

DHS 2023

1.Question: The difference between the end diastolic and end systolic volumes forms the:

Options: (A) cardiac output

(B) stroke volume

(C) diastasis

(D) atrial systole

Answer: (B) stroke volume

Rationale: Stroke volume is defined as the amount of blood pumped by the left ventricle in one contraction, which is calculated as the end-diastolic volume minus the end-systolic volume.

2. These are venous spaces situated in the middle cranial fossa, either side of sphenoid bone:

Options: (A) sigmoid sinus

(B) straight sinus

(C) cavernous sinus

(D) petrosal sinus

Answer: (C) cavernous sinus

Rationale: The cavernous sinuses are large venous channels located within the middle cranial fossa on either side of the sella turcica of the sphenoid bone.

3: It is characterised by irregular episodes of respiratory activity and apnoea:

Options: (A) Cheyne stokes breathing

(B) Biots breathing

(C) Periodic breathing

(D) Dyspnoea

Answer: (B) Biots breathing

Rationale: Biot's respiration is an abnormal pattern of breathing characterized by groups of quick, shallow inspirations followed by regular or irregular periods of apnea.

4.: Selective reabsorption of sodium bicarbonate and secretion of hydrogen ion takes place:

Options: (A) Distal convoluted tubule

(B) Loop of Henle

(C) Proximal convoluted tubule

(D) Glomerular capsule

Answer: (C) Proximal convoluted tubule

Rationale: The proximal convoluted tubule (PCT) is the primary site in the kidney for the reabsorption of bicarbonate and the secretion of hydrogen ions to maintain acid-base balance.

5. The cell bodies which control skeletal muscle activity:

Options: (A) Betz's cells

(B) Wernicke's area

(C) Broca's area

(D) None of the above

Answer: (A) Betz's cells

Rationale: Betz cells are giant pyramidal neurons located in the motor cortex that send axons down the spinal cord to control voluntary skeletal muscle movement.

6. This leads to cardiac arrhythmias, alkalosis, syncope and muscle weakness:

Options: (A) Hyperkalaemia

(B) Hypokalaemia

(C) Hyponatraemia

(D) Hypernatremia

Answer: (B) Hypokalaemia

Rationale: Low potassium levels (hypokalaemia) interfere with normal neuromuscular and cardiac electrical conduction, resulting in weakness and arrhythmias.

7. In this condition in children the effects are diminished growth, lack of sexual development, obesity, learning disabilities:

Options: (A) Lorain-Levi syndrome

(B) Sheehan's syndrome

(C) Simmond's disease

(D) Frohlich's syndrome

Answer: (D) Frohlich's syndrome

Rationale: Frohlich's syndrome, also known as adiposogenital dystrophy, involves hypothalamic dysfunction leading to obesity and retarded development of secondary sexual characteristics.

8. Susceptibility to diphtheria is detected by this test:

Options: (A) Smear and culture

(B) Serological diagnosis

(C) Leshman's stain

(D) Schick test

Answer: (D) Schick test

Rationale: The Schick test is a skin test used to determine whether or not a person is susceptible to diphtheria.

9. If the infection is the result of treatment or investigative procedure, it is known as:

Options: (A) Nosocomial infection

(B) Iatrogenic infection

(C) Cross infection

(D) Reinfection

Answer: (B) Iatrogenic infection

Rationale: Iatrogenic infections are specifically those caused by medical examinations, treatments, or surgical procedures.

10. It is used for fumigating wards, sick rooms and laboratories:

Options: (A) Halogens

(B) Methanol

(C) Formaldehyde

(D) Ethylene oxide

Answer: (C) Formaldehyde

Rationale: Formaldehyde gas is a powerful disinfectant used for the sterilization and fumigation of rooms and laboratory equipment.

11. This theory explains the needs which motivate human behaviour such as need for achievement, need for affiliation:

Options: (A) Maslow

(B) Freud's theory

(C) McClelland's theory

(D) None above

Answer: (C) McClelland's theory

Rationale: McClelland's Human Motivation Theory focuses on three specific needs: achievement, affiliation, and power.

12. Sociology concept based on the principles of:

Options: (A) Social phenomenon

(B) Is factual

(C) Frames laws and attempt to predict

(D) Above all

Answer: (D) Above all

Rationale: Sociology is a scientific study that deals with social phenomena, uses factual data, and attempts to frame laws to predict social patterns.

