



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences

Bachelor of Nursing with Honours
Session 2007/2008
Year 4
Pre-registration

Final Professional Examination
MDJ4363
Medical Surgical Clinical Practicum II

Best Answer Questions (BAQs)

Date : Tuesday, 06 May 2008
Time : 08:30 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

NO PAPER OF ANY KIND MAY BE BROUGHT INTO THE EXAMINATION ROOM

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Fill in your attendance sheet.
2. Using a **2B** pencil, enter the required student details on the computerised answer sheet.
3. This examination paper consists of Hundred(100) Best Answer Questions (BAQs). Using a **2B** pencil, answer **BAQs** questions on the computerised answer sheet.
4. Answer **ALL** questions as instructed at the beginning of each part.
5. No part of the question booklet or any piece of paper issued during the examination may be removed from the examination room.

This examination paper contains 43 pages.

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Objective Questions
Best Answer Questions

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(1) Answer all questions.

- 1. The hormones secreted by the islets of Langerhan include**
 - A. insulin.
 - B. epinephrine.
 - C. prolactin.
 - D. glucagons.
 - E. gastrin.

- 2. The major cation of the extracellular fluid is the**
 - A. potassium ion.
 - B. chloride ion.
 - C. bicarbonate ion.
 - D. magnesium ion.
 - E. sodium ion.

- 3. The structure that projects from the posterior edge of the soft palate is the**
 - A. frenulum.
 - B. hard palate.
 - C. uvular.
 - D. tonsils.
 - E. submandibular gland.

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4. Which of the following is a part of the small intestine?
- A. Caecum.
 - B. Ileum.
 - C. Anal canal.
 - D. Rectum.
 - E. Colon.
5. The function of the fallopian tubes is to provide a site for
- A. fertilization.
 - B. the placenta.
 - C. the fetus to grow.
 - D. estrogen and progesterone production.
 - E. implementation.
6. Which of the following is the main artery of the lower limb?
- A. Axillary artery.
 - B. Femoral artery.
 - C. Radial artery.
 - D. Brachial artery.
 - E. Ulnar artery.

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7. Macrophages

- A. form scar tissue.
- B. store fat droplets.
- C. produce antibodies.
- D. produce heparin.
- E. engulf foreign bodies.

8. During a lumbar puncture, cerebrospinal fluid is drawn from the

- A. epidural space.
- B. lateral ventricle.
- C. subarachnoid space.
- D. subdural space.
- E. lumbar space.

9. Acute respiratory acidosis is characterized by

- A. a plasma pH greater than 7.4.
- B. a urine pH below than 4.0.
- C. a low plasma bicarbonate level.
- D. rapid respiration rate.
- E. a decline in plasma potassium concentration.

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10. Mr.Tan and his wife are both carriers of an autosomal recessive disorder.
What is the probability for their child to be affected?

- A. 100%.
- B. 75%.
- C. 50%.
- D. 25%.
- E. 0%.

11. The specific treatment for pernicious anaemia is

- A. iron-rich food.
- B. oral iron supplementation.
- C. folic acid supplementation.
- D. vitamin B12 injection.
- E. blood transfusion.

12. Before transfusing blood to a client, a nurse must assess the

- A. vital signs.
- B. latest hematocrit level.
- C. skin colour.
- D. urine output.
- E. fluid intake.

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13. A doctor orders 1000 ml of normal saline to be infused over 12 hours. The drop factor is 15 drops per 1 ml. How many drops per minute should the flow rate be?
- A. 15 drops per minute.
 - B. 17 drops per minute.
 - C. 21 drops per minute.
 - D. 23 drops per minute.
 - E. 25 drops per minute.
14. A doctor's prescription reads potassium chloride (KCL) 30 mEq to be added to 1000 mL normal saline. The label on the medication bottle reads 40 mEq (KCl) per 20 ml. How many ml of KCL should be added to the normal saline?
- A. 10 ml.
 - B. 15 ml.
 - C. 20 ml.
 - D. 25 ml.
 - E. 30 ml.

