

1. A patient has undergone surgery for pituitary adenoma through transphenoidal approach. The nurse understands that it is highly significant to specifically monitor

- a. Hemodynamic status
- b. Vital signs
- c. Visual acuity and visual fields
- d. Hearing acuity

Answer: c

Rationale: The optic chiasm is located directly above the pituitary gland. Surgery in this area can cause pressure or trauma, making visual monitoring the highest priority.

2. Brain abscess is more frequently diagnosed in people who are

- a. On anti-epileptic medications
- b. Immunosuppressed
- c. In the 3rd and 4th decade of life
- d. Having head injuries

Answer: b

Rationale: Immunosuppression reduces the body's ability to fight off infections, significantly increasing the risk of pathogens reaching the brain and forming an abscess.

3. Glycated hemoglobin (HbA1C) is a blood test that reflects average blood glucose levels over a period of approximately

- a. 0-1 month
- b. 1-2 months
- c. 2-3 months
- d. 3-4 months

Answer: c

Rationale: Glucose binds permanently to hemoglobin for the life of the red blood cell (about 120 days). HbA1C provides an average of blood sugar over the past 2 to 3 months.

4. The site that has the highest rate of absorption for insulin is

- a. Abdomen
- b. Thigh
- c. Upper arm
- d. Scapula

Answer: a

Rationale: Subcutaneous tissue in the abdomen provides the most rapid and consistent absorption of insulin compared to the limbs or buttocks.

5. An accurate daily weight must be recorded for patients with kidney disease because of 1 kg weight gain is equal to retained fluid of

- a. 500 ml
- b. 1000 ml
- c. 1500 ml
- d. 2000 ml

Answer: b

Rationale: Because 1 liter of water weighs 1 kilogram, a weight gain of 1 kg is a direct indicator of approximately 1000 ml of fluid retention.

6. While administering Kayexalate retention enema to promote potassium removal, it should be retained for

- a. 10-15 minutes
- b. 15-30 minutes
- c. 30-45 minutes
- d. 45-60 minutes

Answer: c

Rationale: Retention for 30–45 minutes allows sufficient time for the exchange of sodium ions for potassium ions across the bowel wall.

7. After Kayexalate retention enema, a cleansing enema is usually given to

- a. Remove the remaining kayexalate if any
- b. Prevent fecal impaction
- c. Prevent diarrhea
- d. Prevent electrolyte imbalances

Answer: b

Rationale: Kayexalate can be very constipating and may cause fecal impaction if not cleared from the colon after the treatment.

8. The reason for more than 90% of recurrent Urinary Tract Infection in women is

- a. Reinfection with new bacteria
- b. Persistence of the same organism
- c. Structural abnormalities in the urinary tract
- d. Renal stones

Answer: a

Rationale: Most recurrent UTIs in women are caused by a new infection from bacteria (often from the fecal flora) entering the urethra, rather than the survival of original bacteria.

9. The criterion that indicates malfunctioning of a pacemaker is

- a. Short T waves
- b. Normal sinus rhythm
- c. No spikes appearing on the ECG
- d. Pairing spikes followed by a wide QRS complex

Answer: c

Rationale: A visible "spike" on the ECG represents the pacemaker's electrical discharge. The absence of these spikes when the patient's heart rate is below the set threshold indicates a failure to pace.

10. A patient receiving intravenous aminophylline should be monitored for

- a. Hypotension
- b. Visual disturbances
- c. Decreased pulse rate
- d. Decreased urinary output

Answer: a

Rationale: Aminophylline can cause rapid vasodilation and has a direct effect on the heart, which can lead to a drop in blood pressure (hypotension).

11. The amount of sodium in 1gm of salt is

- a. 293 mg
- b. 393 mg
- c. 493 mg
- d. 593 mg

Answer: b

Rationale: Table salt (NaCl) is approximately 40% sodium and 60% chloride. Thus, 1000 mg (1g) of salt contains roughly 393–400 mg of sodium.

