

PGIMER M.SC NURSING SAMPLE PAPER 06

Time Allowed: 1 Hour 30 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 100

Total Questions: 100

Instructions:

- All questions are multiple choice questions.
- Each question carries 1 mark.
- 0.25 marks will be deducted for each wrong answer.
- Attempt all questions carefully.
- The question paper is in English language only.

SECTION 1 - MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING

- Q1. A patient with end-stage renal disease (ESRD) is on hemodialysis. During the session, the patient develops sudden hypotension, nausea, and vomiting. What is the nurse's priority action?
- (a) Increase the blood flow rate.
 - (b) Administer a bolus of normal saline and decrease the ultrafiltration rate.
 - (c) Immediately discontinue the dialysis and remove the needles.
 - (d) Administer a narcotic analgesic to control the vomiting.
- Q2. A patient presents with signs of Cushing's Syndrome. Which metabolic finding is most characteristic of this condition?
- (a) Hypoglycemia and hyperkalemia
 - (b) Hyperglycemia, hypokalemia, and hypernatremia
 - (c) Hypotension and hyponatremia
 - (d) Hypercalcemia and hypophosphatemia
- Q3. Which cardiac enzyme is the most specific and sensitive marker for diagnosing myocardial infarction (MI)?
- (a) CK-MB
 - (b) Myoglobin
 - (c) Troponin I or T
 - (d) LDH
- Q4. A patient with a head injury exhibits "Battle's sign." What does this clinical finding indicate?
- (a) Subdural hematoma
 - (b) Basilar skull fracture
 - (c) Epidural hematoma
 - (d) Increased intracranial pressure
- Q5. Which arterial blood gas (ABG) result would the nurse expect in a patient with severe, untreated diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA)?
- (a) $pH 7.50, PaCO_2 45, HCO_3 30$
 - (b) $pH 7.25, PaCO_2 30, HCO_3 15$
 - (c) $pH 7.35, PaCO_2 50, HCO_3 24$
 - (d) $pH 7.45, PaCO_2 40, HCO_3 24$
- Q6. A patient returns from a thyroidectomy. The nurse notes the patient is experiencing laryngeal stridor. What is the most likely cause?

- (a) Hypocalcemia leading to tetany
- (b) Post-operative hemorrhage
- (c) Tracheal edema or accidental nerve injury
- (d) Aspiration of secretions

Q7. In the context of the "Chain of Infection," what does the term "Reservoir" refer to?

- (a) The portal of entry for the pathogen.
- (b) The environment where the pathogen lives, grows, and multiplies.
- (c) The method by which the pathogen is spread.
- (d) The individual who is susceptible to the infection.

Q8. Which position is most appropriate for a patient recovering from a liver biopsy to minimize the risk of hemorrhage?

- (a) Supine with the head elevated
- (b) Right side-lying with a small pillow under the costal margin
- (c) Left side-lying position
- (d) Trendelenburg position

Q9. A patient with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is receiving oxygen therapy. Why must the nurse be cautious with high-flow oxygen?

- (a) It causes oxygen toxicity in the lungs.
- (b) It may eliminate the hypoxic drive for breathing.
- (c) It causes immediate respiratory arrest.
- (d) It decreases the patient's heart rate.

Q10. Which of the following is a classic clinical sign of Intussusception in pediatric patients?

- (a) "Currant jelly" stools
- (b) Projectile vomiting
- (c) Ribbon-like stools
- (d) Steatorrhea

Q11. A patient with suspected meningitis is undergoing a lumbar puncture. What is the preferred position for this procedure?

- (a) Prone position with a pillow under the abdomen
- (b) Side-lying with the knees drawn to the chest and the head flexed
- (c) Sitting upright in a chair
- (d) Supine with the head hyperextended

- Q12. Which of the following is the primary physiological function of the hormone Aldosterone?
- (a) To increase blood glucose levels
 - (b) To promote sodium and water reabsorption in the distal tubules
 - (c) To stimulate red blood cell production
 - (d) To decrease blood pressure
- Q13. What is the "Gold Standard" test for diagnosing Pulmonary Embolism?
- (a) Chest X-ray
 - (b) V/Q Scan
 - (c) CT Pulmonary Angiography (CTPA)
 - (d) D-dimer test
- Q14. A patient has a chest tube connected to a water-seal drainage system. The nurse observes continuous bubbling in the water-seal chamber. What should the nurse suspect?
- (a) The lung has fully re-expanded.
 - (b) There is an air leak in the system.
 - (c) The system is functioning normally.
 - (d) The patient is experiencing a pneumothorax.
- Q15. Which condition is characterized by a "bull's eye" (erythema migrans) rash and is transmitted by the bite of an infected Ixodes tick?
- (a) Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever
 - (b) Lyme Disease
 - (c) Malaria
 - (d) Dengue Fever