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15. The early symptoms indicating dumping syndrome after gastrectomy are
- A. abdominal cramping and pain.
 - B. bradycardia and indigestion.
 - C. sweating and pallor.
 - D. double vision and chest pain.
 - E. heartburn and headache.
16. The most likely nursing diagnosis for a client with a newly created colostomy is
- A. altered nutrition of more than body requirement.
 - B. fear related to poor prognosis.
 - C. sexual dysfunction.
 - D. body image disturbances.
 - E. infection.
17. The most frequently occurred symptom(s) in a client with currently active duodenal ulcer is
- A. pain that is relieved by food intake.
 - B. pain that radiates down the right arm.
 - C. nausea and vomiting.
 - D. weight loss.
 - E. heartburn and syncope.

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18. Which of the following medication should be avoided by a client with peptic ulcer disease?
- A. Omeprazole (Prilosec).
 - B. Sucralfate (Carafate).
 - C. Nizatidine (Axid).
 - D. Vitamin B complex.
 - E. Aspirin.
19. The rationale of restricting fluid and sodium intake in patients with congestive heart failure is to
- A. reduce vasoconstriction.
 - B. prevent arrhythmias.
 - C. prevent hypokalemia.
 - D. reduce the cardiac workload.
 - E. prevent sodium overload.

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20. The accurate measurement of blood pressure in a client with primary hypertension is to avoid
- A. seating the client with arm bared, supported, and at heart level.
 - B. measuring the blood pressure after the client has been seated quietly for 5 minutes.
 - C. using a cuff with a rubber bladder that encircles at least 80% of the limb.
 - D. taking the blood pressure one hour after nicotine or caffeine ingestion.
 - E. taking the blood pressure with the client crossing the feet.
21. Passive range of motion (ROM) exercises will prevent
- A. loss of muscle mass.
 - B. pressure sores.
 - C. contractures.
 - D. fatigue.
 - E. increase blood circulation to brain.

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22. The question that a nurse should ask a female client schedule for a chest x-ray is
- A. "Is there any possibility that you could be pregnant?"
 - B. "Are you wearing any metal chains or jewellery".
 - C. "Can you hold your breath easily?"
 - D. "Are you able to hold your arms above your head?"
 - E. "Will you experience palpitation because of the procedure?"
23. The primary action of aminophylline (theophylline) in asthmatic client is to
- A. promote expectoration.
 - B. suppress the cough.
 - C. relax smooth muscles of the bronchus.
 - D. prevent infection.
 - E. expand the lungs.
24. A client with a renal disorder would probably have
- A. an elevated blood urea nitrogen.
 - B. decreased hemoglobin.
 - C. decreased red blood cell count.
 - D. decrease white blood cell count.
 - E. an electrolyte imbalance.

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25. The primary purpose of pursed-lip breathing is to
- A. promote oxygen intake.
 - B. strengthen the diaphragm.
 - C. strengthen the intercostals muscles.
 - D. promote carbon dioxide elimination.
 - E. improve the vital capacity of the lungs.
26. A client with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease would most probably present with
- A. increase oxygen saturation with exercise.
 - B. hypocapnia.
 - C. using accessory muscles of respiration.
 - D. a widened diaphragm.
 - E. an increase in body temperature.
27. Percussion over the normal lung should yield the sound of
- A. dullness.
 - B. flat.
 - C. tympany.
 - D. resonance.
 - E. vascular.

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28. Which of the following symptoms should be assessed on a client who is suspected of having arterial insufficiency of the leg?
- A. Pitting edema of foot and ankle.
 - B. Cramping pain in leg upon walking.
 - C. Thickened blood vessels in the leg.
 - D. Absence of sensation in the toes when pinching them.
 - E. The presence of foot ulcers.
29. Auscultation of the abdomen is done before percussion and palpation because
- A. the latter manoeuvres may distort bowel sounds.
 - B. a pulsatile mass is suspected.
 - C. palpation may displace organs and blood vessels.
 - D. the technique is less painful.
 - E. client would be fearful.

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30. When assessing a client's abdomen, which of the following findings would indicate that the bowel is perforated?
- A. Hypermobility.
 - B. Involuntary rigidity.
 - C. Rebound tenderness.
 - D. High-pitched bowel sound.
 - E. A mass is seen during inspection.
31. The bell of the stethoscope is particularly useful for auscultating
- A. systolic murmur.
 - B. diastolic clicks.
 - C. mitral regurgitation.
 - D. high-pitched sounds.
 - E. low-pitched sounds.
32. Universal precautions are recommended for handling the following EXCEPT:
- A. Blood.
 - B. Saliva.
 - C. Sweat.
 - D. Broken skin.
 - E. Mucous membranes.

