

PGIMER M.SC NURSING SAMPLE PAPER 08

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 a suspected myocardial infarction (MI) is being evaluated. Which cardiac enzyme is the most specific and sensitive marker for cardiac muscle damage?
- (a) Creatine Kinase (CK-MB)
 - (b) Myoglobin
 - (c) Troponin I or T
 - (d) Lactate Dehydrogenase (LDH)
- Q2. A patient with cirrhosis develops ascites. Which dietary modification is most appropriate to help manage this condition?
- (a) High-sodium diet
 - (b) Fluid restriction and low-sodium diet
 - (c) High-protein, high-potassium diet
 - (d) Strictly liquid diet
- Q3. What is the primary purpose of a "Chest Tube" inserted for a pleural effusion?
- (a) To deliver oxygen directly to the lungs.
 - (b) To drain fluid, air, or blood from the pleural space to allow for lung re-expansion.
 - (c) To monitor internal lung pressure.
 - (d) To provide suction for a collapsed trachea.
- Q4. A patient is diagnosed with "Diabetes Mellitus Type 1." What is the hallmark underlying pathophysiology?
- (a) Peripheral insulin resistance.
 - (b) Autoimmune destruction of pancreatic beta cells leading to absolute insulin deficiency.
 - (c) Overproduction of glucagon by the liver.
 - (d) Inability of the kidneys to reabsorb glucose.
- Q5. Which clinical manifestation would a nurse expect to see in a patient with "Hyperparathyroidism"?
- (a) Hypocalcemia and tetany.
 - (b) Hypercalcemia and bone demineralization (increased fracture risk).
 - (c) Hypotension and bradycardia.
 - (d) Increased weight and cold intolerance.
- Q6. What is the correct position for a patient following a "Lumbar Puncture"?
- (a) High Fowler's position

- (b) Trendelenburg position
 - (c) Prone or flat supine position
 - (d) Left lateral recumbent position
- Q7. A patient is admitted with "Acute Pancreatitis." Which assessment finding is an expected clinical sign?
- (a) Sudden, severe epigastric pain that radiates to the back.
 - (b) Pain that is relieved by eating.
 - (c) Right upper quadrant pain radiating to the shoulder.
 - (d) Pain in the lower left quadrant.
- Q8. Which cranial nerve is responsible for the sense of smell?
- (a) CN I (Olfactory)
 - (b) CN II (Optic)
 - (c) CN III (Oculomotor)
 - (d) CN V (Trigeminal)
- Q9. A patient with "Chronic Kidney Disease" (CKD) should avoid which class of medications due to the risk of worsening renal function?
- (a) Acetaminophen
 - (b) NSAIDs (e.g., Ibuprofen)
 - (c) Antihistamines
 - (d) Vitamin B supplements
- Q10. What is the "Dorsal Recumbent" position often used for?
- (a) Rectal exams
 - (b) Vaginal examinations or urinary catheterization.
 - (c) To promote breathing.
 - (d) Spinal surgery.
- Q11. Which surgical procedure involves the removal of the entire breast, including the pectoral muscles and lymph nodes?
- (a) Lumpectomy
 - (b) Simple mastectomy
 - (c) Radical mastectomy
 - (d) Breast reconstruction
- Q12. A patient has "SIADH" (Syndrome of Inappropriate Antidiuretic Hormone). What electrolyte imbalance is the nurse monitoring for?

- (a) Hypernatremia
- (b) Hyponatremia
- (c) Hyperkalemia
- (d) Hypocalcemia

Q13. What is the priority for a patient diagnosed with "Status Epilepticus"?

- (a) Attempting to insert a tongue blade.
- (b) Maintaining a patent airway and providing safety/seizure precautions.
- (c) Performing a neurological exam during the seizure.
- (d) Restraining the limbs to prevent injury.

Q14. "Pernicious Anemia" is caused by a deficiency of:

- (a) Iron
- (b) Intrinsic Factor
- (c) Folic Acid
- (d) Erythropoietin

Q15. A patient has "Raynaud's Phenomenon." What is the expected physical finding in the affected extremities when exposed to cold?

- (a) Vasodilation and redness.
- (b) Vasospasm leading to color changes (white, blue, red) and pain.
- (c) Excessive sweating.
- (d) Muscle hypertrophy.

SECTION 2 - COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING

Q16. Which of the following describes a "Reservoir" of an infectious agent?

- (a) The mode of transmission.
- (b) The habitat in which an infectious agent normally lives, grows, and multiplies.
- (c) The portal of exit.
- (d) A susceptible host.