13. It is a process by which sensory systems convert stimulus energy into neural messages:

Options: (A) Sense perception

(B) Attention

(C) Paraesthesia

(D) Sensory transduction

Answer: (D) Sensory transduction

Rationale: Sensory transduction is the process of converting a physical stimulus (like light or sound) into an electrical signal (neural message).

14. Which combines some of the characteristics of both reasoning and imagination?

Options: (A) creative thinking

(B) free thinking

(C) dreaming

(D) day dreaming

Answer: (A) creative thinking

Rationale: Creative thinking involves both logical reasoning to solve problems and imagination to generate original ideas.

15. It is the source of sexual energy that builds up and needs to be expressed in some way:

Options: (A) Ego

(B) Superego

(C) Id

(D) Above all

Answer: (C) Id

Rationale: According to Freud, the Id is the primitive part of the personality that houses the libido (sexual energy) and seeks immediate gratification.

16. He said that people differ along three personality dimensions, extraversion – introversion, neuroticism and psychoticism:

Options: (A) Allport

(B) Cattell

(C) Eysenck

(D) Costa and McCrae

Answer: (C) Eysenck

Rationale: Hans Eysenck developed the P-E-N model of personality, which measures Psychoticism, Extraversion, and Neuroticism.

17. It strengthens a response by removing an aversive stimulus:

Options: (A) Positive reinforcement

(B) Negative reinforcement

(C) Continuous reinforcement

(D) Partial reinforcement

Answer: (B) Negative reinforcement

Rationale: Negative reinforcement involves the removal of an unpleasant or aversive stimulus to increase the likelihood of a behavior occurring again.

18.The chief agencies of socialization are:

Options: (A) Family

(B) School

(C) Friends

(D) Above all

Answer: (D) Above all

Rationale: Socialization occurs through multiple primary and secondary agents, including family, educational institutions, and peer groups.

19.It is a social group determined by geographical boundaries, common values and interests:

Options: (A) Society

(B) Community

(C) Culture

(D) Above all

Answer: (B) Community

Rationale: A community is defined by individuals living in a specific area sharing common interests and values.

20.A defence mechanism through which a person unconsciously forgets unpleasant experiences:

Options: (A) Reinforcement

(B) Regression

(C) Repression

(D) Retention

Answer: (C) Repression

Rationale: Repression is an unconscious mechanism employed by the ego to keep disturbing or threatening thoughts from becoming conscious.

21. The set of principles that reflect the primary goals, values and obligation of the profession:

Options: (A) Nursing standards

(B) Bill of rights

(C) Code of ethics

(D) Standing order

Answer: (C) Code of ethics

Rationale: A code of ethics provides a formal framework of principles that guide the professional behavior and responsibilities of nurses.

22.: A patient gets Tab. Morphine for chronic pain and develops constipation. This is an example for which among the following?

Options: (A) Idiosyncratic effect

(B) Toxic effect

(C) Allergic effect

(D) Adverse effect

Answer: (D) Adverse effect

Rationale: An adverse effect is an unintended and usually undesired effect of a drug, such as constipation caused by opioid analgesics like morphine.

23. Among the barriers to communication, rejecting means:

Options: (A) Directing communication into areas of self interest

(B) Refusing to discuss certain points

(C) Asking information out of curiosity

(D) Making the client to admit something

Answer: (B) Refusing to discuss certain points

Rationale: Rejecting as a communication barrier involves a refusal to acknowledge the client's ideas or feelings, effectively shutting down the conversation.

24. The flow rate of oxygen by simple face mask should not be less than:

Options: (A) 5 liters per minute

(B) 4 liters per minute

(C) 3 liters per minute

(D) 2 liters per minute

Answer: (A) 5 liters per minute

Rationale: A minimum flow of 5 L/min is required for a simple face mask to ensure that exhaled CO₂ is flushed out of the mask.

25Question: Rapidly collapsing pulse is known as:

Options: (A) Bigeminal pulse

(B) Water hammer pulse

(C) Bounding pulse

(D) Paradoxical pulse

Answer: (B) Water hammer pulse

Rationale: A water hammer pulse (also known as Corrigan's pulse) is characterized by a forceful impulse followed by a rapid collapse, typically seen in aortic regurgitation.

26Question: Which of the following is the initial care to be done when chemical burn is suspected?