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33. The correct method of disposing tissue papers soiled with blood would be to put them
- A. on the patient's bed.
 - B. on the floor.
 - C. in the locker.
 - D. in the general waste bin.
 - E. in the biohazard waste bin.
34. A nurse places a paraplegic patient in a right lateral position. Which of the following observation requires corrective action?
- A. The patient's left hip is slightly forward.
 - B. The patient has a pillow at the back, extending lengthwise from the shoulders to the buttocks.
 - C. The patient's left leg is resting on the right leg.
 - D. The patient's left leg is flexed at the knee.
 - E. The patient has a pillow under the leg and feet.

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35. You noted that the head of the bed on which Encik Ali is lying is elevated to 60° and his knees are slightly elevated. The correct position to be documented would be:
- A. Supine.
 - B. Fowler's.
 - C. Sim's.
 - D. Prone.
 - E. Lateral.
36. You are helping a client to ambulate when the client's knees buckle (give way) and he makes no attempt to straighten up. What would be your first action?
- A. Get help.
 - B. Control his descent to the floor.
 - C. Hold him up.
 - D. Lean him against the wall.
 - E. Encourage him to stand up.

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37. Mr. Muthu, a 46-year-old, has been unconscious for several weeks following a head injury. His immobility makes him vulnerable to developing pressure sores. The rationale for this physiological response is that
- A. he is unable to control his urine.
 - B. there is friction from the sheets.
 - C. there is reduced blood circulation to the skin.
 - D. he has inadequate intake of essential protein.
 - E. his condition predisposes him to calcium loss.
38. A difference between the count of the apical pulse and that of the radial pulse is referred to as
- A. pulse pressure.
 - B. pulsus regularis.
 - C. peripheral pulse.
 - D. pulse deficit.
 - E. pulse rate.

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39. Dr. Lee has prescribed Demerol, 100mg q4h / PRN to Ali. The nurse noted that Ali is allergic to Demerol. The nurse should
- A. inform the patient that the doctor did not order any other medicine.
 - B. administer the medicine as the doctor knows best.
 - C. request a colleague to serve the medicine.
 - D. instruct the pharmacist to provide an alternative medicine.
 - E. inform Dr. Lee that the patient develop allergy.
40. The staff nurse-in-charge was called to the phone after she had prepared the medication for Minah. She asks you to serve the medicine to Minah. What would you do?
- A. Give Minah the medication and record it in her chart.
 - B. Tell the staff nurse you do not have time and ask her to get someone else.
 - C. Decline to serve the medication as you did not prepare it.
 - D. Give the medicine to Minah and ask the staff nurse to sign it.
 - E. Tell the staff nurse Minah refused the medicine.

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- 41. A client requests the nurse to leave the medication on the bedside table and states that she will take it with breakfast when it comes. The most appropriate action to this request is to**
- A. inform her the medicine should be taken at the time stated.**
 - B. tell her you will come back later with the medicine when breakfast arrives.**
 - C. tell her that the request is against the rules and take medication away.**
 - D. leave medicine and return later to make sure it is taken.**
 - E. take the medicine from her and record it as refused.**
- 42. A patient who is receiving intravenous fluids complains of pain at the intravenous insertion site. Which of these observations would indicate that the intravenous solution has infiltrated?**
- A. Red streak along the vein.**
 - B. Blood returns in the tubing when the intravenous bottle is lowered.**
 - C. Swelling at the site of the needle.**
 - D. Increased warmth of the skin over the needle site.**
 - E. Solution in the intravenous bottle is dripping at a constant rate.**

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43. A patient is to receive 250 mls of intravenous fluid over an 8-hour period. The intravenous apparatus delivers 60 gtt/ml. The intravenous infusion is running at 31 drops per minute. The nurse should
- A. decrease the rate of flow.
 - B. increase the rate of flow.
 - C. check the patency of the intravenous tubing.
 - D. continue to monitor the intravenous infusion.
 - E. check the patient's hydration status.
44. When administering oxygen therapy, it is important that the oxygen mask fits snugly over a patient's face because it
- A. helps the client to feel secure.
 - B. maintains the carbon dioxide retention.
 - C. aids in maintaining the expected oxygen delivery.
 - D. facilitates warming and humidification of the air.
 - E. prevents mask movement and subsequent skin breakdown.

