

**PRACTICE QUESTION**  
**HPSSC/HPSSSB Staff Nurse Exam**  
**(Set-2) Day-2 (04.02.2020)**

1. Rusty sputum is seen in
  - (a) Pneumonia
  - (b) Asthma
  - (c) Fungal infection
  - (d) Bronchitis
2. Surfactant secreted from
  - (a) Type I cell
  - (b) Type II
  - (c) Both
3. Length of fracture
  - (a) 10-11 cm
  - (b) 24-25 cm
  - (c) 25-50 cm
  - (d) 30-35 cm
4. Trachea compressed with
  - (a) 5-10 rings
  - (b) 10-15 rings
  - (c) 16-20 rings
  - (d) 21-25 rings
5. Amount of sputum needed for sputum specimen
  - (a) 5 ml
  - (b) 10 ml
  - (c) 15 ml
  - (d) 20 ml
6. Ideal site of thoracentesis incase of hydrothorax
  - (a) 2-3<sup>rd</sup> ICS
  - (b) 3-5<sup>th</sup> ICS
  - (c) 7-8<sup>th</sup> ICS
  - (d) 10-12 ICS
7. PH 7.55, HCa<sub>3</sub> : 31 meq/L, PCO<sub>2</sub> : 45. PO<sub>2</sub> : 68 indicates
  - (a) Resp. Acidosis
  - (b) Be Metabolic acidosis
  - (c) Resp. Alkalosis
  - (d) Be metabolic Alkalosis
8. Normal tidal volume is
  - (a) 100 ml
  - (b) 200 ml
  - (c) 500 ml
  - (d) 800 ml
9. Paradoxical respiration is seen in
  - (a) Flail chest
  - (b) Pulmonary embolism
  - (c) Asthma
  - (d) Tuberculosis
10. Barrel chest is seen
  - (a) Tuberculosis
  - (b) Emphysema
  - (c) Flail chest
  - (d) Embolism
11. Which indicates Atelectasis
  - (a) Dimished breath sound
  - (b) Rapid shallow respiration
  - (c) Loose productive cough
  - (d) All of above
12. Pulmonary consolidation indicates
  - (a) ↑Dullness
  - (b) Crackles
  - (c) ↑Premitus
  - (d) All of above
13. Complications of bronchiectasis
  - (a) Amyloidosis
  - (b) Lung abscess
  - (c) Cerebral abscess
  - (d) All of above
14. SARS caused by
  - (a) Influenza
  - (b) Corona
  - (c) Rota
  - (d) All of above
15. Bat's wing's chest is seen in
  - (a) Influenza
  - (b) Asthma
  - (c) Pulmonary edema
  - (d) Emphysema
16. Knief like pain is seen in
  - (a) Pleurisy
  - (b) Influenza
  - (c) Emphysema
  - (d) Pulmonary edema
17. Kveim test help to diagnose
  - (a) Sarcoidosis
  - (b) Pleurisy
  - (c) Influenza
  - (d) Emphysema
18. Therapeutic range of theophylline
  - (a) 5-10 mcg/ml
  - (b) 10-20 mcg/ml
  - (c) 20-30 mcg/ml
  - (d) 30-40 mcg/ml
19. Anticholinergic drugs blocks
  - (a) Nicotinic receptors
  - (b) Muscarinic receptors
  - (c) Both
  - (d) None of above
20. Antidot for paracetamol
  - (a) Mesna
  - (b) NAC
  - (c) Atropine
  - (d) PAM
21. Normal pericardial fluid
  - (a) 5-10 ml
  - (b) 5-20 ml
  - (c) 20-30 ml
  - (d) 30-40 ml

