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4th Edition

Abha Narwal
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Contents

SECTION 1: SUBJECTWISE SYNOPSIS AND MCQs

1. Anatomy and Physiology 3

2. Fundamentals of Nursing 72

3. Medical-Surgical Nursing

3.1 Oncology Nursing 125
3.2 Neurological Disorders 142
3.3 Cardiovascular System 162
3.4 Respiratory System 176
3.5 Gastrointestinal System 190
3.6 Endocrine Disorders 206
3.7 Combined Questions of Medical-Surgical Nursing 215

4. Genetics 254

5. Microbiology 276

6. Community Health Nursing 307

7. Maternal Health Nursing 349

8. Pediatrics Nursing 413

9. Psychiatry Nursing 455

10. Pharmacology 495

11. Research 528

12. Nursing Administration and Management 546

13. Education and Communication 555

SECTION 2: MODEL TEST PAPERS

Model Test Paper – 1 565

Model Test Paper – 2 574

Model Test Paper – 3 587

Model Test Paper – 4 594

Model Test Paper – 5 600

Model Test Paper – 6 608

Model Test Paper – 7 615

Model Test Paper – 8 622

Model Test Paper – 9 629

Model Test Paper – 10 636

Model Test Paper – 11 642
Model Test Paper – 12 648
Model Test Paper – 13 654
Model Test Paper – 14 660
Model Test Paper – 15 666

SECTION 3: RECENT PAPERS

RAK MSc Nursing 2019 675
RUHS MSc Nursing 2019 681
Kerala MSc Nursing 2019 687
RAK MSc Nursing 2018 697
RUHS MSc Nursing 2018 705
RAK MSc Nursing 2017 711
RAK MSc Nursing 2016 719
RUHS MSc Nursing 2016 724
Nursing Tutor Kota 2016 728
Uttarakhand MSc Nursing 2016 733

RAK MSc Nursing 2018

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Q.1. The nurse is caring for a patient who is bleeding from the puncture wound. Which of the following intervention should the nurse use to control the arterial bleeding?
(a) Pressure at the puncture site
(b) Application of a tourniquet
(c) Pressure point massage
(d) Pressure dressing

Q.2. Which of the following actions should be taken first for a patient who is found with hyperthermia?
(a) Undress the patient
(b) Use tepid water as a mist spray
(c) Remove patient from the hot environment
(d) Place patient in continual breeze from electric fans

Q.3. Which of the following would the nurse reinforce after a teaching session as the most important lifestyle modification for the patient who is age 59, 5'11", weighs 280 pounds, and is hypertensive?
(a) Reduce weight
(b) Restrict salt intake
(c) Increase potassium intake
(d) Decrease alcohol intake

Q.4. Which of the following actions should be nurse prioritize when taking care of a patient with a platelet count of 23,000/mm^3?
(a) Request an order for an anticoagulant
(b) Protect the patient from injury
(c) Encourage the patient to drink plenty of fluids
(d) No action is necessary

Q.5. How would the nurse record smoking history on a patient who has smoked 2.5 packs of cigarettes per day for 10 years?
(a) Patient has smoked cigarettes for 10 years
(b) Patient smokes 2.5 packs for cigarettes per day
(c) Patient has a 12.5 pack-year smoking history
(d) Patient has a 25 pack-year smoking history

Q.6. Which term should be used to document the musical sounds generated by airflow through narrowed airways?
(a) Crackles (b) Wheezes
(c) Friction rub (d) Stridor

Q.7. Which laboratory result should alert the nurse to perform further assessment on a patient admitted with respiratory distress?
(a) $PaCO_2$ < 50 mm Hg (b) HCO_3 < 27 mEq/L
(c) PaO_2 < 90 mm Hg (d) SPO_2 less than 90%

Q.8. After a laryngectomy, which of the following assessments takes priority?
(a) Airway patency (b) Nutritional status
(c) Lung sounds
(d) Patient acceptance of surgery

Q.9. Which of the following assessment findings does the nurse expect in the patient with emphysema?
(a) Purulent spectrum
(b) Diminished breath sounds
(c) Generalized edema
(d) Dull chest pain