Q17. The "Basic Reproductive Rate" (R_0) of a disease represents:

- (a) The mortality rate per 1,000 population.
- (b) The average number of secondary cases produced by a single primary case in a completely susceptible population.
- (c) The duration of the incubation period.
- (d) The proportion of the population that is immune.

Q18. Which level of prevention includes "Rehabilitation" for a patient after a stroke?

- (a) Primary Prevention
- (b) Secondary Prevention
- (c) Tertiary Prevention
- (d) Primordial Prevention

Q19. What is the "Incubation Period" of a disease?

- (a) Time from exposure to the onset of the first symptom.
- (b) Time from infection to recovery.
- (c) Time when the patient is most infectious.
- (d) Time the disease remains in the environment.

Q20. "Endemic" disease refers to:

- (a) A sudden increase in cases in a specific area.
- (b) The constant presence and/or usual prevalence of a disease in a geographic area.
- (c) A global outbreak.
- (d) A sporadic occurrence of disease.

Q21. Which of the following is an example of "Active Immunity"?

- (a) Transfer of antibodies through breast milk.
- (b) Administration of a vaccine.
- (c) Injection of immunoglobulin (antiserum).
- (d) Transfer of antibodies across the placenta.

Q22. The "World Health Organization" was founded in which year?

- (a) 1945
- (b) 1948
- (c) 1950
- (d) 1960

Q23. "Mortality Rate" is the ratio of:

- (a) Deaths to the total population.
- (b) Sick people to the total population.
- (c) New cases to total population at risk.
- (d) Births to total population.

Q24. What is "Epidemiological Surveillance"?

- (a) The treatment of individual patients.
- (b) The ongoing systematic collection, analysis, and interpretation of health data.
- (c) The development of new vaccines.
- (d) The promotion of health lifestyle.

Q25. Which vaccine is a "Live Attenuated" vaccine?

- (a) Hepatitis B
- (b) BCG
- (c) Tetanus Toxoid
- (d) Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV)

Q26. What is the purpose of "Cohort Studies"?

- (a) To compare cases and controls.
- (b) To follow a group of people over time to determine the incidence of disease based on exposure status.
- (c) To study the prevalence of a disease at one point in time.
- (d) To test the efficacy of a drug.

Q27. "Crude Birth Rate" is calculated per:

- (a) 100 population
- (b) 1,000 population
- (c) 10,000 population
- (d) 100,000 population

Q28. Which mosquito is the vector for "Chikungunya"?

- (a) Anopheles
- (b) Culex
- (c) Aedes
- (d) Mansonia

Q29. "Primary Health Care" emphasizes:

- (a) Specialist-driven care.
- (b) Essential, accessible, and affordable health care for all.
- (c) High-cost medical technology.
- (d) Hospital-based emergency services only.

Q30. Which vitamin deficiency is associated with "Night Blindness"?

- (a) Vitamin C
- (b) Vitamin D
- (c) Vitamin A
- (d) Vitamin B12

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- (c) Which level of prevention includes "Rehabilitation" for a patient after a stroke?
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 - Secondary Prevention
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- (d) What is the "Incubation Period" of a disease?
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 - iii. Vitamin A
 - iv. Vitamin B12

SECTION 3 - OBSTETRIC AND GYNECOLOGICAL NURSING

- (p) Which maneuver is used to determine the fetal position and presentation through external abdominal palpation?
- McRoberts maneuver
 - Leopold's maneuvers
 - Credé's maneuver
 - Heimlich maneuver
- (q) A pregnant patient reports severe heartburn. What is the best nursing advice?
- Increase intake of spicy foods.
 - Eat small, frequent meals and avoid lying down immediately after eating.
 - Drink plenty of coffee.
 - Take large doses of antacids without consultation.
- (r) What is the normal range for fetal heart rate (FHR)?
- 80–100 bpm
 - 110–160 bpm
 - 160–200 bpm
 - 60–100 bpm
- (s) Which hormone is referred to as the "Pregnancy Hormone" and is detected in pregnancy tests?
- Estrogen
 - Progesterone
 - Human Chorionic Gonadotropin (hCG)
 - Prolactin
- (t) "Station" in labor refers to:
- The level of the presenting part in relation to the maternal ischial spines.
 - The size of the cervix in centimeters.
 - The frequency of contractions.
 - The amount of amniotic fluid.
- (u) What is the primary risk associated with "Premature Rupture of Membranes" (PROM)?
- Hypertension
 - Infection (Chorioamnionitis)
 - Excessive bleeding
 - Edema
- (v) A woman is 32 weeks pregnant and complains of painless, bright red vaginal bleeding. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Placenta Abruptio
 - Placenta Previa

