

PRACTICE QUESTION
HPPSC/HPSSC/HPSSSB Staff Nurse Exam
(Set-24) Day-24 (26.02.2020)

1. Pus formation in the sockets of the teeth is called?
 - (a) Dental plaque
 - (b) Calculus
 - (c) Pyorrhoea
 - (d) Periodontal disease
2. Brown crusts which are formed on the teeth and lips are called.....?
 - (a) Sordcs
 - (b) Calculus
 - (c) Dental plaque
 - (d) All of the above
3. Normal inhabitant of the mouth cavity is?
 - (a) E-coli
 - (b) Pseudomonas
 - (c) Bacillus acidophilus
 - (d) All of the above
4. Oral sores and crusts are commonly seen in...?
 - (a) Unconscious clients
 - (b) Client suffering from prolonged fever
 - (c) Bed ridden client whose oral hygiene is neglected
 - (d) All of the above
5. Riboflavin deficiency result in?
 - (a) Sorder
 - (b) Cheilosis
 - (c) Bleeding gum
 - (d) Stomatitis
6. Gangrenous stomatitis is called?
 - (a) Glossitis
 - (b) Cheilosis
 - (c) Cancrum oris
 - (d) Stomatits
7. Infection of mouth can lead to ?
 - (a) Parotitis
 - (b) Sinusitis
 - (c) Bacterial endocarditis
 - (d) All of the above
8. Solutions commonly used for mouth care is?
 - (a) Potassium permanganate ($KMnO_4$) 1:5000
 - (b) Hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2) 1:8
 - (c) Normal saline
 - (d) All of the above
9. Deficiency of Vit C leads to?
 - (a) Cancrum oris
 - (b) Scurvey
 - (c) Root abscess
 - (d) All of the above
10. Types of therapeutic bath is?
 - (a) Sitz bath
 - (b) Hot water bath
 - (c) Warm bath
 - (d) All of the above
11. Why bath is not advised immediately after a meal?
 - (a) It reduces heart rate
 - (b) It increases respiration
 - (c) It interfere with the process of digestion
 - (d) All of the above
12. Temperature of water used for sponge bath is?
 - (a) 110 to 115^o F
 - (b) 98 to 100^oF
 - (c) 100 to 102^oF
 - (d) 98 to 99^oF
13. Pressure point in supine position is?
 - (a) Ear
 - (b) Abdomen
 - (c) Greater trochanter
 - (d) Sacrum
14. Causes of pressure sore is?
 - (a) Pressure
 - (b) Friction
 - (c) Moisture
 - (d) All of the above
15. The test used to check hearing is?
 - (a) Weber test
 - (b) Rinne test
 - (c) Shicks test
 - (d) a & b
16. Mechanisms that regulates body temperature is?
 - (a) Thermogenesis
 - (b) Thermolysis
 - (c) a & b
 - (d) NOTA
17. Which of the following hormones increase the body temperature?
 - (a) Thyroid hormone
 - (b) Adrenal hormone
 - (c) Ovarian hormone
 - (d) All of the above
18. Relation of sleep and body temperature?
 - (a) Heat production is less during sleep
 - (b) Heat production is high during sleep
 - (c) No relation between sleep and heat production
 - (d) Heat production is very high during sleep

