

PGIMER M.SC NURSING SAMPLE PAPER 10

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. Which condition is characterized by the inability of the body to produce sufficient insulin, leading to hyperglycemia and potentially diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA)?
- (a) Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus
 - (b) Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus
 - (c) Gestational Diabetes
 - (d) Diabetes Insipidus
- Q2. A patient with "COPD" (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease) is being administered oxygen. Why must oxygen flow be maintained at a low rate (usually 1–2 L/min)?
- (a) To prevent oxygen toxicity.
 - (b) To avoid suppressing the hypoxic drive to breathe.
 - (c) To save battery power on the oxygen concentrator.
 - (d) To minimize the risk of fire.
- Q3. What is the most common early symptom of "Laryngeal Cancer"?
- (a) Difficulty swallowing (dysphagia)
 - (b) Persistent hoarseness of voice
 - (c) Severe neck pain
 - (d) Coughing up blood (hemoptysis)
- Q4. "Pernicious Anemia" is a type of megaloblastic anemia caused by:
- (a) Iron deficiency.
 - (b) Chronic blood loss.
 - (c) Lack of intrinsic factor preventing Vitamin B_{12} absorption.
 - (d) Excessive destruction of red blood cells.
- Q5. A patient is diagnosed with "Addison's Disease." Which electrolyte imbalance is the nurse most concerned about?
- (a) Hypernatremia
 - (b) Hyperkalemia
 - (c) Hypokalemia
 - (d) Hypercalcemia
- Q6. Which medication is the first-line treatment for an acute asthma attack?
- (a) Inhaled corticosteroids
 - (b) Short-acting beta-agonists (e.g., Albuterol)

- (c) Oral antihistamines
- (d) Long-acting beta-agonists

Q7. "Trousseau's sign" is a clinical indicator of:

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

Q8. A patient has "Acute Pancreatitis." Which position is likely to provide the most comfort?

- (a) Supine, flat in bed.
- (b) Sitting up and leaning forward.
- (c) Lying on the left side with knees flexed.
- (d) Trendelenburg position.

Q9. Which cranial nerve is tested by having the patient stick out their tongue?

- (a) CN VII (Facial)
- (b) CN IX (Glossopharyngeal)
- (c) CN X (Vagus)
- (d) CN XII (Hypoglossal)

Q10. "Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease" (GERD) is exacerbated by:

- (a) Small, frequent meals.
- (b) Avoiding alcohol and caffeine.
- (c) Lying down immediately after a large meal.
- (d) Sleeping with the head of the bed elevated.

Q11. A patient with "Myasthenia Gravis" is at the greatest risk for:

- (a) Cognitive impairment.
- (b) Respiratory failure.
- (c) Skin breakdown.
- (d) Fluid overload.

Q12. What is the "Dorsal Recumbent" position?

- (a) Lying on the back with knees bent and feet flat on the bed.
- (b) Lying on the abdomen.
- (c) Sitting at a 90-degree angle.
- (d) Lying on the side.

Q13. "Raynaud's Disease" is characterized by:

- (a) Excessive blood flow to the fingers.
- (b) Episodic vasospasm of the digits causing color changes.
- (c) Chronic venous ulcers.
- (d) Excessive swelling of the extremities.

Q14. "Lithotripsy" is a procedure used to:

- (a) Remove the gallbladder.
- (b) Break up kidney stones using shock waves.
- (c) Repair a hernia.
- (d) Remove a tumor from the colon.

Q15. What is the priority for a patient in "Status Epilepticus"?

- (a) Administering oral medication.
- (b) Establishing an airway and ensuring patient safety.
- (c) Restraining the patient's limbs.
- (d) Documenting the seizure activity in detail.

SECTION 2 - COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING

Q16. Which of the following is an example of "Tertiary Prevention" in public health?

- (a) Vaccination against influenza.
- (b) Screening for hypertension in the workplace.
- (c) Physical therapy for a patient with a spinal cord injury.
- (d) Providing education on healthy nutrition.

Q17. What is the "Mode of Transmission" for Malaria?

- (a) Airborne droplet nuclei.
- (b) Contaminated food or water.
- (c) Bite of an infected female Anopheles mosquito.
- (d) Direct contact with blood.

Q18. In epidemiology, what is a "Fomite"?

- (a) An insect vector.
- (b) An inanimate object that can carry infectious organisms (e.g., bedding, toys, surgical instruments).
- (c) A person who shows no symptoms but spreads the disease.
- (d) A bacterial spore.

