins  
 D. Concentrated hemoglobin & hematocrit levels
114. An elderly patient is at home after being diagnosed with fluid volume overload. Which of the following should the home care nurse instruct this patient to do?  
 A. Wear support hose  
 B. Keep legs in a dependent position  
 C. Avoid wearing shoes while in the home  
 D. Try to sleep without extra pillows
115. A patient with fluid retention related to renal problems is admitted to the hospital. The nurse realizes that this patient could possibly have which of the following electrolyte imbalances?  
 A. Hypokalemia  
 B. Hypernatremia  
 C. Carbon Dioxide  
 D. Magnesium
116. An elderly patient comes into the clinic with a complaint of watery diarrhea for several days with abdominal & muscle cramping. The nurse realizes that this patient is demonstrating which of the following?  
 A. Hypernatremia  
 B. Hyponatremia  
 C. Fluid volume excess  
 D. Hyperkalemia
117. A patient is admitted with hypernatremia caused by being stranded on a boat in the Atlantic Ocean for five days without a fresh water source. Which of the following is this patient at risk for developing?  
 A. Pulmonary edema  
 B. Atrial dysrhythmias  
 C. Cerebral bleeding  
 D. Stress fractures
118. A nurse is admitting a patient who was diagnosed with acute renal failure. Which of the following electrolytes will be most affected with this disorder?  
 A. Calcium  
 B. Magnesium  
 C. Phosphorous  
 D. Potassium
119. A patient who is taking digoxin is admitted with possible hypokalemia. Which of the following does the nurse realize might occur with this patient?  
 A. Digoxin toxicity may occur  
 B. A higher dose of digoxin may be needed  
 C. A diuretic may be needed.  
 D. Fluid volume deficit may occur
120. A patient is prescribed 40 mEq potassium as a replacement. The nurse realizes that this replacement should be administered:  
 A. Directly into the venous access line  
 B. Mixed in the prescribed IV fluid  
 C. Via a rectal suppository  
 D. Via intramuscular injection
121. An elderly patient with a history of sodium retention arrives to the clinic with the complaints of "heart skipping beats" and leg tremors. Which of the following should the nurse ask this patient regarding these symptoms?  
 A. "Have you stopped taking your digoxin medication?"  
 B. "When was the last time you had a bowel movement?"  
 C. "Were you doing any unusual physical activity?"  
 D. "Are you using a salt substitute"
122. A 35 year old female comes into the clinic postoperative parathyroidectomy. Which of the following should the nurse instruct the patient?  
 A. Drink one glass of red wine per day.  
 B. Avoid the sun.  
 C. Milk & milk-based products will ensure an adequate calcium intake.  
 D. Red meat is the protein source of choice.
123. A patient is admitted for treatment of hypercalcemia. The nurse realizes that this patient's IV fluids will most likely be which of the following?  
 A. Dextrose 5% & water  
 B. Dextrose 5% & ? normal saline  
 C. Dextrose 5% & 95% normal saline  
 D. Normal saline
124. A 28 year old male patient is admitted with diabetic ketoacidosis. The nurse realizes that this patient will have a need for which of the following electrolytes?  
 A. Sodium  
 B. Potassium  
 C. Calcium  
 D. Magnesium
125. A elderly patient with peripheral neuropathy has been taking magnesium supplements. The nurse realizes that which of the following symptoms can indicate hypomagnesaemia?  
 A. Hypotension, warmth, & sweating  
 B. Nausea & vomiting  
 C. Hyperreflexia  
 D. excessive urination
126. A patient is admitted with burns over 50% of his body. The nurse realizes that this patient is at risk for which of the following electrolyte imbalances?  
 A. Hypercalcemia  
 B. Hypophosphatemia  
 C. Hypernatremia  
 D. Hypermagnesemia
127. A patient is diagnosed with hyperphosphatemia. The nurse realizes that this patient might also have an imbalance of which of the following electrolytes?



- A. Calcium  
 B. Sodium  
 C. Potassium  
 D. Chloride
128. The nurse is reviewing a patient's blood pH level. Which of the systems in the body regulate blood pH? (Select all that apply)  
 A. Renal  
 B. Cardiac  
 C. Buffers  
 D. Respiratory
129. The nurse observes a patient's respirations and notes that the rate is 30 per minute & the respirations are very deep. The metabolic disorder this patient might be demonstrating is which of the following?  
 A. Hyponatremia  
 B. Increasing carbon dioxide in the blood  
 C. Hypertension  
 D. Pain
130. The blood gases of a patient with an acid-base disorder show a blood pH outside of normal limits. The nurse realizes that this patient is:  
 A. Fully compensated  
 B. Demonstrating anaerobic metabolism  
 C. Partially compensated  
 D. In need of intravenous fluids.
131. A patient's blood gases show a pH greater than 7.35 & bicarbonate level of 35 mEq/L. The nurse realizes that the acid-base disorder this patient is demonstrating is which of the following?  
 A. Respiratory acidosis  
 B. Metabolic acidosis  
 C. Respiratory alkalosis  
 D. Metabolic alkalosis
132. An elderly postoperative patient is demonstrating lethargy, confusion, & a respiration rate of 8 per minute. The nurse sees that the last dose of pain medication administered via a patient controlled anesthesia (PCA) pump was within 30 minutes. Which of the following acid-base disorders might this patient be experiencing?  
 A. Respiratory acidosis  
 B. Metabolic acidosis  
 C. Respiratory alkalosis  
 D. Metabolic alkalosis
133. The patient has been placed on a 1200 mL daily fluid restriction. The patient's IV is infusing at a keep open rate of 10 mL/hr. The patient has no additional IV medications. How much fluid should the patient be allowed from 0700 until 1500 daily?  
 A. 540 mL  
 B. 960 mL  
 C. 1200 mL  
 D. 10 mL
134. The patient is receiving IV potassium (KCL). Which nursing actions are required? (Select all that apply)  
 A. Administer the dose IV push over 3 minutes  
 B. Monitor the injection site for redness  
 C. Add the ordered dose to the IV hanging.  
 D. Use an infusion controller for the IV  
 E. Monitor fluid intake & output
135. Which patients are at risk for the development of hypercalcemia? (Select all that apply)  
 A. The patient with a malignancy  
 B. The patient taking lithium  
 C. The patient who uses sunscreen to excess  
 D. The patient with hyperparathyroidism  
 E. The patient who overuses antacids
136. The patient who has a serum magnesium level of 1.4 mg/dL is being treated with dietary modification. Which foods should the nurse suggest for this patient? (Select all that apply)  
 A. Bananas  
 B. Seafood  
 C. White rice  
 D. Lean red meat  
 E. Chocolate
137. The patient has a serum phosphate level of 4.7 mg/dL. Which interdisciplinary treatments would the nurse expect for this patient? (Select all that apply)  
 A. IV normal saline  
 B. Calcium containing antacids  
 C. IV potassium phosphate  
 D. Encouraging milk intake  
 E. Increasing vitamin D intake
138. The patient, newly diagnosed with diabetes mellitus, is admitted to the emergency department with nausea, vomiting, and abdominal pain. ABG results reveal a pH of 7.2 & a bicarbonate level of 20 mEq/L. Which other assessment findings would the nurse anticipate in this patient? (Select all that apply)  
 A. Tachycardia  
 B. Weakness  
 C. Dysrhythmias  
 D. Kussmaul's respirations  
 E. Cold, Clammy skin
139. A client develops decreased renal function and requires a change in antibiotic dosage. On which factor should the physician base the dosage change?  
 A. Therapeutic index  
 B. GI absorption rate  
 C. Liver function studies  
 D. Creatinine clearance
140. A history of infection specifically caused by group A beta-hemolytic streptococci is associated with which of the following disorders?  
 A. Acute glomerulonephritis  
 B. Acute renal failure  
 C. Nephrotic syndrome  
 D. Chronic renal failure
141. A client admitted with a gunshot wound to the abdomen is transferred to the intensive care unit after an exploratory laparotomy. IV fluid is being infused at 150 ml/hour. Which assessment finding suggests that the client is experiencing acute renal failure (ARF)?  
 A. Urine output of 250 ml/24 hr  
 B. Temperature of 100.2 F (37.8 C)  
 C. Serum creatinine level of 1.2 mg/dl  
 D. Blood urea nitrogen (BUN) level of 22 mg/dl
142. What is the normal range in adult arterial blood lab measurements for pH?  
 A. 7.0 - 7.5  
 B. 7.35 - 7.45  
 C. 7.25 - 7.35  
 D. 7.5 - 8.0
143. What is the normal range in adult arterial blood lab measurements for PaCO<sub>2</sub> (partial pressure of carbon dioxide)?  
 A. 4.7 - 6 mm Hg  
 B. 15.1 - 20.0 mm Hg  
 C. 35 - 45 mm Hg  
 D. 30 - 50 mm Hg
144. What is the normal range in adult arterial blood lab measurements for HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> (bicarbonate)?  
 A. 22 - 26 mEq/L  
 B. 15 - 20 mEq/L  
 C. 25 - 30 mEq/L  
 D. 10 - 17 mEq/L
145. What is the normal range in adult arterial blood lab measurements for PaO<sub>2</sub> (partial pressure of oxygen)?  
 A. 60 - 100 mm Hg  
 B. 50 - 75 mm Hg  
 C. 80 - 120 mm Hg

- D. 80 - 100 mm Hg
146. What is the normal range in adult arterial blood lab measurements for SaO<sub>2</sub> (oxygen saturation)?  
A. 88% - 100%  
B. 90% - 95%  
C. 95% - 100%  
D. 80% - 100%
147. What is the normal range in adult arterial blood lab measurements for Base Excess (buffer capacity)?  
A. 0 - 2 mmol/L  
B. -2 to +2 mmol/L  
C. -1 to +1 mmol/L  
D. 0 - 5 mmol/L
148. What electrolyte can be easily absorbed by eating fruits, potatoes, instant coffee, molasses, and brazil nuts?  
A. Potassium (K<sup>+</sup>)  
B. Calcium (Ca<sup>2+</sup>)
- C. Magnesium (Mg<sup>2+</sup>)  
D. Phosphate (PO<sub>4</sub>)
149. What electrolyte requires vitamin D for best absorption and absorption of it can be hindered by undigested fat? It is best obtained by eating dairy products, canned fish with bones, broccoli and oranges.  
A. Potassium (K<sup>+</sup>)  
B. Calcium (Ca<sup>2+</sup>)  
C. Magnesium (Mg<sup>2+</sup>)  
D. Phosphate (PO<sub>4</sub>)
150. What electrolyte absorption is hindered by undigested fat and can be obtained by eating dark green leafy vegetables and whole grains?  
A. Potassium (K<sup>+</sup>)  
B. Calcium (Ca<sup>2+</sup>)  
C. Magnesium (Mg<sup>2+</sup>)  
D. Phosphate (PO<sub>4</sub>)

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ANSWERS

1	A	26	E	51	B	76	A	101	A	126	B
2	D	27	F	52	A	77	B	102	A	127	A
3	B	28	A	53	A	78	C	103	A	128	A,C,D
4	B	29	B	54	B	79	C	104	A	129	B
5	C	30	C	55	B	80	A	105	A	130	C
6	A,C	31	D	56	B	81	C	106	A	131	D
7	A,D	32	A	57	A	82	D	107	A	132	A
8	C	33	B	58	B	83	A	108	B	133	A
9	A	34	C	59	A	84	B	109	C	134	B,D,E
10	D	35	D	60	D	85	C	110	A	135	A,B,D,E
11	D	36	E	61	C	86	A	111	A	136	A,B,E
12	B	37	A	62	B	87	D	112	C	137	A,B
13	C	38	B	63	A	88	B	113	C	138	B,C,D
14	B	39	C	64	D	89	A,C,D,E,G	114	A	139	D
15	E,F,D,A,B,C,	40	C	65	D	90	A	115	B	140	A
16	A	41	D	66	B	91	A	116	B	141	A
17	B	42	B	67	D	92	A	117	C	142	B
18	C	43	C	68	B	93	A	118	D	143	C
19	D	44	D	69	A	94	A	119	A	144	A
20	A	45	D	70	A	95	A	120	B	145	D
21	B	46	C	71	A	96	A	121	D	146	C
22	A	47	A	72	C	97	A	122	C	147	B
23	B	48	C	73	C	98	A	123	D	148	A
24	C	49	B	74	C	99	A	124	D	149	B
25	D	50	D	75	A	100	A	125	A	150	C

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PRACTICE QUESTION

- A client with chronic lymphocytic leukemia is receiving chloramphenicol which of the following side effect should be specifically monitored for this medication?  
 (a) Vomiting (b) Skin rashes  
 (c) stomatics (d) Hypercurecemia
- A nurse is caring for a client experiencing neutropenia as a result of chemotherapy. Which of the following is an appropriate nursing intervention for this client?  
 (a) Restrict all visitors  
 (b) restrict fluid intake  
 (c) Teach the client and family about hand hygiene  
 (d) monitor for bleeding
- Which of the following signs and symptoms are most likely to be found in a client with mitral regurgitation?  
 (a) Exertional dyspnoea  
 (b) confusion  
 (c) Elevated creatinine phosphokinase level  
 (d) Chest pain
- The nurse understands that priority nursing diagnosis for a client with hypertension would be  
 (a) Pain  
 (b) Fluid volume deficit  
 (c) Impaired skin integrity  
 (d) Ineffective health management
- A client is admitted to emergency department with complaints of severe abdominal pain. Xray abdomen reveals large abdominal aortic aneurysm. The primary goal at this time is to  
 (a) Maintain circulation  
 (b) Manage pain  
 (c) Prepare client for emergency surgery  
 (d) Teach deep breathing & coughing exercise
- The nurse should instruct the client with pernicious anemia have to eat which of the following foods?  
 (a) Whole grains  
 (b) Green leafy vegetables  
 (c) Meats and dairy products  
 (d) Citrus fruits
- A client with pneumonia is experiencing pleuritic chest pain. Which of the following describes pleuritic chest pain?  
 (a) Mild but constant pain in the chest  
 (b) Moderate pain that increases on inspiration  
 (c) Severe midsternal pain  
 (d) Muscle spasm pain that accompanies coughing
- Which of the following is a priority goal for the client with COPD?  
 (a) Maintaining functional ability  
 (b) Minimising chest pain  
 (c) Treating infectious agents  
 (d) Maintaining skin integrity
- Which of the following would most likely indicate the presence of a respiratory infection in a client with asthma?  
 (a) Productive cough with yellow sputum  
 (b) Bilateral expiratory wheezing  
 (c) Chest tightness  
 (d) Respiratory rate of 30 breaths/minute
- A nurse is giving discharge instructions for a client with peptic ulcer disease. What kind of diet should be instructed to the client by the nurse?  
 (a) Bland diet  
 (b) High protein foods  
 (c) Any food that are tolerated  
 (d) High fat food
- The client with GERD complains of chronic cough. The nurse understands that this may be indicative of  
 (a) Development of laryngeal cancer  
 (b) Irritation of esophagus  
 (c) Esophageal scar tissue  
 (d) Aspiration of gastric contents
- The nurse assesses the client's colostomy stoma during the initial post operative period. Which of the following observations should be immediately reported to the physician?  
 (a) Slightly edematous stoma  
 (b) Dark red to purple colored stoma  
 (c) Stoma oozes small amount of blood  
 (d) Stoma does not expel stool
- If a gall stone obstructs the common bile duct, the nurse should anticipate that the client's stools would have \_\_\_\_\_ color.  
 (a) Green (b) Grey  
 (c) Black (d) Brown
- A 34 year old female is diagnosed with hypothyroidism. Which of the following signs and symptoms should not be expected by the nurse?  
 (a) Cold skin (b) Brady cardia  
 (c) Constipation (d) Tachy cardia
- Signs and symptoms of Cushing's disease include  
 (a) Weight loss (b) Thin fragile skin  
 (c) Hypotension (d) Abdominal pain
- Which of the following nursing intervention is likely to provide the most relief from pain associated with renal calculi?  
 (a) Applying moist heat to flank area  
 (b) Administer morphine  
 (c) Encouraging high fluid intake  
 (d) Applying warm compresses to flank area
- If the client's serum potassium level is continuously increasing in acute renal failure, the nurse should closely monitor the client for developing  
 (a) Cardiac arrest



- (b) Pulmonary edema  
 (c) Circulatory overload  
 (d) Hemorrhage
18. Mechanism of action of zidovudine against HIV is  
 (a) Destroys virus  
 (b) Enhance boy's antibody  
 (c) Slow downs replication of virus  
 (d) Neutralises toxins produced by virus
19. Which of the following is an anticholinesterase agent?  
 (a) Busulfan (b) Bleomycin  
 (c) Bromocriptine (d) Neostigmine
20. Characteristic sign of meningitis in which flexion of neck causes involuntary flexion of knees and hip  
 (a) Kerning's sign (b) Brud zinski's sign  
 (c) Ominous sign (d) battle's sign
21. Which of the following statement regarding measurement of ICP is incorrect?  
 (a) ICP should be measured as a mean pressure at the end of inspiration  
 (b) CSF drainage should be closed 6 minutes prior to measuring ICP  
 (c) In the wave form of ICP measurement percussion wave (P<sub>1</sub>) indicates arterial pulsation  
 (d) Normal ICP is 5-15 mmm Hg.
22. Non tender hemorrhagic lesions on fingers and toes which are called as Jane way nodes, are specifically in  
 (a) Pericarditis (b) Mycarditis  
 (c) Endocarditis (d) Cardiomyopathy
23. Which of the following is an early sign of digoxin toxicity?  
 (a) Blurred vision  
 (b) Photophobia  
 (c) Diplopia  
 (d) Nausea and vomiting
24. Validity of a research tool means  
 (a) Measures what is supposed to be measured  
 (b) Measures consistency  
 (c) Free from bias
25. Planning stage of research process includes all the following steps except  
 (a) Review of literature  
 (b) Writing the report  
 (c) Pilot study  
 (d) Selection of sample
26. During obstetrical assessment the pregnant mother reveals the that her menstrual period was on 3<sup>rd</sup> June 2016. Her EDC is  
 (a) 12 February 2017 (b) 12 March 2017  
 (c) 12 April 2017 (d) 14 April 2017
27. A nurse is collecting data of a pregnant mother. She has a 5 year old healthy boy and 3 year old healthy girl who were delivered at term. She does not have history of any abortions or preterm birth. Document her GTPAL finding  
 (a) G<sub>3</sub> T<sub>2</sub> P<sub>2</sub> A<sub>0</sub> L<sub>2</sub> (b) G<sub>3</sub> T<sub>2</sub> P<sub>3</sub> A<sub>0</sub> L<sub>2</sub>  
 (c) G<sub>1</sub> T<sub>2</sub> P<sub>3</sub> A<sub>0</sub> L<sub>2</sub> (d) G<sub>1</sub> T<sub>2</sub> P<sub>2</sub> A<sub>0</sub> L<sub>3</sub>
28. During per vaginal examination of a pregnant mother the nurse could feel pulsation though lateral fornices of vagina. This is an early sign of pregnancy and called as  
 (a) Goodell's sign (b) Hegar's sign  
 (c) Chadwick sign (d) Oslander's sign
29. During the first trimester of pregnancy, estrogen levels are high. Which of the following physiological change will not occur due to increased estrogen level?  
 (a) Gum tissue becomes swollen  
 (b) Phylsim  
 (c) Size the breast increases  
 (d) Naurea and vomiting
30. Fern test is carried to find out  
 (a) Cervical competence  
 (b) Genetic abnormalities of fetus  
 (c) Amniotic fluid leakage  
 (d) Fetal well being
31. Chorionic villus sampling can be performed during  
 (a) 6-8 weeks (b) 8-12 weeks  
 (c) 12-16 weeks (d) 16-20 weeks
32. The type of abortion in which some parts of the products of conception are retained in the uterus  
 (a) Inevitable abortion (b) Incomplete abortion  
 (c) Missed abortion (d) Habitual abortion
33. The newborn infant of a diabetic mother is at risk for developing  
 (a) Hypoglycemia (b) Hyperglycemia  
 (c) Hypocalcaemia (d) Hypokalemia
34. HELLP syndrome is not characterized by  
 (a) Hemolysis  
 (b) Hemorrhage  
 (c) Elevated liver enzymes  
 (d) Low plate let count
35. Development of hypertension and proteinuria in previously normotensive woman after 20 weeks of gestation is known as  
 (a) Gestational hypertension  
 (b) Preeclampsia  
 (c) Eclampsia  
 (d) Super imposed pre eclampsia
36. During labor, immediately after on amniotomy has been performed the nurse should first assess  
 (a) For cervical dilation  
 (b) Maternal blood pressure  
 (c) Fetal heart rate pattern  
 (d) Course of contractions
37. Which of the following client needs to be informed about risk for abruptio placentae?  
 (a) A pregnant woman of 32 years old  
 (b) A pregnant woman who has a twin pregnancy before  
 (c) A pregnant woman who is having a BP of 140/90 mm Hg