SECTION 2 - COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING

- Q16. In the context of the natural history of disease, which stage involves the interaction of the agent, host, and environment, even before clinical symptoms appear?
- (a) Pathogenesis stage
 - (b) Pre-pathogenesis stage
 - (c) Clinical stage
 - (d) Resolution stage
- Q17. A community health nurse calculates the "Crude Death Rate." What is the standard population base used for this calculation?
- (a) 1,000
 - (b) 10,000
 - (c) 100,000
 - (d) 1,000,000
- Q18. Which vaccine is strictly contraindicated for administration in a child who has a history of anaphylaxis to Neomycin?
- (a) BCG
 - (b) Measles-Mumps-Rubella (MMR)
 - (c) Hepatitis B
 - (d) Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV)
- Q19. According to the Alma-Ata Declaration (1978), what is the core strategy for achieving "Health for All"?
- (a) Tertiary care hospitals
 - (b) Primary Health Care
 - (c) Specialized medical research
 - (d) Private sector health insurance
- Q20. What is the "Secondary Attack Rate" used to measure?
- (a) The total number of cases in a community.
 - (b) The contagiousness of a disease among susceptible contacts within a household or group.
 - (c) The fatality rate of a disease.
 - (d) The number of new cases per 100,000 population.
- Q21. Which screening test is recommended for the early detection of breast cancer in women aged 50–74?

- (a) Breast self-examination
 - (b) Mammography
 - (c) Ultrasound
 - (d) Fine needle aspiration cytology
- Q22. A community health nurse explains the "Herd Immunity" threshold. What does this concept mean?
- (a) Immunity developed after recovery from a disease.
 - (b) Resistance of a population to the spread of an infectious agent based on the immunity of a high proportion of individuals.
 - (c) Immunity provided by passive antibodies.
 - (d) The ability of an individual to resist infection.
- Q23. Which organization provides the technical guidelines and global surveillance for the International Health Regulations (IHR)?
- (a) UNICEF
 - (b) World Health Organization (WHO)
 - (c) International Red Cross
 - (d) UNDP
- Q24. The "Iceberg Phenomenon" of disease is best illustrated by which disease?
- (a) Rabies
 - (b) Hypertension
 - (c) Measles
 - (d) Smallpox
- Q25. What is the main objective of the "Pulse Polio Immunization" program?
- (a) To provide nutritional supplements.
 - (b) To eradicate poliomyelitis by immunizing all children under 5 years.
 - (c) To treat children with physical disabilities.
 - (d) To reduce neonatal mortality.
- Q26. Which of the following is an example of "Primary Prevention"?
- (a) Rehabilitation after a stroke.
 - (b) Immunization against Hepatitis B.
 - (c) Screening for diabetes.
 - (d) Chemotherapy for cancer.
- Q27. The "Dependency Ratio" is calculated by comparing which two population groups?

- (a) Males to females.
- (b) The dependent population (0–14 and 65+ years) to the working-age population (15–64 years).
- (c) Rural population to urban population.
- (d) Literate population to illiterate population.

Q28. A nurse is investigating an outbreak. What is the very first step in an epidemiological investigation?

- (a) Analyze the data.
- (b) Verify the diagnosis.
- (c) Formulate a hypothesis.
- (d) Plan the control measures.

Q29. What is the main purpose of "Contact Tracing"?

- (a) To identify and monitor individuals who have been exposed to an infectious person.
- (b) To treat the primary case.
- (c) To provide vaccination to the entire community.
- (d) To calculate the prevalence rate.

Q30. Which type of health study is also known as a "Longitudinal Study"?

- (a) Case-Control Study
- (b) Cross-Sectional Study
- (c) Cohort Study
- (d) Ecological Study

SECTION 3 - OBSTETRIC AND GYNECOLOGICAL NURSING

- Q31. A patient at 32 weeks gestation presents with painless, bright red vaginal bleeding. An ultrasound shows the placenta is partially covering the internal cervical os. What is the most appropriate nursing management?
- (a) Perform a digital vaginal exam to assess cervical dilation.
 - (b) Initiate an oxytocin drip to induce labor immediately.
 - (c) Maintain strict bed rest, monitor fetal heart tones, and avoid all vaginal examinations.
 - (d) Perform a transvaginal ultrasound immediately to confirm placental attachment.
- Q32. During the third stage of labor, what is the primary clinical sign that indicates placental separation?
- (a) Gush of dark blood from the vagina, lengthening of the umbilical cord, and the uterus becoming globular/firm.
 - (b) Severe maternal tachycardia and drop in blood pressure.
 - (c) Fetal heart rate deceleration to 80 bpm.
 - (d) The patient reports feeling an urge to push.
- Q33. What is the "Gold Standard" investigation for diagnosing cervical cancer at an early stage?
- (a) Pap smear (Screening)
 - (b) Cervical biopsy/Colposcopy (Diagnostic)
 - (c) HPV DNA testing
 - (d) Transvaginal ultrasound
- Q34. A patient is being treated with Magnesium Sulfate for severe preeclampsia. Which finding is the earliest indication of magnesium toxicity?
- (a) Decreased respiratory rate
 - (b) Absence of patellar deep tendon reflexes
 - (c) Hypotension
 - (d) Cardiac arrhythmias
- Q35. Which maneuver is used to determine the fetal position and presentation through abdominal palpation?
- (a) McRoberts maneuver
 - (b) Leopold's maneuvers
 - (c) Credé's maneuver

