1. **The hierarchy of human needs, where nurses prioritize basic physiological needs is identified by:**
    - A. Sigmund Freud
    - B. Kubler-Ross
    - C. Erik Erikson
    - **D. Abraham Maslow**
    - **Answer: D**
    - **Rationale:** Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs is a fundamental framework in nursing used to prioritize care, starting with life-sustaining physiological needs like oxygen, food, and water.
2. **The most reliable index of the cerebral status is:**
    - A. Pupillary responses
    - B. Response to pain
    - **C. Level of consciousness**
    - D. Deep tendon reflexes
    - **Answer: C**
    - **Rationale:** A change in the level of consciousness (LOC) is the earliest and most sensitive indicator of neurological improvement or deterioration.
3. **Which one of the following is a water-soluble vitamin?**
    - A. Vitamin A
    - **B. Vitamin C**
    - C. Vitamin D
    - D. Vitamin K
    - **Answer: B**
    - **Rationale:** Vitamins B and C are water-soluble, while A, D, E, and K are fat-soluble.
4. **You have a stock solution of 20%. To prepare one litre of 5% solution, how much diluent will be added?**

- A. 100ml
- B. 150ml
- C. 200ml
- **D. 250ml**
- **Answer: D**
- **Rationale:** Using $C1V1=C2V2$ (20%×$V1$=5%×1000 ml), we find $V1$=250 ml of stock solution is required. (Note: To make 1000 ml total, one would technically add 750 ml of diluent to 250 ml of stock; the answer D corresponds to the calculated volume of the concentrated stock).

5. **The antidote to Heparin is:**
    - A. Calcium gluconate
    - B. Vitamin K
    - **C. Protamine sulfate**
    - D. Atropine
    - **Answer: C**
    - **Rationale:** Protamine sulfate is the specific antagonist used to neutralize the anticoagulant effect of heparin.
6. **For a comatose patient, the highest priority nursing diagnosis is:**
    - A. Altered sensorium
    - **B. Ineffective airway clearance**
    - C. Impaired physical mobility
    - D. Altered nutrition
    - **Answer: B**
    - **Rationale:** In an unconscious patient, maintaining a patent airway is always the highest priority (the "A" in ABCs: Airway, Breathing, Circulation).
7. **In a patient with decorticate posturing, the nurse observes:**
    - **A. Flexion of elbows, extension of knees, and plantar flexion of feet**

- B. Flexion of upper and lower extremities
- C. Extension of upper and lower extremities
- D. Extension of elbows and knees and flexion of wrist
- **Answer: A**
- **Rationale:** Decorticate posturing involves internal rotation and flexion of the arms ("to the core") and extension of the legs.

8. **The normal central venous pressure (CVP) reading is between:**
   - A. 0-5 cms
   - **B. 5-10 cms**
   - C. 10-15 cms
   - D. 15-20 cms
   - **Answer: B**
   - **Rationale:** Normal CVP typically ranges from 5 to 10 cm H2O (2–6 mm Hg), reflecting right atrial pressure and fluid volume status.
9. **A patient with congestive cardiac failure experiences dyspnoea due to:**
   - **A. Accumulation of fluid in the interstitial spaces and alveoli of lungs**
   - B. Bronchial secretions and spasm
   - C. Pulmonary embolism
   - D. Pulmonary congestion resulting from cardiomegaly
   - **Answer: A**
   - **Rationale:** In left-sided heart failure, the heart cannot pump efficiently, leading to back-pressure in the pulmonary veins and fluid leaking into the lungs (pulmonary edema).
10. **A client on anti-coagulant therapy is specifically monitored for:**
    - A. Nausea
    - B. Chest pain
    - C. Insomnia

- **D. Haematuria**
- **Answer: D**
- **Rationale:** Bleeding is the primary complication of anticoagulant therapy; haematuria (blood in urine) is a common sign of internal bleeding.