- (d) A client who is pregnant for the second time
38. What is the meaning of census report in the hospital?  
 (a) Number population around the hospital  
 (b) Number of employs in the hospital  
 (c) Patient staff ratio in the hospital  
 (d) Number of patients at the midnights in the hospital
39. The management function of employing and developing human resources for achieving organizational goals is termed as  
 (a) Planning (b) Directing  
 (c) Budgeting (d) Staffing
40. Which of the following nursing personnel is considered as the first level manger providing direct nursing care?  
 (a) staff nurse (b) DNS  
 (c) ANS (d) Superintendent
41. The nurse sides that an infant stares at on object placed in his hand and takes it to his mouth. The nurse interprets their findings as characteristic of which of the following age?  
 (a) 2 months (b) 4 months  
 (c) 7 months (d) 9 months
42. The type of play in pre schooler child  
 (a) Solitary play (b) Parallel play  
 (c) Co operative play (d) Competitive play
43. A nurse is caring for a child with suspected diagnosis of rheumatic fever. Which of the following will help to confirm diagnosis?  
 (a) Immuno globulin test  
 (b) RBC count  
 (c) WBC count  
 (d) Antistreptolysin O titer
44. A nurse caring for an infant with tetralogy of fallot. While the baby is suddenly experiencing hyper cyanotic spell, the nurse places baby in which of the following position?  
 (a) Bone position  
 (b) Knee-chest position  
 (c) Foulter's position  
 (d) Reverse trendlenburg position
45. A nurse is caring an infant who had undergone cleft lip repair. Which of the following nursing intervention is inappropriate?  
 (a) Place the infant in prone position  
 (b) Place the infant in prone position  
 (c) Apply elbow restraints  
 (d) Monitor for signs and symptoms of infection
46. Which of the following is not a clinical manifestation of tracheo esophageal fistula?  
 (a) Frothy salivation (b) Coughing  
 (c) Regurgitation (d) Diarrhoea
47. Herniation of the abdominal contents through the umbilical ring which is covered by peritoneal sac is called as  
 (a) Omphalocele (b) Gastrochisis  
 (c) Umbilical hernia (d) Inguinal hernia
48. A nurse is caring a child with glomerulonephritis. Which of the following manifestation should be expected by the nurse?  
 (a) Hypotension  
 (b) Red-Broun urine  
 (c) Low blood urea nitrogen level  
 (d) Low urine specific gravity
49. While performing the physical examination of an infant, the nurse notes that his urethral orifice is located on the dossal surface of the penis. This condition is called as  
 (a) Cryptorchidism (b) Epispadias  
 (c) Hypospadias (d) Enursis
50. A 4 month old infant is diagnosed with developmental dysplasia of hip. Which of the following is not a manifestation in this baby?  
 (a) Shortening of the affected limb  
 (b) Positive ortolani test  
 (c) Trendlenburg's sign  
 (d) Positive barlow test
51. One gram fat yields  
 (a) 9 calories (b) Bone  
 (c) Cartilage (d) Brain stem
52. Wilm's tumor is a condition affecting  
 (a) Kidney (b) Bone  
 (c) Cartilage (d) Brain stem
53. Air born precautions for a client with pulmonary tuberculosis has to be taken until  
 (a) Tuberculin test is negative  
 (b) the client has no longer the disease  
 (c) No tubercle bacilli in sputum  
 (d) The patient's chest xray appears normal
54. The most important complication of mumps in post pubertal male is  
 (a) Hypopituitaism  
 (b) Sterility  
 (c) Decrease in libido  
 (d) Decrease in androgen
55. What is the recommended daily allowance of lodin in adult?  
 (a) 150 mcg/day (b) 100 mcg/day  
 (c) 75 mcg/day (d) 200 mcg/day
56. PH value of saliva is  
 (a) 3.5 - 4.5 (b) 5.8 – 7.4  
 (c) 8.2 – 9.6 (d) 4 – 5
57. The Bone which is known as 'beauty bone' is  
 (a) Scapula (b) Sternum  
 (c) Clavicle (d) Mastoid
58. Which of the following is not a pancreatic enzyme?  
 (a) Trypsin (b) chymotypsin  
 (c) Pepsin (d) Carboxypeptidare
59. Which of the following cranial nerve does not help to control eye ball movement?  
 (a) Optic (b) Trochlear  
 (c) Abducents (d) Facial
60. Total number of muscles in human body  
 (a) 206 (b) 309  
 (c) 963 (d) 639

61. Which of the following is the commonest type of hallucination?  
 (a) Visual hallucination  
 (b) Auditory hallucination  
 (c) Tactile hallucination  
 (d) Imperative hallucination
62. Persistent repetition of words beyond their relevance is known as  
 (a) Perseveration (b) Verbigeration  
 (c) Clang association (d) Mutism
63. Which of the following is not a disorder of consciousness?  
 (a) Stupor (b) Confusion  
 (c) Delirium (d) Incoherence
64. Sexual gratification by involvement in the act of touching or rubbing of a person usually of the other sex is called?  
 (a) Voyeurism (b) Frotteurism  
 (c) Pedophilia (d) Zoophilia
65. Which of the following is not an anti-depressant drug?  
 (a) Imipramine (b) Escitalopram  
 (c) Chlorpromazine (d) Sertraline
66. The Mental Health Act was passed in  
 (a) 1977 (b) 1987  
 (c) 1982 (d) 1992
67. Which of the following is not a Freud's fundamental symptom of schizophrenia?  
 (a) Ambivalence (b) Autism  
 (c) Affect disturbance (d) Apathy
68. According to ICD-10 classification of mental and behavioural disorders, chapter F70-F79 describes  
 (a) Schizophrenia  
 (b) Mood disorders  
 (c) Personality disorders  
 (d) Mental retardation
69. A thought disorder in which client begins to respond to a question, follows a series of related topics but never reaches the goal, is known as  
 (a) Perseveration (b) Verbigeration  
 (c) Circumstantiality (d) Tangentiality
70. A client with OCD frequently washes his hands. What is the reason behind this?  
 (a) He protects himself from infection  
 (b) He protects himself from dirt  
 (c) Hand washing relieves anxiety  
 (d) Both A & C
71. Lithium is a  
 (a) Antimanic drug  
 (b) Antidepressant drug  
 (c) Antiparkinson drug  
 (d) Tranquillizer drug
72. Which of the following therapy is used to treat phobia?  
 (a) Aversion therapy  
 (b) Systematic desensitization  
 (c) ECT  
 (d) Hypnosis
73. What is the best method for sterilization of glass items?  
 (a) Autoclaving (b) Boiling  
 (c) Ethylene oxide (d) Radiation
74. A client has just returned to a nursing care unit after an above knee amputation of right leg. The nurse should provide which of the following position to the client?  
 (a) Prone  
 (b) Reverse Trendelenburg  
 (c) Supine with amputated limb flat on the bed  
 (d) Supine with amputated limb supported with pillows
75. Which of the following position will be most appropriate for giving enema?  
 (a) Prone  
 (b) Lithotomy  
 (c) Sims's position  
 (d) Trendelenburg's position
76. While providing wound care, the nurse should clean the wound  
 (a) From center to periphery  
 (b) From periphery to center  
 (c) By considering wound into left & right halves  
 (d) By considering wound into upper and lower halves
77. A client shows fall of temperature in a zig zag manner for 2-3 days before reaching normal, during which other symptoms also disappear gradually. This pattern of fever is known as  
 (a) Lysis (b) Decline  
 (c) Hectic fever (d) Relapsing fever
78. Which of the following type of bandage can be used for clavicle fracture?  
 (a) Capline (b) Figure of eight  
 (c) Spica cast (d) T-bandage
79. Drugs which increase the action of sweat glands are called as  
 (a) Diuretics (b) Ecbalics  
 (c) Diaphoretics (d) Carminatives
80. A hospital bed in which the top covers are so arranged that all union beneath the spread is fully protected from dust and dirt while waiting for the patient  
 (a) Closed bed (b) Cardiac bed  
 (c) Open bed (d) Adjustable bed
81. If the tube feeding continues, the placement of the feeding tube should be checked  
 (a) Every hour  
 (b) every 24 hour  
 (c) It is unnecessary to check placement  
 (d) Every shift
82. Administration of drugs into the spinal cavity is known as  
 (a) Intracranial (b) Intrathecal  
 (c) Intraosseous (d) Intracellular

83. Which of the following nursing diagnosis takes highest priority for a client in the early stages of burn recovery?  
 (a) Risk for infection  
 (b) disturbed body image  
 (c) impaired physical mobility  
 (d) Impaired skin integrity
84. Which of the following is not a component of ORS?  
 (a) Sodium chloride (b) Potassium citrate  
 (c) Sodium citrate (d) Potassium chloride
85. Which of the following method is used for cleaning the sand bed in a rapid sand filter?  
 (a) Chlorination (b) Scarping  
 (c) Back washing (d) All of there
86. Which of the following is known as the heart of activated sludge process  
 (a) Vital layer (b) Zoological layer  
 (c) De sludging (d) Aeration tank
87. Isolation for 6 days is recommended for a client with chicken pox  
 (a) After the onset of rash  
 (b) After the complete subsiding of rashes  
 (c) When the temperature becomes normal  
 (d) Until completing antiviral therapy
88. Which of the following is a protozoal infection?  
 (a) Leprosy (b) Leishmaniasis  
 (c) Plague (d) Filariasis
89. Best time for insertion of an intrauterine device is  
 (a) On 14<sup>th</sup> day of menstruation  
 (b) After 14-18 day of menstruation  
 (c) 5-10 days following menstruation  
 (d) Before onset of menstruation
90. Oral pill packet contain 28 pills, out of which 21 are contraceptive pills, the remaining 7 are  
 (a) Folic acid tablets  
 (b) Vitamin B6 tablets  
 (c) Progesterone tablets  
 (d) Iron tablets
91. Deficiency of essential fatty acid causes  
 (a) Pellagra (b) Scurvey  
 (c) Obesity (d) Phrenoderma
92. Rice water stool is characteristic manifestation of  
 (a) Jaundice (b) Hepatitis  
 (c) Cholera (d) Typhoid
93. All vaccines at PHC level are stored in the  
 (a) Deep freeger (b) ILR  
 (c) Vaccine carrier (d) Refrigerator
94. National programme for the control of blindness was started in the year  
 (a) 1976 (b) 1975  
 (c) 1974 (d) 1986
95. The level of resistance of a community to a particular disease is called  
 (a) Active immunity (b) Passive immunity  
 (c) Active immunity (d) natural immunity
96. Which of the following is a killed vaccine?  
 (a) Measles vaccine  
 (b) Rubella vaccine  
 (c) Chicken pox vaccine  
 (d) Rabies vaccine
97. Out break of disease in a community in excess and derived from a common source is known as  
 (a) Epidemic (b) Endemic  
 (c) Pandemic (d) Sporadic
98. A nurse observes that the fingers of casted forearm of a client with fracture ulna are pale, cool and capillary refill is delayed. The nurse interprets that  
 (a) Nurse arterial blood supply to finger  
 (b) Reduced arterial blood supply to fingers  
 (c) Normal finding  
 (d) Venous stosis occurring in the fingers
99. In status epilepticus  
 (a) Client will have confusion and cloudy consciousness  
 (b) Seizures are episodic without disturbance in consciousness  
 (c) Client passes from one seizure to another without recovering consciousness  
 (d) Client develop only momentary loss of consciousness
100. The safest activity which can be suggested for a hemophilic child is  
 (a) Basket (b) Gymnastics  
 (c) Volley ball playing (d) Swimming



ANSWERS

1	D	26	B	51	A	76	A
2	C	27	A	52	A	77	A
3	A	28	D	53	C	78	B
4	D	29	D	54	B	79	C
5	C	30	C	55	A	80	A
6	C	31	B	56	B	81	D
7	B	32	B	57	C	82	B
8	A	33	A	58	C	83	A
9	A	34	B	59	D	84	B
10	C	35	B	60	D	85	C
11	D	36	C	61	B	86	D
12	B	37	C	62	A	87	A
13	B	38	D	63	D	88	B
14	D	39	D	64	B	89	C
15	B	40	A	65	C	90	D
16	B	41	B	66	B	91	D
17	A	42	C	67	D	92	C
18	C	43	D	68	D	93	B
19	D	44	B	69	D	94	A
20	B	45	B	70	C	95	C
21	A	46	D	71	D	96	D
22	C	47	A	72	B	97	A
23	D	48	B	73	A	98	B
24	A	49	B	74	D	99	C
25	B	50	C	75	C	100	D

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PRACTICE QUESTION

- A client admitted to a mental health care unit, seems unhygienic, fatigued and withdrawn from the group. On mental status examination, the nurse identifies that the client is having suicidal ideations. The nurse identifies his condition as  
 (a) Depression (b) Mania  
 (c) Hypochondriasis (d) Schizophrenia
- On mental status examination, the nurse identifies that a client firmly believes that she is having a serious liver disease, but there is no symptoms of any liver disease. This is called as  
 (a) Somatisation disorder  
 (b) Hypochondriasis  
 (c) Conversion disorder  
 (d) Dissociative disorder
- Which of the following is not a positive symptom of schizophrenia  
 (a) Hallucinations  
 (b) Delusions  
 (c) Blunted affect  
 (d) Disorganised speech
- During mental status examination, the nurse notes that the client repeatedly using rhyming words in his sentences like cat, rat, pat, bat etc. this is called as  
 (a) Perseveration  
 (b) Tangentiality  
 (c) Verbegeration  
 (d) Clang association
- A client admitted to a mental health care unit firmly believes that her husband has extramarital affair with his secretary. This is called as  
 (a) Delusion of jealousy  
 (b) Delusion of love  
 (c) Delusion of persecution  
 (d) Delusion of grandeur
- Which of the following vitamin deficiency will be there in association with chronic alcoholism?  
 (a) Thiamine (b) Ascorbic acid  
 (c) Niacine (d) Pandothenic acid
- Chlordiazepoxide is usually prescribed for  
 (a) Major depression  
 (b) Alcohol withdrawal  
 (c) Paranoid schizophrenia  
 (d) Korsakoff syndrome
- Electroconvulsive therapy uses induction of \_\_\_\_\_ seizures by passing on electrical current through the electrodes attached to client's body.  
 (a) Tonic clonic (b) Typical absent  
 (c) Atypical absent (d) Generalised
- Which of the following is not an extrapyramidal symptom?  
 (a) Parkinsonism (b) Dystonia  
 (c) Akathisia (d) Hypotension
- The principal of the college of nursing belongs to  
 (a) Middle level management  
 (b) Top level management  
 (c) Third level management  
 (d) Operational management
- What is the minimum professional qualification required for a public health nurse?  
 (a) ANM (b) GNM  
 (c) B.Sc. Nursing (d) M.Sc. Nursing
- A social relationship in which one person is more capable of influencing others than to be influenced by them, is known as  
 (a) Leadership (b) Administration  
 (c) Authority (d) Guidance
- During the first trimester of pregnancy, softening of the cervix causes sensation of separation of it from the uterine fundus. This is called as  
 (a) Chadwick sign (b) Goodell's sign  
 (c) Jacquimeir's sign (d) Hegar's sign
- Pelvic cavity is oval shaped in  
 (a) Gynaecoid pelvic  
 (b) Anthropoid pelvis  
 (c) Android pelvis  
 (d) Platypelloid pelvis
- First fetal movement, quickening can be felt by the mother between  
 (a) 8-10 weeks (b) 10-14 weeks  
 (c) 16-20 weeks (d) 20-24 weeks
- pH of vaginal secretions  
 (a) 3.5 – 4.5 (b) 4.5 – 5.5  
 (c) 7 – 7.5 (d) 7.5 – 8.5
- A pregnant mother is diagnosed with gestational diabetes mellitus. Which of the following intervention should be questioned by the nurse?  
 (a) Prescribing insulin therapy for the client  
 (b) Teaching the client to monitor fetal well being  
 (c) Prescribing oral hypoglycemic agents  
 (d) Routine monitoring of blood pressure
- Spontaneous abortions in three or more successive pregnancies is called as  
 (a) Inevitable abortion  
 (b) Complete abortion  
 (c) Missed abortion  
 (d) Habitual abortion
- Which of the following is not recommended for vaginal delivery of a HIV infected mother?  
 (a) Avoid episiotomy  
 (b) Administer oxytocin  
 (c) One heavy absorbent pads during delivery  
 (d) Minimize neonates exposure to maternal blood
- Ultrasound of uterus shows characteristic 'snow storm' appearance in  
 (a) Ectopic pregnancy

- (b) Eclampsia  
 (c) Hydatidiform mole  
 (d) Missed abortion
21. Most common site for ectopic pregnancy is  
 (a) Ampulla of fallopian tube  
 (b) Isthmus of fallopian tube  
 (c) Cervix  
 (d) Peritoneal cavity
22. Normal intrauterine attitude of fetus is  
 (a) Flexion (b) Extension  
 (c) Caphalic (d) Longitudinal
23. A nurse is giving health education regarding free labor to a group of pregnant mothers. Which of the following is incorrect?  
 (a) Cervical dilatation and effacement will be there  
 (b) Contractions will increase in intensity and duration  
 (c) Contractions will be irregular  
 (d) It may take 12 hours to achieve full dilation of cervix in primi para
24. A nurse is assessing a client who is scheduled for a cesarean delivery. Which assessment finding would indicate a need to contact the physician?  
 (a) Hemoglobin of 11 gm/dL  
 (b) FHR of 180 beats/minute  
 (c) Maternal heart rate of 85 beats/minute  
 (d) WBC count of 12000/mm<sup>3</sup>
25. A nurse is caring a client who is in the first stage of labor. The physician has prescribed IV infusion of pitocin. Which of the following is essential during this period?  
 (a) Intravenous antibiotic administration  
 (b) Provide complete bed rest to the mother  
 (c) Contineous fetal monitoring  
 (d) Contineous monitoring of mother's heart rate and respiratory rate
26. Mode of action of magnesium sulphate is  
 (a) It decreases acetylcholine release from nerve endings  
 (b) Reduces motor end plate sensitivity to acetylcholine  
 (c) It blocks calcium channel  
 (d) All the above
27. Transfer of functions of corpus luteum to placenta occurs at  
 (a) 4-6 weeks (b) 6-8 weeks  
 (c) 8-10 weeks (d) 10-12 weeks
28. Number of placenta in monozygotic twins  
 (a) One  
 (b) Two  
 (c) As per the number of fetus  
 (d) One or two
29. Grand multipara means  
 (a) Live births more than 2  
 (b) Live births more than 3  
 (c) Live births more than 5  
 (d) Live births more than 10
30. The condition in which no sperms are found in semon, is called as  
 (a) Azoospermia (b) Aspermia  
 (c) Polyzoospermia (d) Oligospermia
31. A baby's birth weight is 3 kg. Then at 5 months the weight of the baby should be  
 (a) 5 kg (b) 6 kg  
 (c) 9 kg (d) 7 kg
32. Which of the following fontanelle in the child is the first to close?  
 (a) Frontal (b) Occipital  
 (c) Sphenoid (d) Mastoid
33. Which of the following is the most effective treatment for children suffering from Thalassemia?  
 (a) Bone marrow transplantation  
 (b) Chemotherapy  
 (c) Steroid therapy  
 (d) Radiation therapy
34. Management of child during temper tantrum include all except  
 (a) Deviate the attention from immediate cause  
 (b) Protect the child and others from injury  
 (c) Scold and beat the child  
 (d) Parents should be firm, calm and loving
35. Which of the following is not a clinical manifestation of marasmus?  
 (a) Edema  
 (b) Body weight <60% of the expected  
 (c) Depletion of fat & adipose tissue  
 (d) Arm circumference is less
36. In which age group diphtheria is commonly found?  
 (a) 0-1 years (b) 1-3 years  
 (c) 1-5 years (d) 5-7 years
37. Average length of a new born baby is  
 (a) 40 cm (b) 50 cm  
 (c) 35 cm (d) 60 cm
38. A nurse is assessing a one month old baby and notes that the baby has low set ears. This may indicate  
 (a) Patau syndrome  
 (b) Klinefelter's syndrom  
 (c) Edward's syndrome  
 (d) Down syndrome
39. In an infant, moro reflex disappears by  
 (a) 3 months (b) 6 months  
 (c) 10 months (d) 12 months
40. A new born baby is placed under phototherapy for neonatal hyperbilirubinemia. The nurse explains the mechanism of action of photo therapy as  
 (a) Converts bilirubin into albumin  
 (b) Converts unconjugated bilirubin into soluble bilirubin  
 (c) It inhibits bilirubin formation  
 (d) Converts conjugated bilirubin to unconjugated bilirubin