Q19. "Endemic" refers to a disease that is:

- (a) Constantly present at a low level in a specific geographic area.
- (b) Affecting a large number of people across multiple countries.
- (c) Occurring unexpectedly in high numbers.
- (d) Completely eradicated.

Q20. Which organization declared "Health for All" as its primary goal at the Alma-Ata conference in 1978?

- (a) United Nations
- (b) World Health Organization (WHO)
- (c) Red Cross
- (d) Doctors Without Borders

Q21. "Active Immunity" is characterized by:

- (a) Temporary protection provided by pre-formed antibodies.
- (b) Long-term protection where the individual's immune system produces its own antibodies.

- (c) Being passed from mother to infant.
- (d) Only occurring after surgery.

Q22. The "Basic Reproductive Rate" (R_0) helps public health officials determine:

- (a) The severity of a disease.
- (b) The contagiousness of a disease.
- (c) The cost of treating the disease.
- (d) The time of year the disease will peak.

Q23. What is "Epidemiological Surveillance"?

- (a) Treating sick patients in a clinic.
- (b) Ongoing, systematic collection, analysis, and interpretation of health-related data.
- (c) The production of pharmaceuticals.
- (d) Teaching medical students.

Q24. Which vaccine is a "Killed" or "Inactivated" vaccine?

- (a) Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV)
- (b) BCG
- (c) Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV)
- (d) Measles, Mumps, Rubella (MMR)

Q25. "Crude Death Rate" is defined as:

- (a) Number of deaths per 100 population.
- (b) Number of deaths per 1,000 population in a year.
- (c) Number of deaths per 10,000 population.
- (d) Number of deaths per 100,000 population.

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

- (a) To compare two groups retrospectively.
- (b) To study the incidence of a disease by following a group of exposed and non-exposed individuals over time.
- (c) To study the prevalence of a disease at a single point in time.
- (d) To test the safety of a new medicine.

Q27. "Chikungunya" is primarily spread by:

- (a) Culex mosquitoes.
- (b) Aedes mosquitoes.
- (c) Anopheles mosquitoes.

(d) Houseflies.

Q28. Which vitamin deficiency is associated with "Scurvy"?

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

Q29. "Primary Health Care" (PHC) focuses on:

- (a) High-tech surgical interventions.
- (b) Accessible, affordable, and community-based health services.
- (c) Research in specialized hospitals.
- (d) International health policy drafting only.

Q30. "Incubation Period" is the time between:

- (a) The first symptom and the last symptom.
- (b) Exposure to an infectious agent and the appearance of the first sign or symptom.
- (c) The onset of the disease and death.
- (d) The start of treatment and recovery.

SECTION 3 - OBSTETRIC AND GYNECOLOGICAL NURSING

Q31. Which maneuver is used to determine the fetal position in utero?

- (a) McRoberts maneuver
- (b) Leopold's maneuvers
- (c) Valsalva maneuver
- (d) Crede's maneuver

Q32. The "Fetal Heart Rate" (FHR) range considered normal is:

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

Q33. What is the "Placenta Previa"?

- (a) Premature separation of the placenta from the uterine wall.
- (b) Implantation of the placenta over or near the cervical os.
- (c) Infection of the placenta.
- (d) A placenta that is too small for the fetus.

Q34. "Quickening" refers to:

- (a) The first perception of fetal movement by the mother.
- (b) The softening of the cervix.
- (c) The onset of labor.
- (d) The lightening (descent of the fetus into the pelvis).

Q35. Which hormone is responsible for the maintenance of pregnancy by supporting the endometrium?

- (a) Estrogen
- (b) Progesterone
- (c) Oxytocin
- (d) Prolactin

Q36. "Amniotomy" refers to:

- (a) The surgical removal of the uterus.
- (b) The artificial rupture of the amniotic membranes.

- (c) The injection of fluid into the amniotic sac.
- (d) A test for fetal lung maturity.

Q37. What is the "Second Stage" of labor?

- (a) From onset of contractions to full dilation.
- (b) From full cervical dilation to the birth of the baby.
- (c) From the birth of the baby to the birth of the placenta.
- (d) The recovery period.

Q38. "Chadwick's Sign" is a presumptive sign of pregnancy characterized by:

- (a) Softening of the cervix.
- (b) Bluish or purplish discoloration of the vagina and cervix.
- (c) Enlargement of the uterus.
- (d) Presence of fetal heart tones.

