

PRACTICE QUESTION (SET-6)

1. Identify the true statement,
 - (a) At the age of 2 years chest circumference is more than head circumference
 - (b) At the age of 2 years chest circumference equal to head circumference
 - (c) At the time of 1 year chest circumference is more than head circumference
 - (d) At the time of birth head circumference is equal to chest circumference
2. While conducting developmental assessment of an infant the nurse notes that he is able to produce bisyllable like mama, dada etc. The nurse assumes the infant's age as
 - (a) 6 months
 - (b) 9 months
 - (c) 12 months
 - (d) 18 months
3. A nurse is caring for a neonate born at 32 weeks of gestation. The nurse understands that the neonate is prone for developing atelectasis because of
 - (a) Long alveoli are not fully developed
 - (b) Less amount of Hb to carry oxygen
 - (c) Deficient surfactants
 - (d) Underdeveloped diaphragm
4. In a neonate, touching or stroking the cheek near the mouth causes turning of head towards the stimulation. This shows the presence of
 - (a) Rooting reflex
 - (b) Sucking reflex
 - (c) Moro reflex
 - (d) Blinking reflex
5. In nephrotic syndrome, edema is noticed firstly on
 - (a) On the lower legs
 - (b) Around the eyes
 - (c) On the neck
 - (d) On the hand
6. Which of the following is the most significant sign of increased ICP in infant?
 - (a) Bulging fontanel
 - (b) Brady cardia
 - (c) Sunken eyes
 - (d) Vomiting
7. In an infant which of the following is the ideal part for assessing skin turgor?
 - (a) Face
 - (b) Abdomen
 - (c) Chest
 - (d) Hands
8. A child is received in a post-operative ICU after 'Duhamel's pull through' procedure. The nurse understands that the child was suffering from
 - (a) Pyloric stenosis
 - (b) Omphalocele
 - (c) Intersusception
 - (d) Hirschprung's disease
9. A 10 year old child with hemophilia fell down from bicycle and had an injury on the right thigh which is bleeding. The nurse would prepare to administer
 - (a) Injection of factor X
 - (b) Intravenous infusion of factor VIII
 - (c) Intravenous infusion of cryoprecipitate
 - (d) Intravenous infusion of factor IX
10. In an infant with suspected DDH, the physician orders the nurse to perform ortolani test. The nurse performs ortolani test by
 - (a) Assessing asymmetry on the affected side
 - (b) Assessing range of motion on the affected side
 - (c) Pushing the unstable femoral head out of the acetabulum
 - (d) Attempting reduction of the dislocated femoral head back into the acetabulum
11. Which of the following is not a major manifestation of rheumatic fever?
 - (a) Polyarthritis
 - (b) Erythema marginatum
 - (c) Fever
 - (d) Subcutaneous nodules
12. A 60 year old female was diagnosed with second degree uterine prolapse. The nurse understands that in this condition
 - (a) Cervix prolapses into vaginal canal
 - (b) Cervix prolapses and at the introitus
 - (c) Cervix extends over the perineum
 - (d) Entire uterus protrudes outside the vaginal cavity
13. Excessive amount of bleeding during regular menstruation is called as
 - (a) Menorrhagia
 - (b) Metrorrhagia
 - (c) Polymenorrhagia
 - (d) Oligomenorrhagia
14. What is the loading dose of MgSO₄ for the management of severe preeclampsia and eclampsia?
 - (a) 4g IV over 3-5 minutes followed by 10 gm deep IM
 - (b) 5 g IM 4 hourly
 - (c) 5 g IV over 5 minutes followed by 5 gm deep IM
 - (d) 5 g IM on each buttocks followed by 4 gm IV slowly
15. A nurse is monitoring a client in the immediate postpartum and notes the vital signs as follows. BP – 100/70 mmHg. PR-100/minute RR-24

