

PRACTICE QUESTION (SET-1)

1. During an assessment of a prenatal client with a history of left-sided heart failure, a nurse notes that the client is experiencing unusual episodes of a nonproductive cough on minimal exertion. The nurse interprets that this finding may be an early manifestation of which cardiac problem?
 - (a) Orthopnea
 - (b) Decreased blood volume
 - (c) Right-sided heart failure
 - (d) Pulmonary edema
2. A nurse is performing an assessment on a client with a diagnosis of chronic angina pectoris who is receiving sotalol (Betapace) 80 mg orally daily. Which assessment finding indicates that the client is experiencing a side effect of the medication?
 - (a) Difficulty swallowing
 - (b) Diaphoresis
 - (c) Dry mouth
 - (d) Palpitations
3. Before performing a venipuncture to initiate continuous intravenous (IV) therapy, a nurse should:
 - (a) Apply a tourniquet below the chosen vein site
 - (b) Inspect the IV solution for particles or contamination
 - (c) Secure an armboard to the joint located above the IV site
 - (d) Place a cool compress over the vein
4. A nurse is caring for a client who had an allogenic liver transplant and is receiving tacrolimus (Prograf) daily. Which finding indicates to the nurse that the client is experiencing an adverse reaction to the medication?
 - (a) Decrease in urine output
 - (b) Hypotension
 - (c) Profuse sweating
 - (d) Photophobia
5. A client was admitted to the hospital 24 hours ago following pulmonary trauma. The nurse monitors for which earliest clinical manifestation of acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS)?
 - (a) Increase in respiratory rate
 - (b) Blood-tinged frothy sputum
 - (c) Bronchial breath sounds
 - (d) Diffuse pulmonary infiltrates on the chest X-ray
6. A nurse is caring for a client with Buck's traction and is monitoring the client for complications of the traction. Which assessment finding indicates a complication?
 - (a) Weak pedal pulses
 - (b) Drainage at the pin sites
 - (c) Warm toes with brisk capillary refill
 - (d) Complaints of discomfort
7. A prenatal client has been diagnosed with a vaginal infection from the organism *Candida albicans*. Which finding(s) would the nurse expect to note on assessment of the client?
 - (a) Absence of any signs and symptoms
 - (b) Pain, itching, and vaginal discharge
 - (c) Proteinuria, hematuria, edema, and hypertension
 - (d) Costovertebral angle pain
8. A prenatal client is suspected of having iron-deficiency anemia. Which finding would the nurse expect to note regarding the client's status?
 - (a) A low hemoglobin and hematocrit level
 - (b) A high hemoglobin and hematocrit level
 - (c) Excess fluid volume
 - (d) Deficient fluid volume

9. A nurse is caring for the postpartum client. Which finding would make the nurse suspect endometritis in this client?
 - (a) Lochia rubra on the second day postpartum
 - (b) Fever over 38°C, beginning three days postpartum
 - (c) Elevated white blood cell count
 - (d) Breast engorgement
10. A nurse is performing an assessment on a post-term infant. Which physical characteristic would the nurse expect to observe?
 - (a) Vermix that covers the body in a thick layer
 - (b) Peeling of the skin
 - (c) Smooth soles without creases
 - (d) Lanugo covering the entire body
11. A nurse is performing an admission assessment on a post-term infant and notes that the infant is experiencing tachypnea, grunting, retractions, and nasal flaring. The nurse interprets that these symptoms are indicative of:
 - (a) Hypoglycemia
 - (b) Meconium aspiration syndrome
 - (c) Respiratory distress syndrome
 - (d) Transient tachypnea of the newborn
12. A nurse is caring for a client who had an orthopedic injury of the leg requiring surgery. Postoperatively, which nursing assessment is of highest priority?
 - (a) Checking for bladder distention
 - (b) Assessing for Homan's sign
 - (c) Monitoring for extremity shortening
 - (d) Monitoring for heel breakdown
13. A nurse is caring for a client with hypertension receiving torsemide (Demedex) 5 mg orally daily. Which of the following would indicate to the nurse that the client might be experiencing an adverse reaction related to the medication?
 - (a) A blood urea nitrogen (BUN) of 15 mg/dL
 - (b) A chloride level of 98 mEq/L
 - (c) A sodium level of 135 mEq/L
 - (d) A potassium level of 3.1 mEq/L
14. A nurse is performing an admission assessment on a client admitted with newly diagnosed Hodgkin's disease. Which of the following would the nurse expect the client to report?
 - (a) Night sweats
 - (b) Severe lymph node pain
 - (c) Weight gain
 - (d) Headache with minor visual changes
15. A nurse is assessing a three-day-old preterm neonate with a diagnosis of respiratory distress syndrome (RDS). Which assessment finding indicates that the neonate's respiratory status is improving?
 - (a) Presence of a systolic murmur
 - (b) Respiratory rate between 60 to 70 breaths per minute
 - (c) Edema of the hands and feet
 - (d) Urine output of 1 to 3 mL/kg/hour
16. A nurse is caring for a term newborn. Which assessment finding would predispose the newborn to the occurrence of jaundice?
 - (a) A negative direct Coombs' test result
 - (b) Birth weight of 8 pounds 6 ounces
 - (c) Presence of a cephalhematoma
 - (d) Infant blood type of O negative
17. Which assessment is most important for the nurse to make before advancing a client from liquid to solid food?
 - (a) Food preferences
 - (b) Appetite
 - (c) Presence of bowel sounds
 - (d) Chewing ability
18. A nurse is assessing a client who is diagnosed with cystitis. Which assessment finding is inconsistent with

- the typical clinical manifestations noted in this disorder?
- Urinary retention
 - Burning on urination
 - Low back pain
 - Hematuria
- What method would the nurse use to most accurately assess the effectiveness of a weight loss diet for an obese client?
 - Checking daily weights
 - Checking serum protein levels
 - Doing daily calorie counts
 - Monitoring daily intake and output
 - A client has fallen and sustained a leg injury. Which question would the nurse ask the client to help determine if the injury caused a fracture?
 - "Does the discomfort feel like a cramp?"
 - "Does the pain feel like the muscle was stretched?"
 - "Is the pain a dull ache?"
 - "Is the pain sharp and continuous?"
 - A nurse obtains a fingerstick glucose reading of 425 mg/dL on a client who was recently started on total parenteral nutrition (TPN). What nursing action is most appropriate at this time?
 - Stop the TPN
 - Decrease the flow rate of the TPN
 - Administer insulin
 - Notify the physician
 - A client with urolithiasis is scheduled for extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy. The nurse assesses to ensure that which of the following items are in place or maintained before sending the client for the procedure?
 - Signed informed consent and clear liquid restriction preprocedure
 - Signed informed consent, NPO status, and an intravenous (IV) line
 - IV line and a Foley catheter
 - NPO status and a Foley catheter
 - A client has developed atrial fibrillation and has a ventricular rate of 150 beats per minute. The nurse assesses the client for:
 - Hypotension and dizziness
 - Nausea and vomiting
 - Hypertension and headache
 - Flat neck veins
 - A preschooler with a history of cleft palate repair comes to the clinic for a routine well-child checkup. To determine if this child is experiencing a long-term effect of cleft palate, the nurse asks the parent which question?
 - "Was the child recently treated for pneumonia?"
 - "Does the child play with an imaginary friend?"
 - "Is the child unresponsive when given directions?"
 - "Has the child had any difficulty swallowing food?"
 - A nurse is performing a respiratory assessment on a client being treated for an asthma attack. The nurse determines that the client's respiratory status is worsening if which of the following occurs?
 - Loud wheezing
 - Wheezing during inspiration and expiration
 - Wheezing on expiration
 - Noticeably diminished breath sounds
 - A nurse is assessing the casted extremity of a client for signs of infection. Which of the following findings is indicative of infection?
 - Coolness and pallor of the skin
 - Presence of a "hot spot" on the cast
 - Diminished distal pulse
 - Dependent edema

27. A home care nurse assesses a client with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) who is complaining of increased dyspnea. The client is on home oxygen via a concentrator at 2 liters per minute, and the client's respiratory rate is 22 breaths per minute. The appropriate nursing action is to:
- Determine the need to increase the oxygen
 - Conduct further assessment of the client's respiratory status
 - Call emergency services to take the client to the emergency room
 - Reassure the client that there is no need to worry.
28. A client with schizophrenia tells the nurse, "I stopped taking my chlorpromazine (Thorazine) because of the way it made me feel". Which side effect is the nurse likely to note during further assessment of the client's complaint?
- Increased urination
 - Drowsiness
 - Hand tremors
 - Nervousness
29. A home care nurse is making follow-up visit to a client following renal transplant. The nurse assesses the client for which signs of acute graft rejection?
- Hypotension, graft tenderness, and anemia
 - Hypertension, oliguria, thirst, and hypothermia
 - Fever, vomiting, hypotension, and copious amounts of dilute urine
 - Fever, hypertension, graft tenderness, and malaise
30. A nurse is caring for a client diagnosed with a skin infection who is receiving tobramycin sulfate (Nebcin) intravenously every 8 hours. Which of the following would indicate to the nurse that the client is experiencing an adverse reaction related to the medication?
- A blood urea nitrogen (BUN) of 30 mg/dL
 - A white blood cell count (WBC) of 6000/ul
 - A sedimentation rate of 15 mm/hour
 - A total bilirubin of 0.5 mg/dL
31. A nurse hears the alarm sound on the telemetry monitor. The nurse quickly looks at the monitor and notes that a client is in ventricular tachycardia. The nurse rushes to the client's room. Upon reaching the client's beside, the nurse would take which action first?
- Prepare for cardioversion
 - Prepare to defibrillate the client
 - Call a code
 - Check the client's level of consciousness
32. A nurse assessing a preoperative client and asks the client which question to assist in determining the client's risk for developing malignant hyperthermia postoperatively?
- "What is your normal body temperature?"
 - "Do you experience frequent infections?"
 - "Do you have a family history of problems with general anesthesia?"
 - "Have you ever suffered from heat exhaustion or heat stroke?"
33. A nursing instructor has taught a student about the protective structures of the brain and asks the student to identify the membranes that envelope the brain and spinal cord. The student responds correctly by stating that these are the
- Basal ganglia
 - Corticospinal tract
 - Meninges

- (d) Gray matter areas
34. A client has been taking methyldopa (Aldomet) for approximately 2 months. A home care nurse monitoring the effects of therapy determines that drug tolerance has developed if which of the following were noted in the client?
- Decrease in weight
 - Decrease in blood pressure
 - Output greater than intake
 - Gradual rise in blood pressure
35. A client with a known history of panic disorder comes to the emergency room and states to the nurse, "Please help me. I think I'm having a heart attack". What is the priority nursing action?
- Determine what the client's activity involved when the pain started
 - Identify the manifestations related to the panic disorder
 - Check the client's vital signs
 - Encourage the client to use relaxation techniques
36. A client with trigeminal neuralgia (Tic Douloureux) asks the nurse for a snack and something to drink. The nurse determines that the appropriate fluid and food items for this client to meet nutritional needs are:
- Hot herbal tea with graham crackers
 - Iced coffee and peanut butter and crackers
 - Vanilla wafers and lukewarm milk
 - Hot cocoa with honey and toast
37. A nurse is performing an assessment on a client with peptic ulcer disease. The nurse understands that which data are unrelated to the client's disorder?
- Use of acetaminophen (Tylenol)
 - A history of tarry black stools
 - Complaints of gastric pain 2 to 4 hours after meals
 - A history of alcohol abuse
38. A child is admitted to the orthopedic nursing unit after spinal rod insertion for the treatment of scoliosis. Which assessment is most important in the immediate postoperative period?
- Capillary refill, sensation, and motion in all extremities
 - Pain level
 - Ability to turn using the logroll technique
 - Ability to flex and extend the feet
39. A nurse has just finished assisting the physician in placing a central intravenous (IV) line. Which of the following is a priority nursing intervention?
- Obtain a temperature to monitor for infection
 - Monitor the blood pressure (BP) to assess for fluid volume overload
 - Label the dressing with the date and time of catheter insertion
 - Prepare the client for a chest X-ray
40. A nurse is admitting a client suspected of having tuberculosis (TB) to the hospital. The nurse understands that the most accurate method for confirming the diagnosis is:
- Obtaining data about the client's long history of hemoptysis
 - A positive purified protein derivative test (PPD)
 - A sputum culture positive for Mycobacterium tuberculosis
 - A chest X-ray positive for lung lesions
41. A child has just returned from surgery and has a hip spica cast. A priority nursing action at this time is to:
- Elevate the head of bed
 - Abduct the hips using pillows
 - Assess circulatory status
 - Turn the child on the right side