Q39. What is the recommended weight gain during pregnancy for a woman with a "Normal BMI"?

- (a) 5–10 kg
- (b) 11.5–16 kg
- (c) 18–25 kg
- (d) 25–30 kg

Q40. "Postpartum Hemorrhage" is defined as blood loss greater than ____ mL after a vaginal birth.

- (a) 200
- (b) 500
- (c) 1000
- (d) 1500

Q41. "Folic Acid" supplementation is critical in early pregnancy to prevent:

- (a) Neural tube defects.
- (b) Gestational diabetes.
- (c) Preterm labor.
- (d) Postpartum depression.

Q42. Which drug is the antidote for Magnesium Sulfate toxicity?

- (a) Naloxone
- (b) Calcium Gluconate

- (c) Vitamin K
- (d) Protamine Sulfate

Q43. What is "Puerperium"?

- (a) The period of pregnancy.
- (b) The period of 6 weeks following childbirth during which reproductive organs return to their pre-pregnant state.
- (c) The period of labor.
- (d) The time before conception.

Q44. "Bishop Score" is used to:

- (a) Assess the baby's health.
- (b) Evaluate the "favorability" of the cervix for labor induction.
- (c) Measure uterine contractions.
- (d) Diagnose gestational diabetes.

Q45. Which pelvic shape is most favorable for a spontaneous vaginal delivery?

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

SECTION 4 - CHILD HEALTH NURSING

- Q46. What is the most accurate way to measure the pulse of an infant under 1 year of age?
- (a) Radial pulse
 - (b) Apical pulse
 - (c) Carotid pulse
 - (d) Brachial pulse
- Q47. According to Piaget, the "Sensorimotor stage" of development occurs at which age?
- (a) Birth to 2 years
 - (b) 2 to 7 years
 - (c) 7 to 11 years
 - (d) 11 years and above
- Q48. "Tetralogy of Fallot" consists of four defects. Which of the following is NOT one of them?
- (a) Pulmonary stenosis
 - (b) Ventricular septal defect (VSD)
 - (c) Right ventricular hypertrophy
 - (d) Atrial septal defect (ASD)
- Q49. A child with "Hirschsprung's Disease" typically presents with:
- (a) Chronic constipation and ribbon-like stools.
 - (b) Severe diarrhea.
 - (c) Excessive weight gain.
 - (d) Frequent vomiting.
- Q50. What is the "Moro Reflex" in an infant?
- (a) Grasping a finger when placed in the hand.
 - (b) A startle response where the infant extends and abducts the arms followed by flexion.
 - (c) Turning the head toward a touch on the cheek.
 - (d) Stepping motions when held upright.
- Q51. "Down Syndrome" (Trisomy 21) is associated with which genetic abnormality?
- (a) An extra chromosome 18.
 - (b) An extra chromosome 21.
 - (c) A missing X chromosome.

(d) An extra X chromosome in males.

Q52. What is the "First stool" passed by a newborn called?

- (a) Meconium
- (b) Transitional stool
- (c) Curd stool
- (d) Constipated stool

Q53. "Kawasaki Disease" is a systemic vasculitis. What is a serious long-term complication?

- (a) Chronic diarrhea
- (b) Coronary artery aneurysms
- (c) Diabetes mellitus
- (d) Bone fractures

Q54. "Koplik spots" are a pathognomonic sign of:

- (a) Chickenpox
- (b) Measles (Rubeola)
- (c) Rubella
- (d) Mumps

Q55. A school-age child is in the hospital. Which strategy helps to reduce separation anxiety?

- (a) Prohibiting visits to keep the child quiet.
- (b) Encouraging parents to stay or room-in with the child.
- (c) Moving the child to a different room daily.
- (d) Ignoring the child's crying.

Q56. "Hydrocephalus" in an infant is primarily manifested by:

- (a) Sunken fontanelles.
- (b) Rapidly increasing head circumference.
- (c) Excessive weight loss.
- (d) Increased skin turgor.

Q57. "Intussusception" is an emergency characterized by:

- (a) The telescoping of one portion of the intestine into another.
- (b) A hole in the abdominal wall.
- (c) Failure of the bowel to rotate.
- (d) Inflammation of the appendix.

Q58. Which nutritional deficiency causes "Rickets"?