Options: (A) Try to neutralize the chemical

(B) Cover the burn area

(C) Flood with water

(D) Give plenty of fluids

Answer: (C) Flood with water

Rationale: Immediate irrigation with large amounts of water is the priority to dilute and remove the chemical from the skin.

27.Question: Which of the following is an isotonic solution?

Options: (A) 10% Dextrose

(B) 3% Saline

(C) Ringer's lactate

(D) Dextrose normal saline

Answer: (C) Ringer's lactate

Rationale: Ringer's lactate is an isotonic crystalloid solution used for fluid resuscitation as it closely mimics the electrolyte concentration of plasma.

28Question: Suitable position for gynaecological examination:

Options: (A) Sim's position

(B) Lithotomy position

(C) Supine position

(D) Prone position

Answer: (B) Lithotomy position

Rationale: The lithotomy position provides optimal access and visualization of the perineal and vaginal areas for examination.

29Question: Which among the following is a correct action with regard to documentation?

Options: (A) Chart in advance of the event

(B) Use vague terms

(C) Chart for someone else

(D) Use objective, specific, factual description

Answer: (D) Use objective, specific, factual description

Rationale: Professional documentation must be accurate, objective, and based on factual observations rather than subjective opinions.

30Question: Normal residual urine volume is:

Options: (A) 50 – 100 ml

(B) 10 – 50 ml

(C) 200 – 250 ml

(D) 250 – 300 ml

Answer: (B) 10 – 50 ml

Rationale: Residual urine is the amount left in the bladder after voiding; normally, this should be less than 50 ml.

31Question: Which of the following is primordial prevention?

Options: (A) Action taken to remove the possibility that a disease will ever occur

(B) Action that halts the progress of a disease

(C) Action taken prior to the onset of disease

(D) Prevention of emergence of development of risk factors

Answer: (D) Prevention of emergence of development of risk factors

Rationale: Primordial prevention aims to avoid the emergence of social, economic, and cultural patterns that contribute to an elevated risk of disease.

32Question: Most heat sensitive vaccine is:

Options: (A) Polio

(B) BCG

(C) DPT

(D) Measles

Answer: (A) Polio

Rationale: The Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) is the most heat-sensitive vaccine and requires strict cold chain management.

33Question: Disinfection is one which:

Options: (A) Kills bacteria and viruses

(B) Kills viruses

(C) Kills bacteria only

(D) Kills spores only

Answer: (A) Kills bacteria and viruses

Rationale: Disinfection is a process that eliminates most pathogenic microorganisms, including bacteria and viruses, though it may not kill bacterial spores.

34Question: White polished rice causes deficiency of:

Options: (A) Vitamin E

(B) Thiamine

(C) Riboflavin

(D) Vitamin K

Answer: (B) Thiamine

Rationale: The milling process for white polished rice removes the outer bran layer, which contains Thiamine (Vitamin B1), leading to Beriberi.

35Question: “Health survey and planning committee” is known as:

Options: (A) Kartar Singh Committee

(B) Shrivastav Committee

(C) Bhore Committee

(D) Mudaliar Committee

Answer: (D) Mudaliar Committee

Rationale: The Mudaliar Committee (1962) was appointed to survey the progress made in the health field since the Bhore Committee report and was known as the Health Survey and Planning Committee.

36Question: Mid-day meal contains proteins and calories in what proportions?

Options: (A) 1/2 Proteins & 1/3 Calories

(B) 1/3 Proteins & 1/2 Calories

(C) 1/3 Proteins & 1/3 Calories

(D) 1/2 Proteins & 1/2 Calories

Answer: (C) 1/3 Proteins & 1/3 Calories

Rationale: The Mid-day meal program is designed to provide approximately one-third of the daily calorie requirement and one-third (often cited as half in some standards, but 1/3 in the source context) of the protein requirement.

37Question: Objective of the WHO is:

Options: (A) the attainment by all peoples of the highest level of health

(B) to help poorer nations develop their human and natural resource

s (C) to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world

(D) to help nations raise living standards and to improve nutrition of the people of all countries

Answer: (A) the attainment by all peoples of the highest level of health

Rationale: This is the primary objective stated in the Constitution of the World Health Organization.

38.Question: All are examples of Food Fortification except:

Options: (A) Fluoridation of water

(B) Iodization of salt

(C) Saffron in milk

(D) Vitamin A in Vanaspati

Answer: (C) Saffron in milk

Rationale: Food fortification is the addition of micronutrients to food; adding saffron is for flavoring/coloring rather than basic nutritional fortification.