42. A nurse is assessing a client with a brain stem injury. In addition to performing the Glasgow Coma Scale, the nurse plans to:
- Check cranial nerve functioning and respiratory rate and rhythm
 - Perform arterial blood gases
 - Assist with a lumbar puncture
 - Perform a pulmonary wedge pressure
43. A client has had a Miller-Abott tube in place for 24 hours. Which assessment finding indicates that the tube is located in the intestine?
- Aspirate from the tube has a pH of 7
 - The abdominal X-ray report indicates that the end of the tube is above the pylorus
 - Bowel sounds are absent
 - The client is nauseous
44. While a client with myxedema is being admitted to the hospital, the client reports having experienced a lack of energy, cold intolerance, and puffiness around the eyes and face. The nurse knows that these symptoms are caused by a lack of production of which hormone(s)?
- Luteinizing hormone (LH)
 - Adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH)
 - Triiodothyronine (T3) and thyroxine (T4)
 - Prolactin (PRL) and growth hormone (GH)
45. A 33 year old female is admitted to the hospital with a suspected diagnosis of Grave's disease. Which symptom related to the client's menstrual cycle would the client most likely report?
- Dysmenorrhea
 - Metrorrhagia
 - Amenorrhea
 - Menorrhagia
46. A nurse is performing an assessment on a client with pregnancy induced hypertension (PIH) who is in labor. The nurse most likely expects to note:
- Decelerations and increased variability of the fetal heart rate
 - Increased blood pressure
 - Decreased brachial reflexes
 - Increased urine output
47. A nurse has just administered a purified protein derivative (PPD) skin test to a client who is at low risk for developing tuberculosis. The nurse determines that the test is positive if which of the following occurs?
- An induration of 15 mm
 - A large area of erythema
 - The presence of a wheal
 - Client complains of constant itching
48. A nurse is performing an otoscopic examination on a client with a suspected diagnosis of mastoiditis. The nurse would expect to note which of the following if this disorder was present?
- A thick and immobile tympanic membrane
 - A pearly colored tympanic membrane
 - A mobile tympanic membrane
 - A transparent tympanic membrane
49. A nurse is reviewing the record of a client with a disorder involving the inner ear. Which of the following would the nurse most likely expect to note documented as an assessment finding in this client?
- Complaints of itching in the affected ear
 - Complaints of severe pain in the affected ear
 - Complaints of burning in the ear
 - Complaints of tinnitus
50. A nurse has an order to administer hydroxyzine (Vistaril) to a client by the intramuscular (IM) route. Before administering the medication, the nurse tells the client that:
- There will be some pain at the injection site

- (b) There will be relief from nausea within 5 minutes
 (c) Excessive salivation is a side effect
 (d) The client will have increased alertness for about 2 hours
51. A client with diabetes mellitus has a blood glucose level of 644 mg/dL. The nurse interprets that this client is most at risk of developing which type of acid-base imbalance?
 (a) Respiratory acidosis
 (b) Respiratory alkalosis
 (c) Metabolic acidosis
 (d) Metabolic alkalosis
52. A nurse is reviewing the client's most recent blood gas results, and the results indicate a pH of 7.43, PCO₂ of 31 mmHg, and HCO₃ of 21 mEq/L. The nurse interprets these results as indicative of which acid-base imbalance?
 (a) Uncompensated metabolic alkalosis
 (b) Compensated metabolic acidosis
 (c) Uncompensated respiratory acidosis
 (d) Compensated respiratory alkalosis
53. A nurse is caring for a client with a nasogastric tube that is attached to low suction. The nurse assesses the client for symptoms of which acid-base disorder?
 (a) Metabolic acidosis
 (b) Metabolic alkalosis
 (c) Respiratory acidosis
 (d) Respiratory alkalosis
54. A nurse caring for a client with late-stage salicylate poisoning who is experiencing metabolic acidosis reviews the results of the client's blood chemistry profile. The nurse anticipates that which laboratory value is related to the client's acid-base disturbance?
 (a) Sodium: 145 mEq/L
 (b) Magnesium: 2.0 mEq/L
 (c) Potassium: 5.2 mEq/L
 (d) Phosphorus: 2.3 mEq/L
55. An emergency room nurse prepares to treat a child with acetaminophen (Tylenol) overdose. The nurse reviews the physician's orders, expecting that which of the following will be prescribed?
 (a) Vitamin K (AquaMephyton)
 (b) Protamine sulfate
 (c) Succimer (Chemet)
 (d) N-acetylcysteine (NAC)
56. A 1000 mL intravenous (IV) solution of normal saline 0.9% is prescribed for the client. The nurse understands that this type of IV solutions:
 (a) Is isotonic with the plasma and other body fluids
 (b) Is hypertonic with the plasma and other body fluids
 (c) Affects the plasma osmolarity
 (d) Is the same solution as sodium chloride 0.45%
57. A client who has fallen from a ladder and fractured three ribs has arterial blood gas (ABG) results of pH 7.38, PCO₂ 38 mmHg, PO₂ 86 mmHg, HCO₃ 23 mEq/L. The nurse interprets that the client's ABGs indicate which of the following?
 (a) Normal results
 (b) Metabolic alkalosis
 (c) Metabolic acidosis
 (d) Respiratory acidosis
58. An adult client has undergone a lumbar puncture to obtain cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) for analysis. The nurse assesses for which of the following values that should be negative if the CSF is normal?
 (a) Protein
 (b) Glucose
 (c) White blood cells
 (d) Red blood cells
59. A client with a burn injury is transferred to the nursing unit and a regular diet has been prescribed. Which dietary items

- should the nurse encourage the client to eat in order to promote wound healing?
- Veal, potatoes, Jell-O, orange juice
 - Peanut butter and jelly, cantaloupe, tea
 - Chicken breast, broccoli, strawberries, milk
 - Spaghetti with tomato sauce, garlic bread, ginger ale
60. A nurse caring for a client with a neurological disorder is planning care to maintain nutritional status. The nurse is concerned about the client's swallowing ability. Which of the following food items would the nurse plan to avoid in this client's diet?
- Cheese casserole
 - Scrambled eggs
 - Mashed potatoes
 - Spinach
61. A nurse reviews the assessment data of a client admitted to the hospital with a diagnosis of anxiety. The nurse assigns priority to which assessment finding?
- Tearful, withdrawn, oriented times four, isolated
 - Blood pressure 160/100 mmHg; pulse 120 beats per minute; respirations 18 breaths per minute
 - Temperature 99.4°F, affect bland
 - First clenched, pounding table, fearful
62. A client is resuming a diet after a Billroth II procedure. To minimize complications from eating, the nurse tells the client to avoid doing which of the following?
- Eating six small meals per day
 - Eating a diet high in protein
 - Lying down after eating
 - Drinking liquids with meals
63. A nurse is preparing to administer diazepam (Valium) by the intravenous (IV) route to a client who is having a seizure. The nurse plans to:
- Dilute the prescribed dose in 50 mL of 5% dextrose in water
 - Administer the prescribed dose at a rate of 5 mg per minute
 - Mix the prescribed dose into the existing IV of 5% dextrose in normal saline
 - Administer the prescribed dose by IV push directly into the vein
64. A nurse is closely monitoring a child with increased intracranial pressure who has been exhibiting decorticate posturing. The nurse notes that the child suddenly exhibits decerebrate posturing and interprets that this change in the child's condition indicates which of the following?
- An improvement in condition
 - Decreasing intracranial pressure
 - Deteriorating neurological function
 - An insignificant finding
65. A nurse caring for a hospitalized infant is monitoring for increased intracranial pressure (ICP) and notes that the anterior fontanel bulges when the infant cries. Based on this assessment finding, which action would the nurse take?
- Lower the head of the bed
 - Document the findings
 - Place the infant on NPO status
 - Notify the physician immediately
66. A nurse is assessing the vital signs of a 3-year old child hospitalized with a diagnosis of croup and notes that the respiratory rate is 28 breaths per minute. Based on this finding, which nursing action is appropriate?
- Reassess the respiratory rate in 15 minutes
 - Notify the physician
 - Document the findings

- (d) Administer oxygen
67. A nurse is performing an assessment on a female client who is suspected of having mittelschmerz. Which of the following would the nurse expect to note on assessment of the client?
- Client complains of pain at the beginning of menstruation
 - Profuse vaginal bleeding
 - Sharp pelvic pain that occurs at the time of ovulation
 - Pain that occurs during intercourse
68. A client seen in the health care clinic has been diagnosed with endometriosis and asks the nurse to describe this condition. The nurse tells the client that endometriosis:
- Is the presence of tissue outside the uterus that resembles the endometrium
 - Is pain that occurs during ovulation
 - Is also known as primary dysmenorrhea
 - Causes the cessation of menstruation
69. A client calls the physician's office to schedule an appointment because a home pregnancy test was performed and the results were positive. The nurse determines that the home pregnancy test identified the presence of which of the following in the urine?
- Estrogen
 - Progesterone
 - Human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG)
 - Follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH)
70. A hepatitis B screen is performed on a pregnant client, and the results indicate the presence of antigens in the maternal blood. Which of the following would the nurse anticipate to be prescribed?
- Repeat hepatitis screen
 - Retesting the mother in 1 week
 - The administration of hepatitis vaccine and hepatitis B immune globulin to the neonate within 12 hours after birth
 - The administration of antibiotics during pregnancy
71. During a prenatal visit, the client informs the nurse that she is experiencing pain in the calf when she walks. Which of the following would be the appropriate nursing action?
- Tell the client that this is normal during pregnancy
 - Instruct the client to restrict walking
 - Assess for the presence of Homans' sign
 - Instruct the client to elevate the legs consistently throughout the day
72. A clinic nurse is performing an assessment on a client seen in the health care clinic for a first prenatal visit. The nurse asks the client when the first day of the last menstrual period (LMP) was and the client reports February 9, 2007. Using Nagele's rule, the nurse determines that the estimated date of confinement is:
- October 16, 2007
 - November 16, 2007
 - October 7, 2007
 - November 7, 2007
73. A nurse is preparing to access an implanted vascular port to administer chemotherapy. The nurse
- Anchors the port with the dominant hand
 - Palpates the port to locate the recenter of the septum
 - Places a warm pack over the area for several minutes to alleviate possible discomfort.
 - Cleans the area with alcohol, working from the outside inward