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- 45. When planning care for a patient with chronic airway disease who is receiving oxygen through nasal prongs, the nurse should**
- A. ensure the rate be 2L/min or less.**
 - B. monitor SaO₂ with pulse oximeter.**
 - C. ensure the oxygen to be always humidified.**
 - D. remove nasal prongs during meal time.**
 - E. ensure arterial blood gases be checked every 4 hours.**
- 46. An elderly patient sits and slumps in her chair most of the day. She is most likely to develop a pressure ulcer because of**
- A. age.**
 - B. friction.**
 - C. malnutrition.**
 - D. mental status.**
 - E. shearing force.**

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47. An elderly postoperative client has been tolerating a full-liquid diet. In planning to advance to solid food as prescribed, a nurse should assess
- A. the food preference.
 - B. cultural preference.
 - C. presence of bowel sounds.
 - D. ability to chew.
 - E. the appetite.
48. The major cause of duodenal ulcers is
- A. helicobacter pylori.
 - B. hypersecretion of acid and pepsin.
 - C. failure of gastric acid feedback.
 - D. the use of NSAIDs.
 - E. cigarette smoking.

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49. One of the instructions that should be given to a diabetic mellitus patient on foot care is to
- A. soak feet in very warm water.
 - B. apply moisturizing lotion on dry feet avoiding in between the toes.
 - C. use a strong soap to wash away any debris or microorganism.
 - D. have podiatrist to cut the toenails, never cut nails their own self.
 - E. apply medicated powder especially at the moist areas.
50. Which of the following instructions should be reinforced before a client with diabetes mellitus with self-administered insulin is discharge?
- A. Systematically rotate the insulin sites.
 - B. Acetone in the urine will signify a need for less insulin.
 - C. Keep insulin vials at room temperature.
 - D. Omit the insulin injection when not feeling well.
 - E. Increase the amount of insulin prior to unusual exercise.

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51. The finding that confirms the diagnosis of diabetic ketoacidosis is
- A. an elevated blood glucose level.
 - B. a decrease urine output.
 - C. an increase in pH.
 - D. comatose state
 - E. hypotension.
52. A health assessment on a patient with non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus shows a fasting blood glucose of 5 mmol/l, temperature of 39.2°C, pulse of 88, respirations of 22 and blood pressure of 140/84 mm Hg. Which of the findings should a nurse concerns most?
- A. Pulse.
 - B. Blood pressure.
 - C. Respiration.
 - D. Temperature.
 - E. Blood glucose.

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53. The risk factors of colorectal cancer include the following, **EXCEPT**
- A. A history of inflammatory bowel disease.
 - B. Family history of colon cancer.
 - C. A high-fibre diet.
 - D. A high-fat diet.
 - E. High alcohol consumption.
54. Neomycin is prescribed for a client with colon tumour before an abdominal perineal resection surgery. This prescription has been prescribed
- A. because the client has an infection.
 - B. is to prevent an infection.
 - C. is to reduce the bacteria in the bowel.
 - D. because the client is allergic to penicillin.
 - E. is to improve the client's immunity.

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55. The assessment finding that indicates a colostomy is beginning to function is when
- A. there is a bloody drainage from the colostomy.
 - B. the client's ability to tolerate food.
 - C. there is an absence of bowel sound.
 - D. the client complains of less pain around the colostomy.
 - E. the client passes flatus.
56. A client has developed hoarseness and a weak voice following a thyroidectomy. The most appropriate nursing action is to
- A. check for signs of bleeding.
 - B. notify the doctor immediately.
 - C. apply cold compress around the neck.
 - D. reassure the client as it is a temporary condition.
 - E. administer calcium gluconate as prescribed.
57. The laboratory result that indicates a client has renal disorder is
- A. elevated blood urea nitrogen.
 - B. decreased hemoglobin.
 - C. decreased red blood cell count.
 - D. decreased white blood cell count.
 - E. presence glucose present in the urine.