Q.10. A patient with shortness of breath is being tested for lung cancer. Which diagnostic test will be most conclusive?
(a) Chest X-ray (b) MRI
(c) Sputum culture (d) Biopsy

Q.11. The nurse is collecting data on a patient with a ruptured appendix that is painful. Where would the nurse expect the patient's pain to be located?
(a) Right upper quadrant (b) Right lower quadrant
(c) Left upper quadrant (d) Left lower quadrant

Q.12. The nurse is caring for a patient who is receiving a parenteral nutrition infusion. The nurse should perform blood glucose monitoring every 6 hours to detect which complication?
(a) Hyponatremia (b) Hyperkalemia
(c) Hypocalcemia (d) Hyperglycemia

Q.13. The nurse is reinforcing patient teaching. Which of the following foods would the nurse reinforce that the patient with ulcerative colitis is to avoid?
(a) Fresh fruits (b) White bread
(c) Sweet desert (d) Meat

Q.14. Which of these patient dietary habits does the nurse understand may increase the risk for development of colon cancer?
(a) High fat, low fiber intake
(b) High intake of milk and milk products
(c) Low meat and protein intake
(d) Low fat, high carbohydrate intake

Q.15. The nurse is planning care for a patient with cirrhosis. For which condition would the nurse place the patient on bleeding precautions?
(a) Encephalopathy (b) Low vitamin K
(c) Elevated liver enzymes
(d) Hepatorenal syndrome

Q.16. The nurse is collecting data for a patient who develops jaundice and dark, amber-colored urine. The nurse recognizes that which of the following is most likely the cause of these manifestations?
(a) Encephalopathy (b) Pancreatitis
(c) Bile duct obstruction (d) Cholecystitis

Q.17. The nurse is caring for a patient with acute kidney injury. Which of the following actions should the nurse take to obtain the most accurate assessment of fluid balance for the patient?
(a) Document voiding pattern
(b) Obtain daily weight
(c) Review laboratory studies
(d) Observe skin turgor

Q.18. The nurse is checking patency of a new right arm AV fistula. What action does the nurse use to do this?
(a) Auscultate the right brachial pulse
(b) Auscultate and palpate the right radial pulse
(c) Measure blood pressure in the right arm
(d) Palpate for thrill and auscultate bruit over the fistula

Q.19. A patient is scheduled for a right total hip replacement. The nurse should teach which of the following postoperative leg positions?
(a) Maintain legs in adduction
(b) Maintain legs in abduction
(c) Maintain internal leg rotation
(d) Maintain more than 90 degrees hip flexion

Q.20. The nurse is caring for a patient immediately after a below knee amputation. Which of these assessments should the nurse consider a PRIORITY?
(a) Sacral edema (b) Mobility
(c) Stump dressings (d) Blood sugar level

Q.21. Which of the following is a symptom of increasing intracranial pressure that should be reported immediately to the health care provider?
(a) Constricted pupils
(b) Decreased level of consciousness
(c) Narrowing pulse pressure
(d) Bradypnea

Q.22. How soon after symptom onset must a person who has had a stroke receive thrombolytic treatment?
(a) 30 minutes (b) 1 hour
(c) 2 hours (d) 4.5 hours

Q.23. When caring for a patient admitted with Guillain-Barre syndrome, which nursing diagnosis should take priority?
(a) Anxiety (b) Imbalanced nutrition
(c) Impaired gas exchange
(d) Impaired mobility

Q.24. A lethargic patient who has fever, vomiting, headache and the nurse has to prepare him for which one of the following procedure?
(a) Blood culture (b) Lumbar puncture
(c) CAT scan (d) Ultrasound scan

Q.25. When caring for a client after cardiac catheterization, which nursing action is most important?
(a) Administer oxygen
(b) Provide rest
(c) Check the ECG every 5 to 15 minutes
(d) Check a pulse distal to the insertion site

Q.26. The nurse is caring for a client who had a splenectomy. In the immediate postoperative period, for which complication should the nurse specifically assess in this client?
(a) Infection (b) Peritonitis
(c) Intestinal obstruction (d) Abdominal distention

Q.27. A client is admitted with suspected atelectasis. Which clinical **indicator does the** nurse expect to identify when assessing the client?
(a) Slow, deep respirations
(b) Diminished breath sounds
(c) A day, unproductive cough
(d) A normal oral temperature