41. Which of the following is the commonest surgical disorder of stomach during infancy?
  - (a) Pyloric stenosis
  - (b) GERD
  - (c) Hirschsprung's disease
  - (d) Toxic megacolon
42. Which of the following is not a characteristic of pathological jaundice in new borns?
  - (a) It appears within 24 hours of birth
  - (b) Total bilirubin level is more than 15 mg/dL
  - (c) Serum bilirubin level does not exceed 15 mg/dL
  - (d) Direct bilirubin level more than 2 mg/dL
43. A research study describing the evolution of nursing education in India, is an example of
  - (a) Longitudinal study
  - (b) Experimental study
  - (c) Evaluative study
  - (d) Historical study
44. Accuracy and consistency of a research tool is known as
  - (a) Validity
  - (b) Reliability
  - (c) Objectivity
  - (d) Sensitivity
45. Which of the following is not a proximate principle?
  - (a) Protein
  - (b) Carbohydrate
  - (c) Vitamin
  - (d) Fat
46. Recommended daily intake of vitamin A in adult is
  - (a) 200 mcg
  - (b) 300 mcg
  - (c) 400 mcg
  - (d) 600 mcg
47. Identify the mineral which is responsible for myocardial contraction and relaxation
  - (a) Sodium
  - (b) Calcium
  - (c) Potassium
  - (d) Magnesium
48. Viruses that are parasites of bacteria, which contains a nucleic acid core and a protein coat are called as
  - (a) Transposones
  - (b) Bacteriophages
  - (c) Plasmids
  - (d) Phagocytes
49. Normal amount of inspiratory reserve volume in an adult is
  - (a) 1 litre
  - (b) 5.5 litre
  - (c) 2-3 litre
  - (d) 4-5 litre
50. A top on the facial nerve leads to spasm of facial muscles. This is known as
  - (a) Chvostek's sign
  - (b) Erb's sign
  - (c) Trousseau's sign
  - (d) Babinski sign
51. Winging of scapula is produced by paralyzsis of muscle.
  - (a) Serratus anterior
  - (b) Sternocleidomastoid
  - (c) Trapegius
  - (d) Deltoid
52. Which of the following is a motor cranial nerve?
  - (a) Olfactory
  - (b) Optic
  - (c) Vagus
  - (d) Occulomotor
53. The nerve which is commonly known as "musician's nerve" is
  - (a) Facial nerve
  - (b) Median nerve
  - (c) Ulnar nerve
  - (d) Vagus nerve
54. The apex of the heart is formed entirely by
  - (a) Right ventricle
  - (b) Left ventricle
  - (c) Right atrium
  - (d) Left atrium and right atrium
55. Which of the following hormone is not produced by anterior pituitary?
  - (a) Somatotropin
  - (b) Prolactin
  - (c) Thyrotropin
  - (d) Vasopressin
56. Destruction or removal of the pathologic organisms or organisms capable of giving rise to infection, is known as
  - (a) Sterilization
  - (b) Disinfection
  - (c) Incineration
  - (d) Attenuation
57. Drugs that cause expulsion of gas from stomach and intestines are called as
  - (a) Carminatives
  - (b) Cathartics
  - (c) Caustics
  - (d) Cholagogues
58. Which of the following is the period of fever in which the elevated temperature is returning to normal?
  - (a) Invasjon
  - (b) Fastigium
  - (c) Stadium
  - (d) Defervescence
59. While checking the apical pulse of a client the nurse notes that there is regular rhythm, but the volume has alternate strong and weak character. What does it indicate?
  - (a) Corrigan's pulse
  - (b) Water hammer pulse
  - (c) Pulses alterans
  - (d) Bigeminal pulse
60. Before checking the temperature, the thermometer should be wiped with disinfectant solution
  - (a) From stem towards the bulb
  - (b) From bulb towards stem
  - (c) In circular manner
  - (d) Do not wipe thermometer
61. A nurse in a medical ward notes that the physician used an abbreviation 'h.n' in his prescription. What does it mean?
  - (a) before meal
  - (b) after meal
  - (c) at bed time
  - (d) tonight
62. Which of the following is not an example of dry heat application?
  - (a) Hot fomentation
  - (b) UV rays
  - (c) Heating lamps
  - (d) Hot water bottle
63. Intracellular fluid constitutes about
  - (a) 40% of body weight
  - (b) 60% of body weight
  - (c) 30% of body weight
  - (d) 20% of body weight
64. Concentration KMnO<sub>4</sub> solution used for oral hygiene is
  - (a) 1:1000
  - (b) 1:5000
  - (c) 1:100
  - (d) 1:10000
65. For nasogastic intubation length of Ryle's tube should be measured from
  - (a) Nose to the sternum



- (b) Nose to the umbilicus  
 (c) Nose to the tragus of ear plus nose to the sternum  
 (d) Nose to the tragus of ear plus tragus of ear to xiphisternum
66. Which of the following is a bacteriostatic drug?  
 (a) Rifampicin (b) Pyrazinamide  
 (c) Streptomycin (d) Ethambutol
67. In hospital rubber goods wastes such as catheters, IV lines etc should be discarded in which of the following bag?  
 (a) Yellow (b) Black  
 (c) Red (d) Blue
68. According to national immunization schedule, dosage of BCG vaccine is  
 (a) 0.5 ml (b) 0.05 ml  
 (c) 0.1 ml (d) 1 ml
69. Which of the following is a second generation intrauterine device for contraception?  
 (a) Lippus loop (b) Copper-T  
 (c) Progesterone pills (d) DMPA
70. National AIDS control programme was started in  
 (a) 1977 (b) 1987  
 (c) 1992 (d) 1989
71. The objective of national health policy – 2002 was  
 (a) Reduce IMR to 30/1000  
 (b) Reduce IMR to 1000/lakh  
 (c) Reduce MMR to 30/1000  
 (d) Reduce MR to 1000/lakh
72. Incubation period for mumps is  
 (a) 10-12 days (b) 8-10 days  
 (c) 14-18 days (d) 20-25 days
73. Which of the following communicable disease is not transmitted by Aedes mosquito?  
 (a) Yellow fever  
 (b) Dengue fever  
 (c) Chicken gunya  
 (d) Japanese encephalitis
74. Multi Drug Therapy (MDT) is used for the treatment of  
 (a) Cholera (b) Tuberculosis  
 (c) Leprosy (d) Malaria
75. One ASHA worker should cover a population of  
 (a) 2000 (b) 1000  
 (c) 500 (d) 3000
76. A nurse is appointed to care a client with brain stem lesion. Which of the following feature the nurse should expect?  
 (a) Decerebrate posture  
 (b) Decorticate posture  
 (c) Aphasia  
 (d) Visual disturbances
77. A client is admitted to a medical ward with spinal cord injury at the level of S<sub>2</sub> – S<sub>3</sub>. Which of the following feature should be there as a result of this injury?  
 (a) Paraplegia  
 (b) Autonomic dys reflexia  
 (c) Neurogenic bladder  
 (d) Hypotension
78. A nurse is caring for a client with CVA with left side paralysis. Which of the following intervention should not be done for this client?  
 (a) Position the patient on right side for 2 hours and then on left side for 20 minutes  
 (b) Provide suctioning of secretions for 20 seconds continuously  
 (c) Provide head elevated position  
 (d) Monitor for gag reflex
79. A client visits a nursing care unit with complaints of sprain at the ankles. Which of the following should not be advised to him?  
 (a) Proper rest  
 (b) Ice application  
 (c) Hot application  
 (d) Elevate the extremity
80. The typical pain in lumbar intervertebral disc herniation which radiates to the hip and down to the leg is known as  
 (a) Angina  
 (b) Impingent syndrome  
 (c) Pesplanus  
 (d) Sciatica
81. Normal level of serum uric acid is  
 (a) 2.5 – 8 mg/dL (b) 2 -3 mg/dL  
 (c) 9 – 11 mg/dL (d) 4.5 – 5.5 mg/dL
82. After the procedure of cystoscopy, which of the following complaint by the client should be informed to the physician?  
 (a) Leg cramps  
 (b) Burning on urination  
 (c) Increased frequency of urination  
 (d) Bright red colored urination
83. A nurse is caring a client acute renal failure. While screening the laboratory values which of the following is not expected?  
 (a) Increased blood urea nitrogen  
 (b) Decreased serum creatinine  
 (c) Hyperkalemia  
 (d) Decreased bicarbonate level
84. Which of the following is an early manifestation of Benign Prostate Hyperplasia?  
 (a) Post voidal dribbling  
 (b) Hematuria  
 (c) Decreased force of urinary stream  
 (d) Dysuria
85. While administering sulfonamide antibiotics, it is recommended to increase the fluid intake. What is the reason behind this?  
 (a) Sulfonamides may cause crystalluria  
 (b) Sulfonamides changes color of urine to brown.  
 (c) Sulfonamides causes dysuria  
 (d) Sulfonamides may cause photosensitive reactions
86. Development of psoriatic lesions at the site of an injury is termed as  
 (a) Kobner phenomenon

- (b) Erysipelas  
 (c) Shingles  
 (d) Cellulitis
87. A client has undergone cardiac catheterization and shifted to post operative care unit. Which of the following interventions are not recommended for this client?  
 (a) Monitor peripheral pulses and colour of extremities  
 (b) Keep the extremity elevated for 4 hours  
 (c) If bleeding occurs at the catheter insertion site apply manual pressure and notify pressure  
 (d) Ambulate the client within 2 hours after the procedure
88. A client with permanent pacemaker has done an ECG test. On the ECG strip, the nurse notes the presence of spike preceding QRS complex. The nurse understands that the chamber of the heart is being paced?  
 (a) Atrium (b) Ventricle  
 (c) Purkinje fibers (d) Atrium or ventricle
89. A client is admitted to emergency unit with severe chest pain radiating to shoulders, arms and neck, and was diagnosed as having MI. The nurse is analyzing the ECG, which one of the following should not be expected?  
 (a) ST depression  
 (b) ST elevation  
 (c) T wave inversion  
 (d) Prominent Q wave
90. High fowler's position with leaning forward is recommended for a client with  
 (a) Myocardial infarction  
 (b) Pericarditis  
 (c) Endocarditis  
 (d) Cardiac tamponade
91. Which of the following should be closely monitored for a client under warfarin therapy?  
 (a) APTT (b) PT with INR  
 (c) Platelet count (d) RBC count
92. What is the therapeutic level of theophylline?  
 (a) 2-6 mcg/ml (b) 5-10 mcg/ml  
 (c) 10-20 mcg/ml (d) 20-25 mcg/ml
93. Which of the following is not a risk factor for peptic ulcer disease?  
 (a) Smoking (b) Alcohol  
 (c) High fiber diet (d) H. pylori infection
94. When instructing clients on how to decrease the risk of COPD, the nurse should emphasize which of the following?  
 (a) Participate regularly in aerobic exercises  
 (b) Maintain a high protein diet  
 (c) Avoid exposure to persons with respiratory infections  
 (d) Abstain from cigarette smoking
95. The nurse should provide which of the following position for the client who has undergone a gastrectomy  
 (a) Prone (b) Supine  
 (c) Low fowlers (d) Left lateral
96. The nurse is examining a 42 year old woman with suspected grave's disease. The nurse should assess this client for  
 (a) Anorexia (b) Tachy cardia  
 (c) Weight gain (d) Cold skin
97. A client with type I DM is admitted to the emergency department. Which of the following respiratory patterns require immediate action?  
 (a) Deep, rapid respirations with long expirations  
 (b) Shallow respirations with long expirations  
 (c) Regular depth of respirations with frequent pauses  
 (d) Short inspirations and expirations
98. Which of the following is not an oncological emergency?  
 (a) Superior venacava syndrome  
 (b) Hypercalcemia  
 (c) Cardiomyopathy  
 (d) Spinal cord compression
99. A client with ovarian cancer is being treated with vincristine. Which of the following indicate a side effect specific to this medication?  
 (a) Diarrhoea  
 (b) Hair loss  
 (c) Chest pain  
 (d) Numbness and tingling in the fingers and toes
100. Which of the following is not an antitumor antibiotic medication?  
 (a) Chlorambucil (b) Bleomycin  
 (c) Doxorubicin (d) Mitomycin

ANSWERS

1	A	26	D	51	A	76	A
2	B	27	B	52	D	77	C
3	C	28	A	53	C	78	B
4	D	29	C	54	B	79	C
5	A	30	A	55	D	80	D
6	A	31	B	56	B	81	A
7	B	32	B	57	A	82	D
8	A	33	A	58	D	83	B
9	D	34	C	59	C	84	C
10	B	35	A	60	B	85	A
11	C	36	C	61	D	86	A
12	A	37	B	62	A	87	D
13	D	38	D	63	A	88	B
14	B	39	B	64	B	89	A
15	C	40	B	65	D	90	B
16	B	41	A	66	D	91	B
17	C	42	C	67	C	92	C
18	D	43	D	68	B	93	C
19	B	44	D	69	B	94	D
20	C	45	C	70	B	95	C
21	A	46	D	71	A	96	B
22	A	47	C	72	C	97	A
23	C	48	B	73	D	98	C
24	B	49	C	74	C	99	D
25	C	50	A	75	B	100	A

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PRACTICE QUESTION

- Which of the following is a polyunsaturated fatty acid (PUFA)?  
 (a) Oleic acid (b) linoleic acid  
 (c) Lauric acid (d) Palmitic acid
- After the disease has ended, a person continues to spread germs. This period is known as  
 (a) Incubation period  
 (b) Convalescent period  
 (c) Infective period  
 (d) Extrinsic incubation period
- Which of the following drug is used for treatment of filariasis.  
 (a) DEC (b) Dapsone  
 (c) Chloroquine (d) INH
- The vaccine used for vaccination against yellow fever is  
 (a) 17 D vaccine (b) Cocktail vaccine  
 (c) HIB vaccine (d) RA 27/3 vaccine
- Incubation period of chicken pox is  
 (a) 14 days (b) 10 days  
 (c) 8 days (d) 20 days
- Rabies is caused by  
 (a) Paramyxo virus  
 (b) Rota virus  
 (c) Human papilloma virus  
 (d) Lyssavirus type-I
- NRR-1 can be achieved only if couple protection Rate (CPR) is above  
 (a) 40% (b) 60%  
 (c) 80% (d) 30%
- Post coital pills are consumed within \_\_\_\_\_ hours of unprotected intercourse  
 (a) 12 (b) 48  
 (c) 36 (d) 72
- Mala-D is an example for  
 (a) Combined pill  
 (b) Progesterone only pill  
 (c) Once a month pill  
 (d) Male pill
- Method of cleaning of sand bed for a slow sand filter is  
 (a) Running water (b) Back washing  
 (c) Scrapping off (d) Flocculation
- The vitamin which is given along with INH to prevent the toxic effects on the nervous systems, is  
 (a) Vitamin B6 (b) Vitamin C  
 (c) Vitamin B12 (d) Vitamin B2
- Byssinosis is commonly seen in association with  
 (a) Cement factories (b) Iron industry  
 (c) Field works (d) Textile industry
- Shrivastav committee which was established in 1975 is also known as  
 (a) Health survey and development committee  
 (b) Health survey and planning committee  
 (c) Committee on multipurpose workers  
 (d) Group on medical education and support manpower
- MTP act came in the year  
 (a) 1971 (b) 1961  
 (c) 1985 (d) 1962
- Which of the following is not a fat soluble vitamin?  
 (a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin C  
 (c) Vitamin D (d) Vitamin K
- A unit of PRBC increases client's Hb value by  
 (a) 0.5 gm/dL (b) 2 gm/dL  
 (c) 2.5 gm/dL (d) 1 gm/dL
- During antenatal examination the nurse should expect that fetal heart sounds are audible by fetoscope during  
 (a) 12 weeks (b) 5 weeks  
 (c) 20 weeks (d) 28 weeks
- Nausea and vomiting are common in the first trimester of pregnancy, which is due to  
 (a) Increased level of HCG  
 (b) Increased levels of progesterone  
 (c) Increased levels of estrogen  
 (d) Both a & b
- Ductus arteriosus connects pulmonary artery to aorta by passing  
 (a) Lungs (b) Liver  
 (c) Kidney (d) Spleen
- Which of the following supplements are given to a pregnant mother in order to prevent neural tube defects in infants  
 (a) Iron (b) Calcium  
 (c) Folic acid (d) Vitamin B6
- A client who is under risk for eclampsia, has given MgSO<sub>4</sub> intravenously. Later she develops signs of Magnesium toxicity like sweating and hypotension. Which of the following antidote should be administered to the client?  
 (a) Calcium gluconate  
 (b) Vitamin K  
 (c) Protamine sulphate  
 (d) Amino caproic acid
- Sudden painless bright red vaginal bleeding during the third trimester of pregnancy, may be due to  
 (a) Abruptio placentae  
 (b) Umbilical cord prolapse  
 (c) Placenta previa  
 (d) Succenturiate placenta
- The part of the fetus in the lower pole of the uterus overlying the pelvic brim, is known as  
 (a) Attitude (b) Lie  
 (c) Presentation (d) Denominator
- Anterior fontanel of a new born usually closes by  
 (a) 1 ½ years (b) 1 ½ months  
 (c) 2 ½ months (d) 6 months



25. On examination of new born, the nurse notes that there is soft tissue edema over the scalp which crosses the suture lines. The nurse should tell the mother that
  - (a) the baby may need a surgical intervention
  - (b) It will subside within few days
  - (c) The baby may need blood transfusion
  - (d) The baby should be shifted to NICU
26. Normal amniotic fluid volume at term is
  - (a) 100-500 ml
  - (b) 500-1000 ml
  - (c) 750-1500 ml
  - (d) 1500-2000 ml
27. During ultrasound evaluation of a 32 week pregnant mother, Amniotic fluid index value shows as 4. The nurse should identify which of the following
  - (a) Polyhydramnios
  - (b) Oligohydramnios
  - (c) Normal AFI
  - (d) Boderline
28. Apgar score of 4-6 indicates
  - (a) No depression
  - (b) Mild depression
  - (c) Severe depression
  - (d) Favourable for induction of labor
29. A postnatal mother with breast engorgement is curious about feeding her baby. The nurse should tell which of the following to her
  - (a) She can breast feed her baby
  - (b) Apply warm packs on breast before feeding
  - (c) Provide gentle massage to the breast tissue
  - (d) All the above
30. In which of the following stages of labor "show" occurs?
  - (a) Stage I
  - (b) Stage II
  - (c) Stage III
  - (d) Stage IV
31. Erythroblastosis fetalis is characterized by
  - (a) Hemolytic anemia
  - (b) Hyper bilirubinemia
  - (c) Hypobilirabinemia
  - (d) Both a & b
32. Which is the type of play seen in an infant?
  - (a) Solitary
  - (b) Parallel
  - (c) Cooperative
  - (d) Competitive
33. Patau syndrome is
  - (a) Trisomy 21
  - (b) Trisomy 18
  - (c) Trisomy 13
  - (d) XXY
34. Which of the following is a cyanotic congenital heart disease with right to left shunting?
  - (a) ASD
  - (b) VSD
  - (c) PDA
  - (d) TGA
35. According to Erik Erikson's Psychosocial development theory, a toddler experiences which of the following crisis?
  - (a) Trust versus mistrust
  - (b) Autonomy versus shame and doubt
  - (c) Initiative versus guilt
  - (d) Industry versus inferiority
36. An 18 month old child is examined in a clinic for walking disability. Which of the following would be appropriate to use when assessing for developmental dysplasia of hip?
  - (a) Ortolani's sign
  - (b) Barlow's sign
  - (c) Adom's position
  - (d) Trandlenburg's sign
37. Which of the following would lead the nurse to suspect that a child with meningitis has developed disseminated intra vascular coagulation?
  - (a) Hemorrhagic skin rash
  - (b) Edema
  - (c) Cyanosis
  - (d) Respiratory depression
38. Which of the following would be an important assessment finding for an 8 month old infant admitted with severe diarrhea?
  - (a) Absent bowel sounds
  - (b) Pale yellow urine
  - (c) Normal skin torgor
  - (d) Depressed anterior fontanel
39. Which of the following medication is contra indicated for a child with leukemia?
  - (a) Acetaminophene
  - (b) Propoxyphene hydrochloride
  - (c) Ibuprofen
  - (d) All the above
40. Which of the following initial findings would indicate the development of carditis in a child with rheumatic fever?
  - (a) Heart murmur
  - (b) Low blood pressure
  - (c) Irregular pulse
  - (d) Anterior chest wall pain
41. The type of cartilage present on the pinna of ear is
  - (a) Elastic cartilage
  - (b) Hyaline cartilage
  - (c) Fibrous cartilage
  - (d) Sesamoid
42. Which of the following muscle is known as 'Peripheral heart'?
  - (a) Gastrocnemius
  - (b) Sdeus
  - (c) Gluteus maximus
  - (d) Trapezius
43. Carpel tunnel syndrome is due to compression of which of the following nerve in the flexor retinaculum?
  - (a) Ulnar nerve
  - (b) Radial nerve
  - (c) Median nerve
  - (d) Occulomotor nerve
44. Amount of blood present in the ventricles at the end of diastole is called as
  - (a) Ejection fraction
  - (b) Preload
  - (c) After load
  - (d) Stroke volume
45. Normal intra cranial pressure is (ICP)
  - (a) 0-5 mm Hg
  - (b) 20-25 mm Hg
  - (c) 5-15 mm Hg
  - (d) 10-20 mm Hg
46. A client is ordered for vanillyl mandelic acid (VMA) test. The nurse understands that the client is a suspective care of
  - (a) Chronic kidney disease