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58. The nursing action to prevent a client from suffering the major complication associated with peritoneal dialysis is to
- A. monitor the client's level of consciousness.
 - B. maintain strict aseptic technique.
 - C. add heparin to the dialysis solution.
 - D. change the catheter dressing daily.
 - E. ensure client's intake of food.
59. A nurse preparing a client about to undergo a lumbar puncture should place the client on
- A. the side with the legs pulled up and head bent down to chest.
 - B. lateral position with a pillow under the hip.
 - C. prone position with pillow under the abdomen.
 - D. prone position in slight Trendelenburg position.
 - E. semi-prone with one pillow under the flexed leg.

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60. A nurse providing care to a client with modified right radical mastectomy should have the client's right arm
- A. elevated above the shoulder level.
 - B. elevated on a pillow.
 - C. at the level with the right atrium.
 - D. close to the side of her body.
 - E. crossing her chest.
61. The purpose of assessing gastric residuum before administering intermittent nasogastric tube feeding is to
- A. confirm proper nasogastric tube placement.
 - B. observe the digestion of formula.
 - C. assess fluid and electrolyte status.
 - D. ensure the patency of the tube.
 - E. evaluate absorption of the last feeding.

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62. The colour of the nasogastric tube draining is assessed approximately 24 hours after a laparotomy. The finding that indicates a need to inform doctor is
- A. light yellowish brown drainage.
 - B. dark red drainage.
 - C. dark brown drainage.
 - D. greenish tinged drainage.
 - E. green tinged with brown drainage.
63. A client who told the nurse that everyone is out to harm him is having
- A. looseness of association.
 - B. hallucination.
 - C. delusion.
 - D. ideas of reference.
 - E. thought block.

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64. Margaret told the nurse that she worries nonstop about cleanliness and constantly washing her hands. Margaret is likely to suffer from
- A. panic disorder.
 - B. obsessive-compulsive disorder.
 - C. acute stress disorder.
 - D. generalized anxiety disorder.
 - E. claustrophobia.
65. The most appropriate nursing intervention for a client having a panic attack is
- A. offering a distraction to him such as music.
 - B. involving him in physical activity.
 - C. teaching him relaxation technique.
 - D. to be with him.
 - E. providing psycho education to him.

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66. Which of the following typifies the speech of a client in acute phase of mania?
- A. mutism
 - B. hesitant
 - C. flight of ideas
 - D. psychomotor retardation
 - E. blunted affect
67. A client with cancer is receiving chemotherapy and develops thrombocytopenia. The highest priority of nursing intervention is
- A. ambulation three times daily.
 - B. monitoring temperature.
 - C. monitoring for bleeding tendency.
 - D. monitoring for pathological fracture.
 - E. monitoring for nausea and vomiting.

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68. One of the signs that a client with suspected Hodgkin's disease would present is
- A. weakness.
 - B. fatigue.
 - C. weight gain.
 - D. enlarged lymph nodes.
 - E. edema of lower extremities.
69. A nurse notices cardiac irregularities on the monitor while performing endotracheal tube suctioning on a client. The most appropriate nursing action is to
- A. continue suctioning.
 - B. ensure suction is limited to 15 seconds.
 - C. stop the procedure.
 - D. inform the doctor immediately.
 - E. check the other vital signs.
70. Triage is best described as a
- A. process of evaluating the illness for referral.
 - B. process of identification of life threatening injury.
 - C. form of assessment that is commonly used in all hospitals.
 - D. system used to facilitate the health care provider to organize the casualty services.
 - E. system used by the Emergency Medical Team to sort the seriousness of the injuries.

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Objective Questions
Best Answer Questions

Instructions:

(1) Answer all questions.

71. The conditions which require the highest priority in assessment and intervention are
- A. airway / breathing difficulties.
 - B. abdominal wounds.
 - C. severe dysmenorrhoea.
 - D. severe diarrhoea and vomiting.
 - E. acute panic state.
72. A client presents to an emergency department with upper gastrointestinal bleeding with moderate distress. The first nursing action would be to
- A. investigate thoroughly the precipitating event.
 - B. insert a nasogastric tube to drain the bleeding.
 - C. perform a complete abdominal examination.
 - D. assess the vital signs.
 - E. prepare intravenous infusion.