- (d) Heimlich maneuver
- Q36. What is the primary action of the drug Misoprostol when used for labor induction?
- (a) Smooth muscle relaxation
 - (b) Cervical ripening and uterine contraction
 - (c) Inhibition of prostaglandin synthesis
 - (d) Suppression of prolactin
- Q37. A woman presents with a high fever, foul-smelling lochia, and uterine tenderness 5 days postpartum. The nurse suspects:
- (a) Postpartum blues
 - (b) Endometritis
 - (c) Mastitis
 - (d) Cystitis
- Q38. What is the purpose of administering Rho(D) Immune Globulin (RhoGAM) to an Rh-negative mother?
- (a) To prevent the mother from developing antibodies against her own Rh-positive fetus.
 - (b) To treat existing Rh-isoimmunization.
 - (c) To increase the mother's blood volume.
 - (d) To prevent the infant from developing jaundice.
- Q39. Which of the following is considered a "presumptive" sign of pregnancy?
- (a) Amenorrhea
 - (b) Positive fetal heart tone heard on Doppler
 - (c) Fetal movement felt by the examiner
 - (d) Visualization of the fetus on ultrasound
- Q40. A patient presents with a "snowstorm" pattern on ultrasound during her first-trimester evaluation. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- (a) Twins
 - (b) Hydatidiform mole
 - (c) Ectopic pregnancy
 - (d) Fetal demise
- Q41. Which stage of labor is defined as the time from full cervical dilation to the birth of the infant?
- (a) First stage

- (b) Second stage
- (c) Third stage
- (d) Fourth stage

Q42. What is the normal fetal heart rate (FHR) range?

- (a) 80–100 bpm
- (b) 110–160 bpm
- (c) 160–200 bpm
- (d) 100–120 bpm

Q43. Which pelvic shape is most favorable for a vaginal delivery?

- (a) Android
- (b) Platypelloid
- (c) Gynecoid
- (d) Anthropoid

Q44. A woman is diagnosed with "Incompetent Cervix." What is the standard surgical intervention?

- (a) Dilation and Curettage (D&C)
- (b) Cerclage placement
- (c) Cesarean Section
- (d) Hysterectomy

Q45. What is the definition of "Postpartum Hemorrhage" (PPH) in a vaginal delivery?

- (a) Blood loss of $> 500mL$
- (b) Blood loss of $> 1000mL$
- (c) Any bleeding that causes a drop in blood pressure
- (d) Bleeding that lasts more than 24 hours

SECTION 4 - CHILD HEALTH NURSING

- Q46. A 4-year-old child is brought to the clinic with a "barking" cough, inspiratory stridor, and mild respiratory distress. The nurse recognizes this as Croup (Laryngotracheobronchitis). Which intervention should the nurse prioritize?
- (a) Administering oral antibiotics.
 - (b) Providing a cool mist vaporizer and monitoring for airway obstruction.
 - (c) Performing a throat culture.
 - (d) Keeping the child in a supine position.
- Q47. Which reflex is elicited by stroking the lateral aspect of the sole of the foot, causing the big toe to dorsiflex and the other toes to fan out?
- (a) Moro reflex
 - (b) Babinski reflex
 - (c) Rooting reflex
 - (d) Palmar grasp reflex
- Q48. A newborn is diagnosed with Tetralogy of Fallot. Which clinical finding should the nurse expect to see?
- (a) Hypertension and bounding pulses.
 - (b) Cyanosis, clubbing of fingers, and "tet spells" during crying.
 - (c) Profuse diaphoresis and tachycardia at rest.
 - (d) Hypotonia and excessive sleeping.
- Q49. At what age does the posterior fontanelle typically close in a healthy infant?
- (a) 1 to 2 months
 - (b) 6 months
 - (c) 12 to 18 months
 - (d) 2 years
- Q50. What is the most appropriate nutritional advice for a 6-month-old infant starting solid foods?
- (a) Introduce multiple new foods simultaneously to save time.
 - (b) Introduce one new food at a time, waiting 3–5 days between each to identify potential allergies.
 - (c) Always start with citrus fruits and wheat products.
 - (d) Discontinue breastfeeding immediately upon starting solids.
- Q51. Which of the following is a classic indicator of severe dehydration in an infant?

- (a) Sunken fontanelle, poor skin turgor, and dry mucous membranes.
 - (b) Bulging fontanelle and high fever.
 - (c) Increased urinary output and pale skin.
 - (d) Rapid weight gain.
- Q52. A child is diagnosed with Wilms' Tumor. What is the most critical nursing precaution when assessing this child?
- (a) Perform deep abdominal palpation to check the size of the mass.
 - (b) Avoid palpating the abdomen to prevent the rupture of the tumor capsule and potential metastasis.
 - (c) Encourage heavy lifting to strengthen abdominal muscles.
 - (d) Massage the abdomen to relieve pain.
- Q53. Which developmental milestone is expected in a 9-month-old infant?
- (a) Walking without support.
 - (b) Using a pincer grasp to pick up small objects.
 - (c) Stacking a tower of four blocks.
 - (d) Speaking 10 words clearly.
- Q54. A child is admitted with Kawasaki Disease. What is a primary complication that the nurse must monitor for?
- (a) Renal failure
 - (b) Coronary artery aneurysms
 - (c) Liver cirrhosis
 - (d) Type 1 Diabetes
- Q55. What is the correct way to administer oral iron supplements to a toddler with anemia?
- (a) Give with a full glass of milk.
 - (b) Administer with orange juice (Vitamin C) on an empty stomach to enhance absorption.
 - (c) Mix with cereal to mask the taste.
 - (d) Stop the medication as soon as the child feels better.
- Q56. Which condition presents with "Projectile Vomiting" in a 3-week-old infant?
- (a) Pyloric Stenosis
 - (b) Gastroesophageal Reflux (GERD)
 - (c) Intussusception
 - (d) Hirschsprung's Disease

