MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

TECHNICAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO
LECTURER (MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING)

MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING
PAPER - I

Time Allowed : 2 hours Full Marks : 200

All questions carry equal marks of 2 each.

Attempt all questions.

1. Among the following, which one is considered as “Intentional Tort”?  
   (a) Malpractice  
   (b) Negligence  
   (c) Battery  
   (d) Failure to obtain consent

2. A professional nurse who failed to meet the standards of care that resulted in harm to the patient. The nurse will be charged of ______
   (a) Battery  
   (b) Malpractice  
   (c) Negligence  
   (d) Felony

3. “Informed Consent” is obtained from the client who undergoes a Cardiac Surgery. This aspect of nursing care deals with__
   (a) Legal Issue  
   (b) Ethical Issue  
   (c) Medico-ethical  
   (d) Medico-legal

4. Among the following, which one of the course recently introduced by INC?
   (a) Nurse Practitioner Midwifery  
   (b) Nurse Practitioner Forensic Nurse  
   (c) Nurse Specialist Intensive Care  
   (d) Nurse Practitioner Critical Care

5. The activities involved in withdrawing life saving measures to the client in vegetative state is a characteristic example of____
   (a) Passive Euthanasia  
   (b) Active Euthanasia  
   (c) Ethical Dilemma  
   (d) Violation of Human Rights

6. “Tactile Freumitus” is the examination method performed in _____
   (a) Hand  
   (b) Foot  
   (c) Chest  
   (d) Abdomen

7. The chest abnormality “Funnel chest” that look like “Sunken “is called as
   (a) Pectus excavatum  
   (b) Pectus carinatum  
   (c) Pigeon Chest  
   (d) Pectus Kyposis

8. Pulsus paradoxus is a characteristic sign of____
   (a) Cardiac failure  
   (b) Cardiogenic shock  
   (c) Cardiac Tamponade  
   (d) Cor pulmonale
9. Digital Rectal Examination is performed in men primary to assess ______
   (a) Rectum  (b) Anus  
   (c) Hemorrhoid  (d) Prostate

10. The primary test is performed to confirm the presence of CSF in Ear discharge is ______
    (a) Culture and Sensitivity  (b) Protein test  
    (c) Glucose test  (d) Elissa

11. Kussumel’s respiration is the characteristic manifestation of ______
    (a) Respiratory Acidosis  (b) Metabolic Alkalosis  
    (c) Hepatic encephalopathy  (d) Diabetic Ketoacidosis

12. The Hb1 Ac (Glycoslaed Hb) test estimates ______
    (a) 90 days average Sugar level  (b) 90 day average Hb level  
    (c) 60 days average RBC level  (d) 60 days average Vit c Level

13. Before performing the Thoracentesis, ______ assessment is important.
    (a) Auscultating lung sounds for crepitus  (b) Palpating Intercostal spaces for abnormality  
    (c) Percussion of Intercostal spaces  (d) Inspecting Respiratory pattern

14. The presence of hemoperitonium and discoloration of abdomen indicates ______
    (a) Acute Appendicitis  (b) Acute Pancreatitis  
    (c) Peritonitis  (d) Acute abdomen

15. A flat, non palpable, colored lesion which is less than 2 cm diameter is known as ___
    (a) Plaque  (b) Papule  
    (c) Comedo  (d) Macule

16. The client is suffering from Anterio septal MI, the abnormal ECG changes are expected in _____ leads
    (a) V1-V4  (b) I,II,V5-V6  
    (c) aVF, III  (d) aVR,V4-V6

17. In ECG, PR segment represents ____________
    (a) Atrial Repolarization  (b) Atrial Depolarization  
    (c) Time taken for impulse to travel from Atria to Purkinje Fibres  (d) Time taken for impulse to travel from SA node to AV node

18. Holter Monitoring is related to _____
    (a) Hemodyanamic Monitoring  (b) CVP Monitoring  
    (c) ICP Monitoring  (d) ECG Monitoring

19. The color of the Lead that applied in Left Chest while recording Continuous ECG that represents Left Arm is ______
    (a) Yellow  (b) Black  
    (c) Red  (d) Green

20. _________ test is contra indicated for client who had undergone ORIF for compound fracture
    (a) Contrast CT  (b) Contrast MRI  
    (c) Contrast coronary Angiography  (d) CT guided Bone Biopsy
21. Among the following, which patient should be given top priority to provide Nursing care?
   (a) 70 year stroke patient who is risk of injury
   (b) 35 year old women who undergone mastectomy who complaints of Body image
   (c) 50 year old man suffering from Urinary retention
   (d) 10 year old boy suffering form diarrhea