- (b) Nephrotic syndrome  
 (c) Glomerulonephritis  
 (d) Pheochromocytoma
47. Which of the following is a pre-renal cause of renal failure?  
 (a) Severe dehydration  
 (b) Tubular necrosis  
 (c) Bladder calculi  
 (d) Ca Bladder
48. A client is posted for exercise ECG test. Which of the following is not an appropriate nursing intervention before the procedure?  
 (a) Theophylline products are withheld 12 hours before the procedure  
 (b) Instruct the client to avoid smoking and alcohol before the procedure  
 (c) Allow the client to drink a mug of coffee prior to the procedure  
 (d) Withhold Ca channel blockers and  $\beta$  blockers 24 hours before the procedure
49. A nurse is reviewing the ECG of a client who is admitted in CCU with myocardial infarction. Which of the following finding the nurse should expect?  
 (a) ST elevation (b) T wave inversion  
 (c) Abnormal u wave (d) All the above
50. A nurse in coronary care unit is caring a client with cardiac tamponade. Which of the following findings the nurse should expect in cardiac tamponade?  
 (a) Increased CVP  
 (b) Jugular vein distention  
 (c) Pulses paradoxus  
 (d) All the above
51. A client receiving heparin therapy must be closely monitored for changes in  
 (a) aPTT (b) PT INR  
 (c) Potassium (d) Clotting time
52. Which of the following inotropic agent increases cardiac output without increasing myocardial oxygen demand?  
 (a) Dopamine (b) Dobutamine  
 (c) Digoxin (d) Propranolol
53. Normal value of sodium bicarbonate in blood is  
 (a) 12-18 mEq/L (b) 10-20 mEq/L  
 (c) 22-28 mEq/L (d) 35-45 mEq/L
54. A nurse notes that the anteroposterior chest diameter is almost equal to the transverse diameter in a client admitted with respiratory distress. The nurse suspects the client may be suffering from  
 (a) Pneumonia (b) Empyema  
 (c) Pleural effusion (d) Emphysema
55. Which of the following is a leukotrine modifier bronchodilator?  
 (a) Monteleucast  
 (b) Salbutamol  
 (c) Theophylline  
 (d) Ipratropium bromide
56. A client in the emergency unit complains about severe epigastric pain that radiates to scapula especially 2-4 hrs after eating fatty foods. The nurse suspects that the client may be suffering from  
 (a) Pancreatitis  
 (b) Cholecystitis  
 (c) Gastritis  
 (d) Peptic ulcer disease
57. A nurse is giving nutritional education to a client with ulcerative colitis. Which of the following statement should be excluded from his dietary plan?  
 (a) He has to take low fibre diet with vitamin supplements  
 (b) Avoid gas forming foods and whole grains  
 (c) He can add milk and milk products to his diet  
 (d) Avoid caffeine containing foods
58. Which of the following is not a mixed cranial nerve?  
 (a) Facial (b) Glossopharyngeal  
 (c) Vagus (d) Hypoglossal
59. Neuromuscular disease characterized by considerable weakness and fatigue of voluntary muscles due to defective transmission of nerve impulse at the myoneuronal junction, is known as  
 (a) Multiple sclerosis  
 (b) Myasthenia gravis  
 (c) Guillain Barre syndrome  
 (d) Parkinson's disease
60. Autonomic dysreflexia is caused by spinal cord injury  
 (a) Above T6 (b) Below T6  
 (c) Above C7 (d) Below L1
61. During physical examination of a client, the nurse finds that there is exaggerated thoracic vertebral curvature for the client. This is called as  
 (a) Lordosis  
 (b) Scoliosis  
 (c) Kyphosis  
 (d) Swan neck deformity
62. The nurse is performing an admission assessment on a client with diagnosis of retinal detachment which of the following finding is expected?  
 (a) Total loss of vision  
 (b) Pain in the affected eye  
 (c) Yellow discoloration of sclera  
 (d) A sense of curtain falling across the field of vision
63. Which of the following client is at greatest risk for developing osteoporosis?  
 (a) A 25 years old woman who walks 1 hour daily  
 (b) A 36 year old man with asthma  
 (c) A 70 year old man who consumes excess alcohol

- (d) A sedentary 65 year old woman who smokes cigarettes
64. A client with AIDS started Zidovudine therapy. Which of the following should be carefully monitored by the nurse?  
 (a) Blood glucose level  
 (b) Blood urea nitrogen level  
 (c) Complete blood count  
 (d) Serum creatinine level
65. Chronic calcific pancreatitis may need surgical intervention named as Frey's Procedure, which involves  
 (a) Pancraticojejunostomy  
 (b) Pancreaticogastrostomy  
 (c) Pancreaticoduodenostomy  
 (d) Gastrojejunostomy
66. In the following, which is the most important part of nursing process?  
 (a) Assessment of problems or needs of the client  
 (b) Planning the goals  
 (c) Nursing intervention  
 (d) Evaluation
67. Edema, pain and coolness at the IV site suggests which of the following complication of IV therapy?  
 (a) Infection  
 (b) Infiltration  
 (c) Circulatory overload  
 (d) Air embolism
68. Which of the following drug is used to constrict pupils?  
 (a) Mydriatics (b) Myotics  
 (c) Mytotics (d) Keratolytics
69. While giving enema for an adult client, the rectal catheter should be inserted for a distance of  
 (a) 1-1.5 cm (b) 4-5 cm  
 (c) 8-10 cm (d) 10-15 cm
70. At which angle intradermal injection is given  
 (a) 90° (b) 45°  
 (c) 30° (d) 15°
71. A client in an emergency unit is prescribed 2 pint normal saline (NS), 2 pint of DNS and 1 pint of RC over 24 hrs. Calculate the infusion rate for this client when the drop factor is 15 drops / minute.  
 (a) 24 drop/minute (b) 26 drops/minute  
 (c) 16 drops/minute (d) 30 drops/minute
72. For disinfecting thermometer, the strength of Savlon should be  
 (a) 1:10 (b) 1:20  
 (c) 1:40 (d) 1:30
73. For colostomy irrigation, temperature of irrigating solution should be  
 (a) 80-90°F (b) 90-100°F  
 (c) 100-105°F (d) 110-115°F
74. Which of the following test is performed for testing presence of acetone in urine?  
 (a) Benedicts test (b) Rothera's test
- (c) Hey's test (d) Smith's test
75. Body mass index (BMI) between 25-30 indicates  
 (a) Normal (b) Overweight  
 (c) Obesity (d) Underweight
76. Which of the following is not a part of a needle?  
 (a) Shaft (b) Bevel  
 (c) Hub (d) Piston
77. After death, the body temperature decreases by 1°F in each hour. This is called as  
 (a) Riger mortis (b) Algormortis  
 (c) Livormortis (d) Autolysis
78. According to Rule of 9, percentage of burns involved in head is considered as  
 (a) 9% (b) 18%  
 (c) 1% (d) 27%
79. To assess a client's popliteal pulse, a nurse would palpate  
 (a) Behind the knee  
 (b) Over the knee  
 (c) Below the knee  
 (d) Behind the antecubital fossa
80. Which of the following destroys HIV?  
 (a) Dettol  
 (b) Savlon  
 (c) Sodium hypochlorite  
 (d) Pottassium permanganate
81. A client admitted to a mental health unit for the treatment of psycholic behavior. A client shoats and says "Let me out there is nothing wrong with me. I don't belong here". The nurse analyses this behavior as  
 (a) Denial (b) Projection  
 (c) Intellectualisation (d) Rationalisation
82. A client admitted to mental health care unit, by seeing a design on the floor, thinks that it is a fossil. The nurse interprets this behavior as  
 (a) Illusion (b) Delusion  
 (c) Hallucination (d) Idea of reference
83. During a mental status examination, the nurse notices that the client's response is similar to what she says. This is called is  
 (a) Waxy flexibility (b) Echdalia  
 (c) Perseveration (d) Echopraxia
84. Personality disorder in which an individual suspects that other people will harm his, is  
 (a) Manic (b) Meloncholic  
 (c) Paranoid (d) Cyclothymic
85. Irrational fear of dirt or germs is termed as  
 (a) Monophobia (b) Pyrophobia  
 (c) Xenophobia (d) Mysophobia
86. "La belle indifference" is associated with  
 (a) Conversion disorder  
 (b) Hypochondriaris  
 (c) Somatisation disorder  
 (d) Anorexia nervosa
87. The mental health disorder in which the client assumes a new identity in a new environment, is called as  
 (a) Multiple personality disorder

- (b) Dissociative amnesia
- (c) Dissociative fugue
- (d) Depersonalization disorder
- 88. Escitalopram is a
  - (a) SSRI
  - (b) TCA
  - (c) MAOI
  - (d) Sedative hypnotic
- 89. Alcohol intoxication occurs if blood alcohol level is greater than
  - (a) 100 mg/dL
  - (b) 100 g/dL
  - (c) 50 mg/dL
  - (d) 50 g/L
- 90. The weakness of the entire research study is known as
  - (a) Variables
  - (b) Hypothesis
  - (c) Limitations
  - (d) Delimitations
- 91. If the researcher wants to compare "the nutritional needs of rural and urban children", this type of survey will be
  - (a) Correlated survey
  - (b) Comparative survey
  - (c) Evaluative survey
  - (d) Retrospective survey
- 92. Which of the following is not an example of probability sampling?
  - (a) Simple London sampling
  - (b) Cluster sampling
  - (c) Purposive sampling
  - (d) Systematic sampling
- 93. Which of the following is not a feature of nursing administration?
  - (a) Universal
  - (b) Rigid
  - (c) Creative
  - (d) Ongoing process
- 94. In an organization giving sufficient authority to every employee to enable him to do his job, is known as
  - (a) Unity of command
  - (b) Delegation
  - (c) Integration
  - (d) Disintegration
- 95. Assistant Nursing Superintendent (ANS) of a hospital belongs to
  - (a) Top level management
  - (b) Middle level management
  - (c) First level management
  - (d) Operating level management
- 96. Route of administration of measles vaccine is
  - (a) Intradermal
  - (b) Subcutaneous
  - (c) Intra muscular
  - (d) Oral
- 97. What electrolyte abnormality is likely to develop in a client with vomiting?
  - (a) Hypocalcemia
  - (b) Hypernatremia
  - (c) Hypokalemia
  - (d) Hypovolemia
- 98. Contractures frequently occur after burn's healing, because of
  - (a) Excess fibrous tissue formation
  - (b) Secondary infection
  - (c) Lack of adequate blood supply
  - (d) Weakness of connective tissue
- 99. The primary difference between benign and malignant neoplasm is regarding
  - (a) Tissue invasiveness
  - (b) Rate of cell proliferation
  - (c) Site of malignant cell

- (d) Weakness of connective
- 100. Causative organism of infectious mononucleosis is
  - (a) Paramyxo virus
  - (b) Lyssa virus
  - (c) Cytomegalo virus
  - (d) Epstein barr virus

ANSWERS

1	B	26	B	51	A	76	D
2	B	27	B	52	B	77	B
3	C	28	B	53	C	78	A
4	A	29	D	54	D	79	A
5	A	30	B	55	A	80	C
6	D	31	D	56	B	81	A
7	B	32	A	57	C	82	A
8	B	33	C	58	D	83	B
9	A	34	D	59	B	84	C
10	C	35	B	60	A	85	D
11	A	36	D	61	C	86	A
12	D	37	A	62	D	87	C
13	D	38	D	63	D	88	A
14	A	39	C	64	C	89	A
15	B	40	A	65	A	90	C
16	D	41	A	66	A	91	B
17	C	42	B	67	B	92	C
18	D	43	C	68	B	93	B
19	A	44	B	69	C	94	B
20	C	45	C	70	D	95	B
21	A	46	D	71	B	96	B
22	C	47	A	72	B	97	C
23	C	48	C	73	C	98	A
24	A	49	D	74	B	99	A
25	B	50	D	75	B	100	D



PRACTICE QUESTION

1. Mrs. Mary Jane tells to a community health nurse that her last menstrual period was on 12, February 2017. The nurse calculates her expected date of delivery as
  - (a) 19 December 2017
  - (b) 19 November 2017
  - (c) 12 November 2017
  - (d) 12 October 2017
2. Nurse working in an operation theatre must know, the risk of HIV infection with needle stick injury is about
  - (a) 1 : 100
  - (b) 1 : 200
  - (c) 1 : 300
  - (d) 1 : 400
3. A nurse is about to catheterize bladder of a pregnant lady. She should be aware that all the following facts about female urethra are true, except
  - (a) It is about 4.5 cm in length
  - (b) It is posterior to vaginal orifice
  - (c) It pierces through urogenital diaphragm
  - (d) It is straight and offers minor resistance for catheterisation
4. All the following are complications of twin pregnancy, except
  - (a) Abortion
  - (b) Post maturity
  - (c) Low birth weight
  - (d) Congenital abnormalities
5. 18 years old primigravid is admitted with severe pregnancy induced hypertension. She has given intravenous magnesium sulphate. The nurse should monitor which one of the following information
  - (a) Urinary output every 8 hours
  - (b) Deep tendon reflexes every 4 hours
  - (c) Respiratory rate every hour
  - (d) Blood pressure every 4 hours
6. In a female pelvis, obstetric conjugate means
  - (a) Length from sacral promontory to anterior pubic symphysis
  - (b) Length between the two ischial spines
  - (c) length between left sacro-iliac joint to light ilipectoral eminence
  - (d) length from sacral promontory to posterior pubic symphysis
7. Shape of the pelvic brim in platypelloid type of pelvis is
  - (a) Circular
  - (b) Elliptical
  - (c) Triangular
  - (d) Kidney shaped
8. Urine pregnancy test detect presence of which of the following in the urine?
  - (a) hCG
  - (b) Progesterone
  - (c) Estrogen
  - (d) Leutinizing hormone
9. The seven cardinal movements of labor are given below. The correct order in which they occur is
  - (a) Engagement → descent → extension → internal rotation → flexion → external rotation → expulsion
  - (b) Descent → engagement – flexion → internal rotation → extension → external rotation → expulsion
  - (c) Engagement → descent → flexion → internal rotation → extension → external rotation → expulsion
  - (d) Descent → engagement → flexion → external rotation → extension → internal rotation → expulsion
10. Most common site for an ectopic pregnancy is
  - (a) Fallopian tube
  - (b) Cervix
  - (c) Ovaries
  - (d) Peritoneal cavity
11. Painless late pregnancy bleeding which can occur during rest or activity, suddenly and without any warning is a classic sign of
  - (a) Abruptio placentae
  - (b) Placenta previa
  - (c) Hydatidiform mole
  - (d) Chorio-amnionitis
12. A client with 32 weeks of pregnancy is admitted because of painless vaginal bleeding followed by fetal brady cardia. On reviewing the previous examination findings, the nurse notes that there is velamentous insertion of umbilical cord. The nurse suspects which of the following?
  - (a) Abruptio placentae
  - (b) Preedampsia
  - (c) Vasa previa
  - (d) Placenta previa
13. Methods that are commonly used for induction of labor include all the following, except
  - (a) Amniotomy
  - (b) Oxytocin
  - (c) Prostaglandin E2
  - (d) Methotrexate
14. Herniation of the pouch of douglas containing small bowel into the vaginal lumen is known as
  - (a) Cystocele
  - (b) Rectocele
  - (c) Enterocele
  - (d) Hydrocele
15. Vaginal pessary is a temporary treatment measure for
  - (a) Endometriosis
  - (b) Uterine prolapse
  - (c) Dysmenorrhoea
  - (d) Ruptured uterus
16. Frequent menstruation occurring at intervals of less than 3 weeks is called as
  - (a) Oligomenorrhoea
  - (b) Menorrhagia
  - (c) Metrorrhagia
  - (d) Polymenorrhoea
17. Chylomicrons are synthesized by
  - (a) Small intestine
  - (b) Large intestine
  - (c) Liver
  - (d) Stomach
18. A 40 year old female client presents in the casualty with acute onset of severe epigastric

- pain radiating towards the back. The patient has marked epigastric tenderness with guarding and diminished bowel sounds. The client's serum alkaline phosphatase level is 140 U/L. What is the most likely cause of this client's pain?
- Peptic ulcer disease
  - Gall stones
  - Appendicitis
  - Intestinal colic
- When caring for a client who is admitted with extensive burns, the nurse anticipates that pain medication will be administered via which route?
    - Oral
    - Intravenous
    - Intramuscular
    - Subcutaneous
  - Procedure of bone marrow transplant includes all the following steps, except
    - Harvest
    - Conditioning
    - Engraftment
    - Transformation
  - A nurse is assessing a group of clients regarding the possibility for cervical cancer. Which of the following, that the nurse should keep in mind as a risk factor for developing cervical cancer?
    - Human papilloma virus infection
    - Cigarette smoking
    - Pregnancy before the age of 17
    - All the above
  - A client diagnosed with gastric cancer is posted for surgical procedure of Billroth II. The nurse should explain. The client that this procedure involves anastomosis between
    - Stomach and duodenam
    - Stomach and ileum
    - Stomach and jejunum
    - Pancreas and jejunum
  - A nurse is caring for a patient who has undergone TURP. Which of the following finding is abnormal posoperatively so that the nurse should notify physician?
    - Presence of blood in urine
    - Dribbling of urine
    - Nausea and vomiting
    - Pain due to bladder spasm
  - The nurse is reviewing the laboratory results of a client diagnosed with multiple myeloma which of the following would the nurse expect to note specifically in this disorder?
    - Increased calcium level
    - Decreased WBC level
    - Decreased blood urea nitrogen level
    - Decreased number of plasma cells in the bone marrow
  - A nurse is examining a client with systemic lupus erythmatosus (SLE). Which of the following symptoms would the nurse expect?
    - Butterfly rash, edema, hypothermia
    - Butterfly rash, fatigue, diarrhoea
    - Proteinuria, fatigue, butterfly rash
    - Weight gain, fatigue, edema
  - The nurse is assessing the colostomy of a client postoperatively. Which of the following findings indicates that the colostomy is beginning to function?
    - Absent bowel sounds
    - Passage of flatus
    - The client's ability to tolerate food
    - Bloody drainage from colostomy
  - Mesna may be administered with cyclophosphamide, in order to prevent
    - Hemorrhagic cystitis
    - Cardio myopathy
    - Photosensitivity reactions
    - Hyper urecemia
  - In the stomach hydrochloric acid is secreted by
    - Chief cells
    - G-cells
    - Parietal cells
    - Mucous cells
  - The nurse identifies all the following chemotherapy drugs under antitumor antibiotics, except
    - Bleomycin
    - Doxorubicin
    - Daunorubicin
    - 5 Flurouracil
  - Syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone (SIADH) clinically presents with
    - Weight loss
    - Hypotension
    - Hyponatremia
    - Fluid volume deficit
  - A client visiting a nursing care unit have the physical features like truncal obesity with thin extrimities, moon face and buffalo hump in the back. On laboratory examination of electrolytes it is noted that there is hypernatremia and hypocalcemia. The client may suffer from
    - Cushing's disease
    - Addison's disease
    - Pheochromocytoma
    - Diabetes insipidus
  - The insulin preparation which is safe for administering intravenously is
    - Regular human insulin
    - NPH human insulin
    - Insulin detemis
    - Insulin glargine
  - A nurse is caring for a client with diagnosis of chronic gastritis. The nurse monitors for which of the following vitamin deficiency?
    - Vitamin B<sub>6</sub>
    - Vitamin B<sub>12</sub>
    - Vitamin K
    - Vitamin E
  - The client has undergone esophagogastroduodenoscopy. As a part of post procedure care, the nurse should consider which of the following as highest priority?
    - Monitoring the temperature
    - Giving warm gargles
    - Assessing the bowel movements
    - Assessing for the return of gag reflex
  - A patient is received in the emergency department followed by blunt injury to chest

- wall. Which of the following signs indicate the presence of pneumothorax in the client?
- Decreased respiratory rate
  - Diminished breath sounds
  - The presence of barrel chest
  - A sucking sound at the site of injury
- Orthostatic hypotension means
    - BP less than 100/60 mm of Hg
    - A significant drop in BP after an upright position is assumed
    - A significant drop in BP after lying position is assumed
    - A constant low level of diastolic BP <60 mmHg for more than 3 days
  - During administration of enema, if the client complains of intestinal cramps, the nurse should
    - Discontinue the procedure
    - Stop until cramps are relieved
    - Give it at a slow rate
    - Lower the height of the container
  - During aginal attack, nitroglycerine is administered via
    - Intravenous route
    - Subcutaneous
    - Intra muscular
    - Sub lingual
  - Following a total hip replacement surgery, operated by should be positioned with
    - Abduction and extension
    - Abduction and flexion
    - Adduction and flexion
    - Adduction and extension
  - While administering enema the height of enema can should be
 

(a) 20 cm	(b) 25 cm
(c) 40 cm	(d) 45 cm
  - Drugs used to increase the amount of secretion of bile are called as
    - Cathartics
    - Carminatives
    - Cholagogues
    - Caustics
  - In the following bones, which is generally preferred for bone marrow aspiration?
    - Iliac crest
    - Head of humerus
    - Femur
    - Fibula
  - Application of the drug directly to the skin is known as
    - Inhalation
    - Insertion
    - Instillation
    - Inunction
  - The most preferred site for intramuscular injections in an infant is
    - Deltoid
    - Dorso gluteal site
    - Ventroglutral
    - Vastus lateralis site
  - When a drug is to be administered after meals, which of the following coded instruction is used?
 

(a) ac	(b) hs
(c) pc	(d) od
  - While giving hot application temperature of water in hot water bag should be
 

(a) 100° to 110°F	(b) 90° to 100°F
(c) 120° to 149°F	(d) 200° to 210°F
  - The five rights should be kept in mind while administering medications are
    - right patient, right place, right dose, right person, right record
    - right patient, right dose, right drug, right route, right time
    - right patient, right dose, right drug, right time, right record
    - right patient, right dose, right time, right method, right place
  - In the following, which statement is not true regarding blood transfusion?
    - Donor should be free from heart, kidney and lung diseases
    - Donor has not donated blood within the last 12 months
    - Age of donor should be between 18-55 years
    - Hemoglobin level of donor should be above 12 gm%
  - Ringer lactate is an example of
    - Hypertonic solution
    - Hypotonic solution
    - Colloid
    - Isotonic solution
  - In hospitals sharp wastes such as needles, glass pieces should be discarded in
    - Blue colored bag
    - Red colored bag
    - Black colored bag
    - Yellow colored bag
  - Disinfection of a patient's unit after discharge or death of the patient is called
    - Concurrent disinfection
    - Terminal disinfection
    - Antisepsis
    - Fumigation
  - Apgar scoring considers all the following, except
 

(a) Respiration	(b) Muscle tone
(c) Reflex response	(d) Pupillary reaction
  - A nurse reviews the birth weight of a 5 month old baby was 3 kg. What should be the expected weight now?
 

(a) 5 kg	(b) 6 kg
(c) 7 kg	(d) 8 kg
  - At which age a baby is expected to sit without support?
 