- (a) Vitamin C
- (b) Vitamin D
- (c) Vitamin K
- (d) Vitamin B1

Q59. "Epiglottitis" is a medical emergency. What should the nurse AVOID doing?

- (a) Placing the child in a high-Fowler's position.
- (b) Using a tongue blade to visualize the throat.
- (c) Administering oxygen.
- (d) Maintaining a calm environment.

Q60. What is the "Normal age" for most children to begin toilet training?

- (a) 6–12 months
- (b) 18–24 months
- (c) 4–5 years
- (d) 6–7 years

SECTION 5 - MENTAL HEALTH NURSING

- Q61. Which neurotransmitter imbalance is primarily associated with the symptoms of Depression?
- (a) Increased Dopamine
 - (b) Decreased Serotonin and Norepinephrine
 - (c) Increased Acetylcholine
 - (d) Decreased GABA
- Q62. A patient with "Bipolar I Disorder" is exhibiting flight of ideas. What does this mean?
- (a) The patient is unable to speak.
 - (b) A continuous, rapid flow of speech with abrupt changes from topic to topic.
 - (c) The patient is hearing voices.
 - (d) The patient believes they can fly.
- Q63. What is the "Gold Standard" treatment for patients with refractory Schizophrenia?
- (a) Haloperidol
 - (b) Clozapine
 - (c) Diazepam
 - (d) Fluoxetine
- Q64. "Tardive Dyskinesia" is a late-onset side effect of antipsychotic medication characterized by:
- (a) Involuntary rhythmic movements of the tongue, lips, and face.
 - (b) Extreme muscle rigidity.
 - (c) Fever and diaphoresis.
 - (d) Hypertension.
- Q65. Which of the following is a "Negative Symptom" of Schizophrenia?
- (a) Auditory hallucinations
 - (b) Delusions
 - (c) Apathy (lack of feeling/interest)
 - (d) Agitated behavior
- Q66. "Splitting" is a defense mechanism commonly seen in which personality disorder?
- (a) Obsessive-Compulsive
 - (b) Borderline Personality Disorder
 - (c) Paranoid

(d) Narcissistic

Q67. What is the primary intervention for a patient experiencing a "Panic Attack"?

- (a) Leave the patient alone to calm down.
- (b) Stay with the patient and provide clear, simple directions.
- (c) Administer a high-dose stimulant.
- (d) Encourage deep, rapid breathing.

Q68. Which class of medications is used to stabilize mood in Bipolar Disorder?

- (a) Mood Stabilizers (e.g., Lithium)
- (b) Stimulants
- (c) Analgesics
- (d) Antihistamines

Q69. "Obsessions" are defined as:

- (a) Unwanted, intrusive, and repetitive thoughts.
- (b) Repetitive behaviors or mental acts.
- (c) Extreme fear of small spaces.
- (d) Delusions of grandeur.

Q70. What is the priority assessment for a patient diagnosed with "Anorexia Nervosa"?

- (a) Level of intelligence.
- (b) Fluid and electrolyte status (risk of cardiac arrhythmias).
- (c) Social media habits.
- (d) Employment history.

Q71. "Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome" (NMS) is a life-threatening reaction to antipsychotics. What is a key sign?

- (a) Very high fever (hyperpyrexia).
- (b) Low blood pressure.
- (c) Decreased heart rate.
- (d) Polyuria.

Q72. Which of the following is an "Atypical Antipsychotic"?

- (a) Chlorpromazine
- (b) Haloperidol
- (c) Risperidone
- (d) Thioridazine

Q73. "Systematic Desensitization" is most commonly used for:

- (a) Phobias.
- (b) Schizophrenia.
- (c) Delirium.
- (d) Personality disorders.

Q74. What is the primary characteristic of "Dementia" (e.g., Alzheimer's type)?

- (a) Sudden onset confusion.
- (b) Progressive, irreversible decline in cognitive function (memory, judgment, orientation).
- (c) Reversible brain damage.
- (d) Only impacts physical strength.

Q75. "Ego" in Freudian theory acts as the:

- (a) Source of instinctual drives.
- (b) Mediator between the Id (desires) and the Superego (morality/reality).
- (c) Moral conscience.
- (d) Primitive impulse provider.

SECTION 6 - NURSING FOUNDATIONS

Q76. Which part of the hand is most appropriate for assessing temperature?