Q.28. What nursing action will most help a client to obtain maximum benefits of the **postural** drainage?
(a) Administer PRN oxygen
(b) Place the client in a sitting position
(c) Encourage the client to cough deeply
(d) Encourage the client to rest for 30 minutes

Q.29. The nurse administers oxygen at 2 L/min via nasal cannula to a client with emphysema. For which clinical indicators should the nurse closely observe the client?
(a) Cyanosis and lethargy
(b) Anxiety and tachycardia
(c) Drowsiness and decreased respirations
(d) Hyperemia and increased respirations

Q.30. The nurse is administering oxygen to a client with chest pain who is restless. What is the method of oxygen administration that is least likely to increase apprehension in the client?
(a) Cannula (b) Catheter
(c) Venturi mask (d) Rebreather mask

Q.31. Which medical diagnosis can the nurse expect when collecting a health history from a client who is scheduled for an antrectomy?
(a) Cataract (b) Gastric ulcers
(c) Otosclerosis (d) Trigeminal neuralgia

Q.32. When considering a client's symptoms, how should the nurse categorize a client's complaint of tinnitus?
(a) Objective (b) Subjective
(c) Prodromal (d) Functional

Q.33. A client is scheduled for a hemorrhoidectomy. The nurse should observe the client for the presence of which common clinical indicator associated with hemorrhoids?
(a) Pruritus (b) Flatulence
(c) Anal stenosis (d) Rectal bleeding

Q.34. The nurse administers Levodopa to a client with Parkinson's disease. Which therapeutic effect does the nurse expect the medication to produce?

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(a) Increase in acetylcholine production
(b) Replacement of the neurotransmitter in brain
(c) Regeneration of injured thalamic cells
(d) Improvement in myelination of neurons

Q.35. A client with a spinal cord injury has paraplegia. The nurse assess for which major problem the client may experience early in the recovery period?
(a) Bladder control
(b) Nutritional intake
(c) Quadriceps setting
(d) Use of aids for ambulation

Q.36. When receiving hemodialysis, the complication of the removal of too much sodium may occur. Therefore, the nurse assess the client for:
(a) Chvostek's sign
(b) Cardiac dysrhythmias
(c) Muscle cramps
(d) Increased temperature

Q.37. Which is the best nursing intervention to meet the needs of individuals who demonstrate obsessive compulsive behavior?
(a) Restricting their movements
(b) Calling attention to their behavior
(c) Keeping them busy to distract them
(d) Supporting but limiting their behavior

Q.38. A hospitalized client, diagnosed with a borderline personality disorder, consistently breaks the unit rules. This behavior should be confronted because it will help the client:
(a) Control anger
(b) Become more self-aware
(c) Reduce anxiety
(d) Set realistic goals

Q.39. The nurse teaches clients that they should follow their diet restrictions while taking a monoamine oxidase inhibitor. What will develop if they do not follow these restrictions?
(a) Occipital headaches
(b) Generalized urticaria
(c) Severe muscle spasms
(d) Sudden drop in blood pressure

Q.40. A client is receiving lithium carbonate. While this medication is being administered, it is important that the nurse:
(a) Restrict the client's daily sodium intake
(b) Test the client's urine specific gravity weekly
(c) Monitor the clients drug blood level regularly
(d) Withhold the client's other medications for 1 week

Q.41. The nurse understands that neuroleptics are the drugs of choice in relieving symptoms of:
(a) Psychosis (b) Depression
(c) Excessive activity (d) Narcotic withdrawal

Q.42. A client is to be discharged from a psychiatric unit with order for haloperidol therapy. As part of the teaching plan concerning this medication, the nurse should teach the client to avoid:
(a) Driving at night
(b) Staying in the sun
(c) Ingesting aged cheeses
(d) Taking medications containing aspirin

Q.43. What is the most important information the nurse should teach to prevent relapse in a client with a psychiatric illness?
(a) Develop a close support system
(b) Create a stress-free environment
(c) Refrain from activities that cause anxiety
(d) Follow the prescribed medication regimen

