

SCO 80-81, 1st Floor, Sector 15-D, Chandigarh-160015

B.Sc. Nursing | MNS Nursing | Post Basic Nursing | M.Sc. Nursing | Govt. Staff Nurse Recruitment | NCLEX | OET

Previous Year M.Sc. Nursing HPU Core Nursing Questions (Set-9) Day-9 (11.02.2020)

- A nurse is conducting health screening for osteoporosis, which of the following clients is at greatest risk of developing this disorder?
 - (a) A 25 year old who jogs
 - (b) A 30 year old man who has asthma
 - (c) A 70 year old man who consumes excess alcohol
 - (d) A sedentary 65 year old woman who smokes cigarettes
- 2. A client is admitted in the hospital with the diagnosis of Guillen-Barre-Syndrome. The nurse enquires during the admission, if the client has history of
 - (a) Seizures or trauma to the brain
 - (b) Meningitis during last 5 years
 - (c) Back injury or trauma in spinal cord
 - (d) Respiratory or gastrointestinal infection during in the previous month
- The nurse is teaching the client with myasthenia gravis about the prevention of mysthenic and cholinergic cries. The nurse tells the client that this is most effectively done by
 - (a) Eating large well balanced meals
 - (b) Doing muscle strengthening exercise
 - (c) Doing all chores early in the day while less fatigued
 - (d) Taking medications on time to maintain therapeutic blood levels
- 4. A nurse evaluating the neurological signs of a client in spinal shock following spinal cord injury. Which of the following observations by the nurse indicates that the spinal shock persists?
 - (a) Hyperflexia
 - (b) Positive reflexes
 - (c) Reflex emptying of the bladder
 - (d) Flaccid paralysis
- 5. The client arrives at the emergency department with complaints of low abdominal pain and heameturia. The client is a febrile. The nurse assesses the client to determine a history of
 - (a) Pyelonephritis
 - (b) Glomerulonephritis
 - (c) Trauma to the bladder or abdomen
 - (d) Renal cancer in the client's family
- 6. A nurse is evaluating the client's response to cardio version. Which of the following observations would be of the highest priority?
 - (a) Blood pressure
 - (b) Status of airways

- (c) Oxygen flow rate
- (d) Level of consciousness
- 7. A client with angina, complains that, the angina pain is prolonged, severe and occur at the same time each day most often at rest in the absence of precipitating factors. How would the nurse best describe this type of original pain?
 - (a) Stable angina
- (b) Variant angina
- (c) Unstable angina (d) Non-angina pain
- 8. A client is to receive 2000 ml of i/v fluid in 12 hours. The drop factors are 10 gtt/ml. At how many drops per minute should the flow rate to be set?
 - (a) 22 drops/min
- (b) 24 drops/min
- (c) 26 drops/min
- (d) 28 drops/min
- 9. An oxygen delivery system is prescribed for a client with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease to deliver a precise oxygen concentration. Which oxygen delivery system would the nurse anticipate to be prescribed?
 - (a) Face tent
 - (b) Venture mask
 - (c) Aerosol mask
 - (d) Tracheotomy collar
- 10. A client who is human immune deficiency virus positive, has had mantoux skin test. The nurse notes a 7 mm area of indurations at the site of the skin test. The nurse interprets the results as
 - (a) Positive
 - (b) Negative
 - (c) Inconclusive
 - (d) Indicating the need for report testing
- 11. A client with a chest injury has suffered flail chest. A nurse assesses the client for which most distinctive sign of flail chest?
 - (a) Cyanosis
 - (b) Hypotension
 - (c) Paradoxical chest movement
 - (d) Chest retractions movement
- 12. The nurse is reviewing the laboratory results in a client with cirrhosis and notes that the ammonia level is elevated. Which diet does the nurse anticipate to be prescribed for this client?
 - (a) Low protein diet
 - (b) High protein diet
 - (c) Moderate fat diet
 - (d) High carbohydrate diet









