| 1. Health status | | • | | |
|---|--|---|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| A) One dimension | | B) Multifacto | | |
| C) Determined by | genetics | D) Determine | d by environn | nent |
| 2. Legal definitionA) Cessation of pB) Cessation of cC) Cessation of cD) Cessation of f | oulse espiration irculatory and re | espiratory fund | - | ion |
| 3. Taking positiv A) Beneficence* | | | | ccountability |
| 4. Execution of A) ResponsibilityC) Autonomy | B) Acc | countability* | y associated w | ith |
| 5. A jerky pulse A) Corrigan's pul C) Jerky pulse | lse* B) Cur | sion followed nningham's pu lapsing pulse | | lapse is: |
| | range of joint n | | - | atient to move the arm |
| A) Flexion | B) Extension | | duction* | D) Adduction |
| 7. Turning out th A) Ptosis | ne eye lid margi B) Otitis | | tropion* | D) Entropion |
| 8. The abbreviat A) At night* | | | | otes: D) after meal |
| | to an are of low | ver concentrati | on is known a | s: |
| A) Osmosis | B) Reverse os: | mosis C) Dit | lfusion* | D) Infiltration |
| 10. Identity versu A) Adolescence* | • | | ical developm ildhood | ent occurs during D) Toddler |
| changes due t | o decline of sex | hormone is: | - | acity and associated |
| A) Menopause | B) Climacterio | e* C) De | pression | D) Regression |
| 12. Impaired mot | or activity is kn B) Inso | | C) Aphasia | D) Apraxia* |

13. Infant mortality, life expectancy at age one and literacy are the consolidated index

of:

| , | B) Physical quality of life* D) Child health |
|--|---|
| A) Shanon's index | w the expectation of life free of disability is: B) Sullivan's index* D) Physical quality of life index |
| A) Outlet is through the rB) Reflex action due to st | timulation of trigeminal and olfactory nerves timulation of vagus nerve* |
| 16. "Root mean square deA) Standard deviation*C) Mean deviation | viation from mean" is known as: B) Standard error of mean D) Quartile deviation |
| 17. Which is untrue for M A) It is not affected by ex B) It can be treated algeb C) It can be used to descr D) The value can also be | treme values raically* ribe qualitative phenomenon |
| | re of 529 male was recorded and the value of unbiased 3.05. Pick out the value of Standard error of mean. C) 1.05 D) 5.01 |
| assumption it is true'. A) Simple hypothesis | e alternatives: sis which is to be tested for possible rejection under the B) Composite hypothesis D) Contingency hypothesis |
| 20. Interpretation of data (A) Assessment of the clies (B) Health problem of the (C) Proposed plan of care (D) Actual nursing interven | client* for the client |
| | n anti-hypertensive drug intravenously for control of severe blood pressure is unstable and is 160/94 mm of Hg before |

| the infusion. 15 r mm of Hg. The re A) Allergic respo C) Hyper suscept | esponse to the onse | drug is describe B) Synergisti | c response | |
|---|--|--|---|----|
| | • | | 35 mg once a day orally; the multiple multiple much elixir the nurse should | l |
| A) 1.2 ml | B) 1.4 ml* | C) 1.6 ml | D) 1.8 ml | |
| identified as the r | nost important | ? | intracellular fluid which one is | |
| A) Sodium | B) Calcium | C) Chloride | D) Potassium* | |
| 24. A wound drait the type of dr | ainage? | • | mixture of clear and red fluid). What i | is |
| A) Serous | B) Purulent | C) Serosangu | tineous* D) Sanguineous | |
| At how many A) 20 gtt/min | drops per min B) 23 gtt/min | ute should the f C) 25 gtt/min | 12 hours. The drop factor is 10 gtt/m. flow rate be set? D) 28 gtt/min* | |
| osteoporosis like A) "You may hav B) "This is the pr | his wife. Whice a bone densition only for | h is the best res ty test"* females" | nether he has chance to be affected by sponse by the nurse? | |
| C) "Exercise a go D) "You are not a | | | | |
| identified by A) Dysrhythmia* C) Anaphylactic | the nurse in con B) Hy shock D) Ca | ronary care uni pokalemia rdiac enlargem | nent | |
| 28. Poisonous na A) Its tendency t B) Inhibitory effec C) Bubbles it ten D) Its preferentia | o block CO ₂ tracect on vasodilated to form in pl | ansport ation lasma | | |
| | | | | |