- (a) Fingertips
- (b) Dorsal surface (back) of the hand
- (c) Palm
- (d) Thumb

Q77. What does the acronym "RACE" stand for in the context of fire safety?

- (a) Run, Alert, Call, Extinguish
- (b) Rescue, Alarm, Contain, Extinguish/Evacuate
- (c) React, Assess, Contain, Exit
- (d) Report, Activate, Clear, Escape

Q78. A "Pulse Deficit" is the difference between:

- (a) The systolic and diastolic blood pressure.
- (b) The apical heart rate and the radial pulse rate.
- (c) The heart rate and respiratory rate.
- (d) The axillary and oral temperature.

Q79. When lifting a heavy object, what is the safest body mechanic?

- (a) Keeping the back straight and bending at the knees.
- (b) Bending at the waist with legs straight.
- (c) Holding the object far away from the body.
- (d) Twisting the torso while lifting.

Q80. What is the "First priority" in the nursing process?

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

Q81. Which precaution is required for a patient with "Tuberculosis" (TB)?

- (a) Contact Precautions
- (b) Droplet Precautions
- (c) Airborne Precautions
- (d) Standard Precautions only

Q82. "Isotonic" IV fluids have a concentration similar to:

- (a) Intracellular fluid
- (b) Blood plasma (osmolarity of 275–295 mOsm/L)
- (c) Pure water
- (d) Concentrated saline

Q83. What is the purpose of a "Surgical Scrub"?

- (a) To remove all skin cells.
- (b) To remove as many microorganisms as possible from the hands and forearms before surgery.
- (c) To make the skin feel soft.
- (d) To replace the need for sterile gloves.

Q84. "Veracity" in nursing ethics refers to:

- (a) The duty to tell the truth.
- (b) The duty to be fair.
- (c) The duty to do good.
- (d) The duty to respect patient choices.

Q85. What is the most effective way to prevent the spread of infection in a hospital?

- (a) Using gloves for every patient.
- (b) Proper hand hygiene (washing with soap and water or using alcohol-based rub).
- (c) Wearing a gown at all times.
- (d) Cleaning the room once a day.

SECTION 7 - NURSING RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

- Q86. What is the "Independent Variable" in a study examining the effect of music therapy on postoperative pain?
- (a) Postoperative pain levels
 - (b) Music therapy
 - (c) The age of the patients
 - (d) The type of surgery
- Q87. What is "Data Saturation" in qualitative research?
- (a) When the researcher runs out of time.
 - (b) The point at which no new information or themes are emerging from the data.
 - (c) When all participants provide the exact same answer.
 - (d) When the data set becomes too large to manage.
- Q88. Which statistical test is used to compare the means of two independent groups?
- (a) Chi-square test
 - (b) Independent t-test
 - (c) Pearson correlation
 - (d) ANOVA
- Q89. "Generalizability" (or External Validity) refers to:
- (a) The researcher's ability to keep data secret.
 - (b) The extent to which study findings can be applied to other populations or settings.
 - (c) The cost-effectiveness of the research design.
 - (d) The number of participants in the control group.
- Q90. What is "Standard Error"?
- (a) The difference between the mean and the median.
 - (b) The standard deviation of the sampling distribution of a statistic.
 - (c) A measure of how much researchers hate statistics.
 - (d) The range of the data.
- Q91. Which sampling method is NOT a probability sampling technique?
- (a) Simple Random Sampling
 - (b) Stratified Random Sampling
 - (c) Convenience Sampling
 - (d) Systematic Sampling

Q92. What is the "Median"?

- (a) The arithmetic average.
- (b) The most frequent score.
- (c) The middle score when all data are arranged in numerical order.
- (d) The total number of participants.

Q93. "Beneficence" is an ethical principle that dictates:

- (a) The researcher must maximize possible benefits and minimize possible harms.
- (b) The researcher must get paid.
- (c) The researcher must only work with healthy people.
- (d) The researcher does not have to worry about patient safety.

Q94. What is the difference between a "Retrospective" and "Prospective" study?

- (a) Retrospective looks backward at past data; prospective looks forward from the present to the future.
- (b) Retrospective looks forward; prospective looks backward.
- (c) There is no difference.
- (d) Prospective studies are always shorter.

Q95. "P-value" signifies:

- (a) The power of the study.
- (b) The probability that the observed results happened by chance.
- (c) The number of participants.
- (d) The accuracy of the equipment.