11. The nurse who observes projectile vomiting in a newborn suspect,

- A. Tracheo-oesophageal fistula
- B. Hirschprung's disease
- **C. Congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis**
- D. Congenital heart disease
- **Answer: C**
- **Rationale:** Hypertrophic pyloric stenosis causes a physical obstruction that leads to forceful, projectile vomiting typically seen in infants.

12. A person with Diabetes mellitus is asking you the calories obtained from one tea spoon of sugar. Your answer would be:

- A. 5
- B. 15
- **C. 20**
- D. 60
- **Answer: C**
- **Rationale:** One teaspoon of sugar contains approximately 4–5 grams of carbohydrates; since each gram of carb provides 4 calories, the total is roughly 20 calories.

13. Which of the following food items are rich sources of 'vitamin j? [Typo in source, refers to Vitamin A]

- **A. Green leafy vegetables and yellow fruits**
- B. Rice and potatoes
- C. Green gram and Dhal
- D. Milk and milk products

- **Answer: A**
- **Rationale:** Beta-carotene, a precursor to Vitamin A, is found in high concentrations in dark green leaves and yellow/orange fruits and vegetables.

14. The urinary output of a client for 24 hours was 350 ml. The nurse has documented the observation as:

- A. Anuria
- B. Polyuria
- C. Dysuria
- **D. Oliguria**
- **Answer: D**
- **Rationale:** Oliguria is defined as a urine output of less than 400 ml in 24 hours in adults.

15. Which one of the following terms indicates increase in the size of cells without increase in the number of cells:

- A. Hyperplasia
- **B. Hypertrophy**
- C. Dysplasia
- D. Atrophy
- **Answer: B**
- **Rationale:** Hypertrophy refers to an increase in cell size (common in muscle tissue), while hyperplasia is an increase in the number of cells.

16. When the client can breathe only in upright position, it is termed as:

- **A. Orthopnea**
- B. Dyspnea
- C. Tachypnoea
- D. Apnoea
- **Answer: A**

- **Rationale:** Orthopnea is a type of shortness of breath that occurs when lying flat, often relieved by sitting or standing up.

17. A client with hypo ventilation is prone to develop:

- A. Metabolic acidosis
- **B. Respiratory acidosis**
- C. Respiratory alkalosis
- D. Metabolic alkalosis
- **Answer: B**
- **Rationale:** Hypoventilation leads to the retention of CO_2, which increases the acidity of the blood, resulting in respiratory acidosis.

18. A client after pneumonectomy will be positioned on:

- A. Supine position only
- B. Supine and either side
- **C. Operated side or back**
- D. Un-operated side or back
- **Answer: C**
- **Rationale:** Positioning on the operated side allows the remaining lung to expand fully and promotes consolidation of the empty space with fluid.

19. When periods of hyperpnoea alternates with periods of apnoea, the breathing pattern is termed:

- A. Kussmaul's respiration
- **B. Cheyne-Stokes respiration**
- C. Bradypnoea
- D. Tachypnoea
- **Answer: B**
- **Rationale:** Cheyne-Stokes is characterized by a gradual increase and then decrease in breathing depth, followed by a temporary period of apnea.

20. A client who is sent home with an ileostomy requires dietary supplementation with:

- A. Fibre
- B. Sodium
- **C. Potassium**
- D. Vitamin B12
- **Answer: C**
- **Rationale (External Knowledge):** An ileostomy results in significant loss of fluids and electrolytes, particularly potassium and sodium, which must be replaced.

21. A client after liver biopsy should be vigilantly observed for:

- **A. Hemorrhage**
- B. dyspnea
- C. Vomiting
- D. Pain
- **Answer: A**
- **Rationale:** Because the liver is highly vascular and involved in clotting factor production, bleeding is the most serious complication following a biopsy.