(a) 8 months	(b) 10 months
(c) 12 months	(d) 6 months
  - Sustained weight loss, failure to gain weight or persistent fall in weight from the child's normal percentile is called as
    - Failure to thrive
    - Down syndrome
    - Patau syndrome



- (d) Edward syndrome
56. While performing the examination of a neonate, the nurse notes that there is sunken fontanelle and eyes. This may indicate
    - (a) Hydrocephalus
    - (b) Microcephaly
    - (c) Dehydration
    - (d) Renal disorder
  57. Low birth weight baby means
    - (a) Babies weight less than 3000 g
    - (b) Babies weight less than 2500 g
    - (c) Babies delivered before 37 weeks of gestation
    - (d) Babies delivered before 28 weeks of gestation
  58. Risk of regurgitation after breast feeding an infant can be avoided by
    - (a) Placing child in supine position
    - (b) Placing child in prone position
    - (c) By burping the child
    - (d) Placing child in side lying position
  59. An infant is admitted to phototherapy unit. While placing him under light the nurse should adjust the distance between light source and the infant as
    - (a) about 25 cm
    - (b) about 35 cm
    - (c) about 30 cm
    - (d) about 45 cm
  60. Which of the following is an a acyanotic defect with left to right shunt?
    - (a) Tetralogy of fallot
    - (b) Coarctation of aorta
    - (c) Transposition of great arteries
    - (d) Atrial septal defect
  61. Which of the following is the most severe form of neural tube defects in children?
    - (a) Spina bifida occulta
    - (b) Meningocele
    - (c) Myelomeningocele
    - (d) Dysraphism
  62. A nurse is reviewing the clinical findings of a child admitted in pediatric ward and notes the finding of 'red current jelly stool'. This is typically seen in
    - (a) Hirschsprung's disease
    - (b) Intussusception
    - (c) Irritable bowel syndrome
    - (d) Peptic disease
  63. Blood volume of a full term infant is about
    - (a) 60-65 ml/kg
    - (b) 70-75 ml/kg
    - (c) 80-85 ml/kg
    - (d) 100-120 ml/kg
  64. Type of play in which infant engage is called
    - (a) Associative play
    - (b) Solitary play
    - (c) Parallel play
    - (d) Co-operative play
  65. Negativism and temper tantrums are the common features seen in
    - (a) Infants
    - (b) Toddlers
    - (c) Preschoolers
    - (d) Schoolers
  66. According to ICD-10 classification, mood and affective disorders are described under
    - (a) F<sub>10</sub> - F<sub>19</sub>
    - (b) F<sub>20</sub> - F<sub>29</sub>
    - (c) F<sub>30</sub> - F<sub>39</sub>
    - (d) F<sub>40</sub> - F<sub>48</sub>
  67. A 24 year old lady admitted to a family therapy ward. During mental status examination, she told she is in deep love with Salman Khan. He sends gifts to her and she is keeping his autograph precious. The nurse interprets this as
    - (a) Erotomania
    - (b) Delusion of grandeur
    - (c) Nihilistic delirium
    - (d) Delirium of infidelity
  68. Attempts made by a client with dementia to compensate for his failures in intellectual performance by using strategies like changing the subjects, cracking jokes etc, is known as
    - (a) Catastrophic reaction
    - (b) Sundowner's syndrome
    - (c) Circumstantiality
    - (d) Tomgentiality
  69. A 15 year old girl is admitted to a mental health clinic with complaints of not willing to eat or drink because of her intense fear of becoming obese. This condition is called as
    - (a) Anorexia nervosa
    - (b) Bulimia nervosa
    - (c) Encopresis
    - (d) Pica
  70. A child with IQ level of 35-49 and moderately mentally retarded can be considered as
    - (a) Educable
    - (b) Trainable
    - (c) Dependant
    - (d) Profound mentally retard
  71. According to Bleuler, the fundamental symptoms of schizophrenia include all the following except
    - (a) Ambivalence
    - (b) Affect disturbances
    - (c) Association disturbances
    - (d) Apathy
  72. During a group therapy session, a client with mania consistently talks and interrupts other. The nurse would initially
    - (a) Tell the client to stop interruption others and she can talk when during her turn.
    - (b) Ask her to leave the meeting
    - (c) Tell her that she will not be able to attend future meetings
    - (d) Tell her that we will take some actions against her if she doesn't sit calm.
  73. Which of the following is not a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor?
    - (a) Escitalopram
    - (b) Fluoxetine
    - (c) Sertraline hydrochloride
    - (d) Imipramine hydrochloride
  74. A client under antipsychotic medications is prone to develop extrapyramidal symptoms which may demonstrate all the following except
    - (a) Dystonia
    - (b) Akathisia
    - (c) Hallucinations
    - (d) Dysphagia



75. A client taking Lithium carbonate reports vomiting, abdominal pain, blurred vision and tumors. The lithium level is 2.5 mEq/L. The nurse interprets this level as  
 (a) Toxic  
 (b) Normal  
 (c) Slightly above normal  
 (d) Excessively below normal
76. Obsessive compulsive disorder is a  
 (a) Neurotic disorder  
 (b) Psychotic disorder  
 (c) Endocrine disorder  
 (d) Somatoform disorder
77. What is the main side effect of ECT?  
 (a) Retrograde amnesia  
 (b) Fracture  
 (c) Hypotension  
 (d) Seizure
78. In India, scheme of multipurpose workers was started as per the recommendations of  
 (a) Bhore committee  
 (b) Mudaliar committee  
 (c) Kartar Singh committee  
 (d) Srivastav committee
79. Which of the following is not a bacterial borne communicable disease?  
 (a) Diphtheria (b) Cholera  
 (c) Measles (d) Typhoid fever
80. Health promotion and specific protection, are the methods of  
 (a) Premordial prevention  
 (b) Primary prevention  
 (c) Secondary prevention  
 (d) Tertiary prevention
81. Major confirmative test for tuberculosis is  
 (a) Chest X-ray  
 (b) Mantoux test  
 (c) Sputum examination  
 (d) Tuberculin test
82. According to central birth and death registration act 1969, the event of death should be registered in  
 (a) 3 days (b) 7 days  
 (c) 14 days (d) 21 days
83. Commonest cause of maternal mortality rate in India is  
 (a) Abortion (b) Hemorrhage  
 (c) Anemia (d) Puerperal sepsis
84. A community health nurse is reviewing the diagnosis of a client as MDR-TB. The nurse understands that the client is resistant to  
 (a) INH and rifampicin  
 (b) Pyraginamide and rifampicin  
 (c) Pyrazinamide and streptomycin  
 (d) INH and streptomycin
85. A community health nurse is giving health education to a group of eligible couples regarding contraception. The nurse mentions which of the following is a permanent method of contraception for female?  
 (a) Tubectomy (b) Vasectomy  
 (c) Copper T (d) Withdrawal
86. Which of the following is not a cause for permanent hardness of water?  
 (a) Calcium chloride  
 (b) Magnesium chloride  
 (c) Calcium bicarbonate  
 (d) Calcium sulphate
87. In the cold chain equipments, which of the following vaccine is stored in deep freezers?  
 (a) Typhoid (b) BCG  
 (c) Tetanus (d) Measles
88. The nucleus of health service in the rural area is  
 (a) Community health centre  
 (b) Primary health centre  
 (c) Subcentre  
 (d) Medical colleges
89. The heart of the activated sludge process is  
 (a) Grit chamber (b) Trickling filler  
 (c) Aeration tank (d) Zoological layer
90. The amount of fluoride in drinking water which is known to be protective against dental caries is about  
 (a) 10 mg/L (b) 1 mg/L  
 (c) 20 mg/L (d) 0.1 Mg/L
91. Separation of a person who have come in contact with infectious cases but have no diseases, is known as  
 (a) Quarantine (b) Isolation  
 (c) Prevalance (d) Convalascent
92. National Rural Health Mission was launched in  
 (a) 2002 (b) 2005  
 (c) 2007 (d) 2003
93. Which of the following minerals should be taken by a child suffering from rickets?  
 (a) Potassium (b) Calcium  
 (c) Sodium (d) Iron
94. Which of the following steps are not involved in conducting research?  
 (a) Planning  
 (b) Implementation  
 (c) Communicating and applying results  
 (d) Evaluation
95. During research, the characteristics or attributes under study are called as  
 (a) Assumptions (b) Variables  
 (c) Hypothesis (d) Delimitation
96. In which stage of research process, review of literature is done?  
 (a) Planning (b) Implementing  
 (c) Evaluation (d) Applying results
97. In an organization, what is the meaning of hierarchy?  
 (a) Creative and innovative ideas  
 (b) Rule of central of the higher to lower  
 (c) Co-operative activities of group members  
 (d) Adoption of specific action and rejection of others

98. In the following which category requires maximum intellectual skills?  
 (a) First level management  
 (b) Middle level management  
 (c) Third level management  
 (d) Top level management
99. The activity is an organization which provides opportunity for maximum individual contribution under desirable working conditions is known as  
 (a) Planning  
 (b) Personnel management  
 (c) Budgeting  
 (d) Co-ordination
100. Longest cranial nerve is  
 (a) Olfactory (b) Abducens  
 (c) Facial (d) Vagus

ANSWERS

1	B	26	B	51	B	76	A
2	C	27	A	52	D	77	A
3	B	28	C	53	B	78	C
4	B	29	D	54	D	79	C
5	C	30	C	55	A	80	B
6	D	31	A	56	C	81	C
7	D	32	A	57	B	82	D
8	A	33	B	58	C	83	B
9	C	34	D	59	D	84	A
10	A	35	B	60	D	85	A
11	B	36	B	61	C	86	C
12	C	37	B	62	B	87	D
13	D	38	D	63	C	88	B
14	C	39	A	64	B	89	C
15	B	40	D	65	B	90	B
16	D	41	C	66	C	91	A
17	A	42	A	67	A	92	B
18	B	43	D	68	A	93	B
19	B	44	D	69	A	94	D
20	D	45	C	70	B	95	B
21	D	46	C	71	D	96	A
22	C	47	B	72	A	97	B
23	C	48	B	73	D	98	D
24	A	49	D	74	C	99	B
25	C	50	A	75	A	100	D

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**Important MCQs  
 For upcoming Staff Nurse  
 AIIMS Recruitment Exam**

1. Hyper pyrexia means temperature  
 (a) **107°F** (b) 105°F  
 (c) 104°F (d) 103°F
2. Infection prevention nursing called  
 (a) Barrier Nursing
3. Oral temperature contraindicated  
 (a) Mouth surgery (b) Child  
 (c) Psychiatry patient (d) **All of above**
4. Head injury bandage an  
 (a) Capline (b) Circular  
 (c) Spiral (d) **All of above**
5. Best way prevent hospital acquired infection  
 (a) Frequent proper hand hygiene
6. The amount of solution used for Evacuant Enema —500-1000 ml
7. Instrument used for visualize anus and rectum —*Proctoscope*
8. Black tarry stool —*Malina*
9. Presence of blood in urine —*Hematuria*
10. Which is most reliable temperature —Oral
11. Sigh and symptoms of hypokalemia —  
*Abdominal distention*
12. 2000 ml of N administered over 12 hours drop factor 15 and calculated drop —*41 drops*
13. Position used during administration of supportory —*Left lateral position*
14. In which position patient won't lying down —  
*Rose position*
15. In fowler's position the head end elevated about —*45-60°*
16. Which position not suitable for respiration —  
*Prone*
17. Common hospital acquired infection —*UTI*
18. Common organism for UTI —*E.coli*
19. Which of the drug used for anaphylaxis —  
*Adrenaline*
20. Measurement of RT tube —Tip of nose ear tragus to Xiphi sternum.
21. Lack of oxygen to tissue —*Hypoxia*
22. Route of BCG vaccine —*Intra dermal*
23. Washerman test used for —*Genital Wart*
24. In diarrhea important factor is —*Frequency of stool.*
25. Constipation is defined as —Passage of stool less 3 times in a week.
26. Normal potassium level —*3.5 to 5.3*
27. Thermometer cleaned by —*Tape water*
28. Wound dressing done by — *Media and surgical asepsis*
29. Intentional tort —Giving information about patient in mass media.
30. Malpractice —*fletun to do the duty.*
31. Insulin route —*Subcutaneous*
32. Prevent DVT —*Active and passive exercise*

**PRACTICE QUESTION**

**MEDICAL SURGICAL**

1. Approximate weight of Brain  
 (a) 1200-1400 gm (b) 150 gm  
 (c) 250-280 gm (d) 40-70 gm
2. The largest lobe of cerebral hemisphere is  
 (a) Parietal (b) Temporal  
 (c) Occipital (d) Frontal
3. Fibrous connective tissue that cover the brain and spinal cord is  
 (a) Meninges (b) Pericardium  
 (c) Pleura (d) Periosteum
4. The suture between the two parietal bones  
 (a) Frontal (b) Coronal  
 (c) Sagittal (d) Lambdoid
5. Which of the following transmit impulse from receptor to CNS  
 (a) Afferent neuron (b) Efferent neuron  
 (c) Interneuron (d) Multipolar neuron
6. Flexion posture that indicates severe impairment of cerebral functioning is  
 (a) Decerebrate (b) Decorticate  
 (c) Opisthotonus (d) Trendelenberg
7. Myasthenia Gravis is dignosed by  
 (a) Rothera's test  
 (b) Tensilon test  
 (c) Edrophonium hydrochloride test  
 (d) Both b & c
8. 'X' ray study of spinal subarachnoid space is termed as  
 (a) SPECT  
 (b) PET  
 (c) Cerebral angiography  
 (d) Myelography
9. What is the therapeutic range of phenytoin?  
 (a) 1.2 to 2mcg/ml (b) 5-10mcg/ml  
 (c) 10-20mcg/;; (d) 20-30mcg/ml
10. Difficulty in Speaking is  
 (a) Dysphagia (b) Dyslexia  
 (c) Dysarthria (d) Dyskinesia
11. The position suited for Unconscious patient is  
 (a) Fowler's position  
 (b) Prone position  
 (c) Supine position  
 (d) Semi-prone position
12. Which is not a change is CSF Value in meningitis  
 (a) CSF pressure is elevated  
 (b) CSF protein is elevated  
 (c) CSF glucose is elevated  
 (d) All of the above
13. Minimum score in Glasgow Coma Scale is ...  
 (a) 1 (b) 3  
 (c) 5 (d) 5
14. What is the late sign of increased ICP?  
 (a) Systolic hypertension  
 (b) Bradycardia  
 (c) Pappilledema  
 (d) Headache
15. What is recommended fluid restriction of increased ICP?  
 (a) 1000 ml/day (b) 1200 ml/day  
 (c) 1500 ml/day (d) 2000 ml/day
16. Which is the pacemaker of heart  
 (a) AV Node (b) SA Node  
 (c) The bundle of His (d) Purkinje Fibers
17. Mitral valve is situated between  
 (a) RA & RV (b) LA & LV  
 (c) Aorta & LV (d) PA & RV
18. Impulses from SA node conduct to AV node through  
 (a) Internodal pathways  
 (b) Purkinje firbers  
 (c) Nerves  
 (d) Chordae tendineae
19. Eelctrocardiographic tracing recorded continuously over a period of 24 hr during routine activities, is  
 (a) Holter (b) Echocardiography  
 (c) DSA (d) Treadmill test
20. The cardiac marker which is elevated soon after MI is  
 (a) Trop T (b) CKMB  
 (c) LDH (d) Myoglobin
21. Cardiac catheterization means  
 (a) It is an invasive procedure  
 (b) It is used to measure cardiac chamber pressure  
 (c) It is used to asses the patency of coronary arteries  
 (d) All the above
22. Which of the following blood Parameters has been elevated after MI (CUK)  
 (a) RBCs (b) WBCs  
 (c) Platelets (d) Plasma level
23. Drug of choice for patient with heart failure to improve cardiac output  
 (a) Digibind (b) Morphine  
 (c) Digoxin (d) Dobutamine
24. Digoxin toxicity occurs when serum concentration is more than  
 (a) 2ng/ml (b) 2ng/dl  
 (c) 1mg/dl (d) 2mg/dl
25. Antidote of digoxin  
 (a) N-Avetyl cystiene (b) Protamine sulfate  
 (c) Warfarin (d) Digibind
26. Which of the following drug shows drug holiday?  
 (a) Dopamine (b) Ecospirin  
 (c) Dobutamine (d) Digoxin
27. The transient loss of consciousness related to inadequate cerebal perfusion secondary to decreased cardiac output is  
 (a) Palpitation (b) Syncope  
 (c) Pulsus paradoxus (d) PND
28. The amount of energy used for defibrillation is  
 (a) 200 J (b) 50-200 J  
 (c) 25 Pound (d) 500 J



29. Rheumatic heart disease is an after effect of
  - (a) Streptococcal infection
  - (b) Staphylococcal infection
  - (c) Pneumococcal infection
  - (d) E.coli infection
30. Which of the following drug is instructed to have after coronary artery stent placement?
  - (a) Aspirin
  - (b) Paracetamol
  - (c) Diclofenac
  - (d) Cetrizine
31. Which of the following is the most common cause for restrictive cardiomyopathy?
  - (a) Alcohol
  - (b) Hemochromatosis
  - (c) Amyloidosis
  - (d) Sarcoidosis
32. Fourth heart sound is seen in
  - (a) Congestive heart failure
  - (b) Atrial regurgitation
  - (c) Athletes
  - (d) Hypertension
33. Which of the following is known as Adam's apple
  - (a) Epiglottis
  - (b) Cricoid cartilage
  - (c) Thyroid cartilage
  - (d) Vocal cord
34. Blood transports oxygen in the form of
  - (a) Carboxyhemoglobin
  - (b) Oxyhemoglobin
  - (c) Methemoglobin
  - (d) Glycosylated hemoglobin
35. Collapse of alveoli is known as
  - (a) Emphysema
  - (b) Atelectasis
  - (c) Barotrauma
  - (d) Volutrauma
36. Which artery is the most preferred one for arterial puncture of ABG analysis
  - (a) Femoral
  - (b) Radial
  - (c) Brachial
  - (d) Internal iliac
37. Which of the following to be done before taking sample for ABG analysis?
  - (a) Alin test
  - (b) Allen's test
  - (c) Suctioning for 30 minutes
  - (d) Both B & C
38. For a client receiving aminoglycoside antibiotic, nurse should check
  - (a) Serum sodium
  - (b) Serum Potassium
  - (c) Serum creatinine
  - (d) Serum calcium
39. Health education for a client receiving INH and Rifampicin
  - (a) Take with antacid
  - (b) Double the dosage if forgotten
  - (c) increase intake of dairy products
  - (d) Limit alcohol
40. Antidote of morphine
  - (a) Nalaxone
  - (b) N-acetylcysteine
  - (c) Protamine sulphate
  - (d) Pralidoxime
41. Orange red discoloration of body fluid is caused by
  - (a) Ethambutol
  - (b) Isoniazid
  - (c) Streptomycin
  - (d) Rifampicin
42. Drugs that suppresses cough are known as
  - (a) Antitussive
  - (b) Mucolytic
  - (c) Expectorants
  - (d) Antiemetic
43. What is the expected side effect of codeine sulfate?
  - (a) Weak pulse
  - (b) Rapid pulse
  - (c) Constipation
  - (d) Excessive urination
44. Streptomycin
  - (a) Bactericidal
  - (b) Bacteriostatic
  - (c) Antiviral
  - (d) None
45. Tracheostomy suctioning at a time should not exceed
  - (a) 10 seconds
  - (b) 20 seconds
  - (c) 25 seconds
  - (d) 30 seconds
46. An increase in rate and depth of respiration with alternating period of apnoea.
  - (a) Stridor
  - (b) Polypnoea
  - (c) Cheyne stokes respiration
  - (d) Wheezing
47. SARS is spread by
  - (a) Virus
  - (b) Bacteria
  - (c) Fungi
  - (d) Protozoa
48. Diet for COPD patient?
  - (a) Low fat, low cholesterol
  - (b) Bland soft diet
  - (c) Low sodium diet
  - (d) High calorie, high protein diet
49. The maximum suctioning time of tracheostomy tube should not exceed for
  - (a) 1 mt
  - (b) 5 sec
  - (c) 10 sec
  - (d) 30 sec
50. Functional unit of the kidney
  - (a) Glomerulus
  - (b) Nephron
  - (c) Renal artery
  - (d) Renal vein

ANSWERS

1	A	26	D
2	D	27	B
3	A	28	A
4	C	29	A
5	A	30	A
6	B	31	C
7	D	32	D
8	D	33	C
9	C	34	B
10	C	35	B
11	D	36	B
12	C	37	B
13	B	38	C
14	B	39	D
15	B	40	A
16	B	41	D
17	B	42	A
18	A	43	C
19	A	44	A
20	D	45	A
21	D	46	C
22	B	47	A
23	C	48	D
24	A	49	C
25	D	50	B