- iii. Uterine Rupture
 - iv. Ectopic Pregnancy
- (w) What is the "Fourth Stage" of labor?
- i. The period of cervical dilation.
 - ii. The delivery of the placenta.
 - iii. The first 1–4 hours postpartum (recovery phase).
 - iv. The time when the mother goes home.
- (x) Which pelvic shape is considered the most favorable for vaginal delivery?
- i. Android
 - ii. Anthropoid
 - iii. Gynecoid
 - iv. Platypelloid
- (y) What does "Quickening" refer to?
- i. The first perception of fetal movement by the mother.
 - ii. The start of labor contractions.
 - iii. The rupture of membranes.
 - iv. The onset of morning sickness.
- (z) A patient with "Gestational Diabetes" is at increased risk for delivering an infant who is:
- i. Small for gestational age.
 - ii. Macrosomic (large birth weight).
 - iii. Preterm.
 - iv. Hypoglycemic (post-delivery).
- () Which drug is used to mature fetal lungs in cases of threatened preterm labor?
- i. Betamethasone
 - ii. Magnesium Sulfate
 - iii. Oxytocin
 - iv. Terbutaline
- () What is "Amniocentesis"?
- i. A test to measure fetal heart rate.
 - ii. A procedure to withdraw amniotic fluid for genetic/fetal lung maturity testing.
 - iii. An ultrasound to measure fetal growth.
 - iv. A surgical procedure to remove the placenta.
- () Which condition presents with a "snowstorm" pattern on ultrasound?
- i. Twins
 - ii. Hydatidiform Mole
 - iii. Ectopic Pregnancy
 - iv. Fetal Demise
- () The "Bishop Score" is used to assess:

- i. Fetal position.
- ii. Readiness of the cervix for induction of labor.
- iii. Maternal blood glucose levels.
- iv. Fetal lung maturity.



SECTION 4 - CHILD HEALTH NURSING

- () A 6-month-old infant is brought for a well-child checkup. Which developmental milestone is typically expected at this age?
- i. Walking without support
 - ii. Sitting with support
 - iii. Rolling over in both directions
 - iv. Using a pincer grasp
- () Which condition is characterized by a "non-bilious projectile vomiting" in an infant 2 to 6 weeks old?
- i. Intussusception
 - ii. Pyloric Stenosis
 - iii. Hirschsprung's Disease
 - iv. Gastroesophageal Reflux
- () "Tetralogy of Fallot" includes four defects. Which of the following is NOT one of them?
- i. Ventricular Septal Defect (VSD)
 - ii. Pulmonary Stenosis
 - iii. Atrial Septal Defect (ASD)
 - iv. Right Ventricular Hypertrophy
- () What is the most serious potential complication of a "Tonsillectomy" in the first 24 hours?
- i. Fever
 - ii. Sore throat
 - iii. Hemorrhage
 - iv. Dehydration
- () A child with "Nephrotic Syndrome" typically presents with:
- i. Hematuria and hypertension
 - ii. Proteinuria, edema, and hypoalbuminemia
 - iii. Polyuria and polydipsia
 - iv. High fever and rash
- () At what age does the anterior fontanelle typically close?
- i. 1–2 months
 - ii. 6–8 months
 - iii. 12–18 months
 - iv. 2 years
- () "Wilms' Tumor" (Nephroblastoma) is a malignancy of the:
- i. Liver
 - ii. Kidney
 - iii. Bone

- iv. Brain
- () What is the "Tripod Position" and what does it indicate?
 - i. A position for feeding; indicates hunger.
 - ii. A position to facilitate breathing; indicates respiratory distress (like in Epiglottitis).
 - iii. A position for sleeping; indicates comfort.
 - iv. A position for playing; indicates normal development.
- () "Kawasaki Disease" is associated with which long-term complication?
 - i. Chronic lung disease
 - ii. Coronary artery aneurysms
 - iii. Intellectual disability
 - iv. Type 2 Diabetes
- () Which nutritional supplement is recommended for a child with "Iron Deficiency Anemia"?
 - i. Calcium carbonate
 - ii. Ferrous sulfate
 - iii. Magnesium oxide
 - iv. Zinc gluconate
- () What is "Intussusception" in children?
 - i. The telescoping of one part of the intestine into another.
 - ii. A congenital heart defect.
 - iii. A type of skin infection.
 - iv. Inflammation of the joints.
- () Which of the following is NOT a live vaccine?
 - i. MMR
 - ii. OPV (Oral Polio Vaccine)
 - iii. Hepatitis B
 - iv. Varicella
- () A child with "Type 1 Diabetes" is experiencing a hypoglycemic episode. Which is the best immediate action?
 - i. Administer insulin.
 - ii. Give 15g of fast-acting carbohydrate (e.g., glucose tablets or fruit juice).
 - iii. Wait for the blood sugar to rise naturally.
 - iv. Perform vigorous exercise.
- () "Down Syndrome" is caused by:
 - i. A mutation in the X chromosome.
 - ii. Trisomy 21 (an extra chromosome 21).
 - iii. Deficiency of Iodine.
 - iv. Exposure to toxins during pregnancy.