22. The care of terminally ill client at an “Institution” by specialized professionals to meet the needs of End of Life care is Known as ________
   (a) Hospice care (b) Ambulatory care
   (c) Palliative care (d) Institutional care

23. Among the following, what are the cranial nerves that tested together?
   (a) I, II and III (b) III, IV and VI
   (c) VIII, IX and XII (d) V, VI and VIII

24. The Mini Mental Status Examination (MMSE) is performed primarily to assess______
   (a) Cognitive impairment (b) Thought impairment
   (c) Perceptual Impairment (d) Emotional Impairment

25. Among the following, which one is the type of Contact Tonometer uses application of weight to flatten cornea?
   (a) Goldman (b) Schiotz
   (c) Perkins (d) Burkins

26. Among the following, which type of hernia increases the risk of GERD or Relex Oesophagitis?
   (a) Hiatus Hernia (b) Umbilical Hernia
   (c) Diaphragmatic Hernia (d) Incisional Hernia

27. Dumping syndrome is a complication of ________
   (a) Diaphragmatic Hernia (b) Appendectomy
   (c) Pancreatectomy (d) Gastrectomy

28. Pernious anaemia is a clinical features of __________
   (a) Stomach Cancer (b) Acute Gastritis
   (c) Cholecystitis (d) Pancreatitic Cancer

29. What is the important Nursing measure to be performed for a client who receives feeding through intestinal tube (Cantor tube)?
   (a) Advance the tube by facilitating gravity and peristalsis at specified intervals
   (b) Avoid frequent oral care
   (c) Irrigate the tube with 0.9% NS before each feed
   (d) Provide Ice chips or water to advance the tube

30. The best measure to reduce scrotal swelling and pain followed by herniorraphy surgery is
   (a) Elevate the scrotum and place ice intermittently (b) Apply snug binder in abdomen
   (c) Avoid weight lifting and strenuous exercise (d) Place a pillow between legs

31. What is the priority assessment before giving feeding through Gastrostomy tube for a client who undergone partial esophageal resection?
   (a) Check the position of the tube by aspiration (b) Check the patency of the tube
   (c) Checking the Bowel sounds (d) Checking the type of feed
32. Fistula is a complication commonly associated with
   (a) Hemorrhoids
   (b) Appendicitis
   (c) Chronic Diarrhea
   (d) Crohn’s Disease

33. The visible peristaltic movements is a characteristic sign of
   (a) Intussusception
   (b) Umbilical Hernia
   (c) Ulcerative colitis
   (d) Irritable Bowel Syndrome

34. The ACID BASE imbalance that expected in a client who has continuous Ryle’s tube Lavage is
   (a) Keto acidosis
   (b) Metabolic Acidosis
   (c) Metabolic Alkalosis
   (d) Keto alkalosis

35. Among the following, which one factor predisposes the client to intestinal perforation?
   (a) Highly irritable diet
   (b) Typhoid fever
   (c) Intestinal parasites
   (d) Strangulated hernia

36. Among the following ostomies, which one type has highest risk of bile leakage surrounding the stoma that predisposes Skin excoriation?
   (a) Ileostomy
   (b) Ascending colostomy
   (c) Tranverse colostomy
   (d) Desending colostomy

37. Acute complication of Appendectomy is __________
   (a) Small Bowel obstruction
   (b) Diveriticulosis
   (c) Intestinal spasms
   (d) Paralytic ileus

38. Among the following, which one is the priority intervention for a client with Peritonitis?
   (a) Gastric aspiration
   (b) Fluid balance
   (c) Pain management
   (d) Gastric gavage

39. The commonest cause of ankle edema in liver failure patient is_____
   (a) Hypoalbuminemia
   (b) Hyperlipidemea
   (c) Massive Proteinuria
   (d) Elevated ammonia

40. Oesophageal varices is a complication associated with_______
   (a) Hepatitis
   (b) Systemic Hypertention
   (c) Oesophageal Hernia
   (d) Portal Hypertension

41. Biot’s Respiration is a characteristic manifestation of ________
   (a) CSF leakage
   (b) Dysfunction of Hypothalamus
   (c) Increases ICP
   (d) Increased MAP

42. Kernig’s sign and Brudzinski sign are elicited due to __________
   (a) Menigal tear
   (b) Meningeal irritation
   (c) Meningeal edema
   (d) Meningeal fistula