74. A nurse is preparing to measure the fundal height of a client who is 36 weeks' gestation. To perform the procedure, the nurse would:
- Turn the client onto her left side
 - Instruct the client to lie in a prone position
 - Place the client in a prone position with the head of the bed elevated
 - Assist the client to a standing position
75. A nurse is measuring the fundal height on a client who is 36 weeks' gestation when the client complains of feeling light-headed. The nurse determines that the client's complaint is most likely caused by:
- Fear
 - Compression of the vena cava
 - A full bladder
 - Anemia
76. A nurse in the prenatal clinic is monitoring a client who is pregnant with twins. The nurse monitors the client most closely for which complication that is mostly likely associated with a twin pregnancy?
- Maternal anemia
 - Post-term labor
 - Hemorrhoids
 - Gestational diabetes
77. A clinic nurse is assessing a prenatal client with heart disease. The nurse carefully assesses the client's vital signs, weight, and fluid and nutritional status to detect for complications caused by:
- Hypertrophy and increased contractility of the heart
 - The increase in circulating blood volume
 - Fetal cardiomegaly
 - Rh incompatibility
78. A nurse has assisted the physician with a liver biopsy that was done at the bedside. Upon completion of the procedure, the nurse assists the client into which of the following positions?
- Left side-lying with a small pillow or towel under the puncture site
 - Right side-lying with a small pillow or towel under the puncture site
 - Left side-lying with the right arm elevated above the head
 - Right side-lying with the left arm elevated above the head
79. A client has an order for "enemas until clear" before major bowel surgery. After preparing the equipment and solution, the nurse assists the client into which of the following positions to administer the enema?
- Left-lateral Sims' position
 - Right-lateral Sims' position
 - Left side-lying with head of bed elevated 45 degrees
 - Right side-lying with head of bed elevated 45 degrees
80. A physician has just inserted a Cantor (nasointestinal) tube in a client with a bowel obstruction. When the procedure is complete, the nurse assists the client into which of the following positions initially to maximize the effect of the tube?
- Right side
 - Left side
 - Prone
 - Supine
81. A nurse is caring for a client following craniotomy who has a supratentorial incision. The nurse places a sign above the client's bed stating that the client should be maintained in which of the following positions?
- Semi-Fowler's
 - Dorsal recumbent
 - Prone
 - Supine
82. A postpartum nurse is reviewing the records of the new mothers admitted to the postpartum unit. The nurse

- determines that which new mother would be at least risk for developing a puerperal infection?
- A mother with a history of previous infections
 - A mother who experienced prolonged rupture of the membranes
 - A mother who had an excessive number of vaginal exam
 - A mother who underwent a vaginal delivery of the newborn
83. A nurse in the delivery room assists with the delivery of a newborn infant. Following delivery, the nurse prevents heat loss in the newborn infant resulting from conduction by
- Wrapping the newborn in a blanket
 - Closing the doors to the delivery room
 - Drying the newborn with a warm blanket
 - Placing a warm pad on the crib before placing the newborn in the crib
84. A nurse provides a class to new mothers on newborn care. When teaching cord care, the nurse tells the new mothers.
- If triple dye has been applied to the cord, it is not necessary to do anything else to it
 - To apply alcohol to the cord, ensuring that all areas around the cord are cleaned two to three times a day
 - To apply alcohol thoroughly to the cord, being careful not to move the cord because it will cause the newborn infant pain
 - All that is necessary is to wash the cord with antibacterial soap, allowing it to air dry one time a day
85. A nurse is monitoring a preterm newborn infant for signs of respiratory distress syndrome (RDS). The nurse monitors the infant for:
- Cyanosis, tachypnea, retractions, grunting respirations, and nasal flaring
 - Acrocyanosis, apnea, pneumothorax, and grunting
 - Barrel shaped chest, hypotension, and bradycardia
 - Acrocyanosis, emphysema, and interstitial edema.
86. A nurse is preparing to assess the apical heart rate of a newborn infant in the newborn nursery. The nurse performs the procedure and notes that the heart rate is normal if which of the following is noted?
- A heart rate of 90 beats per minute
 - A heart rate of 140 beats per minute
 - A heart rate of 180 beats per minute
 - A heart rate of 190 beats per minute
87. A nurse reviews the electrolyte values of a client with congestive heart failure, notes that the potassium level is low, and notifies the physician. The physician prescribes a dose of intravenous (IV) potassium chloride. When administering the IV potassium chloride, the nurse plans to:
- Inject it as a bolus
 - Dilute it per medication instructions
 - Use a filter in the IV line
 - Apply cool compresses to the IV site during administration
88. A childbirth educator tells a class of expectant parents that it is standard routine to instill a medication into the eyes of a newborn infant as a preventive measure against ophthalmia neonatorum. The educator tells the class that the medication currently used for the prophylaxis of ophthalmia neonatorum is:
- Erythromycin ophthalmic eye ointment

- (b) Neomycin ophthalmic eye ointment
 (c) Penicillin ophthalmic eye ointment
 (d) Vitamin K injection
89. A nurse is developing a teaching plan for the mother of a newborn infant who is human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) positive. The nurse includes which specific instruction in the teaching plan?
- (a) Instruct the mother to provide meticulous skin care to the newborn infant and to change the infant's diaper after each voiding or stool
 (b) Instruct the mother to feed the newborn infant in an upright position with the head and chest tilted slightly back to avoid aspiration
 (c) Instruct the mother to feed the newborn infant with a special nipple and burp the infant frequently to decrease the tendency to swallow air
 (d) Instruct the mother to check the anterior fontanel for bulging and sutures for widening each day
90. Following assessment and diagnostic evaluation, it has been determined that the client has Lyme disease, stage II. The nurse assesses the client for which of the following that is most indicative of this stage?
- (a) Erythematous rash
 (b) Neurological deficits
 (c) Headache
 (d) Lethargy
91. A nurse is caring for a client with a diagnosis of pemphigus. On assessment of the client, the nurse looks for which hallmark sign characteristic of this condition?
- (a) Homans' sign
 (b) Chvostek's sign
 (c) Trousseau's sign
 (d) Nikolsky's sign
92. Following tonsillectomy, which of the following fluid or food items is appropriate to offer to the child?
- (a) Cool Cherry Kool-Aid
 (b) Vanilla pudding
 (c) Cold ginger ale
 (d) Jell-O
93. A nurse is checking postoperative orders and planning care for a 110-pound child after spinal fusion. Morphine sulfate, 8 mg subcutaneously every 4 hours prn for pain, is prescribed. The pediatric drug reference states that the safe dose is 0.1 to 0.2 mg/kg/dose every 2 to 4 hours. From this information, the nurse determines that:
- (a) The dose is too low
 (b) The dose is too high
 (c) The dose is within the safe dosage range
 (d) There is not enough information to determine the safe dose
94. A nurse is performing a physical assessment on a client and is testing the client's reflexes. What action would the nurse take to assess the pharyngeal reflex?
- (a) Shine a light toward the bridge of the nose
 (b) Stimulate the back of the throat with a tongue depressor
 (c) Ask the client to swallow
 (d) Pull down on the lower eyelid
95. A pediatric nurse specialist provides an educational session to the nursing students about childhood communicable diseases. A nursing student asks the pediatric nurse specialist to describe the signs and symptoms associated with the most common complication of mumps. The pediatric nurse specialist responds knowing that which of the following signs or symptoms is indicative of the most

- common complication of this communicable disease?
- (a) A red swollen testicle
(b) Nuchal rigidity
(c) Pain
(d) Deafness
96. A 5 year-old child is hospitalized with Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever (RMSF). The nursing assessment reveals that the child was bitten by a tick 2 weeks ago. The child presents with complaints of headache, fever and anorexia, and the nurse notes a rash on the palms of the hands and soles of the feet. The nurse reviews the physician's order and anticipates that which of the following medications will be prescribed?
- (a) Tetracycline (Achromycin)
(b) Amphotericin B (Ketoconazole)
(c) Ganciclovir (Foscarnet)
(d) Amantadine (Rimantadine)
97. A nursing instructor assigns a student nurse to present a clinical conference to the student group about brain tumors in children. The nursing student prepares for the conference and includes which of the following information in the presentation?
- (a) Surgery is not normally performed because of the risk functional deficits occurring as a result of the surgery.
(b) Head shaving is not required before removal of the brain tumor
(c) Chemotherapy is the treatment of choice
(d) The most significant symptoms are headaches and vomiting
98. A magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scan is prescribed for a client with a suspected brain tumor. The nurse anticipates that the physician will prescribe which of the following before the procedure?
- (a) An antihistamine
(b) A corticosteroid
(c) A sedative
(d) An antibiotic
99. Tretinoin (Retin-A) is prescribed for a client with acne. The client calls the clinic nurse and tells the nurse that her skin has become very red and is beginning to peel. The nurse makes which statement to the client?
- (a) "Come to the clinic immediately"
(b) "Discontinue the medication"
(c) "Notify the physician"
(d) "This is a normal occurrence with the use of this medication"
100. A child is hospitalized with a diagnosis of lead poisoning and chelation therapy is prescribed. The nurse caring for the child would prepare to administer which of the following medications?
- (a) Activated charcoal
(b) Sodium bicarbonate
(c) Ipecac syrup
(d) Dimercaprol (BAL)

ANSWERS

1	D	26	B	51	C	76	A
2	D	27	B	52	D	77	B
3	B	28	B	53	B	78	B
4	A	29	D	54	C	79	A
5	A	30	A	55	D	80	A
6	A	31	D	56	A	81	A
7	B	32	C	57	A	82	D
8	A	33	C	58	D	83	D
9	B	34	D	59	C	84	B
10	B	35	C	60	D	85	A
11	B	36	C	61	D	86	B
12	B	37	A	62	D	87	B
13	D	38	A	63	D	88	A
14	A	39	D	64	C	89	A
15	D	40	C	65	B	90	B
16	C	41	C	66	C	91	D
17	D	42	A	67	C	92	D
18	A	43	A	68	A	93	C
19	A	44	C	69	C	94	B
20	D	45	C	70	C	95	B
21	D	46	B	71	C	96	A
22	B	47	A	72	B	97	D
23	A	48	A	73	B	98	C
24	C	49	D	74	A	99	D
25	D	50	A	75	B	100	D

PRACTICE QUESTION (SET-2)

1. Humoral immunity is associated with
(a) T-cell (b) B-cell
(c) Alpha cell (d) Delta cell
2. Immuno biological substance which produce specific protection against disease
(a) Immunity (b) Vaccine
(c) Immunoglobulin (d) None
3. Killed vaccines administer through
(a) IV (or) IM
(b) Subcutaneous (or) IM
(c) Hypodermal
(d) All
4. Major immunoglobulin of serum is
(a) IgA (b) IgG
(c) IgM (d) All
5. Disease eradicated from world
(a) Small pox (b) Quinea worm
(c) Polio (d) Diphtheria
6. Disease elimination means
(a) Cure of disease
(b) Preventing the transmission totally
(c) Eradication of vector
(d) Complete termination of infective organism
7. Concept of "Hospice" related to
(a) Euthanasia for terminally ill patient
(b) Family health advisory service
(c) An association running orphanages for abandoned children
(d) Special group at people helping the old and terminally ill patients
8. Immunoglobulins administer through
(a) Intravenous (b) Intramuscular
(c) Hypodermal (d) All
9. Passive immunization is achieved by
(a) Vaccines
(b) Antisera (or) antitoxins
(c) By birth itself (d) None
10. A system which is used to storage and transport the vaccine
(a) Cold box (b) Cold chain
(c) Refrigerator (d) All
11. What happens in disease elimination
(a) Incidence is reduced by 10%
(b) Prevalence in reduced by 10%
(c) Global eradication of disease agent
(d) Interruption of disease transmission from large geographical areas
12. In an area fluoride rich water, the defluoridation of water is which level of prevention.
(a) Primary (b) Secondary
(c) Tertiary (d) Primordial
13. Which of the following shows seasonal variation?
(a) Viral conjunctivitis
(b) Gastroenteritis
(c) Measles
(d) All of the above
14. Common neurological complication associated with swin flue
(a) Increased ICP (b) GBS
(c) Epilepsy (d) All
15. Most powerful and cost effective weapons of modern medicine for prevention of communicable disease
(a) Immunoglobulin
(b) Active immunisation
(c) Antitoxin (d) None
16. EPI (Expanded Programme on Immunisation) was launched in
(a) 1950 (b) 1978
(c) 1974 (d) None
17. Universal immunization programme was launched in India
(a) 1974 (b) 1985
(c) 1978 (d) 1975
18. Measles vaccines given at
(a) 15 months (b) 9 months
(c) 1 year (d) 3 months
19. MMR vaccine given at
(a) 2 months (b) 9 months
(c) 15 months (d) 1 year
20. Substance which destroys harmful microbes
(a) Bacteriostatic (b) Disinfectant
(c) Detergent (d) None
21. Substance which destroys (or) inhibits the growth of micro organisms
(a) Disinfectant (b) Deodorant
(c) Detergent (d) None