- Q57. A child with Nephrotic Syndrome is receiving prednisone therapy. What is the most significant side effect the nurse should monitor for?
- (a) Hyperglycemia
 - (b) Increased susceptibility to infection and weight gain.
 - (c) Excessive weight loss
 - (d) Low blood pressure
- Q58. A 5-year-old child is suspected of having pinworm infestation. Which diagnostic test is used?
- (a) Stool culture
 - (b) "Scotch tape" test (anal swab)
 - (c) Blood smear
 - (d) Urine analysis
- Q59. What is the primary feature of Down Syndrome (Trisomy 21)?
- (a) Intellectual disability, upward-slanting eyes, and a single palmar crease.
 - (b) Tall stature and increased aggression.
 - (c) Excessive thirst and urination.
 - (d) Severe skin peeling.
- Q60. A child is scheduled for a Tonsillectomy. Post-operatively, which sign indicates a potential hemorrhage?
- (a) Frequent swallowing.
 - (b) Clear oral secretions.
 - (c) Mild fever.
 - (d) Deep sleep.

SECTION 5 - MENTAL HEALTH NURSING

- Q61. A patient in a manic state is pacing the unit and making intrusive comments to other patients. Which intervention is the most therapeutic initial approach for the nurse?
- (a) Isolate the patient in a quiet room to prevent further agitation.
 - (b) Provide a structured, low-stimulation environment and redirect the patient's energy into a non-competitive physical activity.
 - (c) Confront the patient about the inappropriateness of their behavior in front of others.
 - (d) Administer a high dose of PRN benzodiazepines immediately.
- Q62. A patient diagnosed with PTSD (Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder) describes "reliving" the traumatic event through intense, vivid nightmares. Which therapeutic technique is most effective for long-term symptom management in PTSD?
- (a) Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) and Exposure Therapy
 - (b) Psychoanalysis of childhood dreams
 - (c) Aversive conditioning
 - (d) Strictly pharmacological management with antipsychotics
- Q63. A patient with Schizophrenia tells the nurse, "The electric wires are sending me messages from the government." What is the correct way to document this symptom?
- (a) Auditory hallucination
 - (b) Delusion of grandeur
 - (c) Delusion of reference (or persecutory delusion)
 - (d) Flight of ideas
- Q64. Which neurotransmitter imbalance is most strongly implicated in the pathophysiology of Depression?
- (a) Excess Dopamine
 - (b) Deficit of Serotonin and Norepinephrine
 - (c) Excess Acetylcholine
 - (d) Deficit of GABA
- Q65. A patient has been taking a first-generation (typical) antipsychotic for two weeks and suddenly develops muscle rigidity, fever, and altered mental status. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- (a) Serotonin Syndrome
 - (b) Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome (NMS)
 - (c) Tardive Dyskinesia
 - (d) Acute Dystonic Reaction

- Q66. According to Freud's stages of psychosexual development, which stage occurs during the ages of 3 to 6 years and is characterized by focus on the genitals?
- (a) Oral stage
 - (b) Anal stage
 - (c) Phallic stage
 - (d) Latency stage
- Q67. A nurse is working with a patient who exhibits "Waxy Flexibility." Which condition is this most commonly associated with?
- (a) Major Depression
 - (b) Catatonic Schizophrenia
 - (c) Borderline Personality Disorder
 - (d) Generalized Anxiety Disorder
- Q68. Which class of antidepressants requires the patient to adhere to a strict "Tyramine-restricted" diet?
- (a) SSRIs
 - (b) TCAs
 - (c) MAOIs
 - (d) SNRIs
- Q69. A patient with Somatic Symptom Disorder frequently visits multiple doctors for the same physical complaint, despite clear medical evidence that they are healthy. What is the most therapeutic nursing intervention?
- (a) Continuously perform physical assessments to reassure the patient.
 - (b) Shift the focus from physical symptoms to the patient's feelings and emotional stressors.
 - (c) Tell the patient that their symptoms are "all in their head."
 - (d) Limit the patient's contact with healthcare providers entirely.
- Q70. Which component of the mental status examination assesses the patient's ability to draw logical conclusions?
- (a) Memory
 - (b) Judgment
 - (c) Affect
 - (d) Hallucinations
- Q71. What is the primary characteristic of "Echolalia" in a psychiatric patient?
- (a) Repeating the words spoken by another person.