43. Halo’s sign is characteristic sign that reveal______
   (a) Presence of blood in CSF
   (b) Presence of CSF in Blood
   (c) Presence of CSF in dressing material
   (d) Presence of blood in dressing material
44. Among the following, which position has to be avoided for client suffering from increased Intra Cranial Pressure?
   (a) Head Midline (b) Head turned to one side
   (c) Neck in neutral position (d) Head of bed elevated to 30 degrees

45. Among the following, which intervention is most appropriate to decrease Increased Intra Cranial Pressure?
   (a) Maintaining Hyperthermia (b) Maintaining fluid balance
   (c) Hyperventilation (d) Helminch maneuver

46. The clinical feature of spinal shock followed by spinal cord injury is _____________
   (a) Hyperreflexia (b) Positive reflexes
   (c) Reflex emptying of the bladder (d) Inability to elicit a Babinski’s reflex

47. The Nurse places the personal items of the hemiplegic patient at affected side as part of rehabilitation. This action is suggestive of _________ problem identified by Nurse while performing assessment.
   (a) Unilateral neglect (b) Impaired Physical Mobility
   (c) Activity Intolerance (d) Hemiparesis

48. Mr.X is admitted in Emergency Unit with the complaints of severe muscle weakness requires intubation. The history of the client reveals he is taking neostigmine for last 30 days. The type of crisis the client experiences is____
   (a) Adrenergic crisis (b) Parkinson’s crisis
   (c) Myasthenia crisis (d) Hypertensive crisis

49. The client is applied of cervical tongs for cervical injury in emergency department. What action that nurse should avoid while caring a client?
   (a) Use of Rotorest bed (b) Removing weights to reposition the client
   (c) Assessing the weights for integrity (d) Compare the ordered traction with amount in use

50. What instruction is most appropriate in patient with trigeminal neuralgia to prevent triggering the pain?
   (a) Drink iced foods (b) Avoid oral hygiene
   (c) Apply warm compresses (d) Chew on the unaffected side

51. The priority nursing intervention is a client after Bronchoscopy procedure for “Suspected malignancy” is _________
   (a) Assessment Blood gas and SaO2.
   (b) Assessment the speech and voice.
   (c) Assessment the site for internal bleeding.
   (d) Send tissue specimen to the lab immediately for Biopsy.

52. The client was admitted in recovery unit after tonsillectomy. What type of changes in behavior of the patient that the Nurse should report to the surgeon immediately?
   (a) Frequent complaints of thirst (b) Frequent complaints of headache
   (c) Frequent complaints of pain while swallowing (d) Frequent complaints of swallowing of saliva
53. Peak Expiratory Flow Rate (PEFR) is an objective assessment that is done to identify the prognosis of __________ client.
   (a) Asthma  (b) Pneumonia  (c) Mechanically ventilated  (d) Pneumothorax

54. The patient is choking due to suspected foreign body in upper airway. The maneuver that is performed immediately is ______
   (a) Murphy Maneuver  (b) Epley maneuver  (c) Heimlich maneuver  (d) Semont maneuver

55. Among the following, which one is NOT the commonest cause of Hospital Acquired Pneumonia?
   (a) Staphylococcus aureus  (b) Pseudomonus aeruginosa  (c) Klebsiella pneumoniae  (d) Hemophilis Influenza

56. Flail chest is refers to __________
   (a) On expiration Fractured rib segment bulges out  (b) On inspiration Fractured rib segment bulges out
   (c) On expiration Fracture rib segment sucked in  (d) Abnormal cavitation of chest

57. Among the following, which one delivery system can deliver high concentration Oxygen?
   (a) Partial rebreather mask  (b) Venturi Mask  (c) Non rebreather mask  (d) Simple mask

58. Postural drainage is commonly performed on ____ client.
   (a) Pleural effusion  (b) Pulmonary edema  (c) COPD  (d) Corpulmonale

59. Among the following clients, who is at the high risk of developing pulmonary embolism?
   (a) Client who had pelvic fracture  (b) Client who received Aminophyline  (c) Client who had mechanically ventilated
   (d) Client who had lobectomy surgery

60. The best assessment that helps to identify the lung expansion following the placement Intercostal drainage (water seal drainage) for a client who is suffering from Pnemothorax is ______
   (a) Movement of fluid in chest tube while inspiration and expiration  (b) Presence of few air bubbles in water seal
   (c) Chest X-ray  (d) Bilateral air entry in auscultation

61. An adult has had a total laryngectomy. The nurse is discussing options for verbal communication with the client. Which statement indicates the client understands the available options for verbal communication?
   (a) “Because of the arthritis in my hands, I think the voice button method would be easiest to use.”
   (b) “By the time I leave the hospital, I will be able to talk.”
   (c) “If I use the esophageal speech, my voice will be high pitched and soft.”
   (d) “Using an artificial larynx will make me sound sort of monotone.”
62. The nurse is checking tuberculin skin test results at a health clinic. One client has an area of induration measuring 12 mm in diameter. What does this finding indicate?
   (a) This finding is a normal reading.
   (b) This finding indicates active TB.
   (c) This is a positive reaction and can indicate exposure to TB.
   (d) This client needs to come back in two more days and let the nurse look at the area of induration again.