19. Which of the following is the most important organ in the heat regulation?
 - (a) Brain
 - (b) Skin
 - (c) Lungs
 - (d) Kidney
20. Mechanisms of heat losses are?
 - (a) Conduction
 - (b) Convection
 - (c) Radiation
 - (d) Evaporation
 - (e) All of the above
21. Sites of temperature assessments are....?
 - (a) Oral cavity
 - (b) Axilla
 - (c) Rectum
 - (d) All of the above
22. Normal oral temperature is?
 - (a) 98.6°F (37°C)
 - (b) 99.6°F (37.5°C)
 - (c) 97.6°F (36.4°C)
 - (d) 100°F heat
23. Device used to assess body temperature is?
 - (a) Glass thermometer
 - (b) Electronic thermometer
 - (c) Tympanic membrane thermometer
 - (d) Disposable paper thermometer
 - (e) All of the above
24. Why mercury is used in mercury thermometer because?
 - (a) Easily visible
 - (b) Uniform expansion
 - (c) It is very sensitive to small changes in temperature
 - (d) All of the above
25. Which disinfectant is used to disinfect thermometer?
 - (a) Dettol
 - (b) Savlon
 - (c) Lysol
 - (d) All of the above
26. Strength of dettol used to disinfect thermometer is?
 - (a) 1:20
 - (b) 1:40
 - (c) 1:60
 - (d) 1:80
27. Strength of Lysol used in infection of thermometer is?
 - (a) 1:20
 - (b) 1:40
 - (c) 1:60
 - (d) 1:80
28. Body temperature can be recorded in?
 - (a) Celsius scale
 - (b) Fahrenheit scale
 - (c) a & b
 - (d) NOTA
29. Formula used to convert Fahrenheit scale to Celsius scale is?
 - (a) $c=(f-32)\times 5/9$
 - (b) $c=(f*9/5)+32$
 - (c) $c=(f+32)\times 9/5$
 - (d) $c=(f+32)\times 5/9$
30. In which of the following condition temperature is not taken by mouth?
 - (a) Client having convulsion
 - (b) Mouth breather
 - (c) Children under 6 years of age
 - (d) All of the above
31. Why rectal method of temperature recording is most reliable?
 - (a) Rectum contains a large amount of blood supply and it is not influenced by air
 - (b) Client does not get the ill taste of the disinfectant
 - (c) There is no fear of biting the thermometer
 - (d) All of the above
32. In which of the following conditions rectal temperature is contraindicated?
 - (a) The client who are having diarrhoea
 - (b) When the rectum is packed with faecal matter
 - (c) Client who had rectal surgery
 - (d) All of the above
33. The range in the body temperature within which the cells can function efficiently is...?
 - (a) 37 to 42°C
 - (b) 34 to 41°C
 - (c) 36 to 42°C
 - (d) All of the above
34. When the body temperature is raised to 105°F heat or above it is called...?
 - (a) Hypothermia
 - (b) High pyrexia
 - (c) Moderate pyrexia
 - (d) Hyperthermia
35. is the period when the body temperature has reached it maximum and remains fairly constant at a high level
 - (a) Invasion
 - (b) Stadium/fastigium
 - (c) Decline
 - (d) Crisis
36. Sudden return to normal temperature from a very high temperature within a few hours or days is termed as?
 - (a) Lysis
 - (b) Crisis
 - (c) False crisis
 - (d) Decline

37. Low pyrexia means
 (a) Temperature of 99 to 100⁰F
 (b) Temperature of 100 to 101⁰F
 (c) Temperature of 100 to 100.4⁰F
 (d) b & c
38. When temperature falls in a zig-zag manner for 2 or 3 days or a week before reaching normal is termed as?
 (a) False crisis
 (b) Lysis
 (c) Constant fever
 (d) True crisis
39. Inverse fever means?
 (a) High fever in evening and low fever in the morning.
 (b) High fever in morning and low fever in the evening
 (c) Fever is high in all time
 (d) NOTA
40. is a fever characterized by variations of not more than two degrees between morning and evening but does not reach normal?
 (a) Constant fever
 (b) Remittent fever
 (c) Quotidian fever
 (d) Hectic fever
41. When the difference between the high and low point is very great, the fever is called...?
 (a) Swinging fever
 (b) Relapsing fever
 (c) Remittent Fever
 (d) Constant fever
42. The body temperature remains between 100 and 103⁰F is called...?
 (a) High pyrexia
 (b) Hyper pyrexia
 (c) Moderate pyrexia
 (d) Low pyrexia
43. Which part of the nursing process includes the statement of the client actual or potential problems?
 (a) Assessment
 (b) Implementation
 (c) Nursing diagnosis
 (d) Planning
44. Implementation of the nursing process involves?
 (a) Collection of data
 (b) Giving actual nursing care
 (c) Measuring effectiveness of nursing care
 (d) Systematically developing goals
45. Inflammation of tongue is called...?
 (a) Stomatitis
 (b) Gingivitis
 (c) Glossitis
 (d) Tonsillitis
46. The difference between axillary and rectal temperature is?
 (a) 1⁰ F
 (b) 2⁰ F
 (c) 3⁰ F
 (d) 4⁰ F
47. Care, cure and core model of nursing process is introduced by whom?
 (a) Orlando
 (b) Dorothey Johnson
 (c) Lydia Hall
 (d) NOTA
48. Apical pulse is identified by?
 (a) Palpation
 (b) Auscultation
 (c) Percussion
 (d) a & c
49. Stethoscope is placed at To identify the apical pulse?
 (a) Left side at the 4th or 5th intercoastal space
 (b) Right side at the 4th or 5th intercoastal space
 (c) Left side at the 2nd or 3rd intercoastal space
 (d) Right side at the 2nd or 3rd intercoastal space
50. is the process by which a substance in liquid state is changed into vapour?
 (a) Conduction
 (b) Convection
 (c) Radiation
 (d) Evaporation



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ANSWERS

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

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