12. The nurse providing care to a patient with water seal drainage observes fluctuations in the water seal chamber. This indicates

- a. An air leak in the drainage system
- b. Obstruction of the tubing
- c. Suction applied is more than required
- d. The system is functioning properly

Answer: d

Rationale: Fluctuations (tidaling) in the water seal chamber with respiration indicate that the system is patent and reacting correctly to changes in intrapleural pressure.

13. Lactulose is given to patients with hepatic encephalopathy because it

- a. Controls bleeding from oesophageal varices
- b. Reduces ascitis
- c. Prevents uremia
- d. Reduces blood ammonia concentration

Answer: d

Rationale: Lactulose creates an acidic environment in the bowel that converts ammonia into ammonium (which cannot be reabsorbed) and promotes its excretion through stools.

14. The main purpose of MELD score is to determine

- a. The prognosis
- b. Type of treatment
- c. Organ allocation priorities
- d. The type of cirrhosis of liver

Answer: c

Rationale: The Model for End-Stage Liver Disease (MELD) score is a numerical scale used to prioritize patients waiting for a liver transplant based on the severity of their liver disease.

15. Pancuronium is administered to a patient on PEEP diagnosed as ARDS

- a. To reduce patient fighting with ventilator
- b. To reduce the anxiety
- c. To reduce the discomfort of the ventilation
- d. To reduce hypotension

Answer: a

Rationale: Pancuronium is a neuromuscular blocking agent used to paralyze skeletal muscles, preventing the patient from "bucking" or resisting the ventilator's breaths.

16. To prevent the pulmonary embolism, heparin must be continued until the international normalized ration (INR) is within the therapeutic range of

- a. 1 to 1.5
- b. 1.5 to 2
- c. 2 to 2.5
- d. 2.5 to 3

Answer: c

Rationale: A therapeutic INR for most thromboembolic conditions is typically between 2.0 and 3.0. According to the source key, the target range here is 2 to 2.5.

17. Patients who receive continuous/timed interval feeding should be positioned semi recumbent during the feeding and for a minimum of

- a. 15 minutes afterward
- b. 20 minutes afterward
- c. 30 minutes afterward
- d. 45 minutes afterward

Answer: c

Rationale: Keeping the head of the bed elevated for at least 30 minutes post-feeding helps prevent gastroesophageal reflux and aspiration.

18. The minimum length of an effective pulmonary rehabilitation programme is

- a. 4 weeks
- b. 6 weeks
- c. 8 weeks
- d. 10 weeks

Answer: b

Rationale: Most effective pulmonary rehab programs require at least 6 weeks to show measurable improvements in exercise tolerance and quality of life.

19. The tracheostomy tape should be adequately tightened to prevent dislodgement.

Tighten the tape until only

- a. One finger can be comfortably inserted under it
- b. Two fingers can be comfortably inserted under it
- c. Three fingers can be comfortably inserted under it
- d. Four fingers can be comfortably inserted under it

Answer: b

Rationale: The "two-finger" rule ensures the tape is secure enough to prevent the tube from coming out but loose enough to prevent skin breakdown and discomfort.

20. One of the criteria to wean a patient from ventilator is vital capacity which should be

- a. 5 to 10 ml/kg
- b. 10 to 15 ml/kg
- c. 15 to 20 ml/kg
- d. 20 to 25 ml/kg

Answer: b

Rationale: A vital capacity of at least 10–15 ml/kg indicates sufficient respiratory muscle strength to maintain independent ventilation.

21. Usually no drains are used after pneumonectomy because

- a. Blood loss is usually minimal
- b. Drains may cause pneumothorax
- c. It is difficult to remove the drains
- d. Mediastinal shift is prevented

Answer: d

Rationale: Following a full lung removal, the space is allowed to fill with fluid to stabilize the mediastinum; active drainage could cause a dangerous shift of the heart and remaining lung.

22. The highest priority when promoting oral hygiene to an unconscious patient is to

- a. Prevent aspiration
- b. Prevent unpleasant mouth odour
- c. Prevent dental caries
- d. Prevent mouth ulcers

Answer: a **Rationale:** Unconscious patients lack a gag reflex, making them highly susceptible to aspirating fluids used during mouth care, which can lead to pneumonia.