Q.44. A monoamine oxidase inhibitor (MAOI) is prescribed. What should the nurse teach the client to avoid?
(a) Prolonged exposure to the sun
(b) Ingesting wines and aged cheeses
(c) Engaging in active physical exercise
(d) Over the counter NSAID medications

Q.45. Clients with the diagnosis of bipolar disorders, manic episode, most likely will exhibit signs of:
(a) Passivity (b) Dysphonia
(c) Anhedonia (d) Grandiosity

Q.46. In Maslow's hierarchy of physiologic needs, the human need of highest priority is:
(a) Love (b) Elimination
(c) Nutrition (d) Oxygen

Q.47. The process of assessing patients who come to emergency department and determining the management priorities is called:
(a) Mirage (b) Triage
(c) Lavage (d) Collage

Q.48. Glycated hemoglobin (HbAIC) tests, mean glucose levels:
(a) Over 2 days (b) Over 15 days
(c) Over 90 days (d) Over 30 days

Q.49. What is the usual site of intramuscular injection a nurse will choose in an adult for Z-track technique?
(a) Deltoid (b) Rectus femoris
(c) Ventrogluteal (d) Vastus lateralis

Q.50. How do you know that intercostal drainage tube is functioning?
(a) Continuous bubbling in water seal bottle
(b) Continuous bubbling from suction tube
(c) Oscillation of water column in drainage bottle
(d) No bubbling in the drainage bottle

Q.51. The statement of beliefs and ideas which are considered to be true are known as:
(a) Hypothesis (b) Assumption
(c) Conceptual definition (d) Operational definition

Q.52. A literature review is:
(a) Everything that is known about subject
(b) An analytical summary of research findings
(c) All approved data on a research topic
(d) A complication of all positive results of research

Q.53. The literature review should occur:
(a) Near the end of research process
(b) Shortly before the analysis of the problem
(c) Early in the research process
(d) None of the above

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Q.54. Which of the following is not a method of data collection?
(a) Interviews (b) Experiments
(c) Questionnaires (d) Observations

Q.55. Which of the following is the formula for range?
(a) H + L (b) L × H
(c) L – H (d) H – L

Q.56. The measure of central tendency that represents the score most occurring in a distribution of scores is called:
(a) Mean (b) Mode
(c) Variable (d) Median

Q.57. Which of the following is an example of dichotomous variable?
(a) Age (b) Gender
(c) Endometrial status (d) Occupation

Q.58. Identify the mode of the following values 6, 3, 5, 0, 8, 9, 4, 6, 7, 6, 8, 6
(a) 3 (b) 8
(c) 6 (d) 7

Q.59. Which of the following scale of measurement has an absolute zero?
(a) Nominal (b) Ordinal
(c) Interval (d) Ratio

Q.60. A careful appraisal of the strengths and weaknesses of the study is:
(a) Research proposal
(b) Action research
(c) Research critique
(d) Evidence based practice

Q.61. What is the normal color of amniotic fluid when the bag of water ruptures?
(a) As like water (b) Bluish
(c) Brownish (d) Yellowish

Q.62. Which of the following measures would the nurse include in the teaching plan about the method to prevent breast engagement in postpartum period?
(a) Breastfeeding the neonate at frequent intervals
(b) Decreasing fluid intake for the first 24 to 48 hours
(c) Feeding the neonate a maximum of 5 minutes per side on the first day
(d) Wearing a supportive brassiere with nipple shields

Q.63. Postpartum hemorrhage is loss of blood which is more than:
(a) 800 mL (b) 100 mL
(c) 500 mL (d) 900 mL

Q.64. According to WHO, when should the mother starts breastfeeding to the infant?
(a) Within 30 minutes after birth
(b) Within 18 hours after birth
(c) After infants condition stabilizes
(d) Within a day after birth

Q.65. The indication of forceps delivery is:
(a) Delay in first stage due to hypotonic uterine contraction
(b) Delay in first stage due to hypertonic uterine contraction
(c) Delay in second stage due to hypotonic uterine contraction
(d) Delay in second stage due to hypertonic uterine contraction

Q.66. What is the positive sign of pregnancy?
(a) Frequency of micturation
(b) Vomiting
(c) Braxton Hicks contractions
(d) Fetal outline by sonography