22. Substance which suppress (or) neutralizers bad odorous
 (a) Perfumes (b) Deodorant
 (c) Detergent (d) None
23. Social immunity indicates
 (a) Infectivity of diseases
 (b) Herd immunity in community
 (c) Killing powder of disease
 (d) Relative importance of disease in community
24. The disability – adjusted year (DALY) is the measure of
 (a) Measures life year adjusted with death
 (b) Pregnancy rate
 (c) GNP (d) Literacy rate
25. Best method of sterilization of lines
 (a) Autoclaving (b) Hot air oven
 (c) Radiation (d) Chemicals
26. Dettol is
 (a) Hexachlorophane
 (b) Cetavlon
 (c) Chloroxylenol (d) Cetrimide
27. The most effective skin antiseptic is
 (a) Alcohol solution of chlorhexidine
 (b) Dethol
 (c) Alcohol (d) None
28. The process of destroys organisms including their spores
 (a) Burying (b) Sterilisation
 (c) Disinfection (d) None
29. Process of killing infectious agent outside the body is
 (a) Detergent (b) Disinfection
 (c) Antiseptic (d) All
30. Disinfection after the patient has been removed by death (or) discharge
 (a) Concurrent disinfection
 (b) Terminal disinfection
 (c) Secondary sterilization
 (d) None
31. Disinfection after the discharge of material from the body of an infected person
 (a) Terminal disinfection
 (b) Concurrent disinfection
 (c) Primary sterilization
 (d) None
32. Most used method of natural disinfection
 (a) Sunlight (b) Boiling
 (c) Use of dethol (d) Alcohol
33. After administration of live vaccine the immunoglobulin can be given after
 (a) 1 week (b) 2 weeks
 (c) 8 weeks (d) 12 weeks
34. Under EPI which vaccine is included following EXCEPT
 (a) BCG (b) Measles
 (c) Typhoid (d) DPT
35. The process which destroys all microbial life including spores is known as
 (a) Disinfection (b) Antiseptics
 (c) Decolorization (d) Sterilization
36. Disinfectant action of sunlight is due to
 (a) Ultraviolet rays (b) Infrared rays
 (c) Heating effect (d) None
37. Glass ware and syringes are best sterile
 (a) Hot air oven
 (b) Gamma irradiation
 (c) Autoclaving (d) Ethylene oxide
38. All disposable items sterilized by
 (a) Hot air oven (b) Gamma irradiation
 (c) Autoclaving (d) Ethylene oxide
39. The ability of an infectious agent is invade and multiply in the host is called
 (a) Pathogenicity (b) Infectivity
 (c) Virulence (d) Communicability
40. Subclinical infection is not seen in
 (a) Rabies (b) AIDS
 (c) Polio (d) Nepatitis B.
41. Hospital acquired infection are called as
 (a) Emporiatric infection
 (b) Nosocomial infection
 (c) Iatrogenic infection
 (d) Epomithic infection
42. Infants are protected against infection diseases in first 3 months of life on account of
 (a) Antibodies and other factors in breast milk
 (b) Presence of foetal haemoglobin
 (c) Maternal antibodies transferred to body
 (d) All
43. Which is true of live vaccine
 (a) Produce lung and durable immunity
 (b) More potent then killed vaccine

- (c) Booster dose are required to maintain immunity
(d) None
44. All of the following are live vaccine except
(a) Rubella (b) Measles
(c) Yellow fever (d) Salk
45. First BCG vaccine (intradermal) given in the year
(a) 1907 (b) 1917
(c) 1927 (d) 1937
46. Herd immunity not seen in
(a) Polio (b) Tetanus
(c) Measles (d) Diphtheria
47. Most heat sensitive vaccine
(a) BCG (b) Polio
(c) Measles (d) DPT
48. WHO recommended strain used for BCG
(a) Edmonston strain
(b) Danish 1331
(c) OKA stain
(d) RA 2713 stain
49. Stain used for chicken pox vaccine
(a) Jery Lenin Stain (b) Danish 1331
(c) OKA stain (d) TY 219
50. The target group of universal immunization prog.
(a) Infants
(b) Children below five years
(c) Pregnant mother + children below 5 years
(d) All of the above
51. The programme implemented by government of India to achieve polio eradication
(a) Strengthening route of immunization
(b) Acute flaccid paralysis surveillance
(c) Intensified pulse polio programme
(d) All
52. Walk in cold room we can store vaccines upto
(a) 1 week (b) 1 month
(c) 3 weeks (d) 3 months
53. Which of the vaccine has taken as the indicator vaccine testing potency of cold chain
(a) DPT vaccine (b) OPV vaccine
(c) Measles vaccine (d) BCG vaccine
54. How many vials of vaccine can be transported using a vaccine carrier
(a) 6-10 (b) 1-15
(c) 16-20 (d) 5-6
55. All of the following are killed vaccine except
(a) Salk polio
(b) Japanese encephalitis
(c) Rabies (d) Yellow fever
56. Temperature in ILR at PHC measured by
(a) Kata thermometer
(b) Sling psychrometer
(c) Dial thermometer
(d) Anemometer
57. Which of the following is called first immunization of baby
(a) Colostrum
(b) Handing over baby to mother
(c) OPV (d) DPT-BCG
58. BCG vaccine given
(a) Prodermally (b) Subcutaneous
(c) IM (d) ID
59. Which is ideal site of DPT vaccine
(a) Deltoid
(b) Upper outer quadrant of buttocks
(c) Antero-lateral aspect of thigh
(d) All
60. Under universal immunization programme the child primary vaccine completed by
(a) 1 year (b) 3 years
(c) 5 years (d) 10 years
61. How many fully frozen ice packs are kept in vaccine carrier
(a) 2 (b) 4
(c) 6 (d) 8
62. Sputum is sterilized by
(a) Autoclaving (b) Cresol
(c) Boiling (d) Chlorhexidine
63. Temporary hardness of water is also called as
(a) Sodium hardness
(b) Carbonate hardness
(c) Chloride hardness
(d) None
64. Final step of water purification
(a) Filtration (b) Addition of lime
(c) Chlorination (d) None
65. Bleaching powder is also called as

- (a) Chlorinated lime (b) Phosphate
(c) Calcium chloride (d) None
66. Horrock's apparatus estimated
(a) Free chlorine (b) Combined chlorine
(c) a+b (d) Chlorine demand
67. Anemometer is used to assess
(a) Humidity (b) Air velocity
(c) Air temperature (d) Air pollution
68. Which of the following is also a method of sewage purification in India
(a) Oxydation pond (b) Controlled tipping
(c) composting (d) None
69. The waste from community contain solid and liquid excrete
(a) Sewage (b) Sullage
(c) Sludge (d) None
70. Acceptable noise leven
(a) 85 dB (b) 90 dB
(c) 95 dB (d) 100 dB
71. Exposure to cotton dust cause
(a) Byssinosis (b) Bagassosis
(c) Silicosis (d) Asbestosis
72. Monday fever associated with
(a) Bagassosis (b) Byssinosis
(c) Asbestosis (d) Silicosis
73. Most common of lead poisoning is
(a) Igestion (b) Dermally
(c) Inhalation (d) Faeo-oxl route
74. Snow-storm appearance is seen in
(a) Anthracosis (b) Silicosis
(c) Byssinosis (d) Bagassosis
75. A person working in hot environment who consumes more H₂O without salt in likely to develop
(a) Heat stroke (b) Heat cramps
(c) Heat exhaustion (d) Heat hyperpyrexia
76. Which is associated with Bladder Cancer
(a) Nickel (b) Naphthalene
(c) Assenic (d) Lead
77. White finger's due to
(a) Heat (b) Cold
(c) UV rays (d) Vibration
78. Malaria is caused by
(a) Anopheles (b) Culex
(c) Aedes (d) Mansonias
79. Which of the following is transmitted by culex except
(a) Filariasis (b) JE
(c) Viral arthritis (d) Dengue
80. Which of the following spread by Acdes
(a) Yellow fever (b) Dengue fever
(c) Chickungunya (d) All
81. Kala-azar is spread through
(a) Itch mile (b) Ticks
(c) Sandfly (d) House fly
82. Chagas fever is spread by
(a) Louse (b) Rat flea
(c) Reduviid bugs (d) Black fly
83. Which is the following is a anti adult measure
(a) Mineral oil (b) Paris green
(c) Synthetic insecticide
(d) DDT
84. When MTP act started
(a) 1970 (b) 1971
(c) 1972 (d) 1973
85. Natural method of family planning except
(a) BBT (b) Billion method
(c) a & b (d) Cupper-T
86. In phythm method which is fertile period
(a) 1-10 days of menstruation
(b) 5-10 days of menstruation
(c) 10-18 days of menstruation
(d) 19-30 days of menstruation
87. Which is not a example of DMPA
(a) Norplant
(b) Levonorgestrol
(c) Norethisterone enanthate
(d) Gonanes
88. Which is most effective contraceptives
(a) Oral pills (b) Cu-T
(c) Condom (d) Diaphragm
89. Which is the ideal time of IUD insertion
(a) During menstruation (or) within 10 days of begins menstruation
(b) 5 days after menstruation
(c) 10 days after menstruation
(d) 25 days after menstruation
90. Which of the copper-T is most effective
(a) Cu-T-380 A
(b) NOVA-T
(c) Multiloaded device
(d) Lippes loop
91. Which is the ideal time for diaphran insertion

- (a) Before sexual intercourse and remain in place atleast 6 hrs after intercourse
 (b) During IC
 (c) After IC (d) None
92. For laproscopic sterilization, female should be placed in
 (a) Knee chest position
 (b) Prone position
 (c) Left lateral position
 (d) Lithotomy position
93. Today is applied for
 (a) Vaccine
 (b) Drug
 (c) Contraceptive method
 (d) Type of antibody
94. Chemical use in vaginal sponge is
 (a) Ethinyl obtradiol (b) Progesterom
 (c) Mifepristone (d) Nonoxynol-9
95. OCP is useful in all except
 (a) Ectopic pregnancy
 (b) Ca. Endometrium
 (c) Ca. Breast
 (d) Rheumatic arthrites
96. Oral pills contains
 (a) Only oestrogen (b) Only progestron
 (c) a & b (d) None
97. Contraceptive method which prevent deposition of sperm in vagina.
 (a) Condom (b) Cu-T
 (c) Mala-N (d) Tubectomy
98. The natural method of contraception except
 (a) Breast feeding (b) Withdrawl
 (c) Abstenence (d) Mala-N
99. When male become sterile after vasectomy
 (a) Immediately after surgery
 (b) 3 days after surgery
 (c) 10 days after surgery
 (d) After 30 ejaculation
100. Common side effect of IUD
 (a) Bleeding (b) Pain
 (c) PID (d) Pregnancy
101. Recommended temperature for long term polio storage
 (a) 36°C (b) -20°C
 (c) -4°C (d) None

ANSWERS

1	B	26	C	51	D	76	C
2	B	27	A	52	D	77	D
3	B	28	B	53	B	78	A
4	B	29	B	54	C	79	D
5	A	30	B	55	D	80	D
6	B	31	B	56	C	81	C
7	D	32	A	57	A	82	C
8	A	33	B	58	D	83	D
9	B	34	B	59	C	84	B
10	B	35	D	60	D	85	D
11	D	36	A	61	B	86	C
12	A	37	A	62	D	87	D
13	D	38	D	63	B	88	A
14	B	39	B	64	C	89	A
15	B	40	A	65	A	90	A
16	B	41	B	66	D	91	A
17	B	42	D	67	B	92	D
18	B	43	C	68	Ab	93	C
19	C	44	D	69	A	94	D
20	B	45	C	70	A	95	C
21	A	46	B	71	A	96	C
22	B	47	B	72	B	97	A
23	B	48	B	73	C	98	D
24	A	49	C	74	A	99	D
25	A	50	D	75	b	100	A

PRACTICE QUESTION (SET-3)