63. Theophylline ethylnediamide is administered to a client with COPD to _____
   (a) Reduce bronchial secretions  
   (b) Relax bronchial smooth muscle 
   (c) Decrease alveolar elasticity  
   (d) Decrease ventilation-perfusion mismatch

64. The patient is asked to breathe his expired air through a reservoir bag. This type of intervention is prescribed for a client with _______
   (a) Corpulmonale  
   (b) Pulmonary edema 
   (c) Atlectasis  
   (d) Alkalosis

65. ABG results shows – PH- 7.50, PaO₂-80, PaCO₂-50, Bi carbonate-30. This report suggestive of
   (a) Compensated respiratory alkalosis  
   (b) Compensated respiratory acidosis 
   (c) Compensated metabolic acidosis  
   (d) Compensated metabolic alkalosis

66. The patient is admitted in intensive care with following features – Potassium 6 mEq/L, peaked t waves in ECG and known history of Heart failure. What is the first prescription physician may order to correct electrolyte balance?
   (a) 5mcg/kg/min Dopamine in NS  
   (b) Pottasium chloride in 5% DNS 
   (c) 12 units of insulin in 25% glucose  
   (d) Digoxin in 0.9% NS

67. Renin – Angiotensin – Aldosterone mechanism that occurs due to _______
   (a) Heart block  
   (b) Hypertension 
   (c) Liver Failure  
   (d) Renal failure

68. The tendelenberg position increases ______. Thus, this position is used cautiously in patient who had MI with Shock.
   (a) Preload  
   (b) Afterload 
   (c) Contractility  
   (d) Heart rate

69. The cardiac marker is most likely to be tested for a client who had a history of suspected Myocardial Ischemia 2 weeks back.
   (a) CK-MB  
   (b) CK 
   (c) Myoglobin  
   (d) Troponin I

70. Roth Spots, Oscler Nodes, Splinter Hemmorages are associated with _______
   (a) Rhematic arthritis  
   (b) Osteoid Arthritis 
   (c) Corpulmonale  
   (d) Infective endocarditis

71. Which of the following measure would be most appropriate while caring skeletal traction patient for fracture femur?
   (a) Maintaining client in supine position 
   (b) Removing weights temporarily while repositioning patient
   (c) Inspect the pin site every 8 hours 
   (d) Maintaining foot in planter flexion
72. The plan of care for a client with hypertension taking propranolol would include:
(a) Instruct the client to discontinue the drug if vomiting occurs
(b) Instruct the client to notify the physician of irregular and slow heart rate
(c) Monitor PTT every week
(d) Monitor BP and adjust the medication accordingly

73. The commonest side effect of Gentamycin is _______
(a) Ascitis  (b) Confusion
(c) Cardiac dysrhythmias  (d) Ototoxicity

74. Among the following, which one of the symptom is not typically associated with Peripheral Artery Disease?
(a) Cool Skin  (b) Decreased pulse or absence of pulse
(c) Ankle edema  (d) Intermittent claudication

75. Among the following, which nursing intervention would be *most appropriate* to promote circulation for a client with Peripheral Artery occlusive disease?
(a) Regular walking exercise  (b) Keep the extremities elevated slightly
(c) Warm compress  (d) Massage calf muscles if pain occurs

76. The triad of Symptoms –Drop in Blood Pressure, Increase in JVP and Muffled heart sounds are the clinical features of_____
(a) Cardiac Shock  (b) Cardiac tamponade
(c) Cardiac failure  (d) Aortic aneurysms

77. The type of intervention that nurse may use to treat the gangrene formation of a client who had open fracture with deeper wounds.
(a) Elevate the affected limb and dry heat application
(b) Wound care using only betadine and Normal saline
(c) Wound care using only KMNO₄ and Normal saline
(d) Wound care using only H₂O₂ and Normal saline

78. Which one act as a “counter traction” when skeletal traction is applied at lower limb for Hip fracture?
(a) Patient body weight  (b) External Weights applied
(c) Pulley and wire  (d) Hip joint in which steinmann pin is applied