- 29. Oxygen at 2 L/min is administered to a client. Which of the clinical indicators is to be observed closely by a nurse?
- A) Cyanosis and lethargy

| B) Anxiety and tachycardia C) Drowsiness and decreased resp D) Hyperemia and increased resp | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---|------------|
| 30. Amino acids the end products intestine by: | s of protein di | igestion are absorbed from th | e small |
| A) Simple diffusion B) Osm | | e directed filtration with the help of Pyridoxine* | |
| 31. A pseudocyst of pancreas is a-A) Dilated space of necrotic tissuB) Malignant growthC) Sack filled with pancreatic enD) Pocket of undigested food par | e and blood* zymes | CÓ | O |
| 32. A client is scheduled for bilate nurse may expects that the phyperiod? | | • | _ |
| A) ACTH B) Insulin | C) Pituitrin | D) Hydrocortisone succina | te* |
| 33. A client experiences a brain at client? | ttack. In whic | ch position should the nurse p | lace the |
| A) Prone position B) Tren | idelenburg po ine position | osition | |
| 34. A nurse is caring a client who prevent- | is HIV positi | ive. The nurse teaches the clie | ent how to |
| A) Depression B) Infection* | C) Social isol | lation D) Kaposi's sarcom | ıa |
| 35. What should be avoided for pr A) Contact with cat faeces* C) Ingestion of fresh water fish | B) Working v | with heavy metals | |
| 36. In male the structure surround A) Prostrate* B) Epid C) Seminal vesicle D) Bulk | _ | | |
| 37. A client with chronic kidney f attending nurse understands thA) Hypertension B) Hyperkalem | nat this is nece | <u> </u> | |
| , . | B) Lowered s | in treatment of cancer cause: sedimentation rate haemoglobin levels | |

| | administered too fast | when th | e client | | Лу: | e identifies that it is being | |
|------------|---|---------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|---------|--|----|
| | C) left arm feels numb" | | | | | | |
| | 40. Founder of Red Cross A) Joseph John | s Moven B) Hen | | rant* | | | |
| | C) Robert Powell | | - | e mention | ned | | |
| | A) Rotated internally B) Held in flexed position C) Moved away from the | n body's | midline | e* | nent is | done by looking at the legs: | |
| | D) Shorter than the leg of | f the una | ıffected | area | | ** | |
| | 42. Epistaxis is:A) Vomiting of bloodC) Bleeding from rectum | | | ughing up eding fro | | | |
| | 43. Sharp instruments are A) Immersing in disinfect C) Flaming | | B) Boi | ling aning wi | thy soa | ap | |
| 44. | Inability to control passa; A) Faecal impaction C) Constipation | ge of fae | B) Fae | d gas from ecal inconstipation | | | |
| 45. | The assessment data that A) Diminished anxiety C) Improved completion |) | B) Alte | ered spati | ial per | ception* | |
| 46. for | 779 | surgica | l patien | it with an | ew abo | dominal wound is indicator | |
| | A) Reduction of abdomin B) Collection of wound d C) Reduction of stress on D) Stimulation of peristal | rainage the abdo | | incision* | | | |
| | 47. Dropping of systolic bys of bed rest is referred to | - | ssure w | hen mak | ing the | e patient to stand after severa | 1 |
| A | A) Rebound hypotension C) Positional hypotension | as. | | | - | hostatic hypotension* ntral nervous hypotension p-4 | 12 |
| | 8. Bad breath from mouth A) Halitosis* B) Sto | is knov matitis | vn as: | C) Chei | losis | D) Gingivitis | |

| 49. Trust ver A) Adolesce | | ocial development occ C) Childhood | urs in: D) Toddler |
|--|---|---|---|
| condoms". When this state A) An under B) An ability C) Ignorance | nich conclusion about | the client's knowledg nsibility se of condom* | works great when I use e of condom use can be drawn |
| , - | _ | | |
| 51. A missingA) KlinefelterC) Turner syn | • | likely to cause: B) Down syndrome D) Phenylketonuria | |
| 52. A complic A) Sterility* | ation of mumps in pos B) Hypopituitarism | | D) Decrease in androgen |
| A) Prevent shi | | child what should be d strict oral fluid ke vital sign hourly | one with priority? |
| A) Epilepsy | ous complication of me | eningitis in children is B) Blindness D) Communi | |
| 55. Most dama A) Inadequate C) Anaemia | | oisoning in children is: B) Delayed develope D) Constipation | |
| | nt significant severe ou | | thickness burns over 30% of 48 hours should the nurse try |
| A) Shock* | B) Pneumonia | C) Contractures | D) Hypertension |
| 57. Although A) Hepatitis | rare, pinworm may als B) Stomatitis | so cause- C) Appendicitis* | D) Pneumonitis |
| | | - | scent with juvenile idiopathic |
| A) Growth* | se of their adverse efforms. B) Sexuality | C) Emotions | D) Body image |
| | | tococci or staphylococ | eci with the possible sequela of |
| glomerulonepl A) Herpes | B) Scabies | C) Impetigo* | D) Intertrigo |