- () What is the normal respiratory rate for a newborn?
- i. 10–20 breaths/min
 - ii. 20–30 breaths/min
 - iii. 30–60 breaths/min
 - iv. 60–80 breaths/min



SECTION 5 - MENTAL HEALTH NURSING

- () Which neurotransmitter is most commonly implicated in the pathophysiology of Schizophrenia?
- Serotonin
 - Dopamine
 - Acetylcholine
 - Norepinephrine
- () A patient with "Bipolar Disorder" in a manic phase is pacing the floor and talking rapidly. What is the most appropriate nursing intervention?
- Engage the patient in a long, complex conversation.
 - Provide a low-stimulus environment and structured, short activities.
 - Tell the patient to sit down and be quiet.
 - Administer a large dose of an antidepressant.
- () What is "Aphasia"?
- Inability to perform purposeful movements despite intact motor function.
 - Inability to recognize familiar objects.
 - Loss of ability to understand or express speech.
 - Difficulty in swallowing.
- () "ECT" (Electroconvulsive Therapy) is most effective for treating which condition?
- Anxiety disorder
 - Severe, treatment-resistant depression
 - Personality disorders
 - Substance abuse
- () Which disorder involves the presence of two or more distinct personality states in a single individual?
- Schizotypal Personality Disorder
 - Dissociative Identity Disorder
 - Antisocial Personality Disorder
 - Avoidant Personality Disorder
- () What are "Positive Symptoms" of Schizophrenia?
- Hallucinations and Delusions
 - Social withdrawal and lack of affect
 - Poverty of speech (alogia)
 - Lack of motivation (avolition)
- () The "Therapeutic Relationship" is characterized by:
- A social friendship between the nurse and patient.
 - A goal-oriented, professional, and patient-focused interaction.
 - A relationship where the nurse controls all patient decisions.
 - A business arrangement between the patient and the hospital.

- () What is the defining characteristic of "Bulimia Nervosa"?
- Significant self-starvation.
 - Binge eating followed by compensatory behaviors (purging, exercise, laxatives).
 - Excessive consumption of food at night only.
 - Normal weight with intense fear of obesity.
- () "Benzodiazepines" (e.g., Diazepam, Lorazepam) work primarily by:
- Increasing dopamine levels.
 - Potentiating the effects of GABA, an inhibitory neurotransmitter.
 - Blocking serotonin reuptake.
 - Mimicking adrenaline.
- () A patient with "Somatoform Disorder" (Somatic Symptom Disorder):
- Intentionally fakes symptoms for secondary gain.
 - Has physical symptoms that have no known organic cause but are experienced as very real by the patient.
 - Has a clear biological explanation for all their pain.
 - Is always malingering.
- () What is "Countertransference"?
- The patient projecting feelings about their parents onto the nurse.
 - The nurse projecting their own feelings, past experiences, or biases onto the patient.
 - The patient's refusal to follow the treatment plan.
 - A standard therapeutic technique for mood disorders.
- () "Phobias" are best managed through which behavioral approach?
- Psychoanalytic investigation of dreams.
 - Systematic desensitization and exposure therapy.
 - High doses of mood stabilizers.
 - Ignoring the fear until it goes away.
- () What is the most serious side effect of "Lithium Carbonate" therapy?
- Weight gain
 - Lithium toxicity (narrow therapeutic index)
 - Increased thirst
 - Mild tremor
- () "Sundowning" is a phenomenon frequently seen in patients with:
- Bipolar Disorder
 - Dementia/Alzheimer's disease
 - Schizophrenia
 - Panic Disorder
- () "Avolition" in mental health refers to:

- i. Extreme happiness.
- ii. A lack of drive or motivation to complete goal-directed activities.
- iii. Rapid talking.
- iv. Constant movement.