- (b) Repeating the same action continuously.
 - (c) Making up new words.
 - (d) Rapid movement from one thought to another.
- Q72. A patient with an eating disorder is diagnosed with Bulimia Nervosa. Which dental finding is the nurse likely to observe?
- (a) Gingivitis
 - (b) Enamel erosion due to gastric acid exposure
 - (c) Dental carries only on the molars
 - (d) Malocclusion
- Q73. A patient is prescribed Disulfiram (Antabuse) for alcohol use disorder. What is the nurse's most important teaching point?
- (a) "You can drink alcohol in small amounts."
 - (b) "Avoid all products containing alcohol, including mouthwash and certain cough syrups."
 - (c) "You will feel euphoric if you drink alcohol."
 - (d) "Take this medication only when you feel the urge to drink."
- Q74. A patient with Narcissistic Personality Disorder is admitted. What behaviors should the nurse expect to encounter?
- (a) Extreme shyness and fear of rejection.
 - (b) A grandiose sense of self-importance and a need for constant admiration.
 - (c) Unstable relationships and self-mutilation.
 - (d) Suspiciousness and mistrust of others.
- Q75. What is the therapeutic range for serum Lithium levels?
- (a) 0.2 to 0.5 mEq/L
 - (b) 0.6 to 1.2 mEq/L
 - (c) 2.0 to 3.0 mEq/L
 - (d) 4.0 to 5.0 mEq/L

SECTION 6 - NURSING FOUNDATIONS

- Q76. A nurse is checking the integrity of a sterile field. Which of the following actions constitutes a breach in sterile technique?
- (a) Keeping the sterile field above waist level.
 - (b) Turning one's back to the sterile field to reach for a supply.
 - (c) Keeping a 1-inch border around the edge of the sterile drape.
 - (d) Opening sterile packages away from the body first.
- Q77. When assessing a patient's "Capillary Refill Time" (CRT), what does the nurse interpret as a normal finding?
- (a) Less than 2 seconds
 - (b) 5 to 7 seconds
 - (c) More than 10 seconds
 - (d) 15 seconds
- Q78. A patient is placed on "Droplet Precautions" for a respiratory infection. Which PPE is mandatory when entering the room?
- (a) N95 respirator
 - (b) Surgical mask
 - (c) Double gloves
 - (d) Sterile gown
- Q79. According to Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs, which of the following patient needs should the nurse address first?
- (a) The patient's need for social interaction.
 - (b) The patient's need for oxygen and nutrition.
 - (c) The patient's need for self-esteem.
 - (d) The patient's need to understand their discharge plan.
- Q80. A nurse is performing a physical exam. For which body system is the order of assessment "Inspection, Auscultation, Percussion, Palpation" specifically used?
- (a) Respiratory
 - (b) Musculoskeletal
 - (c) Abdominal
 - (d) Cardiovascular
- Q81. A nurse needs to administer 500mL of IV fluid over 4 hours using a drip set with a drop factor of 15gtts/mL . What is the flow rate in drops per minute (gtts/min)?

- (a) 25 gtts/min
- (b) 31 gtts/min
- (c) 45 gtts/min
- (d) 50 gtts/min

Q82. Which nursing action is most effective in preventing "foot drop" in a bedridden patient?

- (a) Using a bed cradle.
- (b) Using a footboard to maintain the feet in dorsiflexion.
- (c) Using a trochanter roll.
- (d) Placing the patient in a Fowler's position.

Q83. Which part of the nursing process involves identifying actual or potential health problems based on the assessment data?

- (a) Assessment
- (b) Diagnosis
- (c) Planning
- (d) Implementation

Q84. A nurse is preparing to give a medication via the Z-track method. This method is used for which route of administration?

- (a) Subcutaneous
- (b) Intradermal
- (c) Intramuscular
- (d) Intravenous

Q85. A patient has a "Pressure Injury" with full-thickness skin loss involving damage to subcutaneous tissue, but not fascia. Which stage is this?

- (a) Stage 1
- (b) Stage 2
- (c) Stage 3
- (d) Stage 4

SECTION 7 - NURSING RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

- Q86. Which type of research design is considered the "gold standard" for determining cause-and-effect relationships in nursing?
- (a) Descriptive Study
 - (b) Correlational Study
 - (c) Randomized Controlled Trial (RCT)
 - (d) Case Study
- Q87. A researcher is testing a new patient assessment tool. The results are consistent every time the tool is used by different observers. This demonstrates which quality of the tool?
- (a) Validity
 - (b) Reliability (Inter-rater reliability)
 - (c) Sensitivity
 - (d) Specificity
- Q88. Which level of measurement classifies data into categories that have a logical order or rank, but the intervals between them are not equal?
- (a) Nominal
 - (b) Ordinal
 - (c) Interval
 - (d) Ratio
- Q89. What is the "Null Hypothesis" (H_0) in a study comparing two nursing interventions?
- (a) One intervention is significantly better than the other.
 - (b) There is a statistically significant difference between the interventions.
 - (c) There is no significant difference between the outcomes of the two interventions.
 - (d) The researchers are testing which intervention is faster.
- Q90. Which ethical principle in research ensures that a patient is fully informed about the study's risks, benefits, and their right to withdraw at any time?
- (a) Justice
 - (b) Beneficence
 - (c) Informed Consent (Autonomy)
 - (d) Anonymity
- Q91. If a distribution of data has a long "tail" extending to the right, how is the distribution described?
- (a) Positively skewed

- (b) Negatively skewed
- (c) Symmetrical
- (d) Normal

Q92. What is "Data Triangulation" in qualitative research?