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**PRACTICE QUESTION OF**

**PEDIATRIC:**

**Metabolic An Endocrine Disorders**

1. A school age child with type-I DM has soccer practice three afternoons a weeks. The school nurse provides instruction regarding how to prevent hypoglycemia during practice. Which should the school Nurse tell the child to do?
  - (a) Eat twice the amount normally eaten at lunch time
  - (b) Take half the amount of prescribed insulin on practice
  - (c) Take prescribed insulin at noon time rather in morning
  - (d) Eat a small box of raisins or drink a cup of orange juice before soccer practice
2. The mother of 6 year old child who has Type-I DM calls a clinic nurse and tells the nurse that the child has been sick. The mother report that she checked the child's urine and it was positive for ketones. The nurse should instruct the mother to take which action?
  - (a) Hold the next dose of insulin
  - (b) Come to the clinic immediately
  - (c) Encourage the child to drink liquids
  - (d) Administer an additional dose of regular insulin
3. A health care provider prescribes an IV solution of 5% Dextrose and half –NS (0.45%) With 40 mEq of KCl for child with hypotonic dehydration. The nurse should performs. Which priority assessment before administration of this IV prescription?
  - (a) Obtains a weight
  - (b) Takes the temperature
  - (c) Takes the BP
  - (d) Check the amount of urine output
4. An adolescent client with type-I DM is admitted to the emergency department for treatment of diabetic ketoacidosis. Which assessment findings should the nurse expect to note?
  - (a) Sweating and tremors
  - (b) Hanger and hypertension
  - (c) Cold, clammy skin and irritability
  - (d) Fruity breath odor and decreasing level of conscious
5. A mother brings her 3 weeks old infant to a clinic for a phenylketonuria rescreening blood test. The test indicates a serum phenylalanine level of 1 mg/dl. The nurse reviews this results and makes which interpretation?
  - (a) It is positive
  - (b) It is negative
  - (c) It is inconclusive
  - (d) requires screening at age of 6 weeks
6. A child with type 1DM is brought to the emergency department by the mother, who states that the child has been complaining of abdominal pain and has been lethargic. Diabetic Ketoacidosis is diagnosed. Anticipating the plain of care, the nurse prepares to administer which type of intravenous infusion?
  - (a) Potassium infusion
  - (b) NPH insulin infusion
  - (c) 5% dextrose infusion
  - (d) NS infusion
7. The nurse has just administered ibuprofen to a child with a temperature of 38.8°C (102°F). The nurse should also take which action?
  - (a) Withhold oral fluids for 8 hours
  - (b) Sponge the child with cold water
  - (c) Plan to administer solicylate (aspirin) in 4 hours
  - (d) Remove excess clothing and blankets from the child
8. A child has fluid volume deficit. The nurse performs an assessment and determines that the child is improving and the deficit is resolving if which findings is noted.
  - (a) The child has no tears
  - (b) Urine specific gravity is 1.030
  - (c) Urine output is less than 1 ml/kl/hour
  - (d) Capillary refill is less than 2 seconds
9. The nurse should implement which interventions for a child older than 2 years with type 1 DM who has a blood glucose level of 60 mg/dl? Select all that apply.
  - (a) Administer regular insulin
  - (b) Encourage the child to ambulate
  - (c) Give the child a teaspoon of honey
  - (d) Provide electrolyte replacement therapy as IV
  - (e) Wait 30 minutes and confirm the blood glucose reading
  - (f) Prepare to administer glucagon subcutaneously if unconsciousness occurs

**ANSWERS**

1	D
2	C
3	D
4	D
5	B
6	D
7	D
8	D
9	C
10	F

**PRACTICE QUESTION**

**PEDIATRIC – Hematological Disorders**

1. The nurse analyzes the laboratory results of a child with hemophilia. The nurse understands that which result will most likely be abnormal in this child?
  - (a) Platelet count
  - (b) Hematocrit level
  - (c) Hemoglobin level
  - (d) Partial thromboplastin time
2. The nurse is providing home care instructions to the parents of a 10-year-old child with hemophilia. Which sport activity should the nurse suggest for this child?
  - (a) Soccer
  - (b) Basketball
  - (c) Swimming
  - (d) Field hockey
3. The nursing student is presenting a clinical conference and discusses the cause of b-thalassemia. The nursing student informs the group that a child at greatest risk of developing this disorder is which one?
  - (a) A child of Mexican descent
  - (b) A child of Mediterranean descent
  - (c) A child whose intake of iron is extremely poor
  - (d) A breast-fed child of a mother with chronic anemia
4. A child with b-thalassemia is receiving long-term blood transfusion therapy for the treatment of the disorder. Chelation therapy is prescribed as a result of too much iron from the transfusions. Which medication should the nurse anticipate to be prescribed?
  - (a) Fragmin
  - (b) Meropenem (Merrem)
  - (c) Metoprolol (Toprol-XL)
  - (d) Deferoxamine (Desferal)
5. The clinic nurse instructs parents of a child with sickle cell anemia about the precipitating factors related to sickle cell crisis. Which, if identified by the parents as a precipitating factor, indicates the need for further instructions?
  - (a) Stress
  - (b) Trauma
  - (c) Infection
  - (d) Fluid overload
6. A 10-year-old child with hemophilia A has slipped on the ice and bumped his knee. The nurse should prepare to administer which prescription?
  - (a) Injection of factor X
  - (b) Intravenous infusion of iron
  - (c) Intravenous infusion of factor VIII
  - (d) Intramuscular injection of iron using the Z-track method
7. The nurse is instructing the parents of a child with iron deficiency anemia regarding the administration of a liquid oral iron supplement. Which instruction should the nurse tell the parents?
  - (a) Administer the iron at mealtimes.
  - (b) Administer the iron through a straw.
  - (c) Mix the iron with cereal to administer.
  - (d) Add the iron to formula for easy administration.
8. Laboratory studies are performed for a child suspected to have iron deficiency anemia. The nurse reviews the laboratory results, knowing that which result indicates this type of anemia?
  - (a) Elevated hemoglobin level
  - (b) Decreased reticulocyte count
  - (c) Elevated red blood cell count
  - (d) Red blood cells that are microcytic and hypochromic
9. The nurse is reviewing a health care provider's prescriptions for a child with sickle cell anemia who was admitted to the hospital for the treatment of vaso-occlusive crisis. Which prescriptions documented in the child's record should the nurse question? Select all that apply.
  - (a) Restrict fluid intake.
  - (b) Position for comfort.
  - (c) Avoid strain on painful joints.
  - (d) Apply nasal oxygen at 2 L/minute.
  - (e) Provide a high-calorie, high-protein diet.
  - (f) Give meperidine (Demerol), 25 mg intravenously, every 4 hours for pain.
10. The nurse is conducting staff in-service training on von Willebrand's disease. Which should the nurse include as characteristics of von Willebrand's disease? Select all that apply.
  - (a) Easy bruising occurs.
  - (b) Gum bleeding occurs.
  - (c) is a hereditary bleeding disorder.
  - (d) Treatment and care are similar to that for hemophilia.
  - (e) It is characterized by extremely high creatinine levels.
  - (f) The disorder causes platelets to adhere to damaged endothelium.

**ANSWERS**

1	D
2	C
3	B
4	D
5	D
6	C
7	B
8	D
9	A,F
10	A,B,C,D,F



**PRACTICE QUESTION**

**PEDIATRIC**

1. A 10 year old child with asthma is treated for acute exacerbation in the emergency department. The nurse caring for a child should monitor for which sign. Knowing that it indicates or worsening of the condition?
  - (a) Warm, dry skin
  - (b) decreased wheezing
  - (c) Pulse rate of 90 beats/mts
  - (d) Respiration of 18 breaths/minute
2. The mother of an 8 year old child being treated for right lower lobe pneumonia at home calls the clinic nurse. The mother tells the nurse that the child complains of discomfort on the right side and that ibuprofen is not effective. Which instruction should the nurse provide to the mother?
  - (a) Decrease the dose of ibuprofen
  - (b) Increase the frequency of ibuprofen
  - (c) Encourage the child to lie on the left side
  - (d) Encourage the child to lie on the right side
3. A new parent expresses concern to the nurse regarding sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS). She asks the nurse how to position her new infant for sleep. In which position should the nurse tell the parent to place the infant?
  - (a) Side/prone
  - (b) Back or prone
  - (c) Stomach with the face turned
  - (d) Back rather than on the stomach
4. The clinic nurse is providing instructions to a parents of a child with cystic fibrosis regarding the immunization schedule for the child. Which statement should the nurse make to the parent?
  - (a) The immunization schedule will need to be altered.
  - (b) The child should not receive my hepatitis vaccines
  - (c) The child will receive all the immunization expect for the polio series
  - (d) The child will receive the recommended basic series of immunizations along with a yearly influenza vaccination.
5. The emergency department nurse is caring for a child diagnosed with epiglottitis. In assessing the child, the nurse should monitor for which indication that the child may be experiencing airway obstruction?
  - (a) The child exhibits nasal flaring and bradycardia.
  - (b) The child is leaning forward, with the chin thrust out.
  - (c) The child has a low-grade fever and complains of a sore throat.
  - (d) The child is leaning backward, supporting himself or herself with the hands and arms.
6. A child with laryngotracheobronchitis (croup) is placed in a cool mist tent. The mother becomes concerned because the child is frightened, consistently crying and trying to climb out of the tent. Which is the most appropriate nursing action?
  - (a) Tell the mother that the child must stay in the tent.
  - (b) Place a toy in the tent to make the child feel more comfortable.
  - (c) Call the health care provider and obtain a prescription for a mild sedative.
  - (d) Let the mother hold the child and direct the cool mist over the child's face.
7. The clinic nurse reads the results of a tuberculin skin test (TST) on a 3-year-old child. The results indicate an area of induration measuring 10 mm. The nurse should interpret these results as which finding?
  - (a) Positive
  - (b) Negative
  - (c) Inconclusive
  - (d) Definitive and requiring a repeat test
8. The mother of a hospitalized 2-year-old child with viral laryngotracheobronchitis (croup) asks the nurse why the health care provider did not prescribe antibiotics. Which response should the nurse make?
  - (a) "The child may be allergic to antibiotics."
  - (b) "The child is too young to receive antibiotics."
  - (c) "Antibiotics are not indicated unless a bacterial infection is present."
  - (d) "The child still has the maternal antibodies from birth and does not need antibiotics."
9. The nurse is caring for an infant with bronchiolitis, and diagnostic tests have confirmed respiratory syncytial virus (RSV). On the basis of this finding, which is the most appropriate nursing action?
  - (a) Initiate strict enteric precautions.
  - (b) Move the infant to a room with another child with RSV.
  - (c) Leave the infant in the present room because RSV is not contagious.
  - (d) Inform the staff that they must wear a mask, gloves, and a gown when caring for the child.
10. The nurse is preparing for the admission of an infant with a diagnosis of bronchiolitis caused by respiratory syncytial virus (RSV). Which interventions should the nurse include in the plan of care? Select all that apply.
  - (a) Place the infant in a private room.
  - (b) Ensure that the infant's head is in a flexed position.

- (c) Wear a mask at all times when in contact with the infant.
- (d) Place the infant in a tent that delivers warm humidified air.
- (e) Position the infant on the side, with the head lower than the chest.
- (f) Ensure that nurses caring for the infant with RSV do not care for other high-risk children.

**ANSWERS**

1	B
2	D
3	D
4	D
5	B
6	D
7	A
8	C
9	B
10	A,F

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**JIPMER – Staff Nurse (May 2017)**

1. Acetaminophen toxicity is treated with
  - (a) N-Acetylcysteine
  - (b) Naloxane
  - (c) Sodium bicarbonate
  - (d) Flumazenil
2. The drug used in excessive oral/respiratory secretions of the dying is
  - (a) Glycopyrrolate
  - (b) Prostigmine
  - (c) Nicotine
  - (d) Adrenaline
3. In pain management strategies, the least effective approach for using analgesic agent is
  - (a) Preventive
  - (b) Pro re nata
  - (c) Balanced analgesia
  - (d) Patient controlled analgesia
4. The Kubler-Ross stages of dying DOES NOT include
  - (a) Anger
  - (b) Acceptance
  - (c) Bargaining
  - (d) Refusal
5. Regarding muscarinic receptors, which one of the following is NOT TRUE?
  - (a) Stimulated by adrenaline
  - (b) Activation inhibits heart
  - (c) Excites smooth muscle
  - (d) Activated by acetylcholine
6. The "fight or flight" response includes all the following EXCEPT:
  - (a) Increase in blood pressure
  - (b) Increase in salivary secretion
  - (c) Glycogenolysis
  - (d) Cessation of bladder and bowel activity
7. In order to be able to provide independent care for oneself, the minimum level of the spinal cord is
  - (a) C4
  - (b) C5
  - (c) C6
  - (d) C7
8. A lesion in the occipital lobe of cerebrum affects
  - (a) Vision
  - (b) Speech
  - (c) Hearing
  - (d) Personality
9. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of upper motor neuron lesion?
  - (a) Muscle atrophy
  - (b) Spasticity
  - (c) Hyperreflexia
  - (d) Babinski sign
10. Hamstring muscles are
  - (a) Tensor fascia lata, Biceps femoris, Semitendinosus, Semimembranosus
  - (b) Semitendinosus, Semimembranosus, Biceps femoris, Adductor magnus
  - (c) Biceps femoris, Adductor magnus, Gracilis, Sernitendinosus
  - (d) Semitendinosus, Semimembranosus, Gracilis, Adductor magnus
11. In radial tunnel syndrome, the nerve entrapped is
  - (a) Anterior interosseous nerve
  - (b) Posterior interosseous nerve
  - (c) Axillary nerve
  - (d) Radial nerve
12. Colour coding for Nitrous oxide cylinder is
  - (a) Black
  - (b) Black with white
  - (c) French blue
  - (d) Grey
13. Which of the following symptoms is the indicator of imminent death?
  - (a) A weak, slow pulse
  - (b) Increased muscle tone
  - (c) Fixed, dilated pupils
  - (d) Slow, shallow respirations
14. What is the most common client position used for administer a cleansing enema?
  - (a) Lithotomy position
  - (b) Supine position
  - (c) Prone position
  - (d) Sim's left lateral
15. During the physical examination of a young child, what is the earliest sign of xerosis that may observe?
  - (a) Keratoalacia
  - (b) Comeal opacity
  - (c) Night blindness
  - (d) Conjunctival xerosis
16. A nurse's highest priority for a client who has returned to the nursing unit at nephrectomy is
  - (a) Hourly urine output
  - (b) Temperature
  - (c) Able to turn side to side
  - (d) Able to sips clear liquid
17. A male client with a history of cirrhosis and alcoholism is admitted with consulting from ascites. The ascites is most likely the result of increase
  - (a) Pressure in the portal vein
  - (b) Production of serum albumin
  - (c) Secretion of bile salts
  - (d) Interstitial osmotic pressure
18. Gomez classification is based on retardation of
  - (a) Weight
  - (b) Height
  - (c) Both height and weight
  - (d) All of the above
19. The minimum iodine content of salt at consumer level should be
  - (a) 10 ppm
  - (b) 15 ppm
  - (c) 30 ppm
  - (d) 40 ppm
20. The risk of stomach cancer has been related to the deficiency of
  - (a) Vitamin C
  - (b) Vitamin D
  - (c) Cobalt
  - (d) Nickel

21. Prevention of Food Adulteration Act was enacted by the Indian Parliament in the year:
  - (a) 1954
  - (b) 1977
  - (c) 1985
  - (d) 1997
22. Salt intake as per Dietary Goals should be reduced to an average of not more than:
  - (a) 5 grams per day
  - (b) 10 grams per day
  - (c) 15 grams per day
  - (d) 20 grams per day
23. An example for second generation Intra Uterine Device is:
  - (a) Lippes loop
  - (b) T-Cu-380 A
  - (c) Progestasert
  - (d) Levonorgestrel
24. The commonest complaint of women fitted with an Intra Uterine Device is
  - (a) Vaginal Bleeding
  - (b) Pain
  - (c) Pelvic infection
  - (d) Uterine perforation
25. Which one of the following is NOT TRUE regarding fluid volume deficient
  - (a) Acute loss of 0.5 kg of body weight represents 500 ml of fluid less
  - (b) A postural hypotension of 15 mm Hg indicates fluid volume deficit
  - (c) Evaluation of tongue turgor is more valid than skin turgor
  - (d) Urine specific gravity is 1.010
26. Which one of the following is NOT TRUE about bedsores?
  - (a) 6 hrs of pressure on skin can lead to bed sore
  - (b) Active shifting of weight every 15 minutes can prevent bed sore
  - (c) Reddered areas of skin should be gently massaged
  - (d) Semi-inclined posture should be avoided
27. In the care of polytrauma patients, the duty of nursing staff includes all of the --- EXCEPT
  - (a) Ensuring intravenous access
  - (b) Administering prescribed medication
  - (c) Collecting laboratory specimen
  - (d) Consent for emergency surgery
28. Proximate principles include all except
  - (a) Proteins
  - (b) Fats
  - (c) Carbohydrates
  - (d) Vitamins
29. Daily requirement of Vitamin C for an adult man is
  - (a) 40 mg
  - (b) 60 mg
  - (c) 80 mg
  - (d) 150 mg
30. The WHO cut off points for the diagnosis of anaemia in pregnant adult women is
  - (a) 10 gm%
  - (b) 11 gm%
  - (c) 12 gm%
  - (d) 13 gm%
31. La Bella indifference is related to
  - (a) Body dysmorphic disorder
  - (b) Pain disorder
  - (c) Somatization disorder
  - (d) Conversion disorder
32. Emotion can be best expressed through
  - (a) Gesture
  - (b) Language
  - (c) Posture
  - (d) All of the above
33. Which of the following delusions common in depression?
  - (a) Delusion of Nihilism
  - (b) Delusion of poverty
  - (c) Delusion of persecution
  - (d) All of the above
34. A psychiatric illusion may be manifested by all of the following, except
  - (a) Impairment in pre-existing functioning
  - (b) Impoverishment of feelings
  - (c) Disturbance in behavior
  - (d) Unpopular beliefs
35. Rorschach's projective test is designed to measure
  - (a) Unconscious intensions
  - (b) Dreams
  - (c) Conscious desires
  - (d) Brain size
36. Autonomic dysreflexia occurs in
  - (a) Spinal cord injury above T6
  - (b) Phantom limb syndrome
  - (c) Complex regional pain syndrome
  - (d) Sudek's osteodystrophy
37. In side lying position a patient is not able to abduct his hip. The power to his abductors is:
  - (a) Grade I
  - (b) Grade 2
  - (c) Less than grade 3
  - (d) Grade 3
38. A motor vehicle accident victim has open fracture of right leg, severe pain in neck, grade II shock. A trauma surgeon should
  - (a) Apply compression dressing to leg
  - (b) Transfuse one bottle of blood
  - (c) Post for debridement of leg wound
  - (d) Order CT scans of cervical spine
39. A 30 year old man has a swelling in the lower radius. X-ray shows a very translucent faintly loculated lesion expanding the end of the bone, abutting against the articular surface and lined with a thin cortex without periosteal reaction. The can most likely diagnosis is
  - (a) Simple bone cyst
  - (b) Chondroblastoma
  - (c) Giant cell tumour of bone
  - (d) Aneurysmal bone cyst
40. When the middle slip of the extensor tendon is cut there is
  - (a) No deformity
  - (b) Swan-neck deformity
  - (c) Button-hole deformity (boutonniere)
  - (d) Mallet finger deformity
41. In anterior interosseous nerve injury, there is



- (a) Defective pinch  
 (b) Sensory loss over lateral 3 ½ fingers  
 (c) Abduction of thumb is weak  
 (d) Clawing of lateral 3 fingers
42. Plaster of Paris is:  
 (a) Calcium carbonate  
 (b) Calcium phosphatae  
 (c) Calcium sulphate  
 (d) Calcium citrate
43. The appropriate initial treatment of a chemical burn in  
 (a) Lavage with water  
 (b) Neutralize the chemical  
 (c) Apply the prescribed topical agent  
 (d) Wrap the patient in sterile sheets
44. Excess of vitamin K in a new born cause which of the following condition  
 (a) Bleeding tendencies  
 (b) Hyperbilirubinimia  
 (c) Vomiting  
 (d) Haemolysis
45. Which of the following drug has the highest toxicity to a child?  
 (a) Salbutamol  
 (b) Paracetamol  
 (c) Oral contraceptives  
 (d) Tricyclic antidepressants
46. A complete loss of language comprehension or production is called  
 (a) Dysfluency  
 (b) Aphasia  
 (c) Dyspraxia  
 (d) Dysphasia
47. Compulsive eating of substance other than food is called  
 (a) Ritolicha  
 (b) Pica
48. Brucella abortus infects primarily  
 (a) Goat (b) Sheep  
 (c) Cattle (d) Pig
49. Case fatality rate in Japanese Encephalitis is:  
 (a) less than 10%  
 (b) between 10-20%  
 (c) between 20-40%  
 (d) between 40-60%
50. Chickungunya fever is transmitted by the mosquito species  
 (a) Aedes (b) Culex  
 (c) Mansonia (d) Anopheles
51. About 60-80% of all reported cases of foodborne diseases are due to  
 (a) Staphylococcus aureus  
 (b) Salmonella  
 (c) Clostridium perfringens  
 (d) Bacillus cereus
52. In high radial nerve lesion the following muscles are paralyzed. EXCEPT.  
 (a) Triceps brachii  
 (b) Brachioradialis  
 (c) Extensor carpi radialis longus  
 (d) Extensor carpi radialis brevis
53. "Pendulum exercises" prescribed for frozen shoulders are  
 (a) Active exercises  
 (b) Passive exercises  
 (c) Active-assisted exercises  
 (d) Assisted exercises
54. The best method for estimation of bone mineral density is  
 (a) Quantitative computed tomography  
 (b) Single energy x-ray absorptiometry  
 (c) Dual energy x-ray absorptiometry  
 (d) Radiographic absorptiometry
55. Which statement regarding clinical union of a fracture of bone is FALSE?  
 (a) No abnormal movement at fracture site  
 (b) Attempted angulation is painful  
 (c) Radiographically fracture line is visible  
 (d) Safe for unprotected stress
56. The common "ankle sprain" involves injury to:  
 (a) Lateral ligamentous complex  
 (b) Anterior talofibular ligament  
 (c) Calcaneofibular ligament  
 (d) Talofibular ligament
57. An absolute contraindication for Oral Contraceptive Pill is  
 (a) Age over 40 years  
 (b) Mild hypertension  
 (c) Epilepsy  
 (d) Cancer of the breast
58. Norplant is an example of a  
 (a) Subdermal implant  
 (b) Vaginal ring  
 (c) First generation IUD  
 (d) Second generation IUD
59. The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act was enacted in the year  
 (a) 1975 (b) 1971  
 (c) 1983 (d) 1997
60. The scope of family planning services includes:  
 (a) Advice on sterility  
 (b) The proper spacing and limitation of births  
 (c) Education on parenthood  
 (d) All of the above
61. A Net Reproduction Rate of 1 can be achieved only if the Couple Protection Rate exceeds  
 (a) 40% (b) 50%  
 (c) 60% (d) 70%
62. An example of Post-Conceptional method is  
 (a) Menstrual induction  
 (b) Subdermal implants  
 (c) Vaginal rings  
 (d) Injectable contraceptives
63. Rickettsial pox is transmitted by the insect vector:  
 (a) Louse (b) Flea  
 (c) Tick (d) Mite
64. Average incubation period of rubella is  
 (a) 10 days (b) 14 days  
 (c) 18 days (d) 21 days