SECTION 8 - GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND CURRENT AFFAIRS

- Q96. Which Indian state was the first to launch the "Right to Health" bill, ensuring healthcare access as a legal right for its citizens?
- (a) Kerala
 - (b) Rajasthan
 - (c) Tamil Nadu
 - (d) Delhi
- Q97. The "G20 Summit" brings together leaders from the world's largest economies. What does G20 stand for?
- (a) Group of 20 Nations
 - (b) Global 20 Organization
 - (c) Great 20 Powers
 - (d) Governance of 20
- Q98. "Chandrayaan-3" is a mission launched by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) with the primary goal of:
- (a) Landing a rover on the Moon's South Pole.
 - (b) Putting a human into orbit.
 - (c) Studying the Sun's atmosphere.
 - (d) Exploring the planet Mars.
- Q99. Who is considered the "Father of the Indian Constitution"?
- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 - (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- Q100. The "International Yoga Day" is celebrated annually on:
- (a) June 21st
 - (b) August 15th
 - (c) January 26th
 - (d) October 2nd

Q1. Correct Answer: (B)

Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus occurs when:

The pancreas produces little or no insulin

leading to:

Hyperglycemia and risk of Diabetic Ketoacidosis (DKA)

Q2. Correct Answer: (B)

COPD patients may rely on:

Hypoxic drive

for breathing; excessive oxygen can suppress respiration.

Q3. Correct Answer: (B)

Persistent:

Hoarseness of voice

is the most common early symptom of laryngeal cancer.

Q4. Correct Answer: (C)

Pernicious anemia is caused by:

Vitamin B₁₂ deficiency due to lack of intrinsic factor

Q5. Correct Answer: (B)

Addison's Disease commonly causes:

Hyperkalemia

because of decreased aldosterone production.

Q6. Correct Answer: (B)

Short-acting beta agonists such as:

Albuterol

are first-line drugs for acute asthma attacks.

Q7. Correct Answer: (A)

Trousseau's sign is associated with:

Hypocalcemia

and involves carpal spasm during blood pressure cuff inflation.

Q8. Correct Answer: (B)

Patients with acute pancreatitis often feel relief by:

Sitting up and leaning forward

Q9. Correct Answer: (D)

The:

Hypoglossal nerve (CN XII)

controls tongue movement.

Q10. Correct Answer: (C)

GERD symptoms worsen when a person:

Lies down immediately after eating

Q11. Correct Answer: (B)

Myasthenia Gravis can weaken respiratory muscles causing:

Respiratory failure

Q12. Correct Answer: (A)

Dorsal recumbent position means:

Lying on the back with knees flexed

Q13. Correct Answer: (B)

Raynaud's Disease involves:

Vasospasm of fingers and toes

causing color changes.

Q14. Correct Answer: (B)

Lithotripsy uses:

Shock waves to break kidney stones

Q15. Correct Answer: (B)

Priority in status epilepticus is:

Maintaining airway and ensuring safety

Q16. Correct Answer: (C)

Tertiary prevention focuses on:

Rehabilitation and reducing complications

after disease or injury.

Q17. Correct Answer: (C)

Malaria is transmitted through the bite of an infected:

Female Anopheles mosquito

Q18. Correct Answer: (B)

A:

Fomite

is an inanimate object capable of transmitting infection.

Q19. Correct Answer: (A)

An endemic disease is:

Constantly present in a specific geographic area

Q20. Correct Answer: (B)

The:

WHO

declared:

Health for All

at the Alma-Ata Conference in 1978.

Q21. Correct Answer: (B)

Active immunity develops when:

The body's immune system produces its own antibodies

Q22. Correct Answer: (B)

The:

R_0

value indicates how contagious a disease is.

Q23. Correct Answer: (B)

Epidemiological surveillance involves:

Systematic collection and analysis of health data

Q24. Correct Answer: (C)

The:

IPV is an inactivated (killed) vaccine.

Q25. Correct Answer: (B)

Crude Death Rate is measured as:

$$\frac{\text{Deaths per } 1,000 \text{ population per year}}{\text{population}}$$

Q26. Correct Answer: (B)

Cohort studies follow:

$$\frac{\text{Exposed and non-exposed group over time}}{\text{population}}$$

to determine disease incidence.