Q.67. Which gland is responsible for initiating the menstrual cycle?
(a) Hypothalamus
(b) Anterior Pituitary Gland (APG)
(c) Posterior Pituitary Gland (PPG)
(d) Ovaries

Q.68. What nurse should answer if the mother asks, what does it means if her maternal serum alpha-fetoprotein is 35 ng/mL?
(a) It is abnormal (b) It is not clear
(c) 35 ng/mL indicates chromosomal aberration
(d) 35 ng/mL indicates neural tube defect

Q.69. During a routine prenatal visit, a pregnant client reports heartburn. To minimize her discomfort, nurse faith should include which suggestion in the plan of care?
(a) Drink more citrus juice
(b) Eat small, frequent meals
(c) Limit fluid intake sharply
(d) Take sodium bicarbonate

Q.70. When is the best time to achieve pregnancy?
(a) Midway between 7 and 8th day of ovulation
(b) Immediately after starting of menses
(c) 14 days after the beginning of the next period
(d) 14 days before the next period is expected

Q.71. After determining that a pregnant client is Rh-negative, Gynecologist orders an indirect Coomb's test. What is the purpose of performing this test in a pregnant client?
(a) To determine the fetal blood Rh factor
(b) To determine the maternal blood Rh factor
(c) To detect maternal antibodies against fetal Rh-negative factor
(d) To detect maternal antibodies against fetal Rh-positive factor

Q.72. To determine fetal position using Leopold's maneuvers, the first maneuver is to:
(a) Determine degree of molding
(b) Determine the position of fetus
(c) Determine what part of fetus is in the fundus
(d) Locate the back, arms and legs

Q.73. What is the WHO criterion for minimum sperm count in normal semen?
(a) 60 million (b) 15 million
(c) 20 million (d) 30 million

Q.74. The uterus has already risen out of the pelvis and is experiencing farther into the abdominal area at about the:

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(a) 8th week of pregnancy
(b) 10th week of pregnancy
(c) 12th week of pregnancy
(d) 18th week of pregnancy

Q.75. Seven weeks after the conception the growing structure inside a uterus is now called:
(a) Zygote (b) Embryo
(c) Fetus (d) Neonate

Q.76. Which of the following doses of Rh immune globulin RhoGAM is appropriate for a Pregnant client at 28 weeks gestation?
(a) 0.6 mcg in a sensitized client
(b) 50 mcg in an unsensitized client
(c) 30 mcg in a sensitized client
(d) 300 mcg in a unsensitized client

Q.77. True labor is characterized by:
(a) Effacement and dilation of cervix
(b) Painful uterine contraction
(c) Suprapubic discomfort at regular interval
(d) All of the above

Q.78. Which of the following conditions is common in pregnant clients in the 2nd trimester of pregnancy?
(a) Breast abscess (b) Metabolic acidosis
(c) Physiologic anemia (d) Respiratory alkalosis

Q.79. Major complication in third stage of labor is:
(a) Perineal injuries (b) PPH
(c) Subinvolution (d) Uterine rupture

Q.80. Oligohydramnios is a condition when amniotic fluid is less than:
(a) 75 mL at term (b) 100 mL at term
(c) 150 mL at term (d) 200 mL at term

Q.81. Postpartum hemorrhage is caused due to:
(a) Atonic uterus (b) Blood coagulopathy
(c) Traumatic (d) All of the above

Q.82. The danger of convulsion in a woman with pre-eclamptic toxemia ends:
(a) Soon after delivery (b) 12 hours after delivery
(c) 24 hours after delivery (d) 48 hours after delivery

Q.83. The most common complication in low birth weight infant is:
(a) Respiratory distress (b) Mucus damage
(c) Brain damage (d) Hemorrhage

Q.84. The shape of brim of gynecoid pelvis is:
(a) Flat (b) Oval
(c) Round (d) Triangular

Q.85. Physiological anemia during pregnancy is a result of:
(a) Increased blood volume
(b) Decreased dietary intake
(c) Decreased erythropoiesis after first trimester
(d) Increased detoxification demands on mother's liver

Q.86. The most important predisposing causes of puerperal infections are:
(a) Hemorrhage and trauma during labor
(b) Malnutrition and anemia during pregnancy
(c) Toxemia and retention of placenta
(d) *Streptococcus* present in the birth canal and trauma during labor