SECTION 6 - NURSING FOUNDATIONS

- () A nurse is measuring a patient's blood pressure. Which error would result in a "falsely high" reading?
- i. Using a cuff that is too wide for the patient's arm.
 - ii. Using a cuff that is too narrow for the patient's arm.
 - iii. Positioning the arm at heart level.
 - iv. Inflating the cuff too slowly.
- () According to the "Chain of Infection," which of the following is an example of a "Portal of Entry"?
- i. Coughing or sneezing.
 - ii. A break in the skin or mucous membranes.
 - iii. The infectious agent itself.
 - iv. A contaminated water source.
- () When performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) on an adult, what is the recommended chest compression rate?
- i. 60–80 compressions per minute.
 - ii. 80–100 compressions per minute.
 - iii. 100–120 compressions per minute.
 - iv. 140–160 compressions per minute.
- () What does the term "Tachycardia" mean?
- i. A heart rate slower than 60 beats per minute.
 - ii. A heart rate faster than 100 beats per minute.
 - iii. A respiratory rate faster than 20 breaths per minute.
 - iv. An abnormally low blood pressure.
- () When administering oxygen via a "Simple Face Mask," what is the typical flow rate range?
- i. 1–6 L/min
 - ii. 5–10 L/min
 - iii. 10–15 L/min
 - iv. 15–20 L/min
- () "Standard Precautions" are designed to protect healthcare workers from:
- i. Only blood-borne pathogens.
 - ii. Only respiratory infections.
 - iii. All patients, regardless of their suspected or confirmed infection status.
 - iv. Only patients in isolation rooms.
- () Which part of the nursing process involves setting "SMART" goals (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, Time-bound)?
- i. Assessment
 - ii. Diagnosis

- iii. Planning
 - iv. Implementation
- () What is the purpose of "Trendelenburg position"?
- i. To relieve intracranial pressure.
 - ii. To increase venous return to the heart and vital organs in cases of hypotension or shock.
 - iii. To assist with abdominal examinations.
 - iv. To prevent aspiration.
- () When checking the "Patency" of an IV site, what should the nurse assess for?
- i. Warmth and redness only.
 - ii. Absence of pain, swelling, or redness, and easy blood return.
 - iii. Only the flow rate of the infusion.
 - iv. The date the IV was inserted.
- () Which ethical principle refers to the nurse's duty to "do no harm"?
- i. Beneficence
 - ii. Non-maleficence
 - iii. Justice
 - iv. Veracity

SECTION 7 - NURSING RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

- () What is the "Null Hypothesis" (H_0)?
- A statement that there is a significant difference between two variables.
 - A statement that there is no difference or no relationship between the variables being tested.
 - A prediction of the study outcomes based on previous literature.
 - A statistical test used to calculate the mean.
- () Which type of research design involves the manipulation of an independent variable and random assignment of subjects?
- Qualitative study
 - True experimental design
 - Descriptive study
 - Correlational study
- () What is "Standard Deviation"?
- The difference between the highest and lowest scores.
 - A measure of how much individual data points deviate from the mean.
 - The most frequent score in a distribution.
 - The middle value of a ranked data set.
- () "Validity" in research refers to:
- The stability of results over time.
 - The extent to which a tool measures what it is actually supposed to measure.
 - The ability to repeat the study with the same results.
 - The ease of collecting data from participants.
- () What does a "p-value" of 0.01 indicate in a study?
- The result is not statistically significant.
 - There is a 1% probability that the observed results occurred by chance.
 - The sample size was too small.
 - The researchers made an error in calculation.
- () Which sampling technique involves selecting every n^{th} individual from a list of the population?
- Simple random sampling
 - Stratified sampling
 - Systematic sampling
 - Convenience sampling
- () What is "Qualitative Research" primarily focused on?
- Generalizing findings to a large population.
 - Testing statistical hypotheses.

- iii. Understanding human experience, perspectives, and meanings in-depth.
 - iv. Determining the correlation between two numerical variables.
- () Which statistical measure is the "arithmetic average" of a data set?
- i. Median
 - ii. Mode
 - iii. Mean
 - iv. Range
- () "Snowball Sampling" is best used when:
- i. You have a massive budget for random sampling.
 - ii. The population of interest is hard to reach or hidden (e.g., people with a rare condition).
 - iii. You want to represent every demographic in a country.
 - iv. You are doing a controlled clinical trial.
- () Which ethical principle mandates that the benefits of research must be distributed fairly?
- i. Autonomy
 - ii. Justice
 - iii. Beneficence
 - iv. Non-maleficence

SECTION 8 - GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND CURRENT AFFAIRS