- breaths/minute. Temperature -100°F. the nurse suspects which of the following?
- Intrapartum sepsis
 - Fever due to infection
 - Excessive blood loss
 - Normal findings
- A nurse is assessing the uterine fundus a client in the immediate post partum period. She notes that the uterus feels soft and boggy. Which of the following nursing intervention is appropriate initially?
 - Elevate the mother's legs
 - Encourage the mother to void
 - Massage the fundus until it is firm
 - Perform a pervaginal examination
 - Methergine is prescribed for a client with post partum hemorrhage. Before administering the medication, the nurse should review the client's past medical history for any history of
 - Hypotension
 - Hypothyroidism
 - Renal disease
 - Peripheral vascular disease
 - While attending an intrapartum client experiencing dystocia, which of the following nursing intervention has the highest priority?
 - Changing the client's position frequently
 - Providing comfort measures to the client
 - Perform pervaginal examination in every 30 minutes
 - Monitoring fetal heart rate
 - A nurse is performing an initial assessment on a client who has just been told that the pregnancy test is positive. Which of the following assessment finding would indicate that the client is at risk for preterm labor?
 - The client is a 34 year old primigravida
 - The client has a cardiac disease
 - The client's Hb level is 13.5 mg/dL
 - The client is a 20 year old primigravida
 - A 33 week pregnant mother is admitted to emergency department with complains of sudden onset of painless bright red vaginal bleeding. On abdominal examination the nurse notes that the uterus soft relaxed and nontender. Then the nurse suspects the chance for
 - Placenta previa
 - Abruptioplacenta
 - Premature rupture of membranes
 - Onset of preterm labor
 - Which of the following is not an indication of induction of labor?
 - Pre-elampsia
 - Post maturity
 - Contracted pelvis
 - Polyhydramnios
 - As per recommendations of national immunization schedule, second dose of TT should be administered to a pregnant mother
 - One month after the first dose
 - At the 3rd month
 - Three months after the first dose
 - During the intrapartum period
 - A client is scheduled for ileostomy to treat celarative colitis. The nurse should understand that ileostomy is performed in order to
 - Prevent possible perforation from colitis
 - Decrease liquid feces
 - Control the odor from diarrhea
 - Prevent intestinal obstruction
 - Which of the following is the most likely side effect of external radiation to the neck for cancer of larynx is
 - Vomiting
 - Dyspnoea
 - Sorethroat
 - Diarrhoea
 - Painless gross hematuria is the characteristic feature of
 - Wilm's tumor
 - Polycystic kidney disease
 - Caroinoma urinary bladder
 - Nephrotic syndrome
 - Which of the following fraction is used to alleviate musck sparm and immobilize lower limb?
 - Buck's fraction
 - Russell's traction
 - Balanced suspension fraction
 - All the above
 - A client is admitted with leg fracture and had a plaster cast applied on his leg. In positioning the casted leg, the nurse should
 - Keep the leg in a level position
 - Elevate the leg for 3 hours and keep it flat for 1 hour
 - Keep the leg flat for 3 hour and elevate for 3 hours
 - Elevate the leg continuously for 24-48 hours
 - DMARD is used for the treatment of
 - Osteoporosis
 - Rheumatoid arthritis
 - Gouty arthritis
 - Osteomalacia
 - Which of the following statement regarding NSAID is incorrect?

