

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

1. While caring for a patient of Bronchial Asthma, you identify that the patients respiratory condition has become critically worse when:
 - (a) There is an increase
 - (b) There is a decrease in breath sounds all over the chest
 - (c) Crepitations and wheezing are both present
 - (d) The patient says, "I am feeling more breathless than when I came to hospital"
2. You are teaching Kegel exercises to a female patient. Her understanding of these exercises is correct when she states that:
 - (a) These exercises will reduce dribbling of my urine
 - (b) These exercise will reduce the recurrent urinary tract infections I get
 - (c) These exercises are for treating my hemorrhoids
 - (d) These exercises will reduce fecal incontinence
3. The MAST garment is used for treatment of
 - (a) Acute respiratory distress
 - (b) Hemorrhagic Shock
 - (c) Incontinence of urine
 - (d) Paraplegia
4. The common abdominal incision for gall bladder surgery is:
 - (a) McBurney's Gridiron
 - (b) Kocher's incision
 - (c) Pfannensteil incision
 - (d) Left paramedian incision
5. You are assessing a patient of acute pancreatitis for the complication of paralytic ileus. The key symptom indicating this complication is:
 - (a) Recurrent vomiting
 - (b) Abdominal pain
 - (c) Inability to pass flatus
 - (d) Watery Diarrhoea
6. In General anaesthesia, the stage of excitement and dreams is
 - (a) Stage I
 - (b) Stage II
 - (c) Stage III
 - (d) Stage IV
7. The post-operative exercise of "Huffing" is used primarily to help the patient:
 - (a) Make oxygen reach the alveoli
 - (b) Strengthen the chest muscles
 - (c) Reduce lung collapse
 - (d) Loosen the chest secretions
8. While dressing the abdominal wound on the 5th post-operative day, you observe that some intestinal loops are protruding outside. This is called:
 - (a) Perforation
 - (b) Wound dehiscence
 - (c) Evisceration
 - (d) Intestinal hernia
9. A high frequency chest wall oscillation (HFCWO) vest is used for:
 - (a) Providing high frequency ventilation
 - (b) Loosening thick chest secretions
 - (c) Preventing pulmonary embolism
 - (d) Providing Cardio-pulmonary resuscitation
10. A patient has a pressure ulcer in which subcutaneous fat is visible BUT bone, tendon or muscle is not exposed or visible. This is a:
 - (a) Stage II ulcer
 - (b) Stage III ulcer
 - (c) Stage IV ulcer
 - (d) Unstageable ulcer
11. An example of an Open Drainage system used in surgical wounds is:
 - (a) Jackson-Pratt drain
 - (b) Hemovac
 - (c) T-Tube biliary drain
 - (d) Penrose Drain
12. Paradoxical respiration is most commonly seen in:
 - (a) Congestive heart failure
 - (b) Obstructive airway disease
 - (c) Cardiac tamponade
 - (d) Flail chest
13. A patient with classical heat stroke will have
 - (a) Dry skin
 - (b) Profuse sweating
 - (c) Cool skin
 - (d) Normal body temperature
14. The logroll turning method is used in
 - (a) Lung abscess
 - (b) Cerebrovascular accident
 - (c) Spinal injury
 - (d) Epilepsy
15. A body temperature of 39° Centigrade is equivalent to a Fahrenheit temperature of (in nearest degrees)
 - (a) 99
 - (b) 100
 - (c) 101
 - (d) 102
16. An example of cervical skeletal traction device is
 - (a) Halo device
 - (b) Buck's traction
 - (c) Thomas Splint
 - (d) Cramer wire splint
17. You tell a 65 year old patient, "Listen carefully and repeat after me: Apple, Pen, Table". If he repeats these three words immediately after you in the correct sequence, he has normal:
 - (a) Judgement
 - (b) Orientation
 - (c) Recall
 - (d) Registration
18. You observe that a patient of head injury opens his eyes on painful stimuli but on command; he localizes the site of the painful stimulus; and mutters incomprehensible sounds. His Glasgow Coma Scale Score is in the range of:
 - (a) 5-6
 - (b) 9-10
 - (c) 12-13
 - (d) 14-15
19. A DEXA Scan is used in the diagnosis of
 - (a) Breast cancer
 - (b) Osteoporosis