65. How many types of vaccines are there against Japanese Encephalitis-?  
 (a) 1 (b) 2  
 (c) 3 (d) 4
66. All of the following are elements of primary health care. EXCEPT:  
 (a) Immunization against major infectious diseases  
 (b) Provision of essential drugs  
 (c) Prevention and control of locally endemic diseases  
 (d) Camps for periodic health checkup
67. At village level, primary health care is provided by all, except  
 (a) ASHA  
 (b) Anganwadi worker  
 (c) Local dais  
 (d) Multipurpose worker (Male Health Worker)
68. Population covered by one sub-centre in general is  
 (a) 1,000 (b) 5,000  
 (c) 10,000 (d) 25,000
69. The trace element which plays a role in insulin function is  
 (a) Copper (b) Cobalt  
 (c) Chromium (d) Selenium
70. Daily requirement of calcium for an adult man is:  
 (a) 300 mg (b) 600 mg  
 (c) 400 mg (d) 800 mg
71. Maize is deficient in which amino acid?  
 (a) Tryptophan  
 (b) Leucine  
 (c) Tryptophan and Lysine
72. What is the commonest organism for Urinary Tract Infection?  
 (a) Pseudomonas (b) Streptococci  
 (c) Proteus (d) E.coli
73. What is the immediate nursing intervention for cyanosis of child with Tetralogy of Fallot  
 (a) Call up the pediatrician  
 (b) Place her in knee chest position  
 (c) Administer oxygen inhalation  
 (d) Transfer her to the PICU
74. While assessing a new born for developmental dysplasia of the hip, the nurse would be expected to assess which of the following?  
 (a) Symmetrical luteal folds  
 (b) Trendelenburg sign  
 (c) Ortolani's sign  
 (d) Characteristics limp
75. An example of a toxoid is the  
 (a) Rabies vaccine  
 (b) Diphtheria vaccine  
 (c) Pertussis vaccine  
 (d) Measles vaccine
76. The vaccine which must be stored in the freezer compartment is:  
 (a) Polio (b) BCG  
 (c) DPT (d) All of the above
77. In India, the Universal Immunization Programme was launched in the year:  
 (a) 1978 (b) 1985  
 (c) 1992 (d) 1997
78. The disease subject to International Health Regulation is:  
 (a) Polio (b) Malaria  
 (c) Viral influenza (d) Plague

ANSWERS

1	A	26	D	51	B	76	A
2	A	27	D	52	A	77	B
3	A	28	D	53	A	78	C
4	D	29	C	54	D		
5	D	30	A	55	D		
6	B	31	D	56	B		
7	A	32	D	57	D		
8	A	33	A	58	A		
9	A	34	D	59	B		
10	B	35	A	60	D		
11	D	36	A	61	C		
12	C	37	C	62	A		
13	C	38	D	63	C		
14	D	39	C	64	B		
15	C	40	C	65	C		
16	A	41	C	66	D		
17	A	42	A	67	D		
18	A	43	B	68	B		
19	B	44	D	69	A		
20	A	45	D	70	D		
21	A	46	B	71	A		
22	A	47	B	72	D		
23	B	48	C	73	B		
24	A	49	A	74	C		
25	D	50	A	75	B		

**HP M.Sc. Nursing Entrance (July 2017)**

1. A nurse is conducting health screening for osteoporosis, which of the following clients is at greatest risk of developing this disorder?
  - (a) A 25 year old who jogs
  - (b) A 30 year old man who has asthma
  - (c) A 70 year old man who consumes excess alcohol
  - (d) A sedentary 65 year old woman who smokes cigarettes
2. A client is admitted in the hospital with the diagnosis of Guillen-Barre-Syndrome. The nurse enquires during the admission, if the client has history of
  - (a) Seizures or trauma to the brain
  - (b) Meningitis during last 5 years
  - (c) Back injury or trauma in spinal cord
  - (d) Respiratory or gastrointestinal infection during in the previous month
3. The nurse is teaching the client with myasthenia gravis about the prevention of myasthenic and cholinergic crises. The nurse tells the client that this is most effectively done by
  - (a) Eating large well balanced meals
  - (b) Doing muscle strengthening exercise
  - (c) Doing all chores early in the day while less fatigued
  - (d) Taking medications on time to maintain therapeutic blood levels
4. A nurse evaluating the neurological signs of a client in spinal shock following spinal cord injury. Which of the following observations by the nurse indicates that the spinal shock persists?
  - (a) Hyperflexia
  - (b) Positive reflexes
  - (c) Reflex emptying of the bladder
  - (d) Flaccid paralysis
5. The client arrives at the emergency department with complaints of low abdominal pain and hematuria. The client is a febrile. The nurse assesses the client to determine a history of
  - (a) Pyelonephritis
  - (b) Glomerulonephritis
  - (c) Trauma to the bladder or abdomen
  - (d) Renal cancer in the client's family
6. A nurse is evaluating the client's response to cardio version. Which of the following observations would be of the highest priority?
  - (a) Blood pressure
  - (b) Status of airways
  - (c) Oxygen flow rate
  - (d) Level of consciousness
7. A client with angina, complains that, the angina pain is prolonged, severe and occur at the same time each day most often at rest in the absence of precipitating factors. How would the nurse best describe this type of original pain?
  - (a) Stable angina
  - (b) Variant angina
  - (c) Unstable angina
  - (d) Non-angina pain
8. A client is to receive 2000 ml of i/v fluid in 12 hours. The drop factors are 10 gtt/ml. At how many drops per minute should the flow rate to be set?
  - (a) 22 drops/min
  - (b) 24 drops/min
  - (c) 26 drops/min
  - (d) 28 drops/min
9. An oxygen delivery system is prescribed for a client with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease to deliver a precise oxygen concentration. Which oxygen delivery system would the nurse anticipate to be prescribed?
  - (a) Face tent
  - (b) Venture mask
  - (c) Aerosol mask
  - (d) Tracheotomy collar
10. A client who is human immune deficiency virus positive, has had mantoux skin test. The nurse notes a 7 mm area of indurations at the site of the skin test. The nurse interprets the results as
  - (a) Positive
  - (b) Negative
  - (c) Inconclusive
  - (d) Indicating the need for report testing
11. A client with a chest injury has suffered flail chest. A nurse assesses the client for which most distinctive sign of flail chest?
  - (a) Cyanosis
  - (b) Hypotension
  - (c) Paradoxical chest movement
  - (d) Chest retractions movement
12. The nurse is reviewing the laboratory results in a client with cirrhosis and notes that the ammonia level is elevated. Which diet does the nurse anticipate to be prescribed for this client?
  - (a) Low protein diet
  - (b) High protein diet
  - (c) Moderate fat diet
  - (d) High carbohydrate diet
13. The nurse is monitoring a client for early signs and symptoms of dumping syndrome. Which of the following indicates this occurrence?
  - (a) Sweating and pallor, palpitation
  - (b) Bradycardia and indigestion
  - (c) Double vision with chest pain
  - (d) Abdominal cramping pain
14. The nurse is providing discharge instructions to a client following gastrectomy and instructs the client to take which measure, to assist in preventing dumping syndrome
  - (a) Ambulate following a meal
  - (b) Eat high carbohydrate foods
  - (c) Limit the fluids taken with meals
  - (d) Sit in a high fowlers taken with meals
15. Which of the following forms of muscular dystrophy is the most common?
  - (a) Duchene's
  - (b) Becker's
  - (c) Limb girdle
  - (d) Myotonic

16. A nurse is caring for a client admitted to the emergency department with diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA). In the acute phase, the priority nursing action is to prepare to
  - (a) Correct the acidosis
  - (b) Administer 5% dextrose intravenously
  - (c) Administer regular insulin intravenously
  - (d) Apply a monitor for an electrocardiogram
17. A client is admitted to an emergency department and a diagnosis of myxedema coma is made which action would the nurse prepare to carry out initially?
  - (a) Warm the client
  - (b) Maintain a patent airway
  - (c) Administer thyroid hormone
  - (d) Administer fluid replacement
18. The most common cause of Esophagitis is
  - (a) Myasthenia gravis
  - (b) Glossoplegia
  - (c) Duodenal ulcer
  - (d) Reflux esophagitis
19. A female client is receiving IV manitol. An assessment specific to safe administration of the said drug is
  - (a) Vital sign q<sup>4h</sup>
  - (b) Weighing daily
  - (c) Urine output hourly
  - (d) Level of consciousness q<sup>4h</sup>
20. The early indicator of hypoxia in the unconscious client is
  - (a) Cyanosis
  - (b) Increased respiration
  - (c) Hypertension
  - (d) Restlessness
21. HALE stands for
  - (a) Health and life experience
  - (b) Half adjustment living experience
  - (c) Have adjusted live ecology
  - (d) Have adjusted life expectancy
22. Which action is not a part of assessment phase of family health nursing process?
  - (a) Planning of data collection
  - (b) Family profile and diagnosis
  - (c) Mobilization of resources, facilitating work
  - (d) Data collection method and technique
23. Cross-sectional design is used in population. It is the design which includes
  - (a) Comparing the indices
  - (b) Repetition of observation in population over a prolonged time
  - (c) Formulation of hypothesis
  - (d) Single examination of a population at one point time
24. Host, agent and environment are responsible for causing disease, is described in
  - (a) Germ theory
  - (b) Theory of epidemiological triad
  - (c) Multifactorial causation theory
  - (d) Web of causation
25. RCH-II was launched in the year
  - (a) 2004
  - (b) 2005
  - (c) 2006
  - (d) 1995
26. Sub-acute Sclerosing Pan Encephalitis (SSPE) can occur in infection with
  - (a) Measles
  - (b) Rubella
  - (c) Mumps
  - (d) Chicken pox
27. Name of committee who reviewed family planning
  - (a) Bhore
  - (b) Kartar Singh
  - (c) Mukharjee
  - (d) Chadah
28. Advance of allergen is an essential step under
  - (a) Specific protection
  - (b) Health promotion
  - (c) Early diagnosis and treatment
  - (d) Tertiary prevention
29. Sperms are immobile in cervical fluid because of
  - (a) Vaginal or other factor
  - (b) Elevated progesterone level
  - (c) Abnormal sperm
  - (d) Decreased progesterone level
30. Evaluation of resources in terms of manpower, material and time is considered in
  - (a) Process evaluation
  - (b) Outcome evaluation
  - (c) Structure evaluation
  - (d) Feedback evaluation
31. Mini pills contain
  - (a) Only progesterone in small quantity
  - (b) Progesterone and extrogene in small quantity
  - (c) Oestrogen in small quantity
  - (d) Silver coding in small quantity
32. Infectivity of chicken pox lasts
  - (a) Till the last scab fall off
  - (b) 3 days after appearance of rash
  - (c) 6 days after appearance of rash
  - (d) As long as fever lasts
33. The most suitable strategy to prevent diabetics occurrence is
  - (a) Early diagnostic treatment
  - (b) Specific protection
  - (c) Primordial prevention
  - (d) Rehabilitation
34. Which of the following is not spread by Aedes mosquito?
  - (a) Dengue fever
  - (b) Chikungunya
  - (c) Japanese encephalitis
  - (d) Yellow fever
35. Vector of Kala Azar is
  - (a) Flea
  - (b) Tsetse-fly
  - (c) Sand-fly
  - (d) Mosquito
36. Newer concept in PHC
  - (a) Family planning
  - (b) 24-hrs emergency services
  - (c) Vital statistics
  - (d) Equitable distribution
37. Safe disposal of Mercury
  - (a) Bury under earth



- (b) Collect carefully and re-use  
 (c) Combustion  
 (d) Treat with chemicals
38. Herd immunity is not useful in  
 (a) Diphtheria (b) Polio  
 (c) Measles (d) Tetanus
39. Diluent used for BCG is  
 (a) Distilled water (b) Normal saline  
 (c) Dextrose solution (d) Ringer lactate
40. Frozen DPT vaccine should be  
 (a) Shaken thoroughly before use  
 (b) Allowed to melt before use  
 (c) Discarded  
 (d) Brought to room temperature before use
41. A nurse is performing an assessment of a pregnant woman who is 28 weeks of gestation. The nurse measures the fundal height in centimetres and expects the finding to be which of the following?  
 (a) 22 cm (b) 30 cm  
 (c) 36 cm (d) 40 cm
42. A nurse is providing instructions to a pregnant client who is scheduled for an amniocentesis. The nurse tells the client  
 (a) Strict bed rest is required after the procedure  
 (b) An informed consent needs to be signed before the procedure  
 (c) Hospitalization is necessary for 24 hours after the procedure  
 (d) A fever is expected after the procedure because of the trauma to the abdomen.
43. A nurse has performed a non-stress test on a pregnant client and is reviewing the fetal monitor strip. The nurse interprets the test as reactive and understands that this indicates  
 (a) Normal findings  
 (b) Abnormal findings  
 (c) The need for further evaluation  
 (d) That the findings on the monitor were difficult to interpret
44. A nurse in health care clinic is instructing a pregnant client how to perform "kick counts". Which statement by the client indicates a need, for further instructions?  
 (a) I will record the number of movements or kicks  
 (b) I need to lie flat on my back to perform the procedure  
 (c) If I count fewer than 10 kicks in a 12 hour period, I need to contact physician  
 (d) I should place my hands on the largest part of my abdomen and concentrate on the fetal movements to count the kicks.
45. A home care nurse visits a pregnant client who has a diagnosis of mild pre-eclampsia. Which assessment findings indicates a worsening of the pre-eclampsia and the need to notify the physician?  
 (a) Urinary output has increased  
 (b) Dependent edema has resolved  
 (c) Blood pressure reading is at the prenatal baseline  
 (d) The client complains of a headache and blurred vision
46. A pregnant client in the last trimester has been admitted to the hospital with a diagnosis of severe pre-eclampsia. A nurse monitors for complications associated with the diagnosis and assesses the client for  
 (a) Enlargement of the breast  
 (b) Complaints of feeling hot when the room is cool  
 (c) Periods of fetal movement followed by quiet periods  
 (d) Evidence of bleeding, such as in the gums, petechiae, and purpura
47. A nurse in a newborn nursery is monitoring a pre-term newborn for respiratory distress syndrome. Which assessment signs noted in the newborn would alert the nurse to the possibility of this syndrome?  
 (a) Tachypnea and retraction  
 (b) Acrocyanosis and grunting  
 (c) Hypotension and Bradycardia  
 (d) Presence of barrel chest with acrocynosis
48. A nurse is assessing a newborn who was born to a mother who is addicted to drugs. Which assessment findings would the nurse expect to note during the assessment of this newborn?  
 (a) Lethargy  
 (b) Sleepiness  
 (c) Incessant crying  
 (d) Cuddies when being held
49. A pregnant client is receiving magnesium sulfate for the management of pre-eclampsia. A nurse determines that the client is experiencing toxicity from the medication, if which of the following is noted on assessment?  
 (a) Proteinuria 3+  
 (b) Respirations of 10 breaths/min  
 (c) Presence of deep tendon reflexes  
 (d) Serum magnesium level of 6 mEq/L
50. Methylergonovine (methergine) is prescribed for a woman to treat postpartum hemorrhage. Before administration of methylergonovine, the priority nursing assessment is to check the  
 (a) Uterine tone  
 (b) Blood pressure  
 (c) Amount of lochia  
 (d) Deep tendon reflexes
51. Oxytocin is a hormone produced by  
 (a) Ovaries (b) Placenta  
 (c) Pituitary gland (d) Adrenal glands
52. In Primigravida, time period of latent phase in partograph is about  
 (a) 4 hours  
 (b) 8 hours  
 (c) 12 hours Breach of duty  
 (d) 16 hours

53. Immediately before expulsion, which of the following cardinal movements occur?  
 (a) Descent (b) Flexion  
 (c) Extension (d) External rotation
54. A positive Babinski's sign is present in infants until approximate what age?  
 (a) 1 year (b) 2 year2  
 (c) 3 years (d) 4 years
55. Aspermia is the term used to describe  
 (a) Absence of semen  
 (b) Absence of sperm in ejaculate  
 (c) Absence of sperm motility  
 (d) Occurrence of abnormal sperm
56. Which one of the following is used as an emergency contraceptive?  
 (a) Combined oral contraceptive pills  
 (b) Progesterone only  
 (c) Depo-Provera  
 (d) Levonorgestrel
57. When an insulin-dependent diabetic client gives birth, the nurse expects the client's insulin requirements in the first 24 hrs after delivery to  
 (a) Drop significantly  
 (b) Gradually returns to normal  
 (c) Increase slightly  
 (d) Stay the same as before
58. Strawberry appearance of cervix is seen in  
 (a) Trichomonas (b) Moniliasis  
 (c) Gonococcus (d) Gardenella
59. A 30 year old pregnant woman develops tuberculosis. Which of the following anti-tubercular drugs should not be used?  
 (a) INH (b) Rifampicin  
 (c) Streptomycin (d) Ethambutol
60. Woman complaints of milky whitish discharge with fishy odour. No history of itching. Most likely diagnosis is  
 (a) Bacterial vaginosis  
 (b) Trichomoniasis  
 (c) Candidiasis  
 (d) Urinary tract infection
61. Denver development screening test (DDST) is used for  
 (a) Cerebral palsy  
 (b) Visual improvement  
 (c) Hearing impairment  
 (d) Mental retardation
62. Tourette syndrome is associated with  
 (a) Stealing (b) Tics  
 (c) Nail biting (d) Teeth grinding
63. Newborn's failure to pass meconium within first 24 hours after birth may indicate which of the following  
 (a) Hirschsprung disease  
 (b) Celiac disease  
 (c) Intussusception  
 (d) Abdominal wall defect
64. One of the major problems associated with spina bifida is  
 (a) Hydrocephalus (b) Definess  
 (c) Cataract (d) Encephalitis
65. Drug of choice for neonatal convulsion is  
 (a) Valporate (b) Pnenytoin  
 (c) Phenobaritone (d) Carbamezapine
66. Which of the following is not seen in nephritic syndrome?  
 (a) Heameturia  
 (b) Massive proteinuria  
 (c) Hypoalbuminemia  
 (d) Hypercholesterolemia  
 (e) All of the above
67. Diagnosis of rheumatic fever is best confirmed by  
 (a) Throat swab culture  
 (b) ESR  
 (c) ASLO titre  
 (d) ECG change
68. Most indicative sign of pneumonia in one year old child with cough and fever is  
 (a) Intercostals retraction and fever  
 (b) Grunting and respiration rate more than 60/mts  
 (c) Temperature 39.5 degree and respiration rate 60/mts  
 (d) Both (a) and (b)
69. Calcium requirement of a growing school age child is about  
 (a) 10 gm/day (b) 0.1 gm/day  
 (c) 1.0 gm/day (d) 0.2 gm/day
70. Most common cause of respiratory distress after birth in first 24 hours is  
 (a) Neonatal sepsis  
 (b) Meconium aspiration  
 (c) Bacterial pneumonia  
 (d) Air embolism
71. Phototherapy reduces toxic billirubin to non-toxic bilirubin by  
 (a) E Isomerisation  
 (b) H isomerisation  
 (c) B isomerisation  
 (d) Increasing hepatic enzyme level
72. In India, Baby Friendly Hospital Initiation concept was launched in the year  
 (a) 1987 (b) 1994  
 (c) 1992 (d) 1995
73. Which term describes development in the head to tail direction?  
 (a) Sequential trend  
 (b) Cephalocaudal trend  
 (c) Proximodistal pattern  
 (d) Mass to specific pattern
74. A couple has 2 year old child with cystic fibrosis. When planning their next pregnancy the couple should undergo.  
 (a) Genetic counseling  
 (b) Psychological counselling  
 (c) Counselling regarding transmission of STD  
 (d) TORCH infection