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73. Mr. Chong has septicemia and requires mechanical ventilation. Which of the following findings is used as a criterion to start mechanical ventilation in this patient?
- A. Irritability.
 - B. Body temperature of 40.5° C.
 - C. P_aCO₂ 40 mm Hg.
 - D. P_aO₂ in 50% oxygen by mask was 60 mm Hg.
 - E. Respiration rate was 38 times per minute.
74. The primary survey for any head-injury patients in the emergency department must begin with
- A. airway, breathing, circulation.
 - B. level of alertness, breathing, circulation.
 - C. level of alertness, bleeding, cervical-spine fracture.
 - D. airway, bleeding, circulation and cervical-spine fracture.
 - E. airway, breathing, circulation and cervical-spine fracture.

Objective Questions
Best Answer Questions

Instructions:

(1) Answer all questions.

75. The Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) is used to evaluate
- A. leg strength, arm strength and posture.
 - B. leg strength, arm strength and pupil size.
 - C. eye response, best motor response and posture.
 - D. best verbal response, best motor response and posture.
 - E. eye response, best verbal response and best motor response.
76. The volume of fluid replacement that should be given to a patient with severe burn injury during the first eight hours is
- A. one-fifth of the total calculated amount.
 - B. one-third of the total calculated amount.
 - C. one-half of the total calculated amount.
 - D. two-thirds of the total calculated amount.
 - E. three-quarters of the total calculated amount.

Objective Questions
Best Answer Questions

Instructions:

(1) Answer all questions.

77. The normal QRS complex in an ECG strip is upright and narrow with a time interval of
- A. 0.02 - 0.10 sec.
 - B. 0.02 - 0.15 sec.
 - C. 0.06 - 0.10 sec.
 - D. 0.12 - 0.20 sec.
 - E. 0.20 - 0.24 sec.
78. The effects of inotropic drugs used in the management of dysrhythmias is to
- A. increase the rate at which the heart contracts.
 - B. increase the degree of contraction of the heart.
 - C. act on both alpha and beta receptor sites.
 - D. mimic the parasympathetic nervous system.
 - E. regulate the rhythm of the heart beat.
79. Central venous pressure (CVP) represents the
- A. left ventricle pressure.
 - B. right ventricle pressure.
 - C. left atrial pressure.
 - D. right atrial pressure.
 - E. atrial-ventricular pressure.

Objective Questions
Best Answer Questions

Instructions:

(1) Answer all questions.

80. The MOST likely clinical features in narcotics overdose are
- A. dilated pupils, depressed breathing and confusion.
 - B. rapid pulse rate, sweating and over-ventilation, pin-point pupils.
 - C. altered level of consciousness, depressed breathing and dilated pupils.
 - D. altered level of consciousness, depressed breathing and pin-point pupils.
 - E. rapid pulse rate, dilated pupils, confusion and altered level of consciousness.
81. Bill, a 5-week-old infant, has had surgical repair of hypertrophic pyloric stenosis. He vomits after the initial feeding of glucose water. The immediate nursing intervention is to
- A. discontinue the feeding.
 - B. place the infant on his back.
 - C. obtain an order for an antispasmodic drug.
 - D. maintain the feeding schedule.
 - E. place the infant on his right side.

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82. Lorita, a 9-month-old infant girl, is admitted for mild intussusception and is treated non-surgically with barium enema. This procedure reverses the invagination by
- A. diffusion.
 - B. gravity pull.
 - C. osmotic pressure.
 - D. hydrostatic pressure.
 - E. introduction of hypertonic solution.
83. Susan, a 6-month-old infant, is admitted with bronchiolitis. In caring for Susan, the most important nursing intervention is to
- A. give plenty of oral fluids.
 - B. prepare for tracheostomy.
 - C. administer antibiotic therapy.
 - D. observe for respiratory distress.
 - E. isolate the infant from the other patients.

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84. In acute glomerulonephritis (AGN) in children,
- A. the urine is usually frothy.
 - B. a renal biopsy is essential for diagnosis.
 - C. a rise in complement levels (c3) is usually seen.
 - D. acute hypertensive encephalopathy is very common.
 - E. an increase in urinary output is a sign of improvement.
85. David, 3 years old, is admitted for nephrotic syndrome. He is prescribed with oral prednisolone. The nurse should inform the parents that this drug makes David more susceptible to
- A. infections.
 - B. anorexia.
 - C. weight loss.
 - D. low blood pressure.
 - E. increased in urine output.

Objective Questions
Best Answer Questions

Instructions:

(1) Answer all questions.