39Question: The peripheral outpost of the health care delivery system in rural areas:

Options: (A) Primary health centre

(B) Sub centre

(C) Community health centre

(D) Family health centre

Answer: (B) Sub centre

Rationale: In India, the Sub Centre is the most peripheral point of contact between the primary health care system and the community.

40Question: Night blindness is due to:

Options: (A) Vitamin D deficiency

(B) Vitamin A deficiency

(C) Protein deficiency

(D) Pyridoxine deficiency

Answer: (B) Vitamin A deficiency

Rationale: Vitamin A is essential for the formation of rhodopsin in the retina, and its deficiency leads to impaired vision in low light.

41Question: Battle's sign refers to:

- Options:** (A) Ecchymosis of flank area
- (B) Ecchymosis around the eyes
- (C) Ecchymosis of cost of vertebral angle
- (D) Ecchymosis of the mastoid area

Answer: (D) Ecchymosis of the mastoid area

Rationale: Battle's sign is bruising over the mastoid process and is indicative of a basal skull fracture.

42Question: The stage of sleep with EEG pattern similar to normal awake pattern is:

- Options:** (A) Stage 1
- (B) Non REM Sleep
- (C) REM Sleep
- (D) Stage IV

Answer: (C) REM Sleep

Rationale: During REM (Rapid Eye Movement) sleep, the brain is highly active, and the EEG shows low-voltage, fast activity similar to wakefulness.

43Question: Stag-Horn Calculi are made up of:

- Options:** (A) Calcium Oxalate
- (B) Cholesterol
- (C) Purine
- (D) Magnesium Ammonium Phosphate

Answer: (D) Magnesium Ammonium Phosphate

Rationale: These calculi, also known as struvite stones, are typically associated with urinary tract infections by urease-producing bacteria.

44Question: Electrolyte imbalance is seen hyperparathyroidism is called:

Options: (A) Hypercalcemia

(B) Hypocalcemia

(C) Hyperkalemia

(D) Hyponatremia

Answer: (A) Hypercalcemia

Rationale: Excessive parathyroid hormone increases calcium release from bones and increases calcium absorption, leading to high blood calcium levels.

45Question: Pancytopenia is present in:

Options: (A) Aplastic anemia

(B) Sickle cell anemia

(C) Hemolytic anemia

(D) Pernicious anemia

Answer: (A) Aplastic anemia

Rationale: Aplastic anemia is characterized by bone marrow failure leading to a deficiency of all three blood cell types (RBCs, WBCs, and platelets).

46Question: Water-hammer pulse is a feature of:

Options: (A) Aortic Aneurysm

(B) Mitral regurgitation

(C) Aortic regurgitation

(D) Aortic stenosis

Answer: (C) Aortic regurgitation

Rationale: The rapid rise and sudden collapse of the arterial pulse occurs due to a large stroke volume being ejected into the aorta and then leaking back into the ventricle.

47Question: Heimlich maneuver is used:

Options: (A) To improve lung capacity

(B) To improve circulation

(C) To expel foreign bodies from the respiratory tract

(D) To stimulate cardiovascular system

Answer: (C) To expel foreign bodies from the respiratory tract

Rationale: This emergency technique uses abdominal thrusts to create enough pressure to dislodge an obstruction from the airway.

48Question: Principles used in closed chest drainage:

Options: (A) Gravity, Positive pressure, Suction

(B) Ambulation

(C) Gravity, Negative pressure, Suction

(D) Posture

Answer: (C) Gravity, Negative pressure, Suction

Rationale: Chest drainage systems rely on gravity for drainage, negative pressure to re-expand the lung, and sometimes external suction to assist the process.

49Question: Intraocular pressure is measured with an instrument called:

Options: (A) Manometer

(B) Tonometer

(C) Perimeter

(D) Occulometer

Answer: (B) Tonometer

Rationale: Tonometry is the standard procedure to measure the internal pressure of the eye to screen for glaucoma.

50Question: Philadelphia chromosome is associated with:

Options: (A) Breast cancer

(B) Glioma

(C) Leukemia

(D) Thyroid cancer

Answer: (C) Leukemia

Rationale: Specifically, the Philadelphia chromosome is a characteristic genetic abnormality found in Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (CML).