22. The rationale for using normal saline to start blood transfusion is:

- A. Normal saline is commonly used as a primary IV Solution
- B. It is compatible with blood
- **C. Normal saline prevents hemolysis**
- D. Dextrose de-activates blood
- **Answer: C**
- **Rationale:** Isotonic normal saline is the only fluid compatible with blood; other solutions like D5W can cause red blood cells to clump or burst (hemolysis).

23. In case of blood transfusion reaction, the first nursing intervention would be:

- A. Notify the physician
- **B. Stop transfusion**

- C. Slow down the transfusion
- D. Administer antihistamines
- **Answer: B**
- **Rationale:** Immediate cessation of the transfusion is critical to prevent further exposure to the offending antigen.

24. The priority nursing assessment in an immediate post-anesthesia client is to:

- A. Monitor vital signs
- B. Check gag reflex
- C. Assess pain
- **D. Assess airway patency**
- **Answer: D**
- **Rationale:** Following anesthesia, the most life-threatening risk is airway obstruction; ensuring a patent airway is the absolute priority (ABC).

25. Alkylating chemotherapeutic agents used in cancer treatment acts by:

- **A. Damaging DNA in the cell nucleus**
- B. Destroying messenger RNA
- C. Creating a hormonal imbalance
- D. Interrupting cellular metabolism
- **Answer: A**
- **Rationale:** These agents work by adding an alkyl group to DNA, preventing the strands from uncoiling and replicating, which leads to cell death.

26. The most informative measurement for determining cardiogenic shock is:

- **A. Cardiac output**
- B. Arterial blood pressure
- C. Oxygen saturation
- D. Central Venous Pressure
- **Answer: A**

- **Rationale:** Cardiogenic shock is fundamentally a failure of the "pump," so measuring the actual output of the heart is the most direct indicator of its severity.

27. One of the important signs that nurse would observe in hypovolemic shock is:

- A. Hypertension
- B. Tachypnoea
- **C. Oliguria**
- D. Cyanosis
- **Answer: C**
- **Rationale:** As blood volume drops, the kidneys conserve water to maintain pressure, resulting in significantly decreased urine output (oliguria).

28. The normal PH of blood is:

- A. <7
- B. 7-7.35
- **C. 7.35-7.45**
- D. <7.45
- **Answer: C**
- **Rationale (External Knowledge):** Human blood must be maintained within this narrow slightly alkaline range for proper cellular function.

29. Normal serum potassium is:

- A. 2.3-3.5 mEq/L
- **B. 3.5-5.3 mEq/L**
- C. 5.32-7.5 mEq/L
- D. 7.5-8.9 mEq/L
- **Answer: B**
- **Rationale (External Knowledge):** Potassium levels are critical for cardiac rhythm; values below or above this range (3.5–5.0+ mEq/L) can cause arrhythmias.

30. Normal serum creatinine is:

- **A. 0.5 -1.5 mg/dL**
- B. 1.5-3 mg/dL
- C. 3-5 mg/dl
- D. 5-8 mg/dL
- **Answer: A**
- **Rationale (External Knowledge):** Creatinine is a waste product of muscle metabolism excreted by the kidneys; elevated levels are a primary indicator of kidney dysfunction.

31. Normal glomerular filtration rate (GFR) in male is:

- A. 95 mL/mt
- B. 110mL/mt
- **C. 125 mL/mt**
- D. 150 mL/mt
- **Answer: C**
- **Rationale (External Knowledge):** GFR represents the flow rate of filtered fluid through the kidney; 125 ml/min is the standard healthy average for adult males.

32. Normal serum albumin is:

- A. 1.5 – 3 mg/100mL
- **B. 3.5–5mg/100mL**
- C. 5–7.5 mg/100mL
- D. 7–10 mg/100mL
- **Answer: B**
- **Rationale:** Albumin is the main protein in human blood plasma; it maintains oncotic pressure and transports various substances.

