

PRACTICE QUESTION
HPPSC/HPSSC/HPSSSB Staff Nurse Exam
(Set-23) Day-23 (25.02.2020)

1. Aims of first aid is?
 - (a) To preserve life
 - (b) To limit worsening of the condition
 - (c) To promote recovery
 - (d) All of the above
2. Stop, drop, wrap and roll is the first aid provided in which condition?
 - (a) Drowning
 - (b) Burns
 - (c) Cyclones
 - (d) Accidents
3. Who introduced the term nursing process?
 - (a) Lydia Hall
 - (b) Dorothy Johnson
 - (c) Lois Knowler
 - (d) Ida Jean
4. Methods of sterilization is?
 - (a) Boiling
 - (b) Fumigation
 - (c) Hot air sterilization
 - (d) Auto claving
 - (e) All of the above
5. Uses of hydrogen peroxide?
 - (a) Preoperative preparation of skin
 - (b) Cleaning of wounds and mouth wash
 - (c) As a haemostatic solution when ever there is capillary oozing
 - (d) b & c
6. Solution used to reduce oedema is?
 - (a) Cidex
 - (b) Mercurochrome
 - (c) Glycerin magsulf solution
 - (d) Acriflavin
7. For quick disinfection of instruments (2min) which antiseptic is used?
 - (a) Hydrogen peroxide
 - (b) Spirit
 - (c) Eusol solution
 - (d) Savlon
8. Complete disinfection/sterilization of instruments that cannot be sterilized by autoclaving can be done by?
 - (a) Potassium permanganate
 - (b) Lysol
 - (c) Cidex
 - (d) Phenol
9. For disinfection of sharp instruments can be used?
 - (a) Phenol
 - (b) Cidex
 - (c) Acriflavin
 - (d) Mercurochrome
10. Which of the following is used for irrigation of bladder, mouth wash and sitz bath?
 - (a) Acriflavin
 - (b) Mercurochrome
 - (c) potassium permanganate
 - (d) Lysol
11. For effective sterilization the steam in the autoclave should be?
 - (a) 121⁰c
 - (b) 110⁰c
 - (c) 100⁰c
 - (d) 130⁰c
12. Comfort devices are?
 - (a) Back rest
 - (b) Foot rest
 - (c) Bed blocks
 - (d) All of the above
13. Bed blocks are used?
 - (a) To arrest haemorrhage
 - (b) To retain enama
 - (c) To prevent shock
 - (d) All of the above
14. Which comforts device is used to provide support for the client in the sitting position?
 - (a) Knee rest
 - (b) Back rest
 - (c) Sand bags
 - (d) Cotton rings
15. Making of bed with the client in it is called....?
 - (a) Closed bed
 - (b) Open bed
 - (c) Occupied bed
 - (d) Admission bed
16. An empty bed in which the top covers are so arranged that all linen beneath the spread is fully protected from dust and dirt while waiting for the client is ?
 - (a) Closed bed
 - (b) Open bed
 - (c) Admission bed
 - (d) Occupied bed
17. Instrument which is used for weber test?
 - (a) Cotton tipped applicator
 - (b) Tuning fork
 - (c) Otoscope
 - (d) Head mirror
18. Example of reflexes is?
 - (a) Biceps reflex
 - (b) Triceps reflex
 - (c) Patellar reflex
 - (d) Achilles reflex
 - (e) All of the above