79. The fracture that occurred due to extreme ligament pull is called as _____
(a) Complex fracture  (b) Greenstick fracture
(c) Comminuted fracture  (d) Avulsion fracture

80. The position that commonly advised to the client who had undergone Total Hip Replacement is
(a) Abduction of hip  (b) Adduction of hip
(c) Flexion of hip  (d) Extension of hip

81. Among the following crutch gaits, which one is considered as Non-weight bearing gait?
(a) 4 point gait  (b) 3 point gait
(c) 2 point gait  (d) Swing through gait
82. As part of rehabilitation to a client who had undergone below knee amputation, the stump bandage is applied using elastic material. The main purpose of this bandage is to ____(a) Reduce edema  (b) Facilitate wound healing  
(c) Facilitate prostheses application (d) Reduce or arrest bleeding

83. The drug of choice used to treat Gout all, EXCEPT  
(a) Colchicine (b) Allopurinol  
(c) Probenecid (d) Thiazides

84. What is the appropriate infusion time for the dialysate in a patient receiving peritoneal dialysis?  
(a) 15 minutes (b) 30 minutes  
(c) 1 hour (d) 2 to 3 hours

85. The drug that commonly causes aplastic anemia is:  
(a) Prednisolone (b) Penicillin  
(c) Monocycline (d) Chloramphenicol

86. Hemolysis is seen in the deficiency of:  
(a) Vit –A (b) Vit -C  
(c) Vit –D (d) Vit –K

87. The primary presenting features of acute glomerulonephritis are:  
(a) Decreased urine specific gravity & Polyuria. (b) Hematuria & Proteinuria  
(c) Increased BUN & serum Creatinine level (d) Azotemia & oliguria

88. The most accurate laboratory test for renal function is:  
(a) Blood urea nitrogen (b) Urinalysis  
(c) Creatinine clearance (d) Serum Creatinine

89. Which of the following disorders results from a deficiency of factor VIII?  
(a) Sickle cell disease (b) Christmas disease  
(c) Hemophilia A (d) Hemophilia B

90. Which of the following cells is the precursor to the red blood cell (RBC)?  
(a) B cell (b) Macrophage  
(c) Stem cell (d) T cell

91. The primary purpose of the Schilling test is to measure the client’s ability to:  
(a) Store vitamin B12 (b) Digest vitamin B12  
(c) Absorb vitamin B12 (d) Produce vitamin B12

92. Which type of Urinary Incontinence is characterized by loss of small amounts of urine when intra-abdominal pressure increases?  
(a) Reflex (b) Stress  
(c) Overflow (d) Urge

93. The nurse is checking the post-void residual urine measurement in a patient, how much residual urine would indicate that further tests are needed?  
(a) Less than 50 mL (b) Less than 100 mL  
(c) 50 mL or more (d) 100 mL or more
94. The _____________ (applying pressure over the symphysis pubis with the fingers of one or both hands) may promote complete bladder emptying.
   (a) Crede method                 (b) Valsalva maneuver
   (c) Neurogenic bladder           (d) Urinary catheterization

95. Drugs with ____________ effects may cause urinary retention.
   (a) Cholinergic                   (b) Anticholinergic
   (c) Diuretics                    (d) Urinary Analgesics

96. A twenty-seven year-old woman complains of heavy menstrual periods, ease of bruising and excessive bleeding following a dental procedure. She has a normal platelet count, normal PT, but slightly prolonged aPTT. Which of the following, test that will most likely make the diagnosis:
   (a) Ristocetin cofactor          (b) Factor VII assay
   (c) Test for anticardiolipin antibodies (d) All of the above.

97. Which of the following hormone is not responsible for sodium and water regulation in the body?
   (a) Atrial natriuretic peptide    (b) Aldosterone
   (c) ADH                           (d) Angiotensin H

98. The maximum amount of a substance that is reabsorbed back into the body from the kidney tubules is called
   (a) Tubular secretion             (b) Pinocytosis
   (c) Renal threshold               (d) Tubular reabsorption

99. The dynamic process through which the body maintains balance by constantly adjusting to internal and external stimuli is called
   (a) Permeability                  (b) Adaptation
   (c) Homeostasis                   (d) Active transport

100. Mr. Jones is complaining of difficulty urinating. A urine specimen obtained from this patient reveals the following information: voided quantity, 100 cc; color, amber; pH, 6.4; specific gravity, 1.035; and no blood, bacteria, or albumin present. Based on this information, conclude that Mr. Jones most likely has which of the following conditions?
    (a) Fluid overload                (b) Chronic renal failure
    (c) Kidney infection              (d) Dehydration

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