33. A vaginal examination is indicated, when membranes rupture spontaneously in a pregnant woman with polyhydramnios to:

- A. Assess fetal maturity
- B. Determine stage of labor

- C. Note the position of the fetus
- **D. Rule out cord prolapse**
- **Answer: D**
- **Rationale:** In polyhydramnios, the sudden gush of excess fluid when membranes rupture can "wash" the umbilical cord down ahead of the baby, causing a life-threatening prolapse.

34. Which one of the following is a major cause for atonic post-partum haemorrhage?

- A. Infection
- **B. Retained products**
- C. Systemic Lupus Erythematosus
- D. Jaundice
- **Answer: B**
- **Rationale:** If fragments of the placenta remain in the uterus, they prevent the uterine muscle from contracting fully (atony), leading to heavy bleeding.

35. Normal respiratory rate in a new born is

- A. <20/mt
- B. 20-40/mt
- **C. 40-60/mt**
- D. >60/mt
- **Answer: C**
- **Rationale:** Infants breathe much faster than adults; a normal range for a healthy newborn is 40 to 60 breaths per minute.

36. The most accurate area to check the pulse rate in an infant is

- A. Carotid artery
- B. Brachial artery
- C. Temporal Artery
- **D. Apex of the heart**

- **Answer: D**
- **Rationale (External Knowledge):** The apical pulse, taken with a stethoscope at the 4th intercostal space, provides the most reliable assessment of an infant's heart rate.

37. A staff nurse... blamed her supervisor and colleagues. The mental mechanism used by her is:

- **A. Projection**
- B. Reaction formation
- C. Rationalization
- D. Compensation
- **Answer: A**
- **Rationale:** Projection involves attributing one's own flaws or failures to others to avoid feelings of guilt or inadequacy.

38. Which one of the following drugs is a mood stabilizer?

- A. Librium
- **B. Lithium Carbonate**
- C. Tofranil
- D. Haloperidol
- **Answer: B**
- **Rationale:** Lithium is the gold standard medication used to treat bipolar disorder by stabilizing mood swings.

39. In the ECG... tall peaked T waves, flat P waves... The nurse identifies:

- A. Hypokalaemia
- **B. Hyperkalaemia**
- C. Hypocalcaemia
- D. Hypercalcaemia
- **Answer: B**

- **Rationale:** Tall, "tented" T waves are a classic early sign of high potassium levels (hyperkalaemia), which can lead to cardiac arrest.

40. Prescribed 20 mEq of KCl. Available is 10 mEq/5 ml. The nurse will administer:

- A. 5ml
- B. 7.5ml
- **C. 10ml**
- D. 10.5 ml
- **Answer: C**
- **Rationale:** Using the formula (Desired / Have) x Volume: 20/10 \times 5 = 10\text{ml}.

41. Which one of the following indicates increasing intracranial pressure following head injury?

- **A. Restlessness**
- B. Decreased pulse rate
- C. Increasing blood pressure
- D. Widening pulse pressure
- **Answer: A**
- **Rationale:** While B, C, and D are part of Cushing's triad (a late sign), restlessness and altered mental status are the earliest indicators of rising ICP.

42. Which one of the following conditions is a common cause of cardiogenic shock?

- A. Electrolve imbalance
- B. Fluid overload
- **C. Left ventricular failure**
- D. Hypovolaemia
- **Answer: C**
- **Rationale:** Cardiogenic shock occurs when the heart's left ventricle is too weak to pump enough blood for the body's needs, often after a massive MI.

43. Which one of the following is the drug of choice in ventricular arrhythmias?

- A. Inderal
- B. Digoxin
- C. Sor bitrate
- **D. Lidocaine**
- **Answer: D**
- **Rationale:** Lidocaine is a sodium channel blocker specifically effective at suppressing ventricular ectopic activity.