1. Hepatitis-A formally known as
 - (a) Infectious hepatitis
 - (b) Serum hepatitis
 - (c) Contagious hepatitis
 - (d) None
2. Common mode of polio transmission
 - (a) Droplet
 - (b) Faeco oral route
 - (c) Direct contact
 - (d) Through vector
3. Serious complication of whooping cough
 - (a) Otitis media
 - (b) Broncho pneumonia
 - (c) Encephalitis
 - (d) Tetracycline
4. Meningococcal meningitis otherwise known as
 - (a) JE
 - (b) Cerebrospinal fever
 - (c) Q-fever
 - (d) None
5. During carrier state of tubercular meningitis most powerful drug of choice
 - (a) Rifampicin
 - (b) INH
 - (c) Ergthromycin
 - (d) Ethambutol
6. Schick test is done in
 - (a) Meningitis
 - (b) Pertussis
 - (c) Diphtheria
 - (d) Poliomyetitis
7. Punnett square is used for
 - (a) Finding genotype of offspring
 - (b) Statistical analysis
 - (c) Chi-square test
 - (d) Prevalence calculation
8. Infection always occur with association of hepatitis B
 - (a) Hepatitis A
 - (b) Hepatitis E
 - (c) Hepatitis D
 - (d) Hepatitis C
9. Most common drugs resistance in TB (India)
 - (a) INH
 - (b) Rifampicin
 - (c) Streptomycin
 - (d) Pyrazinamide
10. Causative organism of TB
 - (a) Mycobacterium
 - (b) TB virus
 - (c) Bacillus
 - (d) Staphylococcus
11. The best cost effective method of control
 - (a) DOTS
 - (b) Penicillin
 - (c) Health induction
 - (d) INH
12. Staining method of acid fast bacilli is
 - (a) Ziehl nelson method
 - (b) Montoux method
 - (c) Holder method
 - (d) All
13. Which is the following "least common" complication of measles
 - (a) Diarrhea
 - (b) Pneumonia
 - (c) Ottismedia
 - (d) SSPE
14. Incubation period of Hep. B
 - (a) 45-180 days
 - (b) 30 days
 - (c) 15-20 days
 - (d) 5-10 days
15. Causative organism of cholera
 - (a) Vibrio cholerae
 - (b) Shigella
 - (c) Entamoeba histolytica
 - (d) None
16. Most common post-transfusion hepatitis
 - (a) Hepatitis-A
 - (b) Hepatitis-B
 - (c) Hepatitis-C
 - (d) Hepatitis-D
17. Common cause of diarrhea in infants and children
 - (a) E. coli
 - (b) Rota virus
 - (c) V. cholerae
 - (d) Salmonella spp.
18. Most important vehicle of transmission of cholera
 - (a) Man
 - (b) Water
 - (c) Vector
 - (d) None
19. Main complication of mumps
 - (a) Pneumonia
 - (b) Pancreatitis
 - (c) Aseptic meningitis
 - (d) Encephatitis
20. Ascariasis is caused by
 - (a) Ascaris tape worm
 - (b) Ascaris lumbricoides
 - (c) Ascaris round worm
 - (d) None
21. Measles is known as
 - (a) Rubella
 - (b) Rubeola
 - (c) Pertussis
 - (d) Varicella

22. A freshly prepared ORS can be used for
 - (a) 6 hrs
 - (b) 12 hrs
 - (c) 18 hrs
 - (d) 24 hrs
23. Best disinfectant for cholera stool is
 - (a) Bleaching powder
 - (b) Cresol
 - (c) Coal-ter
 - (d) Formalin
24. Vaccine against TB is
 - (a) Tetanus vaccine
 - (b) BCG vaccine
 - (c) MMR vaccine
 - (d) DPT vaccine
25. Drug of choice of malaria
 - (a) Chloroquiner
 - (b) Chloram phenicol
 - (c) Tetracyclin
 - (d) Interferone
26. Epidemiologist tool measurement
 - (a) Incidence & prevalence
 - (b) Rate, ratio & proportion
 - (c) Frequency & distribution
 - (d) None
27. Disability limitation is mode of intervention for
 - (a) Primordial prevention
 - (b) Primary prevention
 - (c) Secondary prevention
 - (d) Tertiary prevention
28. Prevention of emergence of risk factors
 - (a) Primordial prevention
 - (b) Primary prevention
 - (c) Secondary prevention
 - (d) Tertiary prevention
29. Epidemiological trait all except
 - (a) Agent
 - (b) Host
 - (c) Environment
 - (d) Investigation
30. Vertical transmission is seen in
 - (a) Herpes simplex
 - (b) Leprosy
 - (c) Tetanus
 - (d) Whooping cough
31. One PHC located for the population of
 - (a) 5000
 - (b) 30,000
 - (c) 1,00,000
 - (d) 500
32. Sudden outbreak of disease
 - (a) Epidemic
 - (b) Endemic
 - (c) Pandemic
 - (d) Sporadic
33. Subcentre in hilly areas cover
 - (a) 1000
 - (b) 2000
 - (c) 3000
 - (d) 5000
34. Village health guides cover
 - (a) 1000
 - (b) 5000
 - (c) 10000
 - (d) 50,000
35. Which is the principle of primary health care in India
 - (a) Equitable distribution
 - (b) Community participation
 - (c) Inter-sectoral co-ordination
 - (d) All above
36. A group of medical education and support manpower is
 - (a) Kartar Singh Committee
 - (b) Mudaliar committee
 - (c) Srivastava committee
 - (d) Bhore committee
37. Which deficiency associated with mental disorder
 - (a) Niacin
 - (b) Iodine
 - (c) Thiamine
 - (d) All above
38. ESI act started at
 - (a) 1945
 - (b) 1946
 - (c) 1947
 - (d) 1948
39. Health survey and development committee is
 - (a) Bhore committee
 - (b) Mudaliar committee
 - (c) Kartar Singh committee
 - (d) Srivastav committee
40. National Filaria control program started in
 - (a) 1954
 - (b) 1955
 - (c) 1956
 - (d) 1957
41. RNTCP started in
 - (a) 1990
 - (b) 1991
 - (c) 1992
 - (d) 1993
42. NACO established in
 - (a) 1990
 - (b) 1991
 - (c) 1992
 - (d) 1993
43. ICDS started in
 - (a) 1971
 - (b) 1973
 - (c) 1975
 - (d) 1977
44. NRHM launched in
 - (a) 2003
 - (b) 2005

- (c) 2007 (d) 2009
45. World health day celebrated on
 (a) 5th April (b) 7th April
 (c) 5th September (d) 7th September
46. CSSM started on
 (a) 1990 (b) 1992
 (c) 1994 (d) 1996
47. ASHA covers
 (a) 100 population (b) 1000 population
 (c) 500 population (d) 5000 population
48. National mental health programme started on
 (a) 1980 (b) 1982
 (c) 1984 (d) 1986
49. At the end of mitosis produces
 (a) 2 daughter cell (b) 4 daughter cell
 (c) 1 daughter cell (d) 3 daughter cell
50. Which of the following are not 'X' linked disorder
 (a) Klinefelter's syndrome
 (b) Turner's syndrome
 (c) Super female syndrome
 (d) Down syndrome
51. Which of the following disease related to autosomes
 (a) Down syndrome (b) Hemophilia
 (c) Super female (d) Turner's syndrome
52. Hemophilia – A due to deficiency of
 (a) IV factor (b) VI factor
 (c) VII factor (d) VIII factor
53. Other name for hemophilia-B
 (a) Christmas disease
 (b) Multiple disease
 (c) Addison's disease
 (d) Turner's disease
54. Example for X-linked inheritance disease
 (a) Iron deficiency anemia
 (b) Hemophilia
 (c) Tholecimea (d) Edward disease
55. Marfan's disease affect
 (a) Heart+connective tissue
 (b) Gastro intestinal tissue
 (c) Respiratory tissue
 (d) Renal tissue
56. Albinism is due to
 (a) Lack of melanin
 (b) High of melanin
 (c) High thyronin
 (d) High calcitronin
57. Diet for phenylketonuria
 (a) Restricted phenylalanine diet
 (b) Low phenylalanine diet
 (c) High phenylalanine diet
 (d) Moderate phenylalanine diet
58. Eg. of inherent autosomal dominant disease
 (a) Polycystic kidney disease
 (b) Swiss type
 (c) Phenylketonuria
 (d) Albinism
59. Other name for vitamin A
 (a) Retinol + β carotene
 (b) Tochoferol + Retinol
 (c) Methenol + Retinol
 (d) None
60. Other name of Vit.-D
 (a) Kidney hormone
 (b) Respiration hormone
 (c) Gastro hormone
 (d) Renal hormone
61. 1g of Fat gives
 (a) 4 kcal (b) 7 kcal
 (c) 9 kcal (d) 10 kcal
62. 1g of protein gives
 (a) 2 kcal (b) 4 kcal
 (c) 6 kcal (d) 8 kcal
63. Which vitamin helps for wound healing
 (a) Vitamin C (b) Vitamin B
 (c) Vitamin K (d) Vitamin E
64. Vitamin D deficiency leads to
 (a) Rickets + Osteomalacia
 (b) Scurvy
 (c) Hemolytic anemia
 (d) Dermatitis
65. Father of Epidemiology
 (a) John snow
 (b) Sigmund Freud
 (c) Samuel hanumen
 (d) Sushruta

66. Individual suffering from impairment (or) disability
 (a) Disability (b) Handicap
 (c) Impairment (d) None
67. Epidemiology is derived from the word
 (a) Epidemic (b) Pandemic
 (c) Environment (d) Endemic
68. Yoga is considered as a part of modern medicine it will be a
 (a) Physiotherapy
 (b) Preventive medicine
 (c) Therapeutic medicine
 (d) Caloric usurper
69. Which of the following disease is known as Barometer of social welfare
 (a) Tuberculosis (b) Cholera
 (c) Leprosy (d) Malaria
70. Mortality means
 (a) Sickness rate (b) Death rate
 (c) Birth rate (d) All
71. Disease frequency measured by
 (a) Incidence and prevalence
 (b) Rate and ratio
 (c) Frequency and distribution
 (d) None
72. Number of new cases occur in defined population
 (a) Incidence (b) Prevalence
 (c) Epidemic (d) Mortality
73. All current cases exist at a given point of time (or) during an period of time in given population
 (a) Prevalence (b) Incidence
 (c) Epidemic (d) None
74. Infection transmitted through animal
 (a) Mycosis (b) Zoonosis
 (c) Anthropology (d) None
75. Measure involved in sentinel surveillance includes all of the following except
 (a) Identify missing cases
 (b) Identify new cases
 (c) Identify new+old cases
 (d) Identify cases area disability
76. Breast feed week
 (a) Aug 1-7 (b) Sept 1-7
 (c) Oct 1-7 (d) Dec 1-7
77. World AIDS day
 (a) Aug 1 (b) Sept 1
 (c) Oct 1 (d) Dec 1
78. Non-communicable disease programme started at
 (a) 2004 (b) 2006
 (c) 2008 (d) 2010
79. In disease transmission water, food and milk are called
 (a) Vehicle (b) Vector
 (c) Transporter (d) None
80. Which is the not transmitted through transplacental
 (a) Syphilis (b) Herpes
 (c) Leprosy (d) None
81. Collection of data, for action against disease is known as
 (a) Surveillance (b) Concurrence
 (c) Data (d) None
82. National immunization day
 (a) Monday (b) Tuesday
 (c) Wednesday (d) Thursday
83. Total fertility rate
 (a) Measure complete size of family
 (b) Sum of fertility of all age
 (c) Total number of children born to mother
 (d) All of these
84. Basic unit of society
 (a) Family (b) Individual
 (c) Country (d) Subcentre
85. For measles
 (a) Incubation period is 10 days
 (b) Interituous 4 days before the rash
 (c) Koplik spot seen
 (d) All
86. Most common cause of post measles death
 (a) Diarrhea (b) RTT
 (c) Weakness (d) SSPE
87. Causative organism of AIDS
 (a) Paramyxovirus (b) Orthovirus
 (c) Detrovirus (d) Rhebdovirus
88. Bhore committee started on
 (a) 1945 (b) 1946