23. In buccal administration of drugs, medication is kept in the mouth against the mucous membrane of

- a. The Cheek
- b. The tongue
- c. The teeth
- d. The palate

Answer: a

Rationale: "Buccal" refers to the cheek; the medication is placed between the cheek and the gum for absorption through the oral mucosa.

24. A stroke patient uses his stronger extremities to give range of motion exercises to the weaker extremities. This is an example of

- a. Passive ROM
- b. Active assistive ROM
- c. Active ROM
- d. Resistive ROM

Answer: a

Rationale: Because the affected limb is being moved entirely by an outside force (the other arm/leg), it is considered a passive exercise for that specific limb.

25. Passive range of motion exercises prevent

- a. Contractures
- b. Osteoporosis
- c. Muscle atrophy
- d. Renal calculi

Answer: a

Rationale: Regular movement of joints through their full range prevents the permanent shortening of muscles and tendons (contractures) that occurs with immobility.

26. When assisting a patient to stand following a prolonged period of bed rest, the nurse must carefully assess for

- a. Steadiness of gait
- b. Respiratory rate
- c. Orthostatic hypotension
- d. Dependent edema

Answer: c

Rationale: Long-term bed rest impairs the body's ability to adjust blood pressure quickly when upright, often leading to a sudden drop in BP (orthostatic hypotension) and fainting.

27. Tab, propranolol 100 mg, QID, oral has been prescribed by the physician for a patient. The nurse finds that only 40 mg tablets are available, how many tablets will she administer?

- a. 1.5
- b. 2
- c. 2.5
- d. 3

Answer: c Rationale: Calculation: $100 \text{ mg (ordered)} \div 40 \text{ mg (available)} = 2.5 \text{ tablets}$.

28. Measuring the pH of the aspirate is a recommended method to confirm placement of nasogastric feeding tube. Which of the following pH value shows that the tube is in the stomach?

- a. 8
- b. 7
- c. 6
- d. 5

Answer: d

Rationale: Gastric secretions are highly acidic, typically having a pH of 5 or lower. A pH of 7 or higher suggests the tube may be in the lungs or intestines.

29. The size of the catheter used for urinary catheterization for adults is

- a. 12 to 14 F
- b. 8 to 12 F
- c. 5 to 8 F
- d. 3 to 5 F

Answer: a Rationale: A 12 to 14 French (F) catheter is the standard size for adult females and males to allow for adequate drainage without causing unnecessary trauma.

30. What is the expected condition for a patient with the given ABG values. (pH-7.5, PCO₂ 46 mmHg HCO₃ – 30mEq/dl, K+-3.4mEq/dl).

- a. Respiratory acidosis
- b. Metabolic alkalosis
- c. Metabolic acidosis
- d. Respiratory alkalosis

Answer: b

Rationale: A pH > 7.45 indicates alkalosis. Since the HCO₃ (bicarbonate) is elevated (30 mEq/dl), it is metabolic in origin.

31. What is the total calorie getting from infusion of 1000 ml of 5% Dextrose?

- a. 200 kcal
- b. 400 kcal
- c. 800 kcal
- d. 1000 kcal

Answer: a

Rationale: 5% Dextrose means 5g of dextrose per 100ml. So, 1000ml contains 50g. Carbohydrates provide 4 kcal/g. Calculation: 50g x 4 kcal/g = 200 kcal.

32. What is the normal haemoglobin range of a newborn?

- a. 14-18 g/dl
- b. 10-14 g/dl
- c. 18-20 g/dl
- d. 15-25 g/dl

Answer: c

Rationale: Newborns have naturally high hemoglobin levels (often between 17 and 22 g/dl) to compensate for the lower oxygen environment in the womb.

33. Which of the following is an isotonic solution?

- a. 0.09% NaCl
 - b. RL
 - c. 0.45% NaCl
 - d. 5%
- D in 0.9% NaCl

Answer: b

Rationale: Ringer's Lactate (RL) is an isotonic solution because its osmolarity closely matches that of human blood plasma.