- (c) Coronary artery disease
 (d) Pulmonary embolism
20. A patient has burns over the front of the chest and abdomen. The percentage of burns is calculated to be:
 (a) 9% (b) 18%
 (c) 24% (d) 36%
21. The Mallampati Classification deals with
 (a) Pattern of sleep disturbance in insomnia
 (b) Wound assessment in unstageable ulcers
 (c) Airway assessment in anesthesiology
 (d) Risk of Health – care associated infections in intensive care settings
22. The ideal angle of insertion of a needle for administering an intra-dermal injection is:
 (a) 10 degrees (b) 30 degrees
 (c) 45 degrees (d) 60 degrees
23. The Z-track technique of intramuscular injection is used to:
 (a) Avoid nerves and veins in the path
 (b) Reduce backward leakage of drug
 (c) Reduce the pain of injection
 (d) Reduce bleeding and haematoma
24. During an Intravenous (IV) infusion of saline, you observe that the infusion has stopped and there is mild swelling around the IV site. The skin is cool and puffy. This suggests:
 (a) Infiltration (b) Phlebitis
 (c) Air Embolism (d) Atherosclerosis
25. The last menstrual period of a pregnant lady started on 20th February 2016. Her expected data of delivery is:
 (a) 07th November 2016
 (b) 14th November 2016
 (c) 20th November 2016
 (d) 27th November 2016
26. You are required to give 1000 ml of Normal Saline over 10 hours using a micro-drip infusion set. You will adjust the drop rate (in micro-drops per minute calculated to the nearest 10 micro-drops) at:
 (a) 200 (b) 150
 (c) 100 (d) 50
27. An infusion bag of dobutamine contains 250 milligram / 250 millilitre. It is to be infused at the rate of 3 microgram / kg/ minute to a 70 kg man. The rate of infusion in milliliter / hour (calculated to the nearest milliliter) will be
 (a) 32 (b) 26
 (c) 21 (d) 13
28. A patient with the following infection should be assigned to a Negative-pressure isolation room:
 (a) Laryngeal tuberculosis
 (b) Herpes simplex
 (c) Mycoplasma pneumonia
 (d) Impetigo
29. A patient is on an Oral anticoagulant (Warfarin) for treatment of pulmonary embolism. You will monitor the adequacy of anticoagulation by:
 (a) Modified Ivy Test
 (b) Activated Partial Thromboplastin Time (APTT)
 (c) Indirect Coomb's Test (ICT)
 (d) International Normalized Ratio (INR)
30. A patient in your ward develops a generalized tonic-clonic seizure. The appropriate immediate action you take is:
 (a) Restrain the patients arms and legs to prevent injury
 (b) Insert a spoon in his mouth to prevent tongue bite
 (c) Turn the patient on the side
 (d) Pinch the patient's nose to stop the seizure
31. The have "an albatross around your neck" means:
 (a) To be very rich by birth
 (b) To be sentenced to death
 (c) To carry a difficult burden
 (d) To have enemies around you
32. Artificial methods of birth control are not acceptable in:
 (a) Buddhism (b) Roman Catholics
 (c) Protestants (d) Hinduism
33. A nurse who conducts an illegal abortion has committed:
 (a) An act of omission
 (b) An act of incompetence
 (c) Unintentional tort
 (d) An act of commission
34. In the emergency you have 4 patients. By prioritizing your management plan, which patient's problem will you address first?
 (a) Forearm in a plaster cast for 24 hours with numbness in fingers of the same hand
 (b) Chronic Asthmatic : Mild Cough, Respiratory rate 22 / minute, Moderate wheezing
 (c) Dengue patient with temperature 101°F, BP 100 / 60 mm Hg, Platelet count 40,000/mm³
 (d) Cardiac patient on Aspirin with mild bleeding from gums
35. In a disaster, you will prioritize your management and attend first to the patient who is
 (a) In severe pain due to fracture of the tibia
 (b) In deep coma with massive head injury
 (c) Having breathlessness with flail chest
 (d) Conscious patient with a hematoma on the scalp
36. One of the primary functions of a Circulating Nurse in the Operation Theatre is to:
 (a) Verify that the informed consent has been taken
 (b) Prepare the surgical sterile table and instruments
 (c) Assist the surgeon during the surgery