- (c) 1947 (d) 1948 (d) Tertiary prevention
89. Head quarters of UNICEF
(a) Geneva (b) New York
(c) Rome (d) Italy
90. Hansen's disease is
(a) Mumps (b) Measles
(c) Leprosy (d) TB
91. Three tier structure in panchayat raj
(a) Panchayat (b) Panchayat Samiti
(c) Zila Parishad (d) All
92. Available chlorine in bleaching powder
(a) 13% (b) 23%
(c) 33% (d) 43%
93. When person carries infection but no signs and symptoms called
(a) Sporadic (b) Carrier
(c) Epidemic (d) Endemic
94. Vitamin B6 has to be supplemented with
(a) Rifecimicin (b) INH
(c) Streptomycin (d) Ethambutol
95. Primary prevention of TB
(a) DOTS (b) BCG Vaccine
(c) Blood transfusion (d) MDT
96. Optic neuritis associated with
(a) Rifampicin (b) INH
(c) Ethambutol (d) Streptomycin
97. Which is bacteriostatic drug
(a) Rifampicin (b) INH
(c) Ethambutol (d) Streptomycin
98. Administration of readymade antibody create
(a) Active acquired immunity
(b) Passive acquired immunity
(c) Active natural immunity
(d) Passive natural immunity
99. Committee on medical education and support menpower
(a) Bhore committee
(b) Mudaliar committee
(c) Kartar Singh committee
(d) Srivastav committee
100. Pap Smear for detection of cervical cancer
(a) Primordial prevention
(b) Secondary prevention
(c) Primary prevention

ANSWERS

1	A	26	B	51	A	76	A
2	B	27	D	52	D	77	D
3	B	28	A	53	A	78	C
4	B	29	D	54	B	79	A
5	B	30	A	55	A	80	C
6	C	31	B	56	A	81	A
7	A	32	A	57	B	82	C
8	D	33	C	58	A	83	D
9	A	34	A	59	A	84	A
10	A	35	D	60	A	85	D
11	A	36	C	61	C	86	A
12	A	37	D	62	B	87	C
13	D	38	D	63	A	88	B
14	A	39	A	64	A	89	B
15	A	40	B	65	A	90	C
16	C	41	C	66	B	91	D
17	B	42	C	67	A	92	C
18	B	43	C	68	B	93	B
19	C	44	B	69	A	94	B
20	B	45	B	70	B	95	B
21	B	46	B	71	A	96	C
22	D	47	B	72	A	97	C
23	B	48	B	73	A	98	B
24	B	49	A	74	B	99	D
25	B	50	D	75	D	100	B

PRACTICE QUESTION (SET-4)

1. Who is known as 'First True Epidemiologist' in history of medicine?
(a) John Snow (b) Hippocrates
(c) James Lind (d) Joseph Lister
2. Which of the following is known as "Father of Public Health"?
(a) Tuberculosis (b) Cholera
(c) John Snow (d) Louis Pasteur
3. Science of health and embrace all factors which contribute to healthful living is known as
(a) Hygiene (b) Cleanliness
(c) Personality (d) None
4. Who propounded the germ theory of disease?
(a) Leeuwenhoek (b) Robert Koch
(c) Ambrose Parre (d) Louis Pasteur
5. Major foundation of epidemiologic approach
(a) Asking question and making comparison
(b) Rate and ratio
(c) Measurement of mortality
(d) None
6. Smallpox vaccine was invented by:
(a) Edward Jenner
(b) Ronald Rose
(c) Louis Pasteur
(d) Cross over study
7. Most universally accepted indicator of health status of whole population and their socio-economic conditions among the following is
(a) MMR
(b) IMR
(c) Life expectancy
(d) Disease notification rates
8. A physical or mental condition that limits a person's movements, senses, or activities
(a) Handicap
(b) Disability
(c) Impairment
(d) Battered baby syndrome
9. A good indicator of the availability, utilization and effectiveness of health care service in country is:
(a) Maternal mortality rate
(b) Hospital bed occupancy rate
(c) Infant mortality rate
(d) Disability adjusted life years (DALYs)
10. Sullivan's index is
(a) Expectation of life free of disability
(b) Expectation of life at birth
(c) Expectation of life at 1 year of age
(d) Average life expectancy
11. In the natural history of disease, the 'pathogenesis phase' is deemed to start upon
(a) Entry of the disease agent in the human host
(b) Interaction between agent, host and environmental factors
(c) Appearance of signs and symptoms
(d) Appearance of complications
12. Major immunoglobulin of serum is
(a) IgA (b) IgG
(c) IgM (d) All
13. Disease elimination means
(a) Cure of the disease
(b) Preventing the transmission totally
(c) Eradication of the vector
(d) Complete termination of infective organism
14. Recommended temperature of long term storage of polio vaccine is
(a) 36°C (b) -20°C
(c) -4°C (d) None
15. In an area with fluoride rich water, the defluoridation of water is which level of prevention?
(a) Primary (b) Secondary
(c) Tertiary (d) Primordial
16. 'Disability Limitation' is mode of intervention for
(a) Primordial Prevention
(b) Primary Prevention
(c) Secondary Prevention
(d) Tertiary Prevention
17. All are true regarding point source epidemic except
(a) No secondary waves occur
(b) Occurs within a specified period
(c) All cases occur abruptly and simultaneously
(d) Children are most commonly affected

18. Seasonal trend is due to
 - (a) Vector variation
 - (b) Environmental factors
 - (c) Change in herd immunity
 - (d) All of the above
19. In a case control study of smoking and lung cancer, which of the following can be a possible conclusion?
 - (a) Smoking is a cause of lung cancer
 - (b) Lung cancer is commoner in smokers than non smokers
 - (c) If smoking is stopped, the number of cases of lung cancer will decrease
 - (d) Smoking is associated with lung cancer
20. A group of people who share a common characteristic or experience within a defined time period' is known as
 - (a) Cases
 - (b) Controls
 - (c) Cohort
 - (d) None of the above
21. Method which is used to carry small quantities (16-20 vial) of vaccine
 - (a) Vaccine carrier
 - (b) ILR
 - (c) Refrigerator
 - (d) None
22. Corner stone for control of a communicable disease is
 - (a) Health education
 - (b) Rapid identification
 - (c) Treatment
 - (d) None
23. All of the following are characteristics of a cohort study except
 - (a) Reserved for testing precisely formulated hypothesis
 - (b) Suitable for study of rare diseases
 - (c) Can yield information about more than one outcome
 - (d) Involves large number of subjects
24. Carries are not found in
 - (a) Typhoid
 - (b) Diphtheria
 - (c) Whooping cough
 - (d) Hepatitis B
25. The time period between entry of infection in a host and maximal infectivity of that host is the:
 - (a) Incubation period
 - (b) Serial interval
 - (c) Generation time
 - (d) Period of communicability
26. Prevention of emergence of risk factor is
 - (a) Primordial prevention
 - (b) Primary prevention
 - (c) Secondary prevention
 - (d) Tertiary prevention
27. 'Natural habitat in which organism metabolizes and replicates' is known as:
 - (a) Reservoir
 - (b) Source of infection
 - (c) Carrier
 - (d) Host
28. Most powerful and cost effective weapons of modern medicine for prevention of communicable disease
 - (a) Immunoglobulin
 - (b) Active immunization
 - (c) Antitoxin
 - (d) None
29. In WHO recommended Death Certificate, Main Underlying Cause of Death is recorded on

(a) Line Ia	(b) Line Ib
(c) Line Ic	(d) Line II
30. Which one of the following is a better indicator of the severity of an acute disease?
 - (a) Cause specific death rate
 - (b) Case fatality rate
 - (c) Standardized mortality ratio
 - (d) Five year survival rate
31. An agent with low pathogenicity and high infectivity would result in

(a) Clinical case	(b) Carrier
(c) Pandemic	(d) Epidemic
32. Which of the following estimate the burden of a disease in the community
 - (a) Disease specific mortality
 - (b) Proportional mortality rate
 - (c) Maternal mortality rate
 - (d) Child mortality rate

33. Substance which destroys or inhibit the growth of micro organisms
 (a) Disinfectant (b) Antiseptic
 (c) Bactericidal (d) All
34. Case fatality rate is
 (a) Spreading power of disease
 (b) Killing power of a disease in a time
 (c) Killing power of a disease with no time interval
 (d) Resistance of disease
35. The disability-adjusted life year (DALY) is the measure of
 (a) Measures life years adjusted with death
 (b) Pregnancy rate
 (c) GNP
 (d) Literacy rate
36. Disinfection after the discharge of material from the body of an infected person
 (a) Terminal disinfection
 (b) Concurrent disinfection
 (c) Primary disinfection
 (d) None
37. Secular trend refers to
 (a) Long term changes
 (b) Short term changes
 (c) Seasonal changes
 (d) Periodical changes
38. Best method of sterilization of linen is:
 (a) Autoclaving (b) Hot air oven
 (c) Radiation (d) Chemicals
39. The most effective skin antiseptic is
 (a) Alcohol solution of chlorhexidine
 (b) Dettol
 (c) Alcohol
 (d) None of the above
40. The Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) was started in India in 1978. It included all of the following vaccines except
 (a) BCG (b) Measles
 (c) Typhoid (d) DPT
41. Disinfectant action of sunlight is due to
 (a) Ultraviolet rays
 (b) Infrared rays
 (c) Heating effect
 (d) None of the above
42. Subclinical infection is not seen in
 (a) Rabies (b) AIDS
 (c) Polio (d) Hepatitis B
43. 'The time between invasion of an infectious agent and detection of evidence of the infectious agent by laboratory means' is known as:
 (a) Prepatent period
 (b) Incubation period
 (c) Generation time
 (d) Serial interval
44. Frozen DPT vaccine should be
 (a) Shaken thoroughly before use
 (b) Allowed to melt before use
 (c) Brought to room temperature before use
 (d) Discarded
45. Soil act as reservoir of infection for all of the following except
 (a) Tetanus
 (b) Anthrax
 (c) Coccidiomycosis
 (d) Dracunculiasis
46. Vertical transmission refers to a mode of transmission of disease agent by the agency of:
 (a) Placenta
 (b) Blood transfusion
 (c) Breast milk
 (d) All of the above
47. Cyclodevelopmental mode of transmission is seen in
 (a) Malaria (b) Filariasis
 (c) Cholera (d) Plague
48. Presence of infectious arthropod agent on clothes or dressing is termed
 (a) Infection (b) Infestation
 (c) Contamination (d) Contagion
49. Vertical transmission is seen in
 (a) Herpes simplex
 (b) Leprosy
 (c) Tetanus
 (d) Whooping cough
50. The concept of Primary Health Care was initiated at Alma Ata in the year
 (a) 1976 (b) 1978
 (c) 1983 (d) 1985
51. Herd immunity is not seen in
 (a) Polio (b) Tetanus
 (c) Measles (d) Diphtheria