51Question: The most persistent adverse effect of ECT is:

Options: (A) Fractures

(B) Retrograde amnesia

(C) Seizures

(D) Hypertension

Answer: (B) Retrograde amnesia

Rationale: Memory loss, particularly regarding events prior to the treatment, is the most common and lasting side effect reported by patients undergoing ECT.

52Question: La-belle – indifference may be seen in:

Options: (A) Schizophrenia

(B) Phobic anxiety disorder

(C) Bipolar affective disorder

(D) Dissociative disorder

Answer: (D) Dissociative disorder

Rationale: This term describes a lack of concern about a physical symptom, often seen in conversion disorder (a type of dissociative/somatoform disorder).

53Question: Other name of mini mental status examination is:

Options: (A) Freud MSE

(B) Folstein MSE

(C) Briads' MSE

(D) Both (A) and (C)

Answer: (B) Folstein MSE

Rationale: The MMSE was developed by Marshal Folstein and colleagues in 1975 to provide a brief, objective measure of cognitive function.

54Question: Which of the following is a therapeutic communication technique?

Options: (A) Arguing

(B) Sympathy

(C) Paraphrasing

(D) Advising

Answer: (C) Paraphrasing

Rationale: Paraphrasing helps the nurse verify understanding of the client's message and shows the client that they are being heard.

55Question: The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act (NDPSA) was passed in the year:

Options: (A) 1982

(B) 1985

(C) 1995

(D) 2000

Answer: (B) 1985

Rationale: The NDPS Act was enacted in India in 1985 to control and regulate operations relating to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

56Question: Disorientation and visual hallucinations are the hallmark sign of:

Options: (A) Depersonalization syndrome

(B) Mania

(C) Delirium

(D) Schizophrenia

Answer: (C) Delirium

Rationale: Delirium is an acute state of confusion characterized by altered consciousness, disorientation, and often vivid hallucinations.

57Question: What are the most common types of side effects from SSRIs?

Options: (A) Dizziness, drowsiness, dry mouth

(B) Diarrhoea, weight gain

(C) Convulsions, respiratory difficulties

(D) Jaundice, agranulocytosis

Answer: (A) Dizziness, drowsiness, dry mouth

Rationale: Common side effects of Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors include gastrointestinal upset, dry mouth, and sleep changes.

58Question: Which of the following is not included in Kanner's autistic triad?

Options: (A) Autistic aloofness

(B) Speech or language disorder

(C) Obsessive desire for sameness

(D) Impulsivity

Answer: (D) Impulsivity

Rationale: Leo Kanner's original triad focused on social isolation, communication difficulties, and a need for sameness; impulsivity was not one of the three.

59Question: Which of the following are considered the positive signs of Schizophrenia?

Options: (A) Delusions, anhedonia, ambivalence

(B) Hallucinations, illusions, ambivalence

(C) Delusions, hallucinations, disordered thinking

(D) Disordered thinking, anhedonia, illusions

Answer: (C) Delusions, hallucinations, disordered thinking

Rationale: Positive signs are "added" behaviors such as hallucinations and delusions, while negative signs are "taken away" behaviors like anhedonia.

60Question: Role of community mental health nurse described as:

Options: (A) Extended role

(B) Expanded role

(C) General role

(D) Clinical role

Answer: (B) Expanded role

Rationale: Specialized roles that require advanced education and involve more autonomy are often referred to as expanded roles.

61Question: In which of the following conditions is cyanosis NOT seen in a newborn?

Options: (A) Methemoglobinaemia

(B) Atrial Septal Defect

(C) Tetralogy of Fallot

(D) Truncus Arteriosus

Answer: (B) Atrial Septal Defect

Rationale: ASD is typically an acyanotic heart defect unless it is large or complicated by other factors.

62Question: Protein requirement of a critically ill child with Burns > 20% Total Body Surface Area burnt is:

Options: (A) 1 g/kg/24 hours

(B) 1 – 1.5 g/kg/24 hours

(C) 1.5 – 2 g/kg/24 hours

(D) 2 – 3 g/kg/24 hours

Answer: (D) 2 – 3 g/kg/24 hours

Rationale: Severe burns cause a hypermetabolic state requiring high protein intake for tissue repair and to prevent negative nitrogen balance.

63Question: Which of the following sign is NOT included in the Apgar evaluation of a newborn?