34. To perform catheterization, the nurse should place a woman in

- a. Lithotomy position
- b. Dorsal recumbent position
- c. Sim's position
- d. Trendelenburg position

Answer: b

Rationale: The dorsal recumbent position (lying on the back with knees flexed and legs apart) provides the best visualization of the female meatus.

35. Apical pulse can be assessed at

- a. At 2nd intercostal space in the left midclavicular line
- b. Between 2nd and 3rd intercostal space in the left midclavicular line
- c. Between 4th and 5th intercostal space in the left midclavicular line
- d. Between 5th and 6th intercostal space in the left midclavicular line

Answer: d

Rationale: The apex of the heart is generally located at the 5th intercostal space at the left midclavicular line.

36. What is the most common complication of myocardial infarction?

- a. Hypokalemia
- b. Dysrhythmias
- c. Renal failure
- d. Dressler's syndrome

Answer: b

Rationale: Electrical instability in the damaged heart muscle makes cardiac arrhythmias (dysrhythmias) the most frequent and immediate complication after an MI.

37. What should be monitored for a client receiving warfarin sodium?

- a. INR
- b. APTT
- c. Bleeding time
- d. Sedimentation rate

Answer: a **Rationale:** Warfarin therapy is monitored using the International Normalized Ratio (INR) to ensure the blood is sufficiently "thin" without excessive bleeding risk.

38. What is the side effect of aminophylline administration?

- a. Hypertension
- b. Hypotension
- c. Bradycardia
- d. Flushing of skin

Answer: b

Rationale: Rapid infusion or high doses of aminophylline can cause systemic vasodilation, resulting in a drop in blood pressure.

39. What is the comfortable position given for client with emphysema?

- a. Fowler's
- b. Dorsal Recumbent
- c. Supine
- d. Orthopneic

Answer: d

Rationale: The orthopneic position (sitting up and leaning forward) allows for maximum chest expansion and helps the patient use accessory muscles for breathing.

40. What is the normal BUN Creatinine ratio?

- a. 10:2
- b. 20:2
- c. 20:1
- d. 30:1

Answer: a

Rationale: A normal ratio typically falls between 10:1 and 20:1. The source key specifies 10:2 (which simplifies to 5:1), though 10:1 is the more common clinical standard.

41. Prednisolone is usually not used along with

- a. Omeprazole
- b. Ranitidine
- c. Aspirin
- d. Dionil

Answer: c

Rationale: Both prednisolone (a corticosteroid) and aspirin (an NSAID) can irritate the stomach lining; using them together significantly increases the risk of peptic ulcers and GI bleeding.

42. What is the classical sign of pheochromocytoma?

- a. Malignant hyperthermia
- b. Malignant hypertension
- c. Hypotension
- d. Hyperkalemia

Answer: b

Rationale: Pheochromocytoma is a tumor that secretes excessive catecholamines (epinephrine/norepinephrine), leading to severe, often life-threatening high blood pressure.

43. At what time of the prenatal development should the nurse expect the greatest fetal weight gain?

- a. First trimester
- b. Third trimester
- c. Second trimester
- d. Implantation period

Answer: b

Rationale: While organs form earlier, the third trimester is the period of rapid growth and fat deposition for the fetus.

44. In which fetal blood vessel is the oxygen content highest?

- a. Ductus venosus
- b. Umbilical artery
- c. Pulmonary artery
- d. Ductus arteriosus

Answer: a

Rationale: The umbilical vein carries oxygenated blood from the placenta to the fetus, and much of this blood passes directly into the ductus venosus before entering the heart.

45. When a client's legs are placed in stirrups for birth, both legs should be positioned simultaneously to prevent

- a. Venous stasis in the legs
- b. Pressure on the perineum
- c. Excessive pull on the fascia
- d. Trauma to uterine ligaments

Answer: d

Rationale: Moving both legs together prevents twisting of the pelvis, which can put undue strain on the ligaments supporting the uterus.