- (a) Using three different statistical software packages.
- (b) Collecting data from multiple sources or using multiple methods to increase the credibility of findings.
- (c) Limiting the study to three participants.
- (d) Comparing three different nursing theories.

Q93. Which statistical test is used to compare the means of two independent groups?

- (a) Chi-square test
- (b) Independent t-test
- (c) Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)
- (d) Pearson Correlation Coefficient

Q94. "P-value" is a critical component of statistical significance. If the p-value is < 0.05 , what does this typically mean?

- (a) The null hypothesis is accepted.
- (b) The null hypothesis is rejected, and the result is statistically significant.
- (c) The study has no validity.
- (d) The sample size was too small.

Q95. Which sampling technique involves selecting participants based on the researcher's accessibility and availability?

- (a) Simple random sampling
- (b) Convenience sampling
- (c) Stratified random sampling
- (d) Systematic sampling

SECTION 8 - GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND CURRENT AFFAIRS

- Q96. The "National Health Policy 2017" aims to achieve universal health coverage and increase public health expenditure to what percentage of the GDP?
- (a) 1.5%
 - (b) 2.5%
 - (c) 4.0%
 - (d) 5.0%
- Q97. Which of the following is the primary objective of the "Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana" (PM-JAY)?
- (a) Providing free generic medicines to all.
 - (b) Providing a health cover of 5 Lakhs per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization.
 - (c) Building new medical colleges in every district.
 - (d) Providing free school meals to children.
- Q98. What does the term "WHO" stand for, and where is its headquarters located?
- (a) World Health Organization; New York
 - (b) World Health Organization; Geneva
 - (c) World Health Outreach; London
 - (d) World Health Organization; Paris
- Q99. Under the "Mission Indradhanush" program in India, which health aspect is targeted?
- (a) Maternal nutrition
 - (b) Full immunization coverage for children and pregnant women
 - (c) Eradication of tuberculosis
 - (d) Prevention of cardiovascular diseases
- Q100. "NITI Aayog" serves as the apex public policy think tank for the Government of India. What does NITI stand for?
- (a) National Institute for Technical Innovation
 - (b) National Institution for Transforming India
 - (c) National Initiative for Total Integration
 - (d) National Infrastructure and Technology Initiative

SOLUTIONS

Q1. Correct Answer: (B)

Intradialytic hypotension is a common complication during hemodialysis. Administering normal saline restores circulating blood volume, and reducing ultrafiltration prevents further fluid loss.

Q2. Correct Answer: (B)

Cushing's Syndrome causes excess cortisol secretion leading to:

$$\text{Hyperglycemia} + \text{Hypernatremia} + \text{Hypokalemia}$$

Q3. Correct Answer: (C)

Cardiac Troponin I and Troponin T are the most sensitive and specific biomarkers for myocardial infarction.

Q4. Correct Answer: (B)

Battle's sign refers to bruising over the mastoid area behind the ear and indicates a basilar skull fracture.

Q5. Correct Answer: (B)

DKA produces metabolic acidosis:

$$\text{Low } pH + \text{Low } HCO_3^-$$

with compensatory respiratory alkalosis due to Kussmaul respirations causing decreased:

$$PaCO_2$$

Q6. Correct Answer: (C)

Laryngeal stridor after thyroidectomy is a medical emergency caused by airway edema or recurrent laryngeal nerve injury.

Q7. Correct Answer: (B)

A reservoir is the natural habitat where an infectious organism survives, grows, and multiplies.

Q8. Correct Answer: (B)

After liver biopsy, the patient is positioned on the right side to apply pressure to the biopsy site and reduce bleeding risk.

Q9. Correct Answer: (B)

COPD patients may rely on hypoxic drive for respiration. Excess oxygen administration can suppress respiratory drive and worsen carbon dioxide retention.

Q10. Correct Answer: (A)

"Currant jelly" stool containing blood and mucus is a classic sign of intussusception.

Q11. Correct Answer: (B)

The side-lying fetal position widens the intervertebral spaces, facilitating lumbar puncture needle insertion.

Q12. Correct Answer: (B)

Aldosterone promotes sodium and water reabsorption while increasing potassium excretion in the distal renal tubules.

Q13. Correct Answer: (C)

CT Pulmonary Angiography (CTPA) is the gold standard diagnostic test for pulmonary embolism.

Q14. Correct Answer: (B)

Continuous bubbling in the water-seal chamber indicates an air leak in the drainage system or pleural space.

Q15. Correct Answer: (B)

Lyme Disease is caused by:

Borrelia burgdorferi

and presents with erythema migrans ("bull's eye rash") following Ixodes tick bite.

Q16. Correct Answer: (B)

The pre-pathogenesis stage occurs before disease onset and involves interaction among the agent, host, and environment.

Q17. Correct Answer: (A)

Crude Death Rate is expressed per:

1000 population

Q18. Correct Answer: (B)

MMR vaccine contains trace amounts of neomycin and is contraindicated in patients with severe neomycin allergy.