- () Which Indian mission was launched to provide "Clean Cooking Fuel" (LPG) to women from below-poverty-line families?
- i. Ujjwala Yojana
 - ii. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
 - iii. Jal Jeevan Mission
 - iv. PM-KUSUM
- () The "Right to Information" (RTI) Act in India was enacted in which year?
- i. 2000
 - ii. 2005
 - iii. 2010
 - iv. 2015
- () "Nal se Jal" (Tap to Water) is a key component of which Indian government mission?
- i. Smart Cities Mission
 - ii. Jal Jeevan Mission
 - iii. AMRUT
 - iv. Namami Gange
- () Who is considered the founder of "Modern Nursing"?
- i. Clara Barton
 - ii. Florence Nightingale
 - iii. Dorothea Dix
 - iv. Mary Seacole
- () What is the capital of Switzerland, where the World Health Organization (WHO) is headquartered?
- i. Geneva
 - ii. Bern
 - iii. Zurich
 - iv. Basel

SOLUTIONS

Q1. Correct Answer: (C)

Cardiac Troponin:

(Troponin I or T)

is the most sensitive and specific marker for myocardial infarction because it is released directly from damaged cardiac muscle.

Q2. Correct Answer: (B)

Ascites in cirrhosis is managed with:

Low – sodium diet + Fluid restriction

to reduce fluid retention.

Q3. Correct Answer: (B)

A chest tube removes:

Air, fluid, or blood

from the pleural cavity to help the lung re-expand properly.

Q4. Correct Answer: (B)

Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus results from autoimmune destruction of pancreatic:

β -cells

causing absolute insulin deficiency.

Q5. Correct Answer: (B)

Hyperparathyroidism increases serum calcium levels leading to:

Bone demineralization and fracture risk

Q6. Correct Answer: (C)

After lumbar puncture, the patient is commonly kept:

Flat, supine or prone

to reduce cerebrospinal fluid leakage and headache.

Q7. Correct Answer: (A)

Acute pancreatitis commonly presents with:

Severe epigastric pain radiating to the back

Q8. Correct Answer: (A)

The Olfactory nerve:

(CN I)

is responsible for the sense of smell.

Q9. Correct Answer: (B)

NSAIDs can reduce renal blood flow and worsen kidney function in patients with:

CKD

Q10. Correct Answer: (B)

Dorsal recumbent position is commonly used for:

Vaginal examination and catheterization

Q11. Correct Answer: (C)

Radical mastectomy involves removal of:

Breast + Pectoral muscles + Lymph nodes

Q12. Correct Answer: (B)

SIADH causes excessive water retention leading to dilutional:

Hyponatremia

Q13. Correct Answer: (B)

Priority management during Status Epilepticus is:

Airway maintenance and seizure precautions

Q14. Correct Answer: (B)

Pernicious anemia occurs because of deficiency of:

Intrinsic Factor

which is necessary for Vitamin:

B₁₂

absorption.

Q15. Correct Answer: (B)

Raynaud's Phenomenon causes:

Vasospasm with white, blue, then red discoloration

especially after exposure to cold.

Q16. Correct Answer: (B)

A reservoir is the natural habitat where an infectious agent:

Lives, grows, and multiplies

Q17. Correct Answer: (B)

The Basic Reproductive Rate:

$$(R_0)$$

represents the average number of secondary infections produced by one infected person in a fully susceptible population.

Q18. Correct Answer: (C)

Rehabilitation after stroke is an example of:

Tertiary Prevention

which focuses on reducing disability and restoring function.

Q19. Correct Answer: (A)

Incubation period is the time between:

Exposure to infection and appearance of first symptoms

Q20. Correct Answer: (B)

An endemic disease is constantly present within a particular geographic area or population.

Q21. Correct Answer: (B)

Vaccination stimulates the body to produce its own antibodies and therefore provides:

Active Immunity

Q22. Correct Answer: (B)

The World Health Organization:

(WHO)

was officially established in:

1948

Q23. Correct Answer: (A)

Mortality Rate measures:

Number of deaths in a population

Q24. Correct Answer: (B)

Epidemiological surveillance involves continuous:

Collection, analysis, and interpretation of health data

for disease prevention and control.

Q25. Correct Answer: (B)

BCG vaccine is a:

Live attenuated vaccine

used against tuberculosis.

Q26. Correct Answer: (B)

Cohort studies follow exposed and non-exposed groups over time to determine disease incidence.