Q27. Correct Answer: (B)

Chikungunya is spread mainly by:

Aedes mosquitoes

Q28. Correct Answer: (C)

Scurvy is caused by deficiency of:

Vitamin C

Q29. Correct Answer: (B)

Primary Health Care emphasizes:

Accessible and affordable community-based healthcare

Q30. Correct Answer: (B)

Incubation period is the time between:

Exposure to infection and onset of symptoms

Q31. Correct Answer: (B)

Leopold's maneuvers are used to determine:

Fetal lie, presentation, and position

through abdominal palpation.

Q32. Correct Answer: (C)

Normal fetal heart rate is:

110–160 bpm

Q33. Correct Answer: (B)

Placenta previa occurs when:

The placenta implants over or near the cervical os

Q34. Correct Answer: (A)

Quickening means:

First perception of fetal movement by the mother

Q35. Correct Answer: (B)

Progesterone helps:

Maintain the endometrium and sustain pregnancy

Q36. Correct Answer: (B)

Amniotomy refers to:

Artificial rupture of membranes

to induce or augment labor.

Q37. Correct Answer: (B)

The second stage of labor extends from:

Full cervical dilation to birth of the baby

Q38. Correct Answer: (B)

Chadwick's sign is:

Bluish discoloration of cervix and vagina

due to increased vascularity.

Q39. Correct Answer: (B)

Recommended pregnancy weight gain for normal BMI:

11.5–16 kg

Q40. Correct Answer: (B)

Postpartum hemorrhage after vaginal delivery is classically defined as:

> 500 mL blood loss

Q41. Correct Answer: (A)

Folic acid prevents:

Neural tube defects

such as spina bifida.

Q42. Correct Answer: (B)

The antidote for Magnesium Sulfate toxicity is:

Calcium Gluconate

Q43. Correct Answer: (B)

Puerperium is:

The 6 – week postpartum recovery period

Q44. Correct Answer: (B)

Bishop Score evaluates:

Cervical readiness for labor induction

Q45. Correct Answer: (C)

The:

Gynecoid pelvis

is most favorable for vaginal delivery.

Q46. Correct Answer: (B)

The:

Apical pulse

provides the most accurate heart rate measurement in infants.

Q47. Correct Answer: (A)

Piaget's Sensorimotor stage occurs from:

Birth to 2 years

Q48. Correct Answer: (D)

Tetralogy of Fallot does NOT include:

Atrial Septal Defect (ASD)

Q49. Correct Answer: (A)

Hirschsprung's Disease commonly presents with:

Chronic constipation and ribbon – like stools

Q50. Correct Answer: (B)

The Moro Reflex is:

A startle reflex with arm extension followed by flexion

Q51. Correct Answer: (B)

Down Syndrome is caused by:

Trisomy 21

Q52. Correct Answer: (A)

The first newborn stool is called:

Meconium

Q53. Correct Answer: (B)

A serious complication of Kawasaki Disease is:

Coronary artery aneurysm

Q54. Correct Answer: (B)

Koplik spots are characteristic of:

Measles (Rubeola)

Q55. Correct Answer: (B)

Separation anxiety is reduced by:

Encouraging parents to stay with the child

Q56. Correct Answer: (B)

Hydrocephalus commonly causes:

Rapid increase in head circumference

Q57. Correct Answer: (A)

Intussusception involves:

Telescoping of one part of intestine into another

Q58. Correct Answer: (B)

Rickets results from deficiency of:

Vitamin D

Q59. Correct Answer: (B)

In Epiglottitis, the nurse should avoid:

Using a tongue blade

because it may trigger airway obstruction.

Q60. Correct Answer: (B)

Most children begin toilet training at:

18–24 months

Q61. Correct Answer: (B)

Depression is commonly associated with decreased levels of:

Serotonin and Norepinephrine

Q62. Correct Answer: (B)

Flight of ideas refers to:

Rapid shifting from one topic to another

commonly seen in mania.

Q63. Correct Answer: (B)

The gold standard drug for treatment-resistant schizophrenia is:

Clozapine

Q64. Correct Answer: (A)

Tardive Dyskinesia involves:

Involuntary repetitive facial and tongue movements

Q65. Correct Answer: (C)

Apathy is considered a:

Negative symptom of schizophrenia

Q66. Correct Answer: (B)

Splitting is commonly associated with:

Borderline Personality Disorder

Q67. Correct Answer: (B)

During a panic attack, the nurse should:

Stay with the patient and provide calm directions

Q68. Correct Answer: (A)

Mood stabilizers such as:

Lithium

are used in Bipolar Disorder.