Q19. Correct Answer: (B)

The Alma-Ata Declaration identified Primary Health Care (PHC) as the key strategy for achieving:

"Health for All"

Q20. Correct Answer: (B)

Secondary Attack Rate measures disease spread among close susceptible contacts such as household members.

Q21. Correct Answer: (B)

Mammography is the standard screening test for early detection of breast cancer.

Q22. Correct Answer: (B)

Herd immunity occurs when a large proportion of the population becomes immune, reducing disease transmission.

Q23. Correct Answer: (B)

The World Health Organization (WHO) oversees International Health Regulations (IHR) and global disease surveillance.

Q24. Correct Answer: (B)

Hypertension demonstrates the iceberg phenomenon because many cases remain asymptomatic and undiagnosed.

Q25. Correct Answer: (B)

Pulse Polio Immunization aims to eradicate poliomyelitis through universal vaccination of children under 5 years.

Q26. Correct Answer: (B)

Immunization prevents disease before it occurs and is an example of primary prevention.

Q27. Correct Answer: (B)

Dependency Ratio compares:

$$\text{Dependent population} \div \text{Working - age population}$$

Q28. Correct Answer: (B)

The first step in outbreak investigation is verification of diagnosis to confirm that a true outbreak exists.

Q29. Correct Answer: (A)

Contact tracing identifies and monitors people exposed to an infectious case to prevent further transmission.

Q30. Correct Answer: (C)

A Cohort Study follows a group over time and is therefore also called a longitudinal study.

Q31. Correct Answer: (C)

Placenta Previa presents with painless bright red bleeding. Vaginal examinations are contraindicated because they may trigger severe hemorrhage.

Q32. Correct Answer: (A)

Signs of placental separation include:

Gush of blood + lengthening of cord + firm globular uterus

Q33. Correct Answer: (B)

Cervical biopsy obtained through colposcopy is the gold standard diagnostic test for cervical cancer.

Q34. Correct Answer: (B)

Loss of patellar deep tendon reflexes is the earliest sign of magnesium toxicity.

Q35. Correct Answer: (B)

Leopold's maneuvers are systematic abdominal palpation techniques used to determine fetal presentation and position.

Q36. Correct Answer: (B)

Misoprostol promotes cervical ripening and stimulates uterine contractions during labor induction.

Q37. Correct Answer: (B)

Postpartum fever, foul-smelling lochia, and uterine tenderness indicate Endometritis.

Q38. Correct Answer: (A)

RhoGAM prevents Rh-negative mothers from developing antibodies against Rh-positive fetal blood.

Q39. Correct Answer: (A)

Amenorrhea is a presumptive sign of pregnancy because it is subjective and may occur due to other causes.

Q40. Correct Answer: (B)

A "snowstorm" ultrasound pattern is characteristic of Hydatidiform Mole.

Q41. Correct Answer: (B)

The second stage of labor begins with full cervical dilation and ends with delivery of the baby.

Q42. Correct Answer: (B)

Normal fetal heart rate ranges between:

110–160bpm

Q43. Correct Answer: (C)

The gynecoid pelvis is the most favorable pelvic type for vaginal delivery.

Q44. Correct Answer: (B)

Cervical cerclage involves placing sutures around the cervix to prevent premature dilation.

Q45. Correct Answer: (A)

Postpartum Hemorrhage (PPH) after vaginal delivery is defined as blood loss:

$$> 500mL$$

Q46. Correct Answer: (B)

Cool mist therapy helps reduce airway edema in viral croup and improves breathing. The child should also be monitored closely for airway obstruction.

Q47. Correct Answer: (B)

The Babinski reflex is elicited by stroking the sole of the foot, causing dorsiflexion of the great toe and fanning of the other toes.

Q48. Correct Answer: (B)

Tetralogy of Fallot commonly presents with:

$$Cyanosis + Clubbing + Tetspells$$

Q49. Correct Answer: (A)

The posterior fontanelle normally closes by:

$$1-2months$$

Q50. Correct Answer: (B)

New foods should be introduced one at a time with a waiting period of:

$$3-5days$$

to identify allergies.

Q51. Correct Answer: (A)

Signs of severe dehydration in infants include:

$$Sunkenfontanelle + Drymucosa + Poorskinturgor$$

Q52. Correct Answer: (B)

Abdominal palpation is avoided in Wilms' Tumor because rupture may cause tumor spread and metastasis.

Q53. Correct Answer: (B)

A pincer grasp typically develops around:

9 months

Q54. Correct Answer: (B)

The most serious complication of Kawasaki Disease is coronary artery aneurysm formation.

Q55. Correct Answer: (B)

Iron absorption improves in an acidic environment; therefore iron supplements should be given with Vitamin C-rich juice.

Q56. Correct Answer: (A)

Projectile non-bilious vomiting in a young infant is characteristic of hypertrophic pyloric stenosis.

Q57. Correct Answer: (B)

Prednisone therapy may cause:

Immunosuppression + Weightgain

Q58. Correct Answer: (B)

The Scotch tape test is used to diagnose *Enterobius vermicularis* (pinworm infestation).

Q59. Correct Answer: (A)

Down Syndrome commonly presents with:

Intellectual disability + Upward slanting eyes + Single palmar crease

Q60. Correct Answer: (A)

Frequent swallowing after tonsillectomy may indicate bleeding because the child swallows blood trickling into the throat.

Q61. Correct Answer: (B)

Manic patients benefit from a calm, structured, low-stimulation environment with redirection toward safe physical activities.

Q62. Correct Answer: (A)

Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) and Exposure Therapy are evidence-based treatments that help patients process traumatic memories safely.

Q63. Correct Answer: (C)

Believing that government messages are being transmitted through wires is a delusion of reference/persecution.

Q64. Correct Answer: (B)

Depression is strongly associated with decreased levels of:

Serotonin and Norepinephrine

Q65. Correct Answer: (B)

Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome is characterized by:

Fever + Rigidity + Altered mental status

after antipsychotic use.

Q66. Correct Answer: (C)

The phallic stage occurs between:

3–6 years

and focuses on genital awareness.

Q67. Correct Answer: (B)

Waxy flexibility is a classic symptom of catatonic schizophrenia.

Q68. Correct Answer: (C)

MAOIs require avoidance of tyramine-rich foods to prevent hypertensive crisis.

Q69. Correct Answer: (B)

The nurse should redirect attention from physical complaints toward emotional stressors and coping mechanisms.

Q70. Correct Answer: (B)

Judgment assesses a patient's ability to make logical decisions and appropriate conclusions.

Q71. Correct Answer: (A)

Echolalia refers to pathological repetition of another person's spoken words.

Q72. Correct Answer: (B)

Repeated vomiting in Bulimia Nervosa exposes teeth to gastric acid, causing enamel erosion.

Q73. Correct Answer: (B)

Patients taking Disulfiram must avoid all hidden alcohol sources including mouthwash and cough syrups.

Q74. Correct Answer: (B)

Narcissistic Personality Disorder is characterized by grandiosity and excessive need for admiration.

Q75. Correct Answer: (B)

The therapeutic serum Lithium range is:

$$0.6-1.2mEq/L$$

Q76. Correct Answer: (B)

Turning away from a sterile field is considered contamination because the sterile field must remain constantly visible.

Q77. Correct Answer: (A)

Normal capillary refill time is:

$$< 2seconds$$

which indicates adequate peripheral perfusion.

Q78. Correct Answer: (B)

Droplet precautions require the use of a surgical mask to prevent transmission through respiratory droplets.

Q79. Correct Answer: (B)

According to Maslow's Hierarchy, physiological needs such as oxygen and nutrition are the highest priority.

Q80. Correct Answer: (C)

Abdominal assessment follows the order:

$$Inspection \rightarrow Auscultation \rightarrow Percussion \rightarrow Palpation$$

to avoid altering bowel sounds.

Q81. Correct Answer: (B)

$$FlowRate = \frac{TotalVolume \times DropFactor}{TimeinMinutes}$$

$$= \frac{500 \times 15}{240} = 31.25 \approx 31gtts/min$$

Q82. Correct Answer: (B)

A footboard maintains the feet in dorsiflexion and prevents plantar flexion contracture (foot drop).

Q83. Correct Answer: (B)

The Diagnosis phase identifies actual or potential health problems based on assessment findings.

Q84. Correct Answer: (C)

The Z-track method is used for intramuscular injections to prevent medication leakage into subcutaneous tissue.

Q85. Correct Answer: (C)

Stage 3 pressure injury involves:

Full – thickness skin loss extending into subcutaneous tissue

without exposure of fascia, muscle, or bone.

Q86. Correct Answer: (C)

Randomized Controlled Trials (RCTs) are considered the gold standard for establishing cause-and-effect relationships because randomization minimizes bias.

Q87. Correct Answer: (B)

Consistency of results between different observers demonstrates:

Inter – rater reliability

Q88. Correct Answer: (B)

Ordinal data can be ranked in order, but the intervals between ranks are not equal.

Q89. Correct Answer: (C)

The null hypothesis:

H_0

states that there is no statistically significant difference between the study variables.

Q90. Correct Answer: (C)

Informed consent reflects the ethical principle of autonomy and ensures voluntary participation.

Q91. Correct Answer: (A)

A distribution with a long tail toward the right side is called a positively skewed distribution.

Q92. Correct Answer: (B)

Data triangulation improves credibility by collecting information using multiple methods or sources.

Q93. Correct Answer: (B)

An independent t-test compares the means of two unrelated groups.

Q94. Correct Answer: (B)

If:

$p < 0.05$

the null hypothesis is rejected and the result is considered statistically significant.

Q95. Correct Answer: (B)

Convenience sampling selects participants based on accessibility and availability to the researcher.

Q96. Correct Answer: (B)

The National Health Policy 2017 aims to increase public health expenditure to:

2.5% of GDP

by the year 2025.

Q97. Correct Answer: (B)

Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY provides:

5 lakh health insurance coverage per family per year

for secondary and tertiary hospitalization care.

Q98. Correct Answer: (B)

WHO stands for:

World Health Organization

and its headquarters are located in:

Geneva, Switzerland

Q99. Correct Answer: (B)

Mission Indradhanush aims to achieve full immunization coverage for children and pregnant women against vaccine-preventable diseases.

Q100. Correct Answer: (B)

NITI stands for:

National Institution for Transforming India

which serves as the policy think tank of the Government of India.