86. The advice that should be given to a mother to meet the safety need of her infant with hydrocephalus includes
- A. support the head and neck with open palm of the hand when picking up the infant.
 - B. feed the infant in a side-lying position.
 - C. hold the head facing upward by placing pillow on both sides of the head.
 - D. hyperextend the head with a rolled blanket under the neck area.
 - E. avoid picking up the infant as much as possible.
87. The sign indicative of infection in a client's Plaster of Paris (POP) casted extremity is
- A. pallor of the extremity.
 - B. presence of a "hot spot" on the cast.
 - C. diminished distal pulse.
 - D. dependent edema.
 - E. tingling sensation.

Objective Questions
Best Answer Questions

Instructions:

(1) Answer all questions.

88. A client understands the proper care of the POP casted leg if he or she states that
- A. the cast should be kept dry.
 - B. fingertips should be used to lift and move the leg.
 - C. the casted leg should be covered with warm blanket.
 - D. use a padded wood in used to scratch under the cast.
 - E. the casted leg should not be walked on.
89. The nursing care of a client in traction should include
- A. monitoring the weights to ensure they are resting on a firm surface.
 - B. checking the weight to be sure they are off of the floor.
 - C. making sure that the knots are at the pulley.
 - D. ensuring the head of the bed is kept at 45-degree angle.
 - E. ensuring the traction is released once a day.
90. The route of transmission for tuberculosis is through
- A. airborne route.
 - B. blood and body fluids.
 - C. fecal-oral route.
 - D. hand to mouth.
 - E. mosquito bites.

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91. Malaria is spread by the bite of

- A. Anopheles mosquitoes.
- B. Aedes albopictus mosquitoes.
- C. Culex mosquitoes.
- D. Aedes Aegypti mosquitoes.
- E. Cattail mosquitoes.

92. Chopped food should be introduced to a child aged

- A. 5 months old.
- B. 7 months old.
- C. 8 months old.
- D. 10 months old.
- E. 15 months old.

93. A ten-month-old child should have received the following immunization, EXCEPT

- A. diphtheria.
- B. poliomyelitis.
- C. rubella.
- D. BCG.
- E. tetanus.

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94. What is the immunization that should be given to an infant at two months of age?
- A. BCG.
 - B. Hepatitis B.
 - C. Measles, mumps and rubella (MMR).
 - D. Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DPT) and Hib.
 - E. Japanese encephalitis.
95. Which of the following vaccine(s) need(s) reconstitution before administration?
- A. Polio vaccine.
 - B. Anti-tetanus toxoid vaccines.
 - C. DT vaccines.
 - D. MMR vaccines.
 - E. Hepatitis B vaccine.
96. The development of a six months old infant includes able to
- A. sit up with support.
 - B. wave bye-bye.
 - C. say one word with meaning.
 - D. pick up small object with thumb and index finger.
 - E. cooperate when dressing.

Objective Questions
Best Answer Questions

Instructions:

(1) Answer all questions.

97. If a pregnant woman's last menstrual period was on the 27th January, 2008, her period of gestation on the 16th August 2008 is
- A. 28 weeks 5 days.
 - B. 29 weeks 1 day.
 - C. 30 weeks 6 days.
 - D. 31 weeks 2 days.
 - E. 32 weeks 4 days.
98. At eight weeks of pregnancy, which of the following comments describe the occurrences at this stage?
- A. "I seem to have so much energy lately".
 - B. "My breasts feel tender".
 - C. "I have been having some hard stools recently".
 - D. "Sometimes I have palpitations while climbing stairs".
 - E. "Sometimes I could not sleep well at night".

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99. Gladys is ten weeks pregnant. Which of the following comments made by her would be an accurate statement about nutritional needs?
- A. “Since I do not like fish, I have been having chicken with my meals”.
 - B. “ I am being careful with my weight. I will be sure not to gain more than eight kilograms for this pregnancy”.
 - C. “I will be using a salt substitute instead of salt throughout my pregnancy.
 - D. “I will take multivitamins, then it will be all right for me to continue omitting my lunch”.
 - E. “I do not feel hungry most of the days, so I just skip my meals and drink milo”.
100. The first anti-tetanus toxoid is recommended to be given to a primigravida after
- A. 8 weeks of pregnancy.
 - B. 12 weeks of pregnancy.
 - C. 16 weeks of pregnancy.
 - D. 20 weeks of pregnancy.
 - E. 24 weeks of pregnancy.