46. When checking a client's fundus on the 2nd postpartum day, the nurse observes that the fundus is above the umbilicus and displaced to the right. The nurse evaluates that the client probably has

- a. A slow rate of involution
- b. Retained placental fragments
- c. An over distended bladder
- d. Over stretched uterine ligaments

Answer: c

Rationale: A full bladder pushes the uterus upward and typically to the right side of the abdomen.

47. Side effects of long term cortisone therapy is

- a. Hypoglycemia

- b. Severe anorexia
- c. Anaphylactic shock
- d. Behavioural changes

Answer: d

Rationale: Prolonged steroid use can cause central nervous system effects, including mood swings, irritability, and even psychosis ("steroid psychosis").

48. The nurse is caring a client who is receiving a unit of packed RBCs. Which of the following findings leads the nurse to suspect a transfusion reaction caused by incompatible blood?

- a. Dyspnoea
- b. Cyanosis
- c. Backache
- d. Bradycardia

Answer: c

Rationale: Low back pain is a classic sign of an acute hemolytic transfusion reaction, caused by the kidneys reacting to the breakdown of incompatible red blood cells.

49. What is the most serious complication of meningitis in young children?

- a. Epilepsy
- b. Blindness
- c. Peripheral circulatory collapse
- d. Communicating hydrocephalus

Answer: c

Rationale: Bacterial meningitis can lead to sepsis and Waterhouse-Friderichsen syndrome, causing a massive circulatory collapse and shock.

50. The maximum score in APGAR scoring is

- a. 5
- b. 10
- c. 15
- d. 12

Answer: b

Rationale: The APGAR score evaluates 5 categories, each worth 0-2 points, for a maximum total of 10.

51. A young child has coarctation of aorta. What should the nurse expect to identify when taking the child's vital signs?

- a. A weak radial pulse
- b. An irregular heart beat
- c. A bounding femoral pulse
- d. An elevated BP in the arm

Answer: d

Rationale: Narrowing of the aorta after the branches to the arms leads to high blood pressure in the upper body and low blood pressure/weak pulses in the legs.

52. An increase in CVP is seen in

- a. Dehydration
- b. Renal failure
- c. Liver failure
- d. Shock

Answer: b Rationale: Central Venous Pressure (CVP) measures right atrial pressure. In renal failure, fluid overload increases the volume in the venous system, raising the CVP.

53. Strawberry tongue is a sign of

- a. Microcytic anemia
- b. Scarlet fever
- c. Rocky Mountain spotted fever
- d. Mumps

Answer: b

Rationale: A bright red, bumpy "strawberry" tongue is a hallmark clinical sign of Scarlet Fever.

54. Common symptom of salicylate toxicity is

- a. Decreased Urine output
- b. Jaundice
- c. Anorexia
- d. Tinnitus

Answer: d

Rationale: Tinnitus (ringing in the ears) is one of the earliest and most common signs of aspirin (salicylate) overdose.

55. Three weeks after transplant, a client develops leucopenia. The nurse understands that the leucopenia probably is caused by

- a. Bacterial Infection
- b. High Creatinine levels
- c. Rejection of the Kidney
- d. Antirejection medication

Answer: d

Rationale: Many immunosuppressive drugs used after transplants can suppress the bone marrow, leading to a low white blood cell count (leucopenia).

56. Which of the following symptoms is most commonly associated with Left side heart failure?

- a. Crackles
- b. Arrhythmias
- c. Hepatic engorgement
- d. Hypotension

Answer: a

Rationale: When the left side of the heart fails, blood backs up into the lungs, causing fluid in the alveoli which is heard as crackles (rales).

57. When performing external chest compressions on an adult during CPR the rescuer should depress the sternum

- a. 0.5 to 1 inch
- b. 1 to 1.5 inch
- c. 1.5 to 2 inches
- d. 2 to 2.5 inches

Answer: c

Rationale: AHA guidelines recommend a compression depth of at least 2 inches (5 cm), making the 1.5 to 2-inch range the closest correct option provided.