19. Finger to nose test, and heel to shin test are the example of?
 - (a) Equilibrium test
 - (b) Co-ordination test
 - (c) Tests of sensation
 - (d) All of the above
20. Protoscope is used to examine?
 - (a) The parotid gland
 - (b) The rectum
 - (c) The mouth
 - (d) NOTA
21. Preservatives used in 24 hours urine specimen is?
 - (a) Hydrochloric acid
 - (b) Formalin
 - (c) Chloroform
 - (d) All of the above
22. The colour of normal urine is?
 - (a) White colour
 - (b) Pink colour
 - (c) Red colour
 - (d) Amber colour
23. Elevated specific gravity of urine is seen in which condition?
 - (a) Heart failure
 - (b) Diabetes insipidus
 - (c) Hypercalcemia
 - (d) Renal failure
24. In hypokalemia specific gravity of urine is?
 - (a) Low
 - (b) High
 - (c) Normal
 - (d) a & b
25. Polyuria is found in which condition?
 - (a) Diabetes mellitus
 - (b) Kidney failure
 - (c) Diabetes insipidus
 - (d) a & c
26. In Kidney disease there is?
 - (a) Polyuria
 - (b) Oliguria
 - (c) a & b
 - (d) NOTA
27. Total absence or marked decrease in urine is known as?
 - (a) Polyuria
 - (b) Anuria
 - (c) Oliguria
 - (d) Suppression
28. Green or brownish yellow colour of urine is due to the presence of?
 - (a) Blood pigments
 - (b) Small amount of fresh blood
 - (c) Bile salts and bile pigments
 - (d) Urobilinogen
29. Sweetish or fruity odour of urine is due to the presence of?
 - (a) Sugar
 - (b) Bile
 - (c) Stone
 - (d) Ketones
30. Cloudy appearance of urine is due to the presence of?
 - (a) Sugar
 - (b) Phosphates
 - (c) Uric acid
 - (d) Stones
31. Turbidity of urine is due to the presence of...?
 - (a) Stone
 - (b) Mucus
 - (c) Pus
 - (d) Uric acid
32. 'Grains of pepper' appearance in urine is due to the presence of....?
 - (a) Stones
 - (b) Uric acid
 - (c) Pus
 - (d) Mucus
33. Albumin in urine indicates?
 - (a) Kidney damage
 - (b) Diabetes mellitus
 - (c) Diabetes insipidus
 - (d) Down syndrome
34. What should be assessed in microscopic examination of the urine?
 - (a) RBC crystal
 - (b) Pus Cells
 - (c) Casts
 - (d) Epithelial Cells
 - (e) All of the above
35. Why sugar is found in the urine during pregnancy?
 - (a) Due to increased weight
 - (b) Renal threshold is lowered
 - (c) Sugar intake is more
 - (d) a & c
36. In obstructive jaundice or hemolytic disease Is present in urine?

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| (a) Sugar | (b) Bile |
| (c) Pus | (d) Mucus |
37. Test for albumin?
 - (a) Hot test
 - (b) Cold test
 - (c) Benedict's test
 - (d) Hey's test
38. The reagent used in hot test is?
 - (a) Nitric acid
 - (b) Sulphosalicylic acid
 - (c) Acetic acid
 - (d) a & b

39. Nitric acid or sulphosalicylic acid is used as a reagent to test?
 (a) Albumin in urine
 (b) Sugar in urine
 (c) Bile in urine
 (d) Phosphate in urine
40. While testing the urine blue litmus paper turns to red indicate?
 (a) Urine is alkaline
 (b) Urines is acidic
 (c) Pus in urine
 (d) a & c
41. Urinometer is used to detect?
 (a) Sugar in urine
 (b) Specific gravity of urine
 (c) Bile in urine
 (d) Acetone in urine
42. Test for sugar is?
 (a) Benedict's test
 (b) Rothera's test
 (c) Hey's test
 (d) Smith's test
43. If sprinkle sulphur powder on the surface of the urine. It sinks down it indicates....?
 (a) Presence of bile pigments
 (b) Presence of bile salts
 (c) Presence of acetone
 (d) Presence of albumin
44. Hey's test is?
 (a) Test for bile salts
 (b) Test for bile pigments
 (c) Test for acetone
 (d) a & b
45. Test for acetone is?
 (a) Rothera's test
 (b) Ketone strip test
 (c) Keto diastix strip
 (d) All of the above
46. Reagent used to test bile pigment is?
 (a) Sulphur powder
 (b) Iodine drops
 (c) Benedict's solution
 (d) Ammonium sulphate
47. Smith's test is?
 (a) Test for bile pigment
 (b) Test for bile salts
 (c) Test for acetone
 (d) a and b
48. Rice water stool present in....?
 (a) Typhoid fever
 (b) Cholera
 (c) Hookworm infestation
 (d) All of the above
49. Pea soup stool present in.....?
 (a) Typhoid fever
 (b) Cholera
 (c) Hookworm infestation
 (d) All of the above
50. Parts of teeth is?
 (a) Crown
 (b) Neck
 (c) Root
 (d) All of the above

ANSWERS

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



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