- (d) Set up the laparoscope / other instruments for the surgeon
37. In communicating with patients, the word "rapport" means:
- To discuss problems and treatment with a patient
 - To report the patients feelings to a doctor
 - To understand the patients language
 - To show genuine feeling of goodwill
38. The use of "touch" to convey your feelings to a patient is called:
- Extrasensory perception
 - Haptic communication
 - Gestalt therapy
 - Neural networking
39. The nursing theory framework model of Florence Nightingale was:
- Independent – functioning
 - Self-care
 - Adaptation
 - Natural-healing
40. The best example of "subjective data" from the options given below is:
- The patient is having chest discomfort for 2 hours
 - The patient's temperature was 99°F at 5.00PM
 - The patient has a 5 cm stage 2 pressure sore
 - The patient has a blood pressure of 120/80 mmHg in supine position
41. The "independent action" performed by a nurse that is administratively acceptable is when she:
- Administers injection Morphine to relieve patient's acute abdominal pain
 - Discharges a patient on his request
 - Gives cold sponging to a febrile patient
 - Orders an ultrasound for a patient with abdominal pain
42. A patient diagnosed with a terminal illness tells the doctors, "Life is not fair. This cannot happen to me". This is an expression of:
- Denial
 - Bargaining
 - Introspection
 - Acceptance
43. A Hospice facility has the following principles
- Death is not acceptable and the process of dying must be prolonged
 - Pain relief is not a priority in terminally ill patients
 - Bereavement care for family is not a part of this form of care
 - The focus is on comfort of the dying patient and the family
44. In a healthy 70 kg adult male, the intracellular fluid volume is:
- 42 Litres
 - 28 Litres
 - 14 Litres
 - 3.5 Litres
45. The daily insensible water loss from the body normally is (in milliliter, ml)
- 100-200 ml
 - 400-800 ml
 - 1200-1400 ml
 - 1600-1800 ml
46. On the basis of Body Mass Index (BMI), a person with a height of 150 cm and weight of 70 kg is defined to be:
- Obese
 - Overweight
 - Normal Weight
 - Underweight
47. The transfer of antibodies from mother's milk to the baby is called:
- Artificially acquired passive immunity
 - Artificially acquired active immunity
 - Naturally acquired passive immunity
 - Naturally acquired active immunity
48. In preparation for abdominal surgery, a patient has to be administered a pre-operative enema. The position of the patient for this enema should be:
- Lithotomy position
 - Left lateral Sim's position
 - Trendelenberg position
 - Semi-Fowler position
49. A patient with fracture of left tibia is using crutches for walking. A complication as a result of improper use of crutches for which regular assessment should be done is:
- Venous thrombosis
 - Foot drop
 - Wrist drop
 - Cervical spondylosis
50. While monitoring a patient of Myocardial Infarction in your Coronary Care Unit you observe an isolated ventricular ectopic on the monitor. You will inform the physician and:
- Continue to monitor the patient
 - Prepare to defibrillate the patient
 - Prepare to administer intravenous Lignocaine
 - Prepare to administer intravenous Nitroglycerine
51. A patient who is prescribed oral cyclosporine should be advised to avoid:
- Meat
 - Eggs
 - Grapefruit Juice
 - Green Leafy Vegetables
52. A 40 year old patient is admitted with crushing chest pain and an Electrocardiogram (ECG) showing Acute Myocardial Infarction. He is pale, has Blood Pressure of 90/60 mm Hg, irregular pulse of 120 beats per minute, respiratory rate 28/minute. The correct statement regarding nursing care plans is:
- Nursing Diagnosis: Acute Myocardial Infarction with Shocks
 - Nursing Diagnosis: Chest pain with complications, under evaluation
 - Long Term Goal: ECG will be normal at the time of discharge
 - Short Term Goal: Within 24 hours patient will state that pain has decreased
53. An example of an aerobic exercise is:

- (a) Running 100 metres at a fast pace
 (b) Jogging slowly for 2 kilometers
 (c) Lifting 50 kg weights 10 times
 (d) Doing yoga by taking deep and slow breaths, from alternate nostrils
54. The osmolality of 0.45% Sodium Chloride (NaCl) is:
 (a) 154 mOsm/L (b) 278 mOsm/L
 (c) 308 mOsm/L (d) 512 mOsm/L
55. The suture material that is both absorbable and synthetic is:
 (a) Polyamide (b) Polypropylene
 (c) Polyglycolic acid (d) Chronic catgut
56. You identify that a poly-trauma patient has gone into Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome when:
 (a) He develops pallor and cyanosis
 (b) You hear crackling sounds over the chest on auscultation
 (c) His respiratory rate goes up from 18/minute to 30 / minute
 (d) His blood pressure falls from 140/80 mmHg to 90/60 mmHg
57. The volume of air normally inhaled and exhaled with each regular breath is called:
 (a) Vital capacity
 (b) Tidal volume
 (c) Timed vital capacity
 (d) Anatomical dead space
58. A Guedel airway is a:
 (a) Nasopharyngeal airway
 (b) Tracheostomy tube
 (c) Oropharyngeal airway
 (d) Laryngeal mask airway
59. The process of precisely destroying cancer tissue in the brain by using radiation is called
 (a) Photodynamic therapy
 (b) Cryosurgery
 (c) Gamma Knife surgery
 (d) Robotic surgery
60. The Lung Volume / Capacity that does not change with pulmonary disease is:
 (a) Vital capacity
 (b) Total lung capacity
 (c) Tidal volume
 (d) Inspiratory capacity
61. As a precautionary measure, you will perform the following test before taking a sample for arterial blood gas analysis:
 (a) Homan's test
 (b) Allen's test
 (c) Adson's test
 (d) Trendelenberg's test
62. The device that can deliver oxygen at concentrations of 90-100% is the:
 (a) Venturi mask
 (b) Partial rebreathing mask
 (c) Non-rebreathing mask
 (d) Nasal cannula
63. The goal of pursed lip breathing exercise is to:
 (a) Prevent aspiration pneumonia
 (b) Strengthen the diaphragm
 (c) Loosen the bronchial secretions
 (d) Reduce the amount of trapped air
64. While performing endotracheal suction in an adult, you will ensure that you:
 (a) Apply suction for at least 20-30 seconds at a time
 (b) Apply suction for only 10-15 seconds at a time
 (c) Set the wall-unit suction pressure at 40-60 mm Hg for adequate suctioning
 (d) Set the wall-unit suction pressure at 180-200 mm Hg for adequate suctioning
65. A patient admitted in the emergency is having tachypnoea with a respiratory rate of 28 breaths per minute. The likely diagnosis is:
 (a) Narcotic overdose
 (b) Raised intracranial pressure
 (c) Pneumonia
 (d) Brain injury
66. On auscultation of a breathless patient you hear "crackling sounds" at the lung bases. The most likely diagnosis is:
 (a) Pneumothorax
 (b) Pulmonary oedema
 (c) Bronchial asthma
 (d) Emphysema
67. A patient having a pneumothorax is being treated with a chest tube and underwater seal drain. The water level in the drain is oscillating rhythmically with respiration and there is intermittent bubbling. This means that:
 (a) The tube is patent and the lung has fully expanded
 (b) The tube is patent but the lung has not fully expanded
 (c) The tube is blocked and the lung has expanded
 (d) The tube is displaced and there is surgical emphysema
68. The Arterial Blood Gas that is most suggestive of respiratory acidosis is:
 (a) pH 7.3, CO₂ 50 mmHg
 (b) pH 7.5, CO₂ 20 mmHg
 (c) pH 7.3, HCO₃ 12 mmol/L
 (d) pH 7.5, HCO₃ 30 mmol/L
69. A Coronary Artery Disease patient in the Cardiac Care Unit complains of sudden onset of breathlessness. Blood pressure is 160/90 mmHg. The first nursing action you will perform is:
 (a) Administer intravenous morphine to reduce anxiety
 (b) Prop up the patient in high-Fowler position
 (c) Send an arterial blood gas sample
 (d) Call the Intensive Care Unit for availability of a ventilator
70. A fire breaks out in your ward. The first action you take is:

- (a) Call 101 Fire Brigade
 - (b) Shut off the oxygen supply
 - (c) Do use the fire with the fire extinguisher
 - (d) Evacuate the patients from the ward
71. While checking the blood pressure in the upper limb of a patient with a sphygmomanometer, you observe that she has developed carpal spasm. The most likely cause is:
- (a) Hypokalemia
 - (b) Hyponatremia
 - (c) Hypocalcemia
 - (d) Hyperphosphatemia
72. The following statement is true regarding transfusion of blood to a hemodynamically stable adult patient:
- (a) 150 ml should be transfused in the first 15 minutes
 - (b) Blood should be administered slowly and completed not before 6 hours
 - (c) The transfusion should be completed within 4 hours
 - (d) The unit of blood should be warmed at the bedside for one hour before starting transfusion
73. The initial energy selection for defibrillation in pulseless ventricular tachycardia for a :
- (a) Monophasic defibrillator is 32 J
 - (b) Biphasic defibrillator is 16 J
 - (c) Monophasic defibrillator is 100 J
 - (d) Biphasic defibrillator is 150 J
74. In a 78 year old smoker with streptococcal pneumonia and difficulty in coughing out secretions, the nursing diagnosis is:
- (a) Community Acquired Pneumonia with cough
 - (b) Pneumonia in an elderly smoker who needs chest physiotherapy
 - (c) Acute Chest Infection with weakness of chest muscles
 - (d) Ineffective airway clearance related to effects to pneumonia
75. A patient passes urine as given in the sequence: Tuesday 8 AM 200 ml, 12 noon 250 ml, 3 PM 300 ml, 6 PM 300 ml, 9 PM 250 ml, Wednesday 3 AM 200 ml, 8 AM 300 ml. The 24 hour 8 AM to 8 AM collection of urine for laboratory evaluation is quantified to be:
- (a) 1350 ml
 - (b) 1500 ml
 - (c) 1600 ml
 - (d) 1800 ml
76. The bandage that is applied over an amputated knee stump while in preparation for a prosthesis is usually a:
- (a) Spiral bandage
 - (b) Figure of eight bandage
 - (c) Recurrent bandage
 - (d) Circular bandage
77. A patient presents to the emergency with a history of multiple bee stings and a blood pressure of 80/50 mm Hg. He is having:
- (a) Hypovolemic shock

- (b) Spinal Shock
 - (c) Hemorrhagic shock
 - (d) Anaphylactic shock
78. The patient in the gastroenterology ward is on nasogastric tube with continuous low pressure suction. The acid base disorder you anticipate in this setting is
- (a) Metabolic acidosis
 - (b) Metabolic alkalosis
 - (c) Respiratory acidosis
 - (d) Respiratory alkalosis

ANSWERS

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