Q69. Correct Answer: (A)

Obsessions are:

Persistent intrusive unwanted thoughts

Q70. Correct Answer: (B)

Patients with Anorexia Nervosa are at high risk for:

Electrolyte imbalance and cardiac arrhythmias

Q71. Correct Answer: (A)

A key feature of Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome is:

Severe hyperthermia (high fever)

Q72. Correct Answer: (C)

Risperidone is classified as an:

Atypical antipsychotic

Q73. Correct Answer: (A)

Systematic desensitization is mainly used for:

Phobias and anxiety disorders

Q74. Correct Answer: (B)

Dementia involves:

Progressive irreversible cognitive decline

Q75. Correct Answer: (B)

In Freud's theory, the Ego acts as:

Mediator between Id and Superego

Q76. Correct Answer: (B)

The:

Dorsal surface of the hand

is most sensitive for assessing temperature variations.

Q77. Correct Answer: (B)

RACE stands for:

Rescue, Alarm, Contain, Extinguish/Evacuate

Q78. Correct Answer: (B)

Pulse deficit is the difference between:

Apical pulse and radial pulse

Q79. Correct Answer: (A)

Safe body mechanics include:

Keeping the back straight and bending at the knees

Q80. Correct Answer: (C)

The first step in the nursing process is:

Assessment

Q81. Correct Answer: (C)

Tuberculosis requires:

Airborne precautions

including:

N95 mask and negative – pressure room

Q82. Correct Answer: (B)

Isotonic IV fluids have osmolarity similar to:

Blood plasma

Q83. Correct Answer: (B)

A surgical scrub is performed to:

Remove as many microorganisms as possible

before sterile procedures.

Q84. Correct Answer: (A)

Veracity refers to:

Truthfulness and honesty

Q85. Correct Answer: (B)

The most effective infection prevention measure is:

Proper hand hygiene

Q86. Correct Answer: (B)

In this study:

Music therapy

is the independent variable because it is manipulated by the researcher.

Q87. Correct Answer: (B)

Data saturation occurs when:

No new themes or information emerge from collected data

Q88. Correct Answer: (B)

The:

Independent t – test

is used to compare the means of two independent groups.

Q89. Correct Answer: (B)

Generalizability means:

Study findings can be applied to larger population or settings

Q90. Correct Answer: (B)

Standard Error is:

The standard deviation of the sampling distribution

Q91. Correct Answer: (C)

Convenience sampling is:

A non – probability sampling technique

Q92. Correct Answer: (C)

The median is:

The middle value in an ordered dataset

Q93. Correct Answer: (A)

Beneficence requires researchers to:

Maximize benefits and minimize harm

Q94. Correct Answer: (A)

Retrospective studies:

Look backward at past data

whereas prospective studies:

Follow subjects into the future

Q95. Correct Answer: (B)

P-value represents:

Probability that results occurred by chance

Q86. Correct Answer: (B)

In this study:

Music therapy

is the independent variable because it is manipulated by the researcher.

Q87. Correct Answer: (B)

Data saturation occurs when:

No new themes or information emerge from collected data

Q88. Correct Answer: (B)

The:

Independent t – test

is used to compare the means of two independent groups.

Q89. Correct Answer: (B)

Generalizability means:

Study findings can be applied to larger populations or settings

Q90. Correct Answer: (B)

Standard Error is:

The standard deviation of the sampling distribution

Q91. Correct Answer: (C)

Convenience sampling is:

Anon – probability sampling technique

Q92. Correct Answer: (C)

The median is:

The middle value in an ordered dataset

Q93. Correct Answer: (A)

Beneficence requires researchers to:

Maximize benefits and minimize harm

Q94. Correct Answer: (A)

Retrospective studies:

Look backward at past data

whereas prospective studies:

Follow subjects into the future

Q95. Correct Answer: (B)

P-value represents:

Probability that results occurred by chance

Q96. Correct Answer: (B)

Rajasthan

became the first Indian state to implement the:

Right to Health Act

Q97. Correct Answer: (A)

G20 stands for:

Group of 20 Nations

Q98. Correct Answer: (A)

The primary goal of:

Chandrayaan – 3

was:

Landing near the Moon's South Pole

Q99. Correct Answer: (C)

The:

Father of the Indian Constitution

is:

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

Q100. Correct Answer: (A)

International Yoga Day is celebrated every year on:

21st June

prepp
Your Personal Exam Guide