Q.87. Gestation sac can be seen in ultrasound at:
(a) Six weeks gestation (b) Eight weeks gestation
(c) Ten weeks gestation (d) Five weeks gestation

Q.88. Major side effect of Oxytocin is:
(a) Diuresis
(b) Hypertension
(c) Uterine hyperstimulation
(d) Uterine atony

Q.89. Tocolytic agents are used to:
(a) Enhance the preterm labor
(b) Suppress the preterm labor
(c) Enhance the normal labor
(d) Suppress the normal labor

Q.90. pH of vagina during pregnancy:
(a) Acidic
(b) Basic
(c) Neutral
(d) Sometime acidic and sometime basic

Q.91. Softening of the cervix during pregnancy is termed as:
(a) Jacquemier's sign (b) Osiander's sign
(c) Goodell's sign (d) Hegar's sign

Q.92. A female who has given birth to one viable child is termed as:
(a) Primipara (b) Multipara
(c) Nulligravida (d) Primigravida

Q.93. Partograph is first planned by:
(a) Robert (b) Jacobson
(c) Friedman (d) Chadwick

Q.94. Most common cause of breech presentation is:
(a) Hydrocephalus (b) Prematurity
(c) Multiparae (d) Hydramnios

Q.95. Definitive treatment of placenta previa includes:
(a) Bed rest
(b) Supplementary hematinics
(c) Use of tocolytics
(d) Caesarean section

Q.96. Elderly primigravida is defined as:
(a) Women having her first pregnancy above the age of 25
(b) Women having a pregnancy above the age of 30
(c) Women having their first pregnancy below the age of 18
(d) Women having her first pregnancy above the age of 35

Q.97. There are several differences between a leader and a manager. The manager does not have:
(a) Formal authority (b) Subordinates
(c) Followers (d) Responsibility

Q.98. The nurse manager has several roles and functions to play. Which of functions given below is the LEAST important?
(a) Decision-making
(b) Monitoring and evaluation of strategies
(c) Effective leading
(d) Manipulating people

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Q.99. The nurse manager requires several skills to be effective in her work. Which of the following skills is the most important skill to be an effective nurse manager at all levels of management?
(a) Technical skills (b) Conceptual skills
(c) Human skills (d) Supervisory skills

Q.100. Leadership is important for the success of any organization. The following is an important element in leadership EXCEPT:
(a) There must be a leader and followers in the organization
(b) The leader is usually autocratic
(c) There is unequal distribution of power between the leader and the followers
(d) Leaders can influence the behavior of their followers

Q.101. A public health nurse in the health center behaves like a dictator and use position power to get her work done. She makes all the decisions and does not involve her subordinates in decision making. Which style of leadership BEST describes her?
(a) Autocratic (b) Democratic
(c) Bureaucratic (d) Laissez faire

Q.102. Supervision is an important function of management. Which of the following is not a characteristic of supervision?
(a) It can be seen as overseeing someone's work
(b) Ensures that subordinates carry out their activities effectively
(c) Acting as a mentor to the subordinates
(d) Is always related to checking of subordinate's work

Q.103. The number of people directly reporting to any one manager to officer is known as:
(a) Line organization (b) Scalar chain
(c) Span of control (d) Staffing

Q.104. Who has given 14 principles of management?
(a) Daniel Fridman (b) Mary Follet
(c) Henri Fayol (d) Florence Nightingale

Q.105. An answerability of an subordinate to his/her superior for performance of the assigned tasks is known as:
(a) Responsibility (b) Accountability
(c) Authority (d) Delegation

Q.106. Which of the following is not the principle of organization:
(a) Hierarchy (b) Delegation
(c) Span of control (d) Pervasiveness

Q.107. The nurse is planning care for a 2-year-old who has nephrotic syndrome and is in remission. What type of diet would the nurse plan to feed this child?
(a) High protein low calorie
(b) High calorie low proteins
(c) Low sodium, low fat
(d) Regular diet no added sugar

Q.108. A clinic nurse is assessing a child for dehydration. The nurse determines that the child is moderately dehydrated which symptom is noted an assessment?
(a) Flat fontanelle
(b) Moist mucous membranes
(c) Pale skin color
(d) Oliguria