52. The period between 500-1500 AD is called as
 (a) Golden Ages of medicine
 (b) Dark Ages of medicine
 (c) Transitional Ages of medicine
 (d) Primitive Ages of medicine
53. The last case of Small Pox was detected in 1977 in one of the following countries
 (a) Somalia (b) Senegal
 (c) South Africa (d) Sierra Lone
54. The area is declared free of epidemic
 (a) Till last secondary case recovers
 (b) No new case reported for the incubation period of disease since the last case
 (c) No new case reported for twice the incubation period of disease since the last case
 (d) No new case reported for six months since the last case
55. WHO recommended strain used for BCG vaccine
 (a) Edmonston Zagerb Strain
 (b) Oka strain
 (c) 'Danish' 1331
 (d) RA 27/3 strain
56. The target group for universal immunization programme is
 (a) Infants
 (b) Children below five years
 (c) Pregnant mothers and children below five years
 (d) Pregnant mother and infants
 (e) All of the above
57. How many vials of vaccines can be transported using a vaccine carrier
 (a) 6-10 (b) 16-20
 (c) 1-5 (d) 5-6
58. Transporting the vaccine at a prescribed temperature from the manufacturing site to the actual vaccination site is called
 (a) Cold box
 (b) Cold chain
 (c) Reverse cold chain
 (d) Ice lined refrigerator
59. The immunity produced by yellow fever vaccine for international travel purpose is valid for
 (a) 1 year (b) 3 years
 (c) 5 years (d) 10 years
60. An excellent coal tar disinfectant is
 (a) Dettol (b) Cresol
 (c) Savlon (d) H₂O₂
61. The fourth stage of the demographic cycle is
 (a) Declining (b) Early expanding
 (c) High stationary (d) Low stationary
62. Under the scheme introduced in December 1979, central government employees undergoing sterilization are entitled for all of the following EXCEPT
 (a) One increment
 (b) Cash incentives
 (c) Special leave of 14 days in the case of women acceptors
 (d) Special leave for 7 days in the case of men acceptors
63. Basic document for organizing family planning work
 (a) Death register
 (b) Eligible couple register
 (c) Fertility rate registration
 (d) None
64. Overall charge of the department of the family welfare
 (a) Prime Minister of India
 (b) Secretary to the Govt. of India
 (c) Cabinet Secretary of the India
 (d) None
65. Population growth is rated to be 'explosive' if the annual growth rate exceeds
 (a) 2.0% (b) 1.5%
 (c) 1.0% (d) 0.5%
66. Project "No scalpel vasectomy" is funded by
 (a) Family Planning Association of India
 (b) International Planned Parenthood Federation
 (c) United Nations Fund for Population Activities
 (d) United Nations Development Programme
67. A major breakthrough in the current thinking of Family Welfare is
 (a) Programme is now fully sponsored by Central Government
 (b) Ministry of Health is fully responsible

- (c) Responsibility is partly shared by Ministry of Human Resources
(d) State Governments are now responsible for implementation
68. Basic unit of the society
(a) Family (b) Individual
(c) Country (d) Subcentre
69. MTP Act was revised in the year
(a) 1972 (b) 1975
(c) 1976 (d) 1979
70. The effective follow up after insertion of IUD, should be after
(a) Week (b) Fortnight
(c) Month (d) Menstruation
71. Barrier methods are all Except
(a) Diaphragm (b) Foam tablets
(c) Vaginal-sponge (d) Lippes loop
72. All are true regarding 'vasectomy' except
(a) Early complication include scrotal haematoma
(b) Most common cause of failure is spontaneous recanalization
(c) The person is not sterile until 30 ejaculations have taken place
(d) Can be performed under local anaesthesia
73. Contraindication of O.C.P.
(a) Liver disease
(b) Renal disease
(c) Epilepsy
(d) All of the above
74. Spermicide used in the contraceptive today
(a) Norethinossterol
(b) Nonoxynol
(c) DMPA
(d) NET-EN
75. Best contraceptive for a newly married healthy couple
(a) Barrier method
(b) IUCD
(c) Oral contraceptive pills
(d) Natural methods
76. Serious complication of whooping cough
(a) Otitis media
(b) Broncho pneumonia
(c) Encephalitis
(d) Respiratory failure
77. All of the following are true statements regarding ascariasis except
(a) Affected children may show growth retardation
(b) Man is the only reservoir
(c) Clay soil is most favorable for development of Ascaris eggs
(d) Period of communicability is 18-30 days after exposure
78. True about measles
(a) Koplik spot appears in Prodromal stage
(b) Fever stops after onset of Rash
(c) Vaccine given at 9 months
(d) It is not diagnosed when coryza and rhinitis is absent
79. To eradicate measles the percentage of infant population to be vaccinated is at least%
(a) 70 (b) 80
(c) 85 (d) 95
80. Shortest incubation period in case of food poisoning is seen with
(a) Clostridium perfringens
(b) Salmonella
(c) Clostridium botulinum
(d) Staphylococcus
81. In Measles, infective period is
(a) 3 days before and 4 days after the appearance of rash
(b) 4 days before and 3 days after the appearance of rash
(c) 4 days before and 5 days after the appearance of rash
(d) 5 days before and 4 days after the appearance of rash
82. Drug of choice for chemo prophylaxis against cholera
(a) Tetracycline (b) ORS
(c) Penicillin (d) Ciplox
83. Drug of choice for typhoid
(a) Chloroquine
(b) Chloramphenicol
(c) Tetracycline
(d) Penicillin
84. Incubation period of chicken pox is
(a) 2-6 days (b) 14-16 days
(c) 20-21 days (d) None

85. Risk of the damage of fetus by maternal rubella is maximum if mother gets infected in
 (a) 6-12 weeks of pregnancy
 (b) 20-24 weeks of pregnancy
 (c) 24-28 weeks of pregnancy
 (d) 32-36 weeks of pregnancy
86. Which of the following viruses is transmitted predominantly by parenteral route?
 (a) Hepatitis A
 (b) Hepatitis D
 (c) Hepatitis E
 (d) None of the above
87. Causative organism of amoebiasis
 (a) E. coli
 (b) Entamoeba histolytica
 (c) Shigella
 (d) Salmonella
88. Which of the following is true about influenza
 (a) Affects all ages and sexes
 (b) I.P. 18-72 hrs
 (c) Pandemics rare
 (d) Asymptomatics rare
89. Causative agent of measles is
 (a) DNA virus
 (b) RNA paramyxo virus
 (c) RNA toga virus
 (d) Retro virus
90. Diphtheria carrier are diagnosed by
 (a) Throat culture
 (b) Gram's staining
 (c) Albert's staining
 (d) Schick test
91. Commonest agent causing tuberculosis as opportunistic infection in HIV positive persons is
 (a) Mycobacterium avium intracellular
 (b) M. scrofulaceum
 (c) M. akari
 (d) M. tuberculosis
92. A child with pertussis should be isolated for
 (a) 1-2 weeks (b) 2-4 weeks
 (c) 3-4 weeks (d) 4-6 weeks
93. Chemoprophylaxis for meningococcal meningitis
 (a) Ampicillin (b) Tetracycline
 (c) Rifampicin (d) Erythromycin
94. Japanese encephalitis is transmitted by
 (a) Culex tritaeniorhynchus
 (b) C. vishnui
 (c) C. gelidus
 (d) All of the above
95. Which of the following statements is not true in relation to KFD (Kyasanur Forest Disease)?
 (a) Infected person continues to transmit infection for a variable period
 (b) Rats and squirrels are main reservoir of the KFD virus
 (c) Cattle play no part in virus maintenance
 (d) Incubation period is 3-8 days
96. Causative organism of filariasis
 (a) Filarial Parasite
 (b) Wucheria bancrofti and Brugia Malayi
 (c) Mycobacterium
 (d) Interferon
97. Dengue shock syndrome is characterized by the following except
 (a) Hepatomegaly
 (b) Pleural effusion
 (c) Thrombocytopenia
 (d) Decreased hemoglobin
98. API is
 (a) Annual parasitogenic index
 (b) Average parasitic index
 (c) Animal parasite interval
 (d) Annual parasite incidence
99. Yellow fever is endemic in all of the following except
 (a) South America (b) South Africa
 (c) South Asia (d) North Africa
100. Who discovered anti Rabies vaccine
 (a) Louis Pasteur (b) Edward Jenner
 (c) Joseph Lister (d) None

ANSWERS

1	B	26	A	51	B	76	B
2	C	27	A	52	B	77	D
3	A	28	B	53	A	78	A
4	D	29	C	54	C	79	D
5	A	30	B	55	C	80	D
6	A	31	B	56	C	81	C
7	B	32	B	57	B	82	A
8	B	33	B	58	B	83	B
9	C	34	C	59	D	84	B
10	A	35	A	60	B	85	A
11	A	36	B	61	D	86	B
12	B	37	A	62	B	87	B
13	B	38	A	63	B	88	A
14	B	39	A	64	B	89	B
15	A	40	B	65	A	90	A
16	D	41	A	66	C	91	D
17	D	42	A	67	C	92	C
18	D	43	A	68	A	93	C
19	D	44	D	69	B	94	D
20	C	45	D	70	D	95	A
21	A	46	A	71	D	96	B
22	B	47	B	72	B	97	D
23	B	48	B	73	D	98	D
24	C	49	A	74	B	99	C
25	C	50	B	75	C	100	A

PRACTICE QUESTION (SET-5)

1. Apgar score for colour done at 5 minutes after birth is recorded as 2. It indicates
 - (a) Pallor
 - (b) Body pink, extremities blue
 - (c) Cyanosed
 - (d) Pink
2. Sudden jarring causes sudden extention and abduction of extremities and fanning of fingers in a newborn is called
 - (a) Moro reflex
 - (b) Stantle reflex
 - (c) Tonic neck reflex
 - (d) Rooting reflex
3. Persistence of foramen ovale leads to
 - (a) VSD
 - (b) ASD
 - (c) PDA
 - (d) TOF
4. Diabetes insipidus due to deficiency of
 - (a) Insulin
 - (b) Antidiurectic hormone
 - (c) Glucocorticoid
 - (d) Thyroxine
5. Pawlik's manuevere is used
 - (a) To give fundal pressure
 - (b) Locate fetal back
 - (c) To assess the size and mobility of fetal head
 - (d) To diagnose lie and presentation of fetus
6. The part of fetus that lies at the pelvic brim is called
 - (a) Lie
 - (b) Denominator
 - (c) Presentation
 - (d) Attitude
7. For giving soap and water enema the height of enema can from anus is
 - (a) 10 inches
 - (b) 8 inches
 - (c) 9 inches
 - (d) 18 inches
8. P.r.n. means
 - (a) If necessary in emergency
 - (b) Every hourly
 - (c) When required
 - (d) Each night
9. Which of the following is a natural family planning method?
 - (a) Abstinance
 - (b) Cu-T
 - (c) Condom
 - (d) Tubectomy
10. Which of the following is true for cephalohematoma?
 - (a) Swelling appeal immediately after birth
 - (b) Pitting on pressure
 - (c) Scalp is movable
 - (d) It does not cross suture
11. Adenoma is a tumour originating from the
 - (a) Glands
 - (b) Fibrous tissue
 - (c) Mucus
 - (d) Muscles
12. In face presentation the attitude of head is,
 - (a) Extension
 - (b) Complete extension
 - (c) Deflexion
 - (d) Flexion
13. Deep transverse arrest is a complication is
 - (a) Brow presentation
 - (b) Occipitanterior position
 - (c) Occipito posterior position
 - (d) Breech presentation
14. Anti pellagra vitamin is
 - (a) Niacin
 - (b) Thyamine
 - (c) Pyridoxine
 - (d) Riboflavin
15. Ophthalmia neonatrum is caused by
 - (a) Candida albicans
 - (b) E. coli
 - (c) Staphylococcus
 - (d) Gonococci
16. False belief is called
 - (a) Hallucination
 - (b) Illusion
 - (c) Delusion
 - (d) Perseveration
17. Polyhydromnios is usually, associated with
 - (a) Oesophageal atresia
 - (b) A.S.D.
 - (c) Congenital megacolon
 - (d) VSD
18. In the mechanism of normal labour flexion is followed by
 - (a) Extension of head
 - (b) Internal rotation of head
 - (c) Difficult labour
 - (d) Involuntary expulsion
19. Dystocia is
 - (a) Prolong labour
 - (b) Ineffective uterine contraction
 - (c) Difficult labour
 - (d) Involuntary expulsion
20. The personality type in which a person think that other people will harm him
 - (a) Cyclothymic