58. Which post procedure intervention should the nurse implement in a client after ERCP?

- a. Assess for rectal bleeding

- b. Increase fluid intake
- c. Assess gag reflex
- d. Keep in supine position

Answer: c

Rationale: Because a local anesthetic is used to numb the throat for the endoscope, the nurse must ensure the gag reflex has returned before the patient eats or drinks to prevent aspiration.

59. Which of the following problem has priority in a client diagnosed with acute pancreatitis? a. Risk for fluid volume deficit b. Alteration in comfort c. Imbalanced nutrition less than body requirements d. Knowledge deficit **Answer: b** **Rationale:** The pain associated with acute pancreatitis is often excruciating and is a primary focus of nursing care.

60. Which endocrine disorder would the nurse assess for in a head injury patient with increased intracranial pressure?

- a. Pheochromocytoma
- b. Diabetes insipidus
- c. Hashimoto's disease
- d. Gynaecosrnastia

Answer: b **Rationale:** Pressure on the pituitary gland or hypothalamus from a head injury can stop the production of ADH, leading to Diabetes Insipidus (massive urine output).

61. A client receiving dialysis for end-stage renal disease wants to quit dialysis and die. Which ethical principle supports the clients right to die?

- a. Autonomy
- b. Self determination
- c. Beneficence
- d. Justice

Answer: a

Rationale: Autonomy is the ethical principle that recognizes a patient's right to make their own healthcare decisions, including the right to refuse life-sustaining treatment.

62. A physician prescribes laboratory studies for an infant of a human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) positive woman to determine the presence of HIV antigen. Which laboratory test will be prescribed?

- a. Western blot
- b. Chest X-ray
- c. CD4 + count
- d. P24 antigen assay

Answer: d

Rationale: Because infants carry maternal HIV antibodies for many months, standard antibody tests (like Western Blot) are not accurate. A p24 antigen assay or PCR test looks for the virus itself.

63. A nurse is caring for a child with a suspected diagnosis of rheumatic fever. Which laboratory test would assist in confirming the diagnosis?

- a. White blood cell count
- b. Red blood cell count
- c. Immunoglobulin
- d. Antistreptolysin O titre

Answer: d

Rationale: The ASO titer measures antibodies against streptococcus; a high level indicates a recent strep infection, which is the precursor to rheumatic fever.

64. A client tells the nurse that his body is made of wood and is quite heavy. The nurse interprets this as

- a. Compulsion
- b. Hallucination
- c. Depersonalization
- d. Obsession

Answer: c

Rationale: Depersonalization is a psychiatric symptom where a person feels detached from their own body or feels as though their body has changed in an unreal way.

65. Which of the following might increase the client's risk during ECT?

- a. Degenerative joint disease
- b. Insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus
- c. Recent myocardial infarction
- d. Use of multiple medications

Answer: c

Rationale: Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) causes significant temporary stress on the cardiovascular system; a recent MI greatly increases the risk of heart failure or further infarction.

66. A client with pregnancy-induced hypertension is hospitalized and is receiving magnesium sulfate (MgSO₄) by I/V push. Before administering each dose, the nurse would assess the client's

- a. Temperature and pulse rate
- b. Respirations and patellar reflex
- c. Blood pressure and apical pulse
- d. Urinary output relative to fluid intake

Answer: b

Rationale: Magnesium toxicity causes respiratory depression and the loss of deep tendon reflexes (like the patellar reflex), so these must be checked before every dose.

67. The word "POSDCORB" describes the elements of administration in which "S" stands for

- a. Supervision
- b. Selection
- c. Securing
- d. Staffing

Answer: d

Rationale: In Luther Gulick's management acronym, the "S" stands for Staffing (the whole personnel function of bringing in and training staff).

68. The best marker to diagnose thyroid related disorder is

- a. T3
- b. T4
- c. TSH
- d. Thyroglobulin

Answer: c

Rationale: Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH) is the most sensitive initial test for thyroid function because the body adjusts TSH levels significantly even for minor changes in T3/T4.