- (a) NSAIDS are used to relieve inflammation and pain
 (b) NSAIDS are contraindicated in clients with hepatic or renal disease
 (c) Aspirin should be given along with NSAID
 (d) NSAID can increase the effect of warfarin
30. A client is under phenytoin therapy for seizure control. The nurse sends blood sample to check the serum drug level. The nurse should know the therapeutic phenytoin level is
 (a) 5-10 mcg/mL (b) 10-20 mcg/ml
 (c) 20-30 mcg/ml (d) 30-40 mcg/ml
31. The nurse is asked to test the coordinated functioning of cranial nerves III, IV and VI. The nurse would have to test the
 (a) Six cardinal fields of gaze
 (b) Corneal reflex
 (c) Pupils response to light
 (d) Pupils response to light and accommodation
32. The nurse is caring for a client who had a craniotomy 3 days ago. The client develops hyperthermia and chills. The nurse suspects development of meningitis as a complication of surgery. The diagnosis can be confirmed, if there is
 (a) Positive Brudzinski sign
 (b) Absence of nuchal rigidity
 (c) Negative Kerning's sign
 (d) GCS score of 15
33. A 45 year old man is admitted to the emergency department with persistent abdominal and back pain. He also complains about numbness and pain in the legs. On palpation of abdomen a pulsating mass is identified. The physician is concerned about the possible rupture. Which additional finding most significantly indicates the client is at an increased risk?
 (a) Hypertension
 (b) High blood sugar
 (c) Constipation
 (d) Decreased oxygen saturation
34. The nurse is caring for a client with Guillain Barre syndrome with ascending paralysis upto the waist level. The nurse should be aware about the complications and which of the following items must be kept ready in the client's room?
 (a) Nebuliser and pulse oximeter
 (b) Sphygmomanometer and flashlight
 (c) Flash light and incentive spirometer
 (d) ECG monitoring electrodes and intubation tray
35. A client is receiving continuous heparin infusion. The nurse would determine the client has reached the therapeutic level based on which of the following results?
 (a) Prothrombin time of 12.5 seconds
 (b) APTT of 60 seconds
 (c) APTT of 28 seconds
 (d) APTT longer than 120 seconds
36. Which of the following is an ACE inhibitor drug?
 (a) Losartan (b) Clonidine
 (c) Captopril (d) Prozosine
37. A client admitted with endocarditis suddenly develops abdominal pain radiating to left shoulder. The nurse notes that there is rebound abdominal tenderness on palpation. The nurse should suspect which of the following complications?
 (a) Pulmonary emboli
 (b) Hepatic emboli
 (c) Splenic embolic
 (d) Renal emboli
38. Which of the following findings is the best indication that fluid replacement for the client in hypovolemic shock is adequate?
 (a) Urine output greater than 30 ml/hr
 (b) Systolic BP greater than 110 mmHg
 (c) Diastolic BP greater than 80 mmHg
 (d) Respiratory rate of 20 breaths/minute
39. The nurse is giving health education to a group of adolescents regarding laryngeal cancer. Which of the following should be included as the primary risk factor for developing laryngeal cancer?
 (a) Chronic allergy
 (b) Chewing tobacco
 (c) Exposure to airborne environmental toxins
 (d) Cigarette smoking
40. When caring for a client receiving amikacin injection, the nurse monitors which of the following laboratory values?
 (a) Serum sodium
 (b) Serum potassium
 (c) Serum creatinine
 (d) Serum calcium
41. A client's ABG values are as follows. PH-7.31, PaO₂ – 80 mmHg PaCO₂ – 65 mmHg, HCO₃⁻ - 36 mEq/L. The nurse analyses the values and identifies the condition as
 (a) Metabolic acidosis
 (b) Respiratory acidosis
 (c) Metabolic alkalosis
 (d) Metabolic alkalosis

42. Which of the following would be an appropriate expected outcome for a client with well controlled asthma?
- Chest Xray demonstrates minimal hyperinflation
 - Temperature remains lower than 101°F
 - ABG demonstrates decreased PaCO₂
 - Breath sounds are clear
43. The nurse should instruct the client with an ileostomy to report which of the following symptoms immediately?
- Passage of liquid stool from stoma
 - Occasional presence of undigested food in the stool
 - Absence of stool from ileostomy for 6 hours or more
 - Temperature of 99.8°F
44. A client admitted to a coronary care unit with right sided heart failure. The nurse would expect all the following symptoms except
- Dependent edema
 - Distended jugular veins
 - Dyspnoea and crackles
 - Hepatomegaly
45. A client is admitted to cardiac ICU with dysrhythmias. On reviewing the ECG of the client, the nurse notes an R on T phenomenon. The nurse understands that the client is experiencing
- Atrial fibrillation
 - Premature ventricular contraction
 - Ventricular tachycardia
 - Sinus tachycardia
46. Immediate management to restore BP and peripheral circulation in a client with multiple fracture and fluid loss would be
- Blood transfusion
 - RL infusion
 - NS infusion
 - Dextran infusion
47. Thyroid function test of a client shows decreased amounts of T₃ and T₄. The nurse anticipates which of the following the clinical manifestations for this client?
- Cold intolerance, weight gain, dry skin
 - Heat intolerance, weight loss, diarrhoea
 - Protruding balls, palpitations, hypertension
 - Weight loss, hypoglycemia, bronzed skin
48. The nurse is caring for a post operative parathyroidectomy client. Which of the following complication indicates development of a serious life threatening complication?
- Laryngeal stridor
 - Abdominal cramps
 - Difficulty in voiding
 - Moderate incisional pain
49. Preferably lumbar puncture is done at which of the following site?
- T₁₂-L₁
 - L₁-L₂
 - L₂-L₃
 - L₃-L₄
50. A client who have undergone throidectomy suddenly develops signs and symptoms of tetany. The immediate management is
- Calcitonin
 - Vitamin D
 - IV calcium gluconate
 - Sodium bicarbonate

ANSWERS

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