Options: (A) Colour

(B) Respiratory effort

(C) SPO₂

(D) Muscle tone

Answer: (C) SPO₂

Rationale: The APGAR score assesses Heart rate, Respiratory effort, Muscle tone, Reflex irritability, and Color.

64Question: Daily maintenance fluid requirement of a child with weight 22 kg is:

Options: (A) 1540 ml

(B) 2200 ml

(C) 1100 ml

(D) 1560 ml

Answer: (A) 1540 ml

Rationale: Using the Holliday-Segar method: $(10\text{kg} \times 100\text{ml}) + (10\text{kg} \times 50\text{ml}) + (2\text{kg} \times 20\text{ml}) = 1000 + 500 + 40 = 1540 \text{ ml}$.

65Question: A condition characterised by the absence of intramural ganglion cells of the bowel is:

Options: (A) Malrotation of gut

(B) Intussusception

(C) Hirschsprung's disease

(D) Meckel's diverticulum

Answer: (C) Hirschsprung's disease

Rationale: In Hirschsprung's disease, the lack of ganglion cells in the distal colon prevents normal peristalsis, leading to obstruction.

66Question: Which type of antigen does Pneumococcal vaccine contain?

Options: (A) Live attenuated bacteria

(B) Killed bacteria

(C) Toxoid

(D) Capsular polysaccharide

Answer: (D) Capsular polysaccharide

Rationale: The vaccine is made from the complex sugars that form the outer capsule of the bacteria.

67Question: The conservation of length is recognised at the age of:

Options: (A) 9 – 12 years

(B) 6 – 7 years

(C) 1 – 3 years

(D) 13 – 15 years

Answer: (B) 6 – 7 years

Rationale: According to Piaget, children typically develop the understanding of conservation (of volume, mass, and length) during the concrete operational stage.

68Question: The chromosomal genetic disorder with 47, XXY is:

Options: (A) Klinefelter syndrome

(B) Down syndrome

(C) Turner syndrome

(D) Beckwith – Wiedemann syndrome

Answer: (A) Klinefelter syndrome

Rationale: Klinefelter syndrome occurs in males who have an extra X chromosome.

69Question: Which of the following is an organic cause of Failure To Thrive in children?

Options: (A) Poverty

(B) Illiteracy

(C) Intestinal parasitosis

(D) Faulty food habits

Answer: (C) Intestinal parasitosis

Rationale: Organic causes refer to underlying physical medical conditions, such as parasitic infections that interfere with nutrient absorption.

70Question: Which of the following statements is false regarding Naso Gastric Tube (NGT) feeding in children?

Options: (A) Position the child in head elevated 30 – 45 degrees after the NGT feeding

(B) The rate of flow of feeding should be above 30 ml/minute in children

(C) The food/ formula should be at room temperature

(D) Cap or clamp the indwelling NGT

Answer: (B) The rate of flow of feeding should be above 30 ml/minute in children

Rationale: NGT feeding should usually be given slowly (less than 5-10 ml per minute for bolus) to prevent gastric distension and vomiting.

71Question: Sheehan's Syndrome is a complication of:

Options: (A) Hyperthyroidism

(B) Uterine Inversion

(C) Post partum Haemorrhage

(D) Cervical Insufficiency

Answer: (C) Post partum Haemorrhage

Rationale: Sheehan's syndrome is pituitary necrosis caused by severe hypotension or shock following massive hemorrhage during or after childbirth.

72Question: The most obstetrically significant Anteroposterior diameter of the pelvic Inlet during labour:

Options: (A) Obstetrical conjugate

(B) Diagonal conjugate

(C) Anatomical conjugate

(D) Sacrocotyloid diameter

Answer: (A) Obstetrical conjugate

Rationale: The obstetrical conjugate is the narrowest diameter through which the fetal head must pass.

73Question: The suture which separates the parietal and frontal bones in foetal skull is:

Options: (A) Sagittal suture

(B) Metopic suture

(C) Coronal suture

(D) Lambdoid suture

Answer: (C) Coronal suture

Rationale: The coronal sutures run from the top of the head down to the ears, separating the frontal bone from the parietal bones.

74Question: The type of vaginal discharge expected on 2nd post natal day is:

Options: (A) Linea Nigra

(B) Lochia Rubra

(C) Lochia Serosa

(D) Linea Alba

Answer: (B) Lochia Rubra

Rationale: Lochia rubra is the bloody discharge occurring for the first 3-4 days after delivery.

75Question: Which of the following Manoeuvre is used for the delivery of shoulders in breech presentation?

Options: (A) Mc Robert Manoeuvre

(B) Lovset Manoeuvre

(C) Burns Marshall Manoeuvre

(D) Mauriceau Smellie Viet Manoeuvre

Answer: (B) Lovset Manoeuvre

Rationale: The Lovset manoeuvre involves rotation of the fetal trunk to facilitate delivery of the arms and shoulders in a breech birth.

76Question: The most common site of ectopic pregnancy is:

Options: (A) Ampulla

(B) Isthmus

(C) Infundibulum

(D) Cornua

Answer: (A) Ampulla

Rationale: About 70% of tubal ectopic pregnancies occur in the ampullary section of the fallopian tube.

77Question: Which one of the following is NOT TRUE regarding hormonal basis for the onset of labour?

Options: (A) Arachidonic acid is the precursor of prostaglandins

(B) Oxytocin inhibit calcium binding and increase intracellular calcium level

(C) Prostaglandins induce formation of gap junctions

(D) Oestrogen fall and Progesterone rise at term

Answer: (D) Oestrogen fall and Progesterone rise at term

Rationale: Actually, at term, estrogen levels rise and progesterone levels effectively fall (the "progesterone withdrawal" theory) to initiate labour.

78Question: Fibroids which arises from uterine surface and projects into the peritoneal cavity is:

Options: (A) Intramural Fibroids

(B) Subserous Fibroids

(C) Submucous Fibroids

(D) Cervical Fibroids

Answer: (B) Subserous Fibroids

Rationale: Subserous fibroids grow on the outer surface of the uterus and expand into the pelvic or abdominal cavity.

79Question: Which one of the following statement is FALSE regarding Retraction ring?

Options: (A) Also known as Bandl's ring

(B) Forms at the junction of upper and lower uterine segment

(C) Feature of obstructed labour

(D) Results in hour glass contraction

Answer: (D) Results in hour glass contraction

Rationale: Hour glass contraction is a different phenomenon; Bandl's ring is a pathological retraction ring seen in obstructed labour.

80Question: Which of the following structure produces Gonadotrophins?

Options: (A) Anterior Pituitary gland

(B) Hypothalamus

(C) Posterior Pituitary gland

(D) Adrenal gland

Answer: (A) Anterior Pituitary gland

Rationale: The anterior pituitary produces FSH (Follicle-Stimulating Hormone) and LH (Luteinizing Hormone), which are the gonadotrophins.

81Question: The ethical principle which guides the nurse responsibility to keep promises is:

Options: (A) Justice

(B) Fidelity

(C) Beneficence

(D) Veracity

Answer: (B) Fidelity

Rationale: Fidelity refers to the duty to be faithful to commitments and to keep promises made to patients.

82Question: What is the basis of VED analysis in Inventory Control?

Options: (A) Degree of Criticality

(B) Annual consumption value

(C) Unit value of an item

(D) Consumption pattern

Answer: (A) Degree of Criticality

Rationale: VED stands for Vital, Essential, and Desirable, categorizing items based on how critical they are for operations.

83Question: The type of patient assignment which utilizes the expertise of individual Nurses through systematic participation is:

Options: (A) Team Nursing

(B) Modular Nursing

(C) Primary Nursing

(D) Functional Nursing

Answer: (A) Team Nursing

Rationale: Team nursing involves a group of providers led by a professional nurse who coordinates the care and utilizes the skills of various team members.

84Question: Communication of a statement in a printed or fixed medium which can harm another person's reputation:

Options: (A) Slander

(B) Fraud

(C) Rumour

(D) Libel

Answer: (D) Libel

Rationale: Libel is a written or published defamatory statement, whereas slander is spoken.

85Question: Which among the following is an example of on the job staff development method?

Options: (A) Temporary Promotion

(B) Case Study

(C) Incentives

(D) Role play

Answer: (A) Temporary Promotion

Rationale: On-the-job training involves learning while working; temporary promotion allows a staff member to learn the responsibilities of a higher role in the actual workplace.

86Question: The management principle which tells that there should be a clear line of authority for connecting the various levels of a single organization:

Options: (A) Order

(B) Unity of Direction

(C) Scalar chain of command

(D) Esprit de Corps

Answer: (C) Scalar chain of command

Rationale: The scalar chain is the formal line of authority from highest to lowest rank.

87Question: The style of leadership in which the leader aims to elicit desired performance from the employee by offering rewards for performance and punishment for non performance:

Options: (A) Transformational leader

(B) Participatory leadership

(C) Autocratic leadership

(D) Transactional leadership

Answer: (D) Transactional leadership

Rationale: Transactional leaders focus on results, efficiency, and performance, using a system of rewards and punishments.

88Question: The management function which focuses on measuring results, comparing result with expected standards and taking corrective action for the achievement of organizational goal:

Options: (A) Atuning

(B) Controlling

(C) Organizing

(D) Co ordinating

Answer: (B) Controlling

Rationale: Controlling ensures that activities are performed according to plan and corrects any significant deviations.

89Question: The error in performance appraisal where an employer rates an employee to the low level of evaluation scale based on a recent or single negative attribute:

Options: (A) Recency Effect

(B) Halo Effect

(C) Horn Effect

(D) Stereotyping effect

Answer: (C) Horn Effect

Rationale: The Horn effect occurs when one negative trait causes the evaluator to view the entire individual in a negative light.

90Question: The management skill which is essential with high priority for top level managers:

Options: (A) Conceptual skill

(B) Human relation skill

(C) Technical skill

(D) Observation skill

Answer: (A) Conceptual skill

Rationale: Top managers need the ability to see the "big picture" and understand how various parts of the organization work together.

91Question: The quality of a research tool to measure exactly what it is intended to measure:

Options: (A) Sensitivity

(B) Validity

(C) Reliability

(D) Objectivity

Answer: (B) Validity

Rationale: Validity refers to the accuracy of a measure—whether it truly measures the concept it is designed to measure.

92Question: The simplest and lowest level of measurement:

Options: (A) Nominal Scale

(B) Ordinal Scale

(C) Ratio Scale

(D) Interval Scale

Answer: (A) Nominal Scale

Rationale: Nominal scales simply name or label categories without any quantitative value or order.

93Question: The statistical method used to identify the strength of association between two quantitative and continuous variables:

Options: (A) Variance

(B) Correlation

(C) Quartile range

(D) Standard deviation

Answer: (B) Correlation

Rationale: Correlation analysis measures the relationship between two variables to determine how they change together.

94Question: The only measure of Central Tendency which uses Nominal Variables:

Options: (A) Mean

(B) Median

(C) Mode

(D) Range

Answer: (C) Mode

Rationale: Mode identifies the most frequent category, making it suitable for categorical (nominal) data.

95Question: The research design in which the investigator initially collects data about the presumed cause and then its effect on the outcome is measured:

Options: (A) Prospective design

(B) Retrospective design

(C) Time series design

(D) Cross over design

Answer: (A) Prospective design

Rationale: A prospective study follows a group of people over time to see how certain factors (causes) affect outcomes.

96Question: The method of sampling used by a researcher to find out the subjects who are rare and hard to locate:

Options: (A) Cluster sampling

(B) Quota sampling

(C) Homogenous sampling

(D) Snowball Sampling

Answer: (D) Snowball Sampling

Rationale: Snowball sampling involves current participants recruiting future participants from among their acquaintances.

97Question: The type of learning in which a child develop general diffuse reaction to a stimulus:

Options: (A) Discriminative learning

(B) Signal learning

(C) Stimulus – response learning

(D) Concept learning

Answer: (B) Signal learning

Rationale: Signal learning (classical conditioning) is the simplest form of learning where a person learns to make a generalized response to a signal.

98Question: The educational Philosopher who admired school as a garden, teacher as a gardener and students as tender plants:

Options: (A) Aristotle

(B) Plato

(C) Froebel

(D) Pestalozzi

Answer: (C) Froebel

Rationale: Friedrich Froebel was the founder of the Kindergarten system.

99Question: The method of discussion in which different viewpoints or opinions in relation to a single topic is presented by various experts under the guidance of a chair person:

Options: (A) Symposium

(B) Buzz discussion

(C) Panel discussion

(D) Seminar

Answer: (A) Symposium

Rationale: A symposium is a formal meeting where several specialists deliver short addresses on a topic or related topics.

100Question: The instrument of choice for evaluating the proficiency of a student to reproduce a particular Nursing Skill:

Options: (A) Portfolio

(B) Anecdote

(C) Rating Scale

(D) Checklist

Answer: (D) Checklist

Rationale: A checklist is used to observe and record whether specific steps of a procedure are performed correctly