Q27. Correct Answer: (B)

Crude Birth Rate:

(CBR)

is calculated per:

1000 population

Q28. Correct Answer: (C)

Chikungunya is transmitted mainly by:

Aedes mosquitoes

Q29. Correct Answer: (B)

Primary Health Care focuses on:

Accessible, affordable, and essential healthcare for all

Q30. Correct Answer: (C)

Deficiency of:

Vitamin A

causes night blindness.

Q31. Correct Answer: (B)

Leopold's maneuvers are four systematic abdominal palpation techniques used to determine:

Fetal lie, presentation, and position

Q32. Correct Answer: (B)

Pregnant women with heartburn should:

Eat small frequent meals and avoid lying down immediately after eating

to reduce reflux.

Q33. Correct Answer: (B)

Normal fetal heart rate:

(FHR)

ranges between:

110–160 bpm

Q34. Correct Answer: (C)

Human Chorionic Gonadotropin:

(hCG)

is the hormone detected in pregnancy tests.

Q35. Correct Answer: (A)

Station describes the position of the fetal presenting part relative to the maternal:

Ischialspines

Q36. Correct Answer: (B)

Premature Rupture of Membranes:

(PROM)

increases risk of ascending infection such as:

Chorioamnionitis

Q37. Correct Answer: (B)

Painless bright red bleeding during late pregnancy is the classic sign of:

PlacentaPrevia

Q38. Correct Answer: (C)

The fourth stage of labor is the:

1–4hourpostpartumrecoveryperiod

when maternal bleeding and vital signs are closely monitored.

Q39. Correct Answer: (C)

The:

Gynecoidpelvis

is considered most favorable for vaginal childbirth.

Q40. Correct Answer: (A)

Quickening refers to the mother's first perception of fetal movement, usually felt between:

16–20weeks

Q41. Correct Answer: (B)

Gestational Diabetes commonly causes fetal:

Macrosomia

because excess maternal glucose stimulates fetal insulin production.

Q42. Correct Answer: (A)

Betamethasone accelerates fetal lung maturity by stimulating surfactant production.

Q43. Correct Answer: (B)

Amniocentesis involves withdrawal of:

Amniotic fluid

for genetic studies or fetal lung maturity testing.

Q44. Correct Answer: (B)

A:

Snowstorm appearance

on ultrasound is characteristic of:

Hydatidiform Mole

Q45. Correct Answer: (B)

The Bishop Score evaluates cervical readiness for:

Induction of labor

by assessing dilation, effacement, consistency, position, and station.

Q46. Correct Answer: (C)

By:

6 months

most infants are able to:

Roll over in both directions

Q47. Correct Answer: (B)

Hypertrophic Pyloric Stenosis presents with:

Non – bilious projectile vomiting

in infants between:

2–6 weeks

Q48. Correct Answer: (C)

Tetralogy of Fallot consists of:

VSD + Pulmonary stenosis + Overriding aorta + Right ventricular hypertrophy

therefore:

ASD

is not included.

Q49. Correct Answer: (C)

The most dangerous complication after tonsillectomy is:

Hemorrhage

Q50. Correct Answer: (B)

Nephrotic Syndrome is characterized by:

Proteinuria + Edema + Hypoalbuminemia

Q51. Correct Answer: (C)

The anterior fontanelle usually closes between:

12–18months

Q52. Correct Answer: (B)

Wilms' Tumor:

(Nephroblastoma)

is a malignant tumor of the:

Kidney

Q53. Correct Answer: (B)

Tripod position helps maintain airway patency and is commonly seen in severe:

Respiratorydistress

such as epiglottitis.

Q54. Correct Answer: (B)

Kawasaki Disease can cause:

Coronaryarteryaneurysms

due to vasculitis.

Q55. Correct Answer: (B)

Ferrous sulfate is the standard treatment for:

Irondeficiencyanemia

Q56. Correct Answer: (A)

Intussusception occurs when one portion of intestine telescopes into another causing bowel obstruction.

Q57. Correct Answer: (C)

Hepatitis B vaccine is:

Notalivevaccine

it is a recombinant vaccine.

Q58. Correct Answer: (B)

Hypoglycemia in Type 1 Diabetes is treated immediately using:

15g

of fast-acting carbohydrate.

Q59. Correct Answer: (B)

Down Syndrome is caused by:

Trisomy21

Q60. Correct Answer: (C)

Normal respiratory rate for a newborn is:

30–60breaths/minute

Q61. Correct Answer: (B)

Dopamine dysfunction, particularly excessive dopamine activity, is strongly associated with:

Schizophrenia

Q62. Correct Answer: (B)

Patients in a manic episode benefit from:

Low – stimulusenvironmentsandstructuredshortactivities

to reduce excessive stimulation.