75. A child with difficulty in breathing and a barking cough is displaying signs associated with which condition?  
 (a) Cystic fibrosis (b) Asthma  
 (c) Epiglottitis (d) Croup
76. Which intervention by the nurses most appropriate before digoxin administration?  
 (a) Take the infant's blood pressure  
 (b) Check the infant's respiratory rate for 1 minute  
 (c) Check the infant's apical pulse rate for 1 minute  
 (d) Check the infant's radial pulse rate for 1 minute
77. The most commonly identified viral pathogen that produces diarrhea is  
 (a) Giardia (b) Rotavirus  
 (c) Salmonella (d) Shigella
78. Which signs and symptoms would you expect in an infant with intussusceptions?  
 (a) Projectile vomiting but no bile  
 (b) Ribbon like stools  
 (c) Abdominal distension and pale watery stool  
 (d) Severe colicky abdominal pain and a sausage shaped mass in the right upper quadrant
79. Increase in muscle mass at adolescence is probably caused by  
 (a) Thyroid hormone  
 (b) Adrenal hormone  
 (c) Growth hormone  
 (d) None of the above
80. Anal agenesis is defined as  
 (a) Narrowing of anal opening  
 (b) Bulging membrane in anus  
 (c) Anal dimple  
 (d) Rectal fistula
81. Emotional release or discharge or recalling a painful expressive is  
 (a) Abreaction (b) Aggression  
 (c) Suppression (d) Repression
82. Awareness of one's own mental condition is  
 (a) Amnesia (b) Apathy  
 (c) Insight (d) Anergia
83. Unconscious mental process that the ego uses to resolve conflicts which will abolish anxiety and depression is called  
 (a) Delirium  
 (b) Fugue  
 (c) Dysthymia  
 (d) Defense mechanism
84. The force by which sexual instinct is represented in the mind  
 (a) Sexuality (b) Fetishism  
 (c) Libido (d) Exhibition
85. Increase level of acetylcholine leads to  
 (a) Alzheimer's disease  
 (b) Parkinson's disease  
 (c) Depression  
 (d) Huntington's disease
86. Modulation of pain and reduced peristalsis are the functions of  
 (a) Endorphin  
 (b) Gamma amino butyric acid  
 (c) Nor-epinephrine  
 (d) Glutamate and aspirate
87. Muscle rigidity that affects posture, gait, and eye movement  
 (a) Dyslexia  
 (b) De-realization  
 (c) Dystonia  
 (d) Tardive dyskinesia
88. Intense feeling of fear or terror that occurs suddenly and intermittently without warmings  
 (a) Phobia  
 (b) Elation  
 (c) Panic attack  
 (d) Conversion reaction
89. Indian Lunacy Act was passed in  
 (a) 1952 (b) 1912  
 (c) 1982 (d) 1978
90. A sudden threat in one's life that disturbs homeostasis during which usual coping mechanisms cannot resolve the problem is  
 (a) Crisis (b) Abuse  
 (c) Phobia (d) A fear
91. Group therapy was firstly used by  
 (a) Pavlov (b) Joseph Prat  
 (c) Sullivan (d) Pepleu
92. Drug effective in obsessive compulsive disorder is  
 (a) Lithium (b) Clomipramine  
 (c) Carbamazapine (d) Risperidol
93. Food that should be avoided in alcohol withdrawal is  
 (a) Milk (b) Orange juice  
 (c) Soda (d) Regular coffee
94. A nurse is evaluating a client who is in the manic phase of bipolar disorders and the client is on a regimen of lithium carbonate which indicates adverse reactions to the medication  
 (a) Orthostatic hypotension  
 (b) Vomiting and diarrhoea  
 (c) Involuntary movement of mouth and jaw  
 (d) Rigidity of posture
95. Naltrexone is used in opioids addiction because  
 (a) To treat withdrawal symptoms  
 (b) To treat over dose of opioids  
 (c) Prevent relapse  
 (d) Has addiction potential
96. Ability to see beyond outward behavior and to understand the situation from the client point of view is  
 (a) Empathy (b) Genuineness  
 (c) Report (d) Sympathy
97. Hallucination is a disorder of  
 (a) Perception (b) Memory  
 (c) Thought (d) Judgement



98. The combination of character, behavioural temperament, emotional and mental traits that are unique to each specific individual is  
 (a) Attitude (b) Personality  
 (c) Emotion (d) Intelligence
99. Nurse knows that alcohol functions as a  
 (a) CNS depressant  
 (b) CNS stimulant  
 (c) Major tranquillizer  
 (d) None of the above
100. Single most common symptom of autism is  
 (a) Strong ability to make friends  
 (b) Impair social functioning  
 (c) Appropriate emotional respond  
 (d) Achieving and maintaining age appropriate task
101. Which of the following is not the function of bones?  
 (a) Provides support and protection to soft tissues and vital organs  
 (b) Provides attachments for muscles and assists in movement  
 (c) Storage of proteins and carbohydrates  
 (d) Blood cells production and mineral homeostasis
102. Which of the following would not cause an increase in erythropoietin?  
 (a) Anemia (b) High altitude  
 (c) Polycythemia (d) Hemorrhage
103. Which of the following would not increase vascular resistance?  
 (a) Vasodilatation (b) Polycythemia  
 (c) Obesity (d) Dehydration
104. The absorption of the fats and glycerol takes place in the  
 (a) Ileum (b) Stomach  
 (c) Large intestine (d) Lacteals
105. Which part of the following is called the "seat of intelligence"?  
 (a) Cerebellum  
 (b) Cerebrum  
 (c) Medulla oblongata  
 (d) Diencephalon
106. Match the following cranial nerves to find out a mismatch:  
 (a) Cranial nerve I – Olfactory; function of smell  
 (b) Cranial nerve III – Oculomotor; eye movement  
 (c) Cranial nerve V – Abducence; hearing and equilibrium  
 (d) Cranial nerve VII – Facial; facial expression and secretion of saliva and tears.
107. Which of the following is not the effector of autonomic nervous system (ANS)?  
 (a) Skeletal muscle (b) Cardiac muscle  
 (c) Smoot muscle (d) Glands
108. Medulla and cortex are the parts of an endocrine gland called  
 (a) Pituitary (b) Thymus  
 (c) Adrenal (d) Hypothalamus
109. Fovea centralis is a part of the inner surface of the eye ball in posterior chamber which has  
 (a) More of rod cells  
 (b) More of cone cells  
 (c) Only pigment cells  
 (d) Only muscle fibres
110. "Organ of corti" is a part of  
 (a) External ear (b) Inner ear  
 (c) Middle ear (d) Nasal chamber
111. A physician's prescription reads "Ampicillin sodium 125 mg I/V every 6 hours". The medication label reads "1 gm and reconstitute with 7.4 ml of bacterio static water". A nurse prepares to draw up how many milliliters to administer one dose?  
 (a) 1.1 ml (b) 0.54 ml  
 (c) 7.42 ml (d) 0.925 ml
112. A pediatric client with ventricular septal defect repair is placed on a maintenance dose of digoxin (Lanoxin) elixir. The dosage is 0.07 mg/kg/day, and the client's weight is 7.2 kg. The physician orders the digoxin to be given twice daily. A nurse prepares how much digoxin to administer to the client at each dose?  
 (a) 0.2 mg (b) 2.5 mg  
 (c) 0.25 mg (d) 0.37 mg
113. A nurse inadvertently infuses an IV solution containing potassium chloride too rapidly. Which of the following is an appropriate intervention advised by the physician?  
 (a) Rapid infusion of IV ringer's solution  
 (b) Rapid infusion of IV NS 0.9%  
 (c) Insulin added to 10% dextrose in water solution  
 (d) Administration of albumin
114. As a safety alert the nurse is aware that the following medication is never given directly intravenously:  
 (a) Potassium chloride  
 (b) Lasix  
 (c) Dextrose  
 (d) Calcium gluconate
115. When performing tracheotomy suctioning, the nurse should withdraw the catheter after applying intermittent suction for maximum of  
 (a) 10 seconds (b) 15 seconds  
 (c) 1-2 minutes (d) 3-4 minutes
116. Which of the following is not a measurement scale?  
 (a) Ordinal scale (b) Minimal scale  
 (c) Interval scale (d) Ratio scale
117. Which of the following is a characteristic of qualitative research?  
 (a) Control over the context  
 (b) Fixed research design  
 (c) Deductive process  
 (d) Inductive process



118. The principles of ethics in nursing research include  
 (a) Respect of human dignity  
 (b) Justice  
 (c) Beneficence  
 (d) All of above
119. If each and every unit of population has equal chance of being included in the sample it is known as  
 (a) Restricted sampling  
 (b) Perceptive sampling  
 (c) Simple random sampling  
 (d) None of the above
120. Which of the following sampling method is not said to be a non-probability sampling method?  
 (a) Quota sampling  
 (b) Purposive sampling  
 (c) Cluster sampling  
 (d) Judgement sampling
121. Who is the father of idealism?  
 (a) Hegel (b) Rusk  
 (c) Probel (d) Plato
122. Pragmatism is also known as  
 (a) Idealism  
 (b) Naturalism  
 (c) Realism  
 (d) Instrumentalism
123. "Best management" is a true science, was believed by  
 (a) F.W. Taylor (b) Henry Fayol  
 (c) Max Weber (d) Mary Elton
124. PERT stands for  
 (a) Program Evaluation and Review Technique  
 (b) Program Experiment and Relation Technique  
 (c) Program Evaluation and Rotation Technique  
 (d) None of the above
125. Collective bargaining is the negotiation about working conditions and terms of employment between  
 (a) Rich and poor  
 (b) Teacher and student  
 (c) Principal and teachers  
 (d) Employer and employee
126. Oral contraceptives are not given with  
 (a) Streptomycin (b) Rifampicin  
 (c) Pyrazinamide (d) Ethambutol
127. Zidovudine causes  
 (a) Neurotoxicity (b) Nephrotoxicity  
 (c) Neuropenia (d) Pancreatitis
128. Side effect of Dapsone, apart from hemolytic anemia is  
 (a) G-6 pd deficiency  
 (b) Cyanosis  
 (c) Agramulocytosis  
 (d) Lichenoid eruption
129. The nurse is aware that the patients who are allergic to intravenous contrast media are usually also allergic to which of the following products?  
 (a) Egg (b) Shellfish  
 (c) Soy (d) Acidic fruits
130. Rapid method of chromosome identification in intersex is  
 (a) FISH (b) PCR  
 (c) SSCP (d) Karyotyping
131. Which vitamin contains a cobalt atom and has only animal sources?  
 (a) Vitamin B<sub>1</sub> (b) Vitamin B<sub>2</sub>  
 (c) Vitamin B<sub>6</sub> (d) Vitamin B<sub>12</sub>
132. End product of anaerobic phase of glycolysis is  
 (a) Acetyl CoA  
 (b) Pyruvate  
 (c) Fructose-1, 6-biphosate  
 (d) Lactate
133. Site of gluconeogenesis is  
 (a) Skeletal muscle (b) Kidneys  
 (c) Liver (d) Both (b) & (c)
134. Which one of the following enzyme is not involved in carbohydrate digestion?  
 (a) Ptyalin (b) Trypsin  
 (c) Amylase (d) Lactase
135. Passive immunity is obtained by injection of  
 (a) Antibiotics (b) Antigens  
 (c) Antibodies (d) Vaccine
136. Which of the following cocci bacteria is Gram negative?  
 (a) Staphylococcus (b) Micrococcus  
 (c) Entrococcus (d) Neisseria
137. Which of the following viruses is transmitted by rodents?  
 (a) Norwalk like viruses  
 (b) Rabies virus  
 (c) Hanta viruses  
 (d) Rota virus
138. Substance which causes rise in body temperature is called  
 (a) Allergen (b) Pyrogen  
 (c) Pathogen (d) All the above
139. T-cells are responsible for  
 (a) Cellular immunity  
 (b) Humoral immunity  
 (c) Both of these  
 (d) None of these
140. Which one of the following is not a live attenuated vaccine?  
 (a) Pertusis (b) BCG  
 (c) Oral polio (d) Hepatitis B
141. Which of the following is an expected reaction from a client who has just been told by the physician that his tumor is malignant and has metastasis into several organs?  
 (a) Crying uncontrollably  
 (b) Criticizing medical care  
 (c) Refusing to visit visitors  
 (d) Asking for additional medical consultations
142. Decision-making develops during

- (a) Infancy (b) Childhood  
 (c) Adolescent (d) Adulthood

143. Norms are enforced by

- (a) Order  
 (b) Positive and negative sanction  
 (c) Specific guide to action  
 (d) Guidelines for social interaction

144. A social group is a

- (a) Gathering of people  
 (b) Association of people  
 (c) System of social interaction  
 (d) Organization of people for purpose

145. Culture has an influence on

- (a) Social life (b) Physical life  
 (c) Spiritual life (d) All the above

146. Missile Prithivi aims

- (a) To test the performance of an indigenously built heat shield  
 (b) To hit target without the help of the Air Forces  
 (c) To defend a large installation like oil-fields etc. against enemy attacks  
 (d) None of the above

147. Jeevan Rekha (Life Line) express is

- (a) First hospital on wheels in the world  
 (b) First railway express  
 (c) Oldest train  
 (d) None of the above

148. Saffron colour in our National Flag signifies

- (a) Faith and Chivalary  
 (b) Truth and Peace  
 (c) Courage and Sacrifice  
 (d) All the above

149. National AIDS Control Programme was launched in

- (a) 1987 (b) 1982  
 (c) 1985 (d) 1991

150. Who invented Electric Generator?

- (a) Sir Alexander Graham Bell  
 (b) Michael Faraday  
 (c) Alfred Nobel  
 (d) Thomas Alva Edison

ANSWERS

1	D	31	A	61	D	91	D	121	D
2	D	32	C	62	A	92		122	D
3	D	33	C	63	A	93	D	123	A
4	D	34	C	64	A	94	B	124	A
5	C	35	C	65	C	95	A	125	D
6	D	36	B	66	D	96	A	126	B
7	B	37	B	67	C	97	A	127	C
8	D	38	D	68	D	98	B	128	C
9	C	39	B	69	C	99	A	129	B
10	A	40	C	70	B	100	B	130	A
11	C	41	B	71	A	101	C	131	D
12	B	42	B	72	C	102	C	132	D
13	A	43	A	73	B	103	A	133	D
14	C	44	B	74	A	104	A	134	B
15	A	45	D	75	D	105	B	135	C
16	C	46	D	76	D	106	C	136	D
17	B	47	A	77	A	107	A	137	C
18	D	48	C	78	D	108	C	138	B
19	D	49	B	79	A	109	B	139	A
20	D	50	B	80	C	110	B	140	A
21	A	51	C	81	A	111	D	141	D
22	C	52	B	82	C	112	C	142	B
23	D	53	D	83	D	113	C	143	B
24	B	54	A	84	D	114	A	144	C
25	B	55	A	85	C	115	B	145	A
26	A	56	D	86	A	116	B	146	B
27	C	57	A	87	C	117	D	147	A
28	A	58	A	88	A	118	D	148	C
29	B	59	C	89	B	119	C	149	C
30	C	60	A	90	A	120	C	150	B

PRACTICE QUESTION

- Correct sequence of cell stage in spermatogenesis
  - spermatocytes – spermatids – spermatogonia – spermatozoa
  - spermatogonia – spermatids – spermatocytes – spermatozoa
  - spermatogonia – spermatocytes – spermatids – spermatozoa
  - spermatocytes – spermatogonia – spermatids – spermatozoa

**Ans: c. spermatogonia – spermatocytes – spermatids – spermatozoa**

- In spermatogenesis the phase of maturation involves
  - The formation of oogonia from the spermatocytes through meiosis
  - The formation of spermatids from primary spermatocytes through meiosis
  - The growth of spermatogonia into primary spermatocytes
  - The formation of spermatogonia from gonocytes through mitosis

**Ans: b. the formation of spermatids from primary spermatocytes through meiosis**

- Which part of sperm provides energy for its movement?
  - Head
  - Tail
  - Middle piece
  - Acrosome

**Ans: c. Middle piece**

- What happens during spermatogenesis?
  - mitosis
  - meiosis
  - mitosis and meiosis
  - none of the above

**Ans: c. mitosis and meiosis**

- Number of spermatozoa a single primary spermatocyte ultimately produces in spermatogenesis is
  - 8
  - 6
  - 4
  - 2

**Ans : c. 4**

- How many secondary spermatocytes are required to form 400 spermatozoa?
  - 100
  - 200
  - 400
  - 800

**Ans : b. 200**

- Spermatogenesis is induced by
  - MSH
  - TSH
  - FSH
  - ACTH

**Ans : c. FSH**

- The lytic enzyme released by sperm is
  - acrosome
  - ligase
  - hyaluronidase
  - None of these

**Ans : c. hyaluronidase**

- Following fertilization the blastocyst secretes a hormone called?
  - Human Chorionic Gonadotropin
  - Oxytocin
  - FSH
  - LH

**Ans : a. Human Chorionic Gonadotropin**

- In humans, the placenta is
  - Haemochorial
  - Endothelial
  - Epitheliochorial
  - Syndesmochorial

**Ans : a. Haemochorial**

- Implantation of blastocyst occurs on
  - 4<sup>th</sup> day
  - 5<sup>th</sup> day
  - 6<sup>th</sup> day
  - 7<sup>th</sup> day

**Ans : d. 7<sup>th</sup> day**

- The central fluid filled cavity of the blastula is known as
  - archenteron
  - blastocoel
  - blastocyst
  - morula

**Ans : b. blastocoels**

- Genetic identity of a human male is determined by
  - Autosomes
  - Nucleolus
  - Cell organelles
  - Sex chromosomes

**Ans : d. Sex chromosomes**

- Fertilizin is a chemical substance produced from
  - Mature eggs
  - acrosome
  - Polar bodies
  - Middle piece of sperm

**Ans : a. Mature eggs**

- Fertilization of ova in human take place in
  - ovary
  - Vagina
  - Fallopian tube
  - Uterus

**Ans : c. Fallopian tube**

- The morphogenetic movement change the hollow spherical blastula into a
  - Embryonic disc
  - Gastrula
  - Morula
  - Neurula

**Ans : b. Gastrula**

17. Undifferentiated spermatogenic cells are called
- spermatogonia.
  - primary spermatocytes.
  - secondary spermatocytes.
  - spermatids

**Ans : d. spermatogonia.**

18. Which of the following cells are diploid?
- secondary oocytes
  - secondary spermatocytes
  - primary spermatocytes
  - Spermatids
19. During spermatogenesis, which of the following undergoes a meiotic division to produce haploid cells?
- Spermatids
  - secondary spermatocytes
  - primary spermatocytes
  - spermatogonia

**Ans : c. primary spermatocytes**

20. The process of crossing-over, or recombination, of genes occurs during
- meiosis I
  - meiosis II
  - spermiogenesis
  - spermiation

**Ans : a. meiosis I**

21. Maintenance of the male secondary sex characteristics is the direct responsibility of
- estrogen.
  - testosterone.
  - FSH.
  - progesterone.

**Ans : b. testosterone.**

22. The first step in oogenesis is
- secondary oocyte divides to form a polar body and an egg cell.
  - primary oocyte divides to form a secondary oocyte and a first polar body.
  - follicle is converted to a corpus luteum.
  - corpus luteum is converted to a corpus albicans.

**Ans: b. primary oocyte divides to form a secondary oocyte and a first polar body**

23. The cell commonly called the egg, or ovum, is more correctly called
- primary oocyte.
  - secondary oocyte.
  - oogonium.
  - zygote.

**Ans : b. secondary oocyte.**

24. The first meiotic division in oogenesis occurs
- before ovulation.
  - only if the egg is fertilized.
  - after ovulation.
  - monthly after puberty in response to FSH and LH.

**Ans : a. before ovulation.**

25. If fertilization does not occur, the corpus luteum
- is expelled into the pelvic cavity.

- begins to secrete low levels of FSH.
- degenerates into the corpus albicans.
- continues to secrete progesterone until the next ovulation.

**Ans : c. degenerates into the corpus albicans.**

26. Following ovulation, a human egg cell can survive approximately
- 1 hour
  - 12 hours
  - 24 hours
  - 72 hours

**Ans : c. 24 hours**

27. About the time of ovulation, the anterior pituitary gland releases a relatively large quantity of
- estrogen
  - Progesterone
  - LH
  - Androgen

**Ans : c. LH**

28. The hormone mainly responsible for the development and maintenance of female secondary sexual characteristics is
- Estrogen
  - Progesterone
  - Androgen E
  - luteinizing hormone

**Ans : a. estrogen**

29. Fertilization takes place at
- Interstitial
  - Infundbulum
  - Ampulla
  - None of these

**Ans : c. Ampulla**

30. Which one is produced by mesoderm?
- Spinal cord and notochord
  - Heart and notochord
  - Brain and notochord
  - Heart and brain

**Ans : b. Heart and notochord**

31. The mesoderm gives rise to all the following structures in the fully developed fetus, EXCEPT
- Nervous system
  - Muscular system
  - Gonads
  - Circulatory system

**Ans : c. gonads**

32. Which test is found positive during fertility period of menstrual cycle?
- Pyroglobulin test
  - Spinnbarkeit test
  - Shick test
  - Ballotement test

**Ans : b. Spinnbarkeit test,** in which cervical mucus is slippery and can be drawn into a thread when stretched between two fingers.

33. After a sperm has entered on ovum, entry of other sperm is prevented by
- Condensation of the yolk



- b. Development of viteline membrane
- c. Formation of pigment coat
- d. Development of fertilization membrane

**Ans : d. Development of fertilization membrane**

34. Gonads develop from embryonic
- a. Ectoderm
  - b. Both mesoderm and endoderm
  - c. Endoderm
  - d. Mesoderm

**Ans : d. Mesoderm**

35. In development, nervous system is
- a. Endomesodermal
  - b. Ectodermal
  - c. Endodermal
  - d. Ectomesodermal

**Ans : b. Ectodermal**

36. Which of the following is the location where fertilization occurs?
- a. ovaries
  - b. vagina
  - c. uterus
  - d. fallopian tubes

**Ans : d. fallopian tubes**

37. Where does spermatogenesis occur?
- a. seminiferous tubules
  - b. corpus spongiosoma
  - c. prostate gland
  - d. scrotum

**Ans : a. seminiferous tubules**

38. Which of the following develops into: bone, connective tissue, blood, and the spleen?
- a. notochord
  - b. endoderm
  - c. mesoderm
  - d. ectoderm

**Ans : c. mesoderm**

39. Which of the following is not a germ layer during the 3<sup>rd</sup> week of development?
- a. mesoderm
  - b. ectoderm
  - c. endoderm
  - d. exoderm

**Ans : d. exoderm**

40. Ovulation occurs during which of the following phases?
- a. menstrual
  - b. secretory
  - c. proliferative
  - d. follicle

**Ans : c. proliferative**

41. Following fertilization the blastocyst secretes a hormone called?
- a. human chorionic gonadotropin
  - b. oxytocin
  - c. FSH
  - d. LH

**Ans : a. human chorionic gonadotropin**

42. Progesterone is secreted from a female's \_\_\_\_\_ to help the implanted embryo and continue the pregnancy.

- a. corpus luteum
- b. mesoderm
- c. endoderm
- d. thyroid

**Ans : a. corpus luteum**