Q.109. A physician orders IV potassium for a child with hypertonic dehydration. A nurse performs which of the following highest priority assessment before administering the potassium?
(a) Taking temperature
(b) Taking blood pressure
(c) Obtaining a weight
(d) Checking amount of urine output

Q.110. A 2-year-old child is admitted to a burn-unit with partial and full thickness burns over 35% of the body. After admission assessment and review of physicians order, the priority intervention focuses on:
(a) Sedating with morphine sulfate
(b) Restricting IV fluids
(c) Inserting nasogastric tube
(d) Inserting a Foley catheter

Q.111. A pediatric nurse is assigned to care for a child with a diagnosis of Wilms' tumor. In planning care for the child, the nurse understands that this tumor is:
(a) An abdominal tumor (b) A renal tumor
(c) A brain tumor (d) A bone tumor

Q.112. A nurse is performing an assessment on a 10-year-old suspected of having Hodgkin's disease. The nurse understands that which data are most characteristics of this disease?
(a) Painful, enlarged inguinal lymph nodes
(b) Fever and malaise
(c) Painless, firm, movable adenopathy in cervical area
(d) Anorexia and weight loss

Q.113. A clinic nurse prepares to administer an MMR (Measles, Mumps, Rubella) vaccine to a 5-year-old. The nurse administers this vaccine:
(a) Intramuscularly in the anterolateral aspect of the thigh
(b) Intramuscularly in deltoid muscle
(c) Subcutaneously in the outer aspect of the upper arm
(d) Subcutaneously in the gluteal muscle

Q.114. A child with tetralogy of Fallot and history of severe hypoxic episodes is to be admitted to pediatric unit. Which of the following would be most important for the nurse to have at the beside?
(a) Morphine sulfate in a syringe ready to administer
(b) Oxygen tubing and gauze plugged in
(c) Blood pressure cuff and stethoscope
(d) Suction tubing and equipment

Q.115. The clinical manifestation of nephrotic syndrome include which of the following:
(a) Hematuria (b) Massive proteinuria
(c) Increased serum albumin
(d) Weight loss

Q.116. While performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) on a 5-year-old, the nurse palpates for a pulse. Which of the following sites is best for checking the pulse during CPR in a 5-year-old child.
(a) Femoral (b) Carotid
(c) Radial (d) Brachial

Q.117. Which of the following is a major risk factor for having a low birth weight baby?

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(a) Heredity
(b) Smoking
(c) Drugs use during pregnancy
(d) Poor nutrition

Q.118. The nurse is assessing a child's skeletal traction and notices that the weights are on the floor. Which of the following would the nurse do next?
(a) Raise the weight so that child can move up in bed
(b) Notify physician immediately
(c) Put the foot of the bed on blocks
(d) Move the child up in bed

Q.119. A 6-year-old child is admitted to the hospital for heart surgery to repair tetralogy of Fallot, the nurse should anticipate that when the child goes home the parents will most likely have a concern about:
(a) Allowing the child to lead a normal active life
(b) Persuading the child to get enough rest
(c) Having the child develop postoperative complications
(d) Having the child out of the school for a month

Q.120. A child is to receive dexamethasonic (Decadron) intravenously at the ordered dosage of 7.6 mg. The drug concentration in the vial is 4 mg/mL. Which of the following amount would the nurse administer?
(a) 0.05 mL (b) 0.72 mL
(c) 1.9 mL (d) 3.8 mL

Q.121. Which of the following action would the nurse anticipate using when caring for a term neonate diagnosed with transient tachypnea at 2 hours after birth?
(a) Monitoring the neonates color and cry every 4 hours
(b) Feeding the neonate with a bottle every 3 hours
(c) Obtaining extracorporeal membrane oxygenation equipment
(d) Providing warm, humidified oxygen in a warm environment

Q.122. A child is admitted to the emergency department with dyspnea related to bronchospasm. The nurse should place the client in which of the following positions?
(a) High Fowler's (b) Side-lying
(c) Prone (d) Supine