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- 13. The nurse is monitoring a client for early signs and symptoms of dumping syndrome. Which of the following indicates this occurrence?
 - (a) Sweating and pallor, palpitation
 - (b) Bradycardia and indigestion
 - (c) Double vision with chest pain
 - (d) Abdominal cramping pain
- 14. The nurse is providing discharge instructions to a client following gastrectomy and instructs the client to take which measure, to assist in preventing dumping syndrome
 - (a) Ambulate following a meal
 - (b) Eat high carbohydrate foods
 - (c) Limit the fluids taken with meals
 - (d) Sit in a high fowlers taken with meals
- 15. Which of the following forms of muscular dystrophy is the most common?
 - (a) Duchene's
- (b) Becker's
- (c) Limb girdle
- (d) Myotonic
- 16. A nurse is caring for a client admitted to the emergency department with diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA). In the acute phase, the priority nursing action is to prepare to
 - (a) Correct the acidosis
 - (b) Administer 5% dextrose intravenously
 - (c) Administer regular insulin intravenously
 - (d) Apply a monitor for an electrocardiogram
- 17. A client is admitted to an emergency department and a diagnosis of myxedema coma is made which action would the nurse prepare to carry out initially?
 - (a) Warm the client
 - (b) Maintain a patent airway
 - (c) Administer thyroid hormone
 - (d) Administer fluid replacement
- 18. The most common cause of Esophagitis is
 - (a) Myasthenia gravis
 - (b) Glossoplegia
 - (c) Duodenal ulcer
 - (d) Reflux esophagitis
- A female client is receiving IV manitol. An assessment specific to safe administration of the said drug is
 - (a) Vital sign q^{4h}
 - (b) Weighing daily
 - (c) Urine output hourly
 - (d) Level of consciousness q^{4h}
- 20. The early indicator of hypoxia in the unconscious client is
 - (a) Cyanosis
 - (b) Increased respiration
 - (c) Hypertension
 - (d) Restlessness

- 21. HALE stands for
 - (a) Health and life experience
 - (b) Half adjustment living experience
 - (c) Have adjusted live ecology
 - (d) Have adjusted life expectancy
- 22. Which action is not a part of assessment phase of family health nursing process?
 - (a) Planning of data collection
 - (b) Family profile and diagnosis
 - (c) Mobilization of resources, facilitating work
 - (d) Data collection method and technique
- 23. Cross-sectional design is used in population. It is the design which includes
 - (a) Comparing the indices
 - (b) Repetition of observation in population over a prolonged time
 - (c) Formulation of hypothesis
 - (d) Single examination of a population at one point time
- 24. Host, agent and environment are responsible for causing disease, is described in
 - (a) Germ theory
 - (b) Theory of epidemiological triad
 - (c) Multifactorial causation theory
 - (d) Web of causation
- 25. RCH-II was launched in the year
 - (a) 2004
- (b) 2005
- (c) 2006
- (d) 1995
- 26. Sub-acute Sclerosing Pan Encephalitis (SSPE) can occur in infection with
 - (a) Measles
- (b) Rubella
- (c) Mumps
- (d) Chicken pox
- 27. Name of committee who reviewed family planning
 - (a) Bhore
- (b) Kartar Singh
- (c) Mukharjee
- (d) Chadah
- 28. Advance of allergen is an essential step under
 - (a) Specific protection
 - (b) Health promotion
 - (c) Early diagnosis and treatment
 - (d) Tertiary prevention
- 29. Sperms are immobile in cervical fluid because of
 - (a) Vaginal or other factor
 - (b) Elevated progesterone level
 - (c) Abnormal sperm
 - (d) Decreased progesterone level
- 30. Evaluation of resources in terms of manpower, material and time is considered in
 - (a) Process evaluation
 - (b) Outcome evaluation
 - (c) Structure evaluation
 - (d) Feedback evaluation