69. First treatment of rupture of varicose veins at the ankle should be

- a. Rest in prone position of patient
- b. Application of a tourniquet distally
- c. Application of a tourniquet proximally
- d. Direct pressure and elevation

Answer: d

Rationale: Immediate management of any external venous hemorrhage is to apply direct pressure to the site and elevate the limb to reduce venous pressure.

70. The commonest site of oral cancer among Indian population is

- a. Tongue
- b. Floor of mouth
- c. Alveobuccal complex
- d. Lip

Answer: c

Rationale: Due to the high prevalence of tobacco and betel nut chewing in India, the alveobuccal complex (the cheek area) is the most frequent site for oral malignancies.

71. Which among the following is a potassium sparing diuretic? a. Lasix b. Mannitol c.

Diamox d. Spironolactone **Answer: d** **Rationale:** Spironolactone is an aldosterone antagonist that promotes sodium and water excretion while retaining (sparing) potassium.

72. The difference between apical and radial pulse is called

- a. Pulse pressure
- b. Pulse deficit
- c. Water hammer pulse
- d. Carotid pulse

Answer: b

Rationale: A pulse deficit occurs when heart contractions are not strong enough to produce a palpable peripheral pulse, often seen in atrial fibrillation.

73. The high pitched musical sound on expiration during a respiratory assessment is termed as

- a. Stridor
- b. Wheezing
- c. Grunting
- d. Crepitation

Answer: b **Rationale:** Wheezing is caused by air passing through narrowed small airways, creating a high-pitched musical sound.

74. A client with severe burns is receiving H2 receptor antagonist therapy. The nurse understands that the purpose of the therapy is to

- a. Prevent stress ulcer
- b. Block prostaglandin synthesis
- c. Facilitate protein synthesis
- d. Enhance gas exchange

Answer: a

Rationale: Severe physiological stress (like burns) increases gastric acid production, putting patients at risk for "Curling's ulcers." H2 blockers help prevent this.

75. The angle of insertion of the needle while giving an intradermal injection is

- a. 15 degree
- b. 25 degree
- c. 45 degree
- d. 90 degree

Answer: a

Rationale: Intradermal injections are given just below the epidermis at a very shallow angle, typically 5 to 15 degrees.

76. The most common symptom of bladder cancer is

- a. Suprapubic pain
- b. Painless haematuria
- c. Dysuria
- d. Urinary retension

Answer: b

Rationale: Most patients with bladder cancer first present with blood in the urine (hematuria) that does not cause pain.

77. The abdominal distention and absence of bowel sounds after abdominal surgery indicate

- a. Hemorrhage
- b. Paralytic ileus
- c. Intussusception
- d. Flatulence

Answer: b

Rationale: Paralytic ileus is a temporary halt in bowel motility often caused by anesthesia and handling of the intestines during surgery.

78. HbA1C is a blood test that reflects average blood sugar level over a period of approximately

- a. 0-1 month
- b. 1-2 months
- c. 2-3 months
- d. 3-4 months

Answer: c

Rationale: (See Question 3) This reflects the average glucose over the 120-day lifespan of red blood cells.

79. In preparing a client for barium enema for the evaluation of colon cancer, the nurse should

- a. Give a oil retention enema and a laxative on the day before
- b. Place the client on complete bed rest the day before the procedure
- c. Give the patient two tablets of antacid on the day before the procedure
- d. Give a laxative on the previous night and a cleansing enema in the morning

Answer: d

Rationale: The bowel must be completely empty of stool for the barium to coat the walls properly and provide a clear image.

80. Immediately after cholecystectomy the highest priority nursing Intervention should be

- a. Encouraging the client to take adequate deep breaths by mouth
- b. Encouraging the client to do deep breathing and coughing exercise
- c. Changing the dressing at least BD
- d. Irrigate the T tube frequently

Answer: b

Rationale: Because the surgical incision is near the diaphragm, patients tend to take shallow breaths to avoid pain, which can lead to atelectasis or pneumonia. Deep breathing is the priority