22. S<sub>3</sub> sounds heard on
  - (a) Heart failure
  - (b) Pericarditis
  - (c) Youth
  - (d) All of above
23. Which is called widow making artery
  - (a) LAD
  - (b) RCA
  - (c) LCA
  - (d) All of above
24. Which responsible for lateral/posterior wall MI
  - (a) Circumflex artery
  - (b) LAD
  - (c) RCA
  - (d) LCA
25. Baro receptors are located at
  - (a) Vena cava
  - (b) Arterial area
  - (c) Both
  - (d) None
26. First enzyme elevated after MI
  - (a) Myoglobin
  - (b) CK MB
  - (c) Trop-I
  - (d) Trop-T
27. Most specific cardiac enzyme after MI
  - (a) Myoglobin
  - (b) CK-MB
  - (c) Trop-I
  - (d) Trop-T
28. Normal cholesterol level
  - (a) ↓200 mg/dl
  - (b) ↓100 mg/dl
  - (c) ↓300 mg/dl
  - (d) ↓250 mg/dl
29. ECG changes with hyper calcemia
  - (a) Shorten QT, ST
  - (b) Prolong QT, ST
  - (c) ST elevation
  - (d) ST depression
30. ↑ B-type natriuretic peptide indicates
  - (a) CAD
  - (b) CHF
  - (c) Arrhythmias
  - (d) Digoxin toxicity
31. Commonest graft used in CABG
  - (a) Saphenous vein
  - (b) Internal mammary artery
  - (c) Both
  - (d) None
32. Saw tooth appearance is ECG indicates
  - (a) Atrial flutter
  - (b) Atrial fibrillation
  - (c) Ventricular fibrillation
  - (d) Sinus tachycardia
33. Absence of QRS indicates
  - (a) Atrial flutter
  - (b) Atrial fibrillation
  - (c) Ventricular fibrillation
  - (d) Sinus tachycardia
34. Best management for pulseless VT
  - (a) Defibrillation
  - (b) Cardioversion
  - (c) Vagal maneuver
  - (d) Valsalva maneuver
35. Variant angina otherwise called as
  - (a) Nocturnal angina
  - (b) Prinzmetal's angina
  - (c) Vasospastic angina
  - (d) All of above
36. Pink frothy sputum is seen in
  - (a) Right side heart failure
  - (b) Pulmonary embolism
  - (c) Left side hear failure
  - (d) Pericarditis
37. Beta blockers carter indicated in
  - (a) Pericarditis
  - (b) Cardiogenic shock
  - (c) Cardiac failure
  - (d) Pleural effusion
38. Formula for MAP
  - (a)  $\frac{SBP + (DBP)2}{3}$
  - (b)  $\frac{SBP + 2(DBP)}{2}$
  - (c)  $\frac{2(SBP) + DBP}{3}$
  - (d)  $\frac{2(SBP) + DBP}{2}$
39. Normal CVP
  - (a) 1-5 mm Hg
  - (b) 10-12 mm Hg
  - (c) 3-8 mm Hg
  - (d) 15-18 mm Hg
40. Beck's triad is seen in
  - (a) Endocarditis
  - (b) Cardiac tamponade
  - (c) Myocarditis
  - (d) Valvular heart disease
41. Which is the assessment finding of endocarditis
  - (a) Osler node
  - (b) Petechiae
  - (c) Janeway lesion
  - (d) All of above

42. De Musset sign is seen  
 (a) Aortic stenosis  
 (b) Mitral insufficiency  
 (c) Aortic insufficiency  
 (d) Tricuspid stenosis
43. Trendelenburg test is positive in  
 (a) Thrombophlebitis  
 (b) Varicose vein  
 (c) Phlebitis  
 (d) PAD
44. Intermittent claudication seen in  
 (a) Varicose vein  
 (b) PAD  
 (c) Phlebitis  
 (d) Vein stripping
45. DASH diet is for  
 (a) DM  
 (b) Respiratory disease  
 (c) HT  
 (d) Liver disease
46. Frost bite occurs at  
 (a) 10-12°C  
 (b) 28-32°C  
 (c) 28-32°F  
 (d) 35-40°F
47. Koebner phenomenon is seen in  
 (a) Impetigo  
 (b) Acne vulgaris  
 (c) Psoriasis  
 (d) Steven-Johnson syndrome
48. Honey crust is seen in  
 (a) Impetigo  
 (b) Acne vulgaris  
 (c) Psoriasis  
 (d) Steven-Johnson syndrome
49. Red cherry face is seen  
 (a) Chemical burns  
 (b) Impetigo  
 (c) Scabies  
 (d) Carbon monoxide poisoning
50. Hyperbaric oxygen therapy used in  
 (a) Bedsore  
 (b) Osteomyelitis  
 (c) Sepsis  
 (d) All of above

**ANSWERS**

1	A	26	A
2	B	27	C
3	A	28	A
4	C	29	A
5	C	30	B
6	C	31	C
7	D	32	A
8	C	33	C
9	A	34	A
10	B	35	D
11	D	36	B
12	D	37	C
13	D	38	A
14	B	39	B
15	C	40	C
16	A	41	D
17	A	42	B
18	B	43	C
19	C	44	C
20	B	45	B
21	B	46	C
22	D	47	B
23	A	48	A
24	A	49	D
25	B	50	D