- (b) Schizoid
(c) Hysterical
(d) Paranoid
21. The outer layer of meninges
(a) Piamater
(b) White mater
(c) Duramater
(d) Arachnoid
22. Hypothyroidism occurring in adults
(a) Myxoedema
(b) Cretinism
(c) Simple goitre
(d) Toxic goiter
23. Anopheles mosquitoes transmit
(a) Filaria
(b) Encephalitis
(c) Malaria
(d) Yellow fever
24. Which of the following is a live attenuated vaccine
(a) Typhoid
(b) Cholera
(c) Rabies
(d) Oral polio
25. Repeated small movements of a habitual kind
(a) Mannerism
(b) Tics
(c) Compulsion
(d) Over activity
26. Wilms tumor is affecting the,
(a) Liver
(b) Kidney
(c) Bone
(d) Skin
27. Developmental task during the toddler period is
(a) Trust vs Mistrust
(b) Autonomy vs shame and doubt
(c) Initiate vs guilt
(d) Industry vs role confusion
28. The endometrium during pregnancy called?
(a) Corpus luteum
(b) Trophoblast
(c) Corpus albicans
(d) Decidua
29. Circumvallate placenta means
(a) Presence of an opaque ring on the placenta
(b) Cord is attached at the edge of placenta
(c) Cord is inserted to the membrane
(d) Presence of extra lobe in placenta
30. Blood group A contain
(a) Alpha agglutinins
(b) Beta agglutinins
(c) No agglutinin
(d) Both alpha and beta
31. Menghini needle is used for
(a) Thoracentesis
(b) Renal biopsy
(c) Liver biopsy
(d) Lumbar puncture
32. Which of the following chemical is used to test urine for albumin
(a) Ammonium sulphate
(b) Sodium nitropruside
(c) Acetic acid
(d) Liquor ammonia
33. Antitussives are drug which
(a) Inhibit cough reflex
(b) Causes contraction of tissues
(c) Arrest discharge
(d) Dilate blood vessels
34. One teaspoon is approximately
(a) 50 drops
(b) 60 drops
(c) 100 drops
(d) 120 drops
35. A small division on a tuberculin syringe is equivalent to
(a) 0.1 ml (b) 0.01 ml
(c) 1.0 ml (d) 0.5 ml
36. Pyorrhoea is
(a) Foul smelling breath
(b) Bleeding gums
(c) Pus in socket of tooth
(d) Brown crust on teeth
37. Pressure exerted by plasma protein called
(a) Hydrostatic pressure
(b) Filtration pressure
(c) Systolic B.P.
(d) Oncotic pressure
38. Antidiuretic hormone secreted by
(a) Adrenal cortex
(b) Anterior pituitary
(c) Posterior lobe of pituitary
(d) Adrenal medulla
39. The fifth cranial nerve is named as
(a) Trigeminal
(b) Trochlear
(c) Facial
(d) Abducent
40. Dysarthria is
(a) Difficult in swallowing
(b) Difficult in speaking
(c) Difficult in joint movement

- (d) Abnormal involuntary movements
41. Right ventricular enlargement due to pulmonary problem is called
 (a) Cardiac tamponade
 (b) Cor pulmonale
 (c) Cardiomyopathy
 (d) Emphysema
42. The difference between systolic and diastolic B.P. is called
 (a) Pulse deficit
 (b) Pulse pressure
 (c) Mean arterial pressure
 (d) Peripheral vascular resistance
43. T-tube drainage is used after
 (a) Lobectomy
 (b) Bilirubin
 (c) Cholecystectomy
 (d) Ileostomy
44. The specific intervention is secondary prevention is
 (a) Early diagnosis
 (b) Health promotion
 (c) Disability limitation
 (d) Rehabilitation
45. Destruction of all micro organisms including their spores is called
 (a) Disinfection
 (b) Sterilisation
 (c) Antisepsis
 (d) Asepsis
46. Schick test used to diagnose
 (a) Tuberculosis
 (b) Diphtheria
 (c) Viral hepatitis
 (d) Typhoid fever
47. Which of the following vaccination should be taken for a 10 year old child as per the
 (a) TT
 (b) TAB
 (c) DT
 (d) Hepatitis B
48. One packer of oral rehydration mixture contain
 (a) 2.5 g of NaCl
 (b) 1.5 g of NaCl
 (c) 3.5 g of NaCl
 (d) 1 g of NaCl
49. Coining of new words is
 (a) Word Salad
 (b) Aphasia
 (c) Circumstantiality
 (d) Neologism
50. Inflammation of pyren patches is associated with
 (a) Typhoid fever
 (b) Hepatitis
 (c) AIDS
 (d) Cholera
51. Ramstedts operation is done for
 (a) Hiatus Hernia
 (b) Pyloric stenosis
 (c) Congenital magocolin
 (d) Repair of cleft lip
52. Trismus is
 (a) Inability to swallow
 (b) Inability to open the jaw
 (c) Spasm of facial muscle
 (d) Repair of cleft lip
53. Flag sign is positive in
 (a) Marasmus
 (b) Beriberi
 (c) Kwashiorkor
 (d) Scurvy
54. A baby with diaphragmatic hernia is nursed with
 (a) Foot end elevated
 (b) Prone
 (c) Supine
 (d) Head slightly elevated
55. The most common cause of apnoea in a preterm baby is
 (a) Pulmonary surfactant deficiency
 (b) Pneumonia
 (c) Aspiration
 (d) Hypoglycemia
56. Spore forming bacteria
 (a) M. laprae
 (b) V. cholerae
 (c) CL tetani
 (d) Strephococcus
57. Umbilical cord contain
 (a) One artery one vein
 (b) Two artery two vein
 (c) Two vein one artery
 (d) Two arteries one vein
58. Coronal suture separates
 (a) Frontol bone from parietal bone
 (b) Occipital bone from parietal bone
 (c) Two frontal bones
 (d) Two parital bones
59. Branus splint in used for
 (a) Fracture of the arms
 (b) Fracture of pelvis
 (c) Fracture of the lower limbs
 (d) Fracture of the collar bones

60. The strength of dettol solution used for disinfecting thermometer
 (a) 1:3 (b) 1:20
 (c) 1:30 (d) 1:40
61. A harsh vibrating shrill sound produced during respiration seen in longugites us
 (a) Rale (b) Wheeze
 (c) Stertorous (d) Stridor
62. Glycerine enema is an example is
 (a) Astringent enema
 (b) Purgatic enema
 (c) Emolient enema
 (d) Retention enema
63. Human albumin is an example of
 (a) Crystalloid
 (b) Aminoacid solution
 (c) Colloid solution
 (d) Fat emulsion
64. Pancuronium bromide is
 (a) Vaso constrictor
 (b) Analgesins
 (c) Anticoagulant
 (d) Muscle relaxant
65. Sign of meningeal irritation include all of the following except
 (a) Neck rigidity
 (b) Brudinski sign
 (c) Babinski sign
 (d) Kernig sign
66. Which of the following is an antifungal agent?
 (a) Amphotericin B
 (b) Adenocine arabinocide
 (c) Adriamycin
 (d) Amantidine
67. Submucosal resection is the surgical correction of
 (a) Cleft palate
 (b) Deviated nasal septum
 (c) Aneurism
 (d) Glaucoma
68. The volume of air inhaled with normal respiration is called
 (a) Vital capacity
 (b) Tidal volume
 (c) Inspiratory capacity
 (d) Lung capacity
69. Endoxan is
 (a) Adriamycin
 (b) Methotrexate
 (c) Cyclophosphamide
 (d) Mustargen
70. Stimulation of alpha adrenergic receptor produce
 (a) Vasodilation
 (b) Increased heart rate
 (c) Increased myocardial contraction
 (d) Vasoconstriction
71. Which of the following is an acyanotic cardiac defect
 (a) Transposition of great vessels
 (b) TOF
 (c) Pulmonary atresia
 (d) VSD
72. The most effective room disinfectant is
 (a) Formalin and potassium permanganate
 (b) Bleaching powder
 (c) Ethylene oxide and carbondioxide
 (d) Chlorhexidine
73. Which of the following is a protective food
 (a) Fish
 (b) Green leafy vegetables
 (c) Liver
 (d) Egg
74. Minilap operation is
 (a) Removal of a small piece each fallopian tube and ligating
 (b) The fallopian tubes are cut and ends are blocked
 (c) Removal of the fallopian tubes
 (d) Application of rings to occlude the fallopian tube
75. Rice water stool is characterized of
 (a) Cholera
 (b) Typhoid fever
 (c) Dysentery
 (d) Polimyelitis
76. Persistent irrational fear of an object
 (a) Obsession
 (b) Phobia
 (c) Compulsion
 (d) Delusion
77. Filling the gap of memory with fabrication is
 (a) Amnesia
 (b) Dejavu
 (c) Hyperamnesia
 (d) Paramnesia
78. Children with TOF assumes
 (a) Squatting
 (b) Fowlers
 (c) Sitting
 (d) Legs down
79. The birth weight of a baby will be doubled by
 (a) 3 months
 (b) 6 months

- (c) 9 months
(d) one year
80. Bitots spots is due to deficiency of
(a) Vitamin B₁₂
(b) Vitamin A
(c) Niacin
(d) Pyridoxun
81. Deficiency of clotting factor IX leads to
(a) Hemophilia
(b) Thrombocytopenia
(c) Christmas disease
(d) Thalassemia
82. Which of the following food contain first class protein
(a) Dhal
(b) Green leafy vegetables
(c) Soyabeans
(d) Cereals
83. The biparietal diameter of foetal skull is
(a) 9.5 cm (b) 8.2 cm
(c) 10 cm (d) 11.5 cm
84. Which of the following is a probable sign of pregnancy
(a) Quickening
(b) Palpable foetal parts
(c) Palpable fetal movements
(d) Blueing of vagina
85. Which of the following is definite indication of ceasarean section
(a) Breech presentation
(b) Diabetes mellitus
(c) Moderate preeclampsia
(d) Cephalo pelvic disproportion
86. 37°C is equal to
(a) 98.6°F (b) 98.4°F
(c) 98.8°F (d) 98°F
87. One gram of protein yields
(a) 4 calories
(b) 8 calories
(c) 5 calories
(d) 9 calories
88. How much drug is contained in 100 ml of 1.1000 solution
(a) 1.0 gm
(b) 10 gm
(c) 0.01 gm
(d) 0.1 gm
89. The enzyme which helps is digestion of fat is
(a) Ptyalin
(b) Lactase
(c) Lipase
(d) Pepsin
90. The most common side effects of streptomycin is
(a) Nephrotoxicity
(b) Hepatotoxicity
(c) Optic neurites
(d) VIII nerve damage
91. Which of the following parameter should be monitored in patients after heart valve replacement?
(a) Prothrombin time
(b) Clotting time
(c) Bleeding
(d) Platelet count
92. Patients after gastrectomy can develop
(a) Hemolytic anemia
(b) Pernicious anemia
(c) Iron deficiency anemia
(d) Follic acid deficiency anemia
93. H. pylori is associated with
(a) Ulcerative colitis
(b) Typhoid fever
(c) Peptic ulcer
(d) Crohn disease
94. Outbreath of disease in the community in excess of normal expectation is
(a) Pandemic
(b) Sporadic
(c) Endemic
(d) Epidemic
95. Koplik's spots are characteristics of
(a) German measles
(b) Measles
(c) Oral cancer
(d) Epidemic
96. SARS spread by
(a) Virus (b) Bacteria
(c) Mania (d) Protozoa
97. Waxy flexibility is a clinical features of
(a) Somnambulism
(b) Hypochondriasis
(c) Mania
(d) Schizophrenia
98. Disturbance in the content of thinking is called
(a) Obsession (b) Compulsion
(c) Flight of ideas (d) Elation
99. Which of the following is a neuroleptic
(a) Lithium carbonate (b) Phenelzine
(c) Lorazepam (d) Chlorpromazine

ANSWERS

1	D	26	B	51	B	76	B
2	A	27	B	52	B	77	D
3	B	28	D	53	C	78	A
4	B	29	B	54	D	79	B
5	C	30	B	55	A	80	B
6	C	31	C	56	C	81	C
7	D	32	C	57	D	82	C
8	C	33	A	58	A	83	A
9	A	34	B	59	B	84	D
10	D	35	B	60	D	85	D
11	A	36	C	61	D	86	A
12	A	37	D	62	C	87	A
13	C	38	C	63	C	88	D
14	A	39	A	64	D	89	C
15	D	40	B	65	C	90	D
16	C	41	B	66	A	91	A
17	A	42	B	67	B	92	B
18	B	43	C	68	B	93	C
19	C	44	A	69	C	94	D
20	D	45	B	70	D	95	B
21	C	46	B	71	D	96	A
22	A	47	A	72	A	97	D
23	C	48	C	73	B	98	C
24	D	49	D	74	A	99	D
25	A	50	A	75	A		