Q.123. Signs and symptoms of which of the following would be priority when caring for a newly delivered term neonate diagnosed as small for gestational age?
(a) Iron-deficiency anemia
(b) Birth asphyxia
(c) Persistent pulmonary hypertension
(d) Hyperglycemia

Q.124. Which of the following would first alert the nurse that a child is hemorrhaging after tonsillectomy?
(a) Mouth breathing (b) Frequent swallowing
(c) Requests for drinks (d) Increased pulse rate

Q.125. A child is to receive 500 mL of an IV solution over 12 hours via tubing that delivers microdrips at 60 drop/mL. The nurse would infuse solution at which of the following rate?
(a) 42 drops/minute (b) 48 drops/minute
(c) 63 drops/minute (d) 84 drops/minute

Q.126. After a child returns from postanesthesia care unit after surgery, which of the following would the Nurse assess first?
(a) The intravenous fluid access site
(b) The child's level of pain
(c) Surgical site dressing
(d) Functioning of the nasogastric tube

Q.127. An infant with congestine heart failure (CHF) is admitted to the hospital. Which goal has the highest priority when planning nursing care?
(a) The infant will maintain an adequate fluid balance
(b) The infant will have digoxin at the bedside
(c) Skin integrity will be assessed
(d) Administer medication on time

Q.128. A 6-year-old is newly diagnosed with acute lymphoid leukemia (ALL). During assessment, which of the following signs and symptoms would you expect?
(a) Fever, pallor, bone and joint pain
(b) Fever, ruddy complexation, petechiae
(c) Abdominal pain, cystitis, swollen joint
(d) Enlarged lymph nodes, low-grade fever, night sweat

Q.129. The nurse assesses a 6-month-old child during well-baby clinic. Nurse makes all the following observations. Which of the following assessments made by the nurse is an area of concern indicating a need for further evaluation?
(a) Absence of moro reflex
(b) Closed posterior fontanel
(c) Three pounds weight gain in 2 months
(d) Moderate head lag when pulled to sitting position

Q.130. Which of the following is Zoonotic disease?
(a) Chikungunya (b) Malaria
(c) Rabies (d) AIDS

Q.131. Which of the following is an international agency which assist in programme that benefit child health most?
(a) UNO (b) WHO
(c) UNICEF (d) Red cross

Q.132. Population covered by a subcenter in hilly area:
(a) 5,000 population (b) 3,000 population
(c) 10,000 population (d) 30,000 population

Q.133. Which of the following helps in prevention of neural tube defect in fetus?
(a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin C
(c) Vitamin E (d) Folic acid

Q.134. Expected weight of 1-year-old child, when the birth weight is 3.5 kg:
(a) 7 kg (b) 6 kg
(c) 9.5 kg (d) 10.5 kg

Q.135. Which of the following is antiretroviral agent?
(a) Acyclovir (b) Rifampicin
(c) Nevirapine (d) Cifran

Q.136. Outbreak of disease in the community in excess the normal expectation is:
(a) Epidemic (b) Pandemic
(c) Sporadic (d) Endemic

Q.137. In demographic stages "when birth rate begins to decline and death rate further decreases" is said to be:

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(a) High stationary stage (b) Early expansion stage
(c) Late expansion stage (d) Low stationary stage

Q.138. Glucose is added to antidiarrheal solution because:
(a) It tastes sweet
(b) Increases absorption of amino acid
(c) Increases absorption of sodium
(d) All of above

Q.139. If complicating pregnancy, which of the following diseases may result in serious teratogenic defect in offspring?
(a) Rubella (b) Rubeola
(c) Variola (d) Varicella

Q.140. The health education to a group of alcoholic people should be able to:
(a) Teach the bad effects of alcoholism
(b) Change their behavior
(c) Inform about constituents of alcohol
(d) Create awareness among them about family crisis

Q.141. During cholera outbreak, the best emergency sanitation measures to be adopted will be:
(a) Chemoprophylaxis
(b) Mass vaccination
(c) Disinfection of stool
(d) Provision of chlorinated water

Q.142. The effective preventive measures for AIDS is use of condom which provides protection against:
(a) Inhibition of sperm action
(b) Spermicidal action
(c) Agglutination of spermatozoa
(d) All of the above

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ANSWER KEY

1.	(a)	**2.**