44. Cyanotic spell is a feature of:

- **A. TOF (Tetralogy of Fallot)**
- B. VSD
- C. PDA
- D. ASD
- **Answer: A**
- **Rationale:** "Tet spells" occur in children with TOF when oxygen levels drop suddenly, causing bluish skin during crying or feeding.

45. An infant experiencing hyper cyanotic spells is placed in:

- A. High fowler's position
- **B. Knee-chest position**
- C. Prone position
- D. Supine position
- **Answer: B**
- **Rationale:** The knee-chest position increases systemic vascular resistance, which helps force more blood from the heart into the lungs to be oxygenated.

46. Hemophilic carrier female marries a normal male, the chance of their daughter becoming a carrier is:

- A. 100%
- B. 75%

- **C. 50%**
- D. 25%
- **Answer: C**
- **Rationale:** Hemophilia is X-linked. The daughter will receive one X from the father (normal) and one from the mother (50% chance of the carrier gene).

47. A nurse observes kolpik's spots... This is indicative of:

- **A. Measles**
- B. Diphtheria
- C. Dengue fever
- D. Whooping cough
- **Answer: A**
- **Rationale:** Koplik's spots (tiny white spots inside the mouth) are a definitive early sign of Measles.

48. Census is taken once in every:

- A. 5 years
- **B. 10 years**
- C. 15 years
- D. 20 years
- **Answer: B**
- **Rationale:** In India and many other countries, the national census is conducted every decade to gather demographic data.

49. Vitamin to increase iron absorption:

- **A. Vitamin C**
- B. Vitamin D
- C. Vitamin B6
- D. Folic acid
- **Answer: A**

- **Rationale:** Ascorbic acid (Vitamin C) changes iron into a more soluble form that the intestines can absorb more easily.

50. Leadership style where the leader values the individual characteristics...

- A. Autocratic
- **B. Democratic**
- C. Laissez faire
- D. Bureaucratic
- **Answer: B**
- **Rationale:** Democratic (participative) leaders encourage input and value the unique contributions of their team members.

51. Which one of the following is known as the pace maker of the heart?

- **A. SA node**
- B. AV node
- C. Bundle of His
- D. Purkinje fibres
- **Answer: A**
- **Rationale:** The Sinoatrial (SA) node normally initiates the electrical impulse that triggers the heartbeat.

52. Left atrium and lateral/posterior surfaces of the left ventricle is supplied by:

- A. Left anterior descending coronary artery
- B. The left coronary artery
- C. The right coronary artery
- **D. The circumflex artery**
- **Answer: D**
- **Rationale:** The circumflex artery branches off the left main coronary artery to supply the side and back of the heart.

53. Which one of the following is a potassium sparing diuretic?

- **A. Spironolactone**
- B. Mannitol
- C. Furosemide
- D. Chlorothiazide
- **Answer: A**
- **Rationale:** Spironolactone blocks aldosterone, allowing the body to excrete water and sodium while retaining potassium.

54. Tab Digoxin is withheld if the pulse rate is less than:

- A. 40/mt
- B. 50/mt
- **C. 60/mt**
- D. 70/mt
- **Answer: C**
- **Rationale:** Digoxin slows the heart rate (negative chronotrope); giving it to someone with bradycardia (<60 bpm) can be dangerous.

55. Absence of p waves and fibrillating waves... interpret as:

- A. Sinus tachycardia
- B. Ventricular fibrillation
- C. Ventricular tachycardia
- **D. Atrial fibrillation**
- **Answer: D**
- **Rationale:** Atrial fibrillation is characterized by the lack of organized P waves and an irregular rhythm.

56. The most important risk of deep vein thrombosis (DVT) is:

- A. Myocardial infarction
- **B. Pulmonary embolism**
- C. Phlebitis

- D. Bleeding
- **Answer: B**
- **Rationale:** A clot in the deep veins can break loose and travel to the lungs, blocking blood flow—a life-threatening condition called PE.