- 60. A hemophilic boy has two younger sisters and one brother. The parents want to know the chances of having the disorder or being carriers among the rest children. Pick out the correct statement:
- A) Neither of the girls will be affected but the son will be carrier
- B) Both of the girls will be carriers and only one of the boys will be affected
- C) Each boy has the 50% chance to be affected and each girls has 50% chance to being a carrier*
- D) Each son has a 50% chance of being either affected or carrier.
- 61. A 13 year old boy reports that he is getting breasts. The nurse responds:
- A) "This is normal at your age; let's talk about it"*
- B) "You should consult your doctor"
- C) "This is nothing to worry about"
- D) "Wear tight underwear inside a button down shirt; that should hide them"
- 62. A seven year old child is admitted for surgery. What is the essential preoperative nursing intervention?
- A) Provide the child with favourite toys
- B) Inspect the child's mouth for loose teeth and report *
- C) Document the child's C reactive protein
- D) Encourage the parents to stay until the child leaves for operation theatre
- 63. An adolescent is admitted for dehydration. The doctor advises an IV of 100 ml of 0.9% sodium chloride with 20 mEq/L of potassium chloride. A 500 mL bag of 0.9% sodium chloride is available. The potassium chloride label reads 2mEq/mL. How many milliliters of potassium chloride should be added to the 500 mL bag?

 A) 2.5 mL

 B) 5.0 mL*

 C) 7.5 mL

 D) 10.0 mL
- 64. When counseling the parents of children with anemia related to inadequate diets, the nurse explains that several different nutrients are involved. These nutrients include protein, iron, vitamin B_{12} and also $\$.
- A) Calcium
- B) Folic acid*
- C) Thiamin
- D) Riboflavin
- 65. Sequestration crisis in a child with sickle cell disease is characterized by:
- A) Peripheral ischemia and pain
- B) Diminished RBC production and anaemia
- C) Accelerated RBC destruction and anemia
- D) Decreased blood volume and shock*
- 66. The characteristic that is typical for a girl with anorexia nervosa
- A) Pyrexia

- B) Tachycardia
- C) Secondary amenorrhea*
- D) Heat intolerance

| 67. It is suspected that a new born m observes: | ay be developing respiratory distress when the nurse | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| A) Flaring nares* | B) Acrocyanosis | | | |
| C) Abdominal respiration | D) 48 breaths per minute | | | |
| c) riodonima respiration | b) to oreachs per finitiate | | | |
| 68. The possible cause of leucopenia | three weeks after a kidney transplant may be due to | | | |
| A) Bacterial infection | B) High creatinine level | | | |
| C) Rejection of kidney | D) Antirejection medication* | | | |
| | onic hypoxia the nurse should monitor | | | |
| A) Decreased RBC count | B) Clubbing of fingers* | | | |
| C) Slow irregular respiration | D) Subcutaneous haemorrhages | | | |
| dinner after a visit with a friend. Wh | vith major depression is tearful and refuses to eat ich one is most therapeutic statement? | | | |
| A) Allow the client to skip the meal B) Provide adequate quite thinking to | me | | | |
| C) Reinforce the importance of adeq | | | | |
| D) Offer the client the opportunity to | | | | |
| 71. Usually Povidone iodite is used oblood culture because it- | on the skin before attempting to obtain a peripheral | | | |
| A) Makes the skin more supple | | | | |
| B) Avoids drying the skin as does alo | cohol | | | |
| C) Eliminates surface bacteria that would contaminate blood culture* | | | | |
| D) Provides a cooling agent to dimin | | | | |
| 72. Some clients self prescribe gluco | samine to get relieve joint pain and stiffness. A nurse | | | |
| should teach to reconsider to take thi | s medication if the client has: | | | |
| A) Osteoarthritis B) Heart disea | se C) Hyperthyroidism D) Diabetes mellitus* | | | |
| antibiotic contains 1 g and indicates of reconstituted solution. How many | ng of an antibiotic IVPB every 12 hours. The vial of that addition of 2.5 ml of sterile water will yield 3mL milliliters of antibiotic should be added to the 50 | | | |
| mL IVBP bag? | 1 5 2 4 | | | |
| A) 1.0 ml B) 1.5 ml* C) 2.0 | ml D) 2.5ml | | | |
| | review before administering an antibiotic to a client? sitivity test* | | | |
| | limentation test | | | |
| | phate for two weeks as a part of the medical regimen e like I am walking like a drunken seaman". The on which part of the body? | | | |