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- 31. Mini pills contain
 - (a) Only progesterone in small quantity
 - (b) Progesterone and extrogene in small quantity
 - (c) Oestrogen in small quantity
 - (d) Silver coding in small quantity
- 32. Infectivity of chicken pox lasts
 - (a) Till the last scab fall off
 - (b) 3 days after appearance of rash
 - (c) 6 days after appearance of rash
 - (d) As long as fever lasts
- 33. The most suitable strategy to prevent diabetics occurrence is
 - (a) Early diagnostic treatment
 - (b) Specific protection
 - (c) Primordial prevention
 - (d) Rehabilitation
- 34. Which of the following is not spread by Aedes mosquito?
 - (a) Dengue fever
 - (b) Chikungunya
 - (c) Japanese encephalitis
 - (d) Yellow fever
- 35. Vector of Kala Azar is
 - (a) Flea
- (b) Tsetse-fly
- (c) Sand-fly
- (d) Mosquito
- 36. Newer concept in PHC
 - (a) Family planning
 - (b) 24-hrs emergency services
 - (c) Vital statistics
 - (d) Equitable distribution
- 37. Safe disposal of Mercury
 - (a) Bury under earth
 - (b) Collect carefully and re-use
 - (c) Combustion
 - (d) Treat with chemicals
- 38. Herd immunity is not useful in
 - (a) Diphtheria
- (b) Polio
- (c) Measles
- (d) Tetanus
- 39. Diluent used for BCG is
 - (a) Distilled water (b) Normal saline
 - (c) Dextrose solution (d) Ringer lactate
- 40. Frozen DPT vaccine should be
 - (a) Shaken thoroughly before use
 - (b) Allowed to melt before use
 - (c) Discarded
 - (d) Brought to room temperature before use
- 41. A nurse is performing an assessment of a pregnant woman who is 28 weeks of gestation. The nurse measures the fundal height in centimentres and expects the finding to be which of the following?
 - (a) 22 cm
- (b) 30 cm
- (c) 36 cm
- (d) 40 cm

- 42. A nurse is providing instructions to a pregnant client who is scheduled for an amniocentesis. The nurse tells the client
 - (a) Strict bed rest is required after the procedure
 - (b) An informed consent needs to be signed before the procedure
 - (c) Hospitalization is necessary for 24 hours after the procedure
 - (d) A fever is expected after the procedure because of the trauma to the abdomen.
- 43. A nurse has performed a non-stress test on a pregnant client and is reviewing the fatal monitor strip. The nurse interprets the test as reactive and understands that this indicates
 - (a) Normal findings
 - (b) Abnormal findings
 - (c) The need for further evaluation
 - (d) That the findings on the monitor were difficult to interpret
- 44. A nurse in health care clinic is instructing a pregnant client how to perform "kick counts".

 Which statement by the client indicates a need, for further instructions?
 - (a) I will record the number of movements or kicks
 - (b) I need to lie flat on my back to perform the procedure
 - (c) If I count fewer than 10 kicks in a 12 hour period, I need to contact physician
 - (d) I should place my hands on the largest part of my abdomen and concentrate on the fetal movements to count the kicks.
- 45. A home care nurse visits a pregnant client who has a diagnosis of mild pre-eclampsia. Which assessment findings indicates a worsening of the pre-eclampsia and the need to notify the physician?
 - (a) Urinary output has increased
 - (b) Dependent edema has resolved
 - (c) Blood pressure reading is at the prenatal baseline
 - (d) The client complains of a headache and blurred vision
- 46. A pregnant client in the last trimester has been admitted to the hospital with a diagnosis of severe pre-eclampsia. A nurse monitors for complications associated with the diagnosis and assesses the client for
 - (a) Enlargement of the breast
 - (b) Complaints of feeling hot when the room is cool
 - (c) Periods of fetal movement followed by quiet periods









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- (d) Evidence of bleeding, such as in the gums, petechiae, and purpura
- 47. A nurse in a newborn nursery is monitoring a pre-term newborn for respiratory distress syndrome. Which assessment signs noted in the newborn would alert the nurse to the possibility of this syndrome?
 - (a) Tachypnea and retraction
 - (b) Acrocyanosis and grunting
 - (c) Hypotension and Bradycardia
 - (d) Presence of barrel chest with acrocynosis
- 48. A nurse is assessing a newborn who was born to a mother who is addicted to drugs. Which assessment findings would the nurse expect to note during the assessment of this newborn?
 - (a) Lethargy
 - (b) Sleepiness
 - (c) Incessant crying

- (d) Cuddies when being held
- 49. A pregnant client is receiving magnesium sulfate for the management of pre-eclampsia. A nurse determines that the client is experiencing toxicity from the medication, if which of the following is noted on assessment?
 - (a) Proteinuria 3+
 - (b) Respirations of 10 breaths/min
 - (c) Presence of deep tendon reflexes
 - (d) Serum magnesium level of 6 mEq/L
- 50. Methylergonovine (methergine) is prescribed for a woman to treat postpartum hemorrhage. Before administration of methylergonovine, the priority nursing assessment is to check the
 - (a) Uterine tone
 - (b) Blood pressure
 - (c) Amount of lochia
 - (d) Deep tendon reflexes

ANSWERS

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