57. Which intervention should be avoided... with deep vein thrombosis?

- A. Providing bedrest
- B. Elevation of affected extremity
- **C. Massaging the extremity**
- D. Administering analgesics
- **Answer: C**
- **Rationale:** Massaging a limb with DVT can dislodge the clot, leading directly to a pulmonary embolism.

58. The normal volume of cerebro spinal fluid (CSF) is:

- A. 25-50ml
- B. 50-100ml
- **C. 125-150ml**
- D. 150-200ml
- **Answer: C**
- **Rationale:** While the body produces about 500\ ml a day, only about 125-150 ml is present in the system at any one time.

59. Which neurotransmitter is deficient in Myasthenia gravis?

- **A. Acetylcholine**
- B. Dopamine
- C. Serotonin
- D. Nor-epinephrine
- **Answer: A**

- **Rationale:** In MG, antibodies block or destroy receptors for acetylcholine at the neuromuscular junction, causing muscle weakness.

60. In paraplegia, paralysis involves:

- A. All four extremities
- **B. Only lower extremities**
- C. One side of the body
- D. Only upper extremities
- **Answer: B**
- **Rationale:** Paraplegia usually results from a spinal cord injury at the thoracic, lumbar, or sacral level, affecting the legs.

61. Assessment priority in Guillain-Barre syndrome:

- A. Pain
- B. Level of consciousness
- C. Motor functions
- **D. Respiratory status**
- **Answer: D**
- **Rationale:** GBS causes ascending paralysis; if it reaches the diaphragm, the patient will experience respiratory failure.

62. Which one of the following is an anticonvulsant drug?

- A. Bromocriptine
- B. Largactil
- **C. Phenytoin**
- D. Chlordiazepoxide
- **Answer: C**
- **Rationale:** Phenytoin (Dilantin) is a common medication used to prevent and control seizures.

63. Perception in the absence of external stimuli is termed as:

- A. delusion
- B. Illusion
- C. Phobia
- **D. Hallucination**
- **Answer: D**
- **Rationale:** Hallucinations (hearing or seeing things that aren't there) differ from illusions, which are misinterpretations of actual stimuli.

64. One table spoon is equal to:

- A. 5 ml
- B. 10 ml
- **C. 15 ml**
- D. 30 ml
- **Answer: C**
- **Rationale:** By standard medical conversion, 1 tsp= 5ml and 1tbsp = 15 ml.

65. 1500ml RL to be infused in 12 hours (1ml=15drops). The drop rate:

- A. 20drops/mt
- B. 25drops/mt
- **C. 31 drops/mt**
- D. 35drops/mt
- **Answer: C**
- **Rationale: Formula: (Total Volume ×Drop Factor)/Time in minutes→ (1500×15)/ (12×60) ≈31.25.**

66. Prescribed Phenytoin 0.2g twice daily. Available as 100mg capsule. Dose:

- A. 1 capsule
- **B. 2 capsules**
- C. 3 capsules
- D. 4 capsules

- **Answer: B**
- **Rationale:** 0.2 g=200 mg. Since each capsule is 100 mg, 200/100=2 capsules.

67. During adult CPR, the sternum will be depressed to:

- A. 1/2 to 3/4 inch
- B. 3/4 to 1 inch
- **C. 1 1/2 to 2 inches**
- D. 2 to 2 1/2 inches
- **Answer: C**
- **Rationale:** (Based on 2015 guidelines) Effective compressions require a depth of at least 2 inches to circulate blood.

68. Situations to use jaw thrust method to open airway?

- A. In all situations requiring CPR
- B. If the client has a history of epilepsy
- C. If the client has a history of head injury
- **D. If injury of the neck is suspected**
- **Answer: D**
- **Rationale:** The jaw thrust opens the airway without moving the cervical spine, protecting against paralysis in potential neck injuries.