Nursing Science

B) Pyramidal tract D) Cerebellar tissue

A) Eighth cranial nerve*C) Peripheral motor end plate

| 76. Ranitidine is often prescri ranitidine acts? | bed to the clie | nt with peptic ulcer di | sease. How the |
|--|----------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| A) Increase gastric mobility | B) Nei | utralizes gastric acidity | У |
| C) Facilitates histamine release | se D) Inh | ibits gastric acid secre | etion* |
| 77. Which of the techniques s unwanted thoughts? | should a nurse | teach the client to elin | ninate intrusive, |
| A) Reflecting | B) Clouding/f | ogging | |
| C) Thought stopping* | D) Verbalizin | | O) |
| 78. The nurse understands that of- | at neuroleptics | are the drugs of choic | e to relieve symptoms |
| A) Psychosis* | B) Depression | 1 | • |
| , · | D) Narcotic w | | |
| 79. Mention the addiction pot | tential as numb | per one from the list of | following drugs |
| - | C) Heroin* | D) Barbiturates | Tonowing drugs |
| 80. A nurse is caring for a clic common cause of inflammatic | | | ndition is the most |
| A) Syphilis B) Abo | ortion C) Go | norrhea* | D) Hydatidiform mole |
| 81. A client is prescribed prol nurse expect to prevent by tea A) Cerebral embolism C) Dry gangrene of a limb | aching the clier B) Pul | nt to avoid pressure on monary embolism* | the popliteal space? |
| 82. Population strategy is the A) Primary prevention C) Tertiary prevention | | prevention | or: |
| 83. The science of health of tr | ravelers is kno | wn ac. | |
| A) Etiology B) Emp | | | D) none |
| 84. When assessing a client indicator is likely to be eviden | nt? | are of the neck of the | e femur, which clinical |
| A) Adduction with internal ro | | | |
| B) Adduction with external ro | | avetamal natation* | |
| C) Shortening of the affectedD) Lengthening of the affecte | • | | |
| 85. After a client has a total licitent in which position? | hip replacemen | nt surgery, the nurse s | hould avoid placing the |

| A) Supine positionC) Orthopenic position* | B) Lateral positionD) Semi-Fowler's position |
|--|---|
| 86. The state during ovulation A) Oxytocin level is high C) Luteinizing level is high* | B) Progesterone level is high D) Chorionic gonadotropin level is high |
| A) Recanalization of the vasdeB) Unprotected coitus is safeC) Some impotency is expected | within one week to ten days |
| 88. Endometriosis is character A) Amenorrhea and insomnia B) Ecchymoses and petechiae C) Early osteoporosis and pelo D) Painful menstruation and b | vic inflammation |
| | lobour is fully dilated and totally affected. The head of the nat should the nurse encourage the client to do during B) Push with her glottis open* cess D) Pant to prevent cervical oedema |
| A) An adherent painful ovariaB) Lower abdominal crampingC) Slower right or left abdom | |
| likely cause of bleeding? | gestation faces profuse vaginal bleeding. What is the most B) Placenta accrete |
| | D) Concealed abruption |
| | fant has a large amount of mucous and becomes cyanotic. |
| , | B) Suction* |
| C) Record the incident | D) Insert a nasogastric tube |
| 93. Breast feeding is contraine A) Mastitis B) Hep | licated while the mother has atitis C* |

C) Inverted nipples D) Herpes genitalis

| 94. In myasthenia gravis because of the involvement of ocular muscles, a common early adaptation for which the nurse should monitor, the client is |
|--|
| A) Tearing B) Blurring C) Diplopia* D) Nystagmus |
| 95. A new born is Rh ⁺ and the mother is Rh ⁻ . The infant is to receive an exchange transfusion. It is likely that the baby will receive Rh ⁻ blood because A) It is the same as mother's blood B) It is neutral and will not react with baby's blood C) It eliminates the possibility of transfusion reaction D) Its RBCs will not be destroyed by maternal anti Rh antibodies* |
| 96. A parenteral preparation of potassium should be administered slowly and cautiously to prevent |
| A) Acidosis B) Cardiac arrest* |
| C) Psychotic like reactions D) Oedema of the extremities |
| 97. A nursing assessment of a client recently admitted to a alcohol detoxification unit will probably reveal A) Nausea* B) Euphoria C) Bradycardia D) Hypotension |
| 98. The physician advises oropharyngeal suctioning as needed for a client in coma. Which assessment indicates the needs for suctioning? A) Gurgling sound with each breathe* B) Fine crackles at the base of the lungs C) Cyanosis at the nail beds of finger D) Dry cough increasing at intervals |
| 99. Which criterion should the nurse use to assess the gestational age of a preterm infant? A) Simian creases B) Reflex stability C) Breast bud size* D) Fingernail length |
| 100. A client has a history of myxedema. While assessing the nurse should expect the client's skin to be |
| A) Dry* B) Moist C) Flushed D) Smooth |
| |