Q63. Correct Answer: (C)

Aphasia is:

Lossofabilitytounderstandorexpressspeech

Q64. Correct Answer: (B)

Electroconvulsive Therapy:

(ECT)

is highly effective for:

Severetreatment – resistantdepression

Q65. Correct Answer: (B)

Dissociative Identity Disorder involves:

Twoormoredistinctpersonalitystates

Q66. Correct Answer: (A)

Positive symptoms of schizophrenia include:

Hallucinations and Delusions

Q67. Correct Answer: (B)

A therapeutic relationship is:

Professional, goal – oriented, and patient – centered

Q68. Correct Answer: (B)

Bulimia Nervosa is characterized by:

Binge eating followed by compensatory behaviors

such as vomiting or excessive exercise.

Q69. Correct Answer: (B)

Benzodiazepines enhance the effect of:

GABA

which is the primary inhibitory neurotransmitter in the brain.

Q70. Correct Answer: (B)

Somatic Symptom Disorder involves physical complaints that are:

Real to the patient despite absence of identifiable organic cause

Q71. Correct Answer: (B)

Countertransference occurs when the nurse projects personal emotions or experiences onto the patient.

Q72. Correct Answer: (B)

Phobias are effectively treated using:

Systematic desensitization and exposure therapy

Q73. Correct Answer: (B)

Lithium has a:

Narrow therapeutic index

therefore lithium toxicity is the most serious complication.

Q74. Correct Answer: (B)

Sundowning commonly occurs in:

Dementia/Alzheimer's disease

where confusion worsens during evening hours.

Q75. Correct Answer: (B)

Avolition refers to:

Lack of motivation for goal – directed activities

Q76. Correct Answer: (B)

Using a blood pressure cuff that is too narrow causes:

Falsely high blood pressure readings

Q77. Correct Answer: (B)

A portal of entry is the route through which microorganisms enter the body, such as:

Broken skin or mucous membranes

Q78. Correct Answer: (C)

The recommended adult CPR chest compression rate is:

100–120 compressions/minute

Q79. Correct Answer: (B)

Tachycardia means:

Heart rate greater than 100 beats/minute

Q80. Correct Answer: (B)

A simple face mask is generally used with oxygen flow rates between:

5–10 L/min

Q81. Correct Answer: (C)

Standard precautions apply to:

All patients regardless of diagnosis

to reduce transmission of infection.

Q82. Correct Answer: (C)

SMART goals are developed during the:

Planning phase

of the nursing process.

Q83. Correct Answer: (B)

Trendelenburg position helps increase:

Venous return to the heart

especially in hypotension or shock.

Q84. Correct Answer: (B)

A patent IV line should show:

No pain, swelling, or redness

with smooth fluid flow.

Q85. Correct Answer: (B)

Non-maleficence means:

Do no harm

which is a core ethical principle in healthcare.

Q86. Correct Answer: (B)

The Null Hypothesis:

(H_0)

states that there is:

No significant relationship or difference

between variables.

Q87. Correct Answer: (B)

True experimental design involves:

Manipulation + Control + Randomization

which helps establish cause-and-effect relationships.

Q88. Correct Answer: (B)

Standard deviation measures how far data values spread from the:

Mean

Q89. Correct Answer: (B)

Validity refers to whether a research tool actually measures:

What it is intended to measure

Q90. Correct Answer: (B)

A p-value of:

0.01

means there is only:

1%

probability that the observed result occurred by chance.

Q91. Correct Answer: (C)

Systematic sampling selects every:

n^{th}

individual from a population list.

Q92. Correct Answer: (C)

Qualitative research focuses on:

Human experiences, meanings, and perspectives

Q93. Correct Answer: (C)

The arithmetic average of a dataset is called the:

Mean

Q94. Correct Answer: (B)

Snowball sampling is useful for:

Hidden or difficult-to-reach populations

Q95. Correct Answer: (B)

Justice in research ethics means:

Fair distribution of risks and benefits

among participants.

Q96. Correct Answer: (A)

The:

Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY)

was launched to provide LPG connections to women from below-poverty-line households.

Q97. Correct Answer: (B)

The Right to Information:

(RTI)

Act was enacted in:

2005

Q98. Correct Answer: (B)

“Nal se Jal” is a major component of the:

Jal Jeevan Mission

which aims to provide tap water to rural households.

Q99. Correct Answer: (B)

Florence Nightingale is regarded as the founder of:

Modern Nursing

Q100. Correct Answer: (B)

The capital city of Switzerland is:

Bern

while the WHO headquarters is located in:

Geneva