69. Relevant assessment data for client diagnosed with Glaucoma?

- **A. History of Diabetes Mellitus**
- B. History of Migraine
- C. History of Chronic Sinusitis
- D. History of Bronchial Asthma
- **Answer: A**
- **Rationale:** Diabetes is a significant risk factor for developing glaucoma due to vascular changes in the eye.

70. Intermittent bubbling in the water seal chamber (pneumothorax):

- A. Inform the Physician
- B. Check for air leak
- **C. Document the observation**
- D. Clamp the chest drainage tube
- **Answer: C**
- **Rationale:** Intermittent bubbling is normal and expected in a patient with a pneumothorax as air is evacuated from the pleural space; constant bubbling would indicate a leak.

71. ABG: pH 7.32, PCO2 52, PO2 85, HCO3 27. Interpretation:

- **A. Respiratory acidosis**
- B. Metabolic acidosis
- C. Respiratory alkalosis
- D. Metabolic alkalosis
- **Answer: A**
- **Rationale:** The pH is low (acidosis) and the CO2 is high (respiratory cause).

72. Child frequent swallowing after tonsillectomy indicates:

- A. Feeling thirsty
- B. Recovering from anesthesia
- **C. Bleeding**
- D. Having pain
- **Answer: C**
- **Rationale:** Frequent swallowing is a classic sign of active bleeding from the surgical site in the throat.

73. Unfavourable lab value for surgery?

- A. FBS 84 mg%
- **B. Hb 8 gm%**

- C. Serum-creatinine 0.7 mg/dl
- D. Blood urea 28 mg/dl
- **Answer: B**
- **Rationale:** A hemoglobin of 8 g/dL indicates significant anemia, which increases surgical risk and impairs oxygen delivery and healing.

74. Incorrect about Glasgow Coma scale?

- A. The scale measures the neurological status
- **B. The sensory responses are easily assessed**
- C. The maximum score is 15
- D. A score less than 8 indicates coma
- **Answer: B**
- **Rationale:** GCS measures Eye, Motor, and Verbal responses; it does *not* assess sensory perception.

75. IM injection site for 6-month infant:

- **A. Vastus lateralis**
- B. Ventro-gluteal
- C. Dorso-gluteal
- D. Deltoid
- **Answer: A**
- **Rationale:** The vastus lateralis (thigh) is the safest and most developed muscle for injections in infants under 12 months.

76. Age group children, engage in parallel play?

- A. Infant
- **B. Toddler**
- C. Pre-schooler
- D. Schooler
- **Answer: B**

- **Rationale:** Toddlers typically play alongside each other with similar toys but do not interact or play "together" (parallel play).

77. Kernig's sign is considered as a positive indicator for:

- **A. Meningitis**
- B. Hepatitis
- C. Deep vein thrombosis
- D. Typhoid
- **Answer: A**
- **Rationale:** Kernig's sign is the inability to extend the leg when the hip is flexed due to severe stiffness of the hamstrings, indicating meningeal irritation.

78. Most potent stimulus for erythropoietin production?

- **A. Anemia** [Source Answer Key says A, though Hypoxia is the physiological trigger]
- B. Proteinuria
- C. Hypoglycemia
- D. Hypoxia
- **Answer: A**
- **Rationale:** Erythropoietin is released by the kidneys when oxygen delivery to tissues is low, often caused by anemia (low RBC count).

79. Major complication that occurs during hemodialysis:

- A. Muscle cramps
- **B. Hypotension**
- C. Air embolism
- D. Pulmonary edema
- **Answer: B**
- **Rationale:** The rapid removal of fluid from the vascular compartment during dialysis frequently causes blood pressure to drop.

80. Let down reflex during breast feeding is influenced by:

- A. Progesterone
- B. Estrogen
- C. Prolactin
- **D. Oxytocin**
- **Answer: D**
- **Rationale:** Prolactin produces the milk, but oxytocin causes the contraction of cells in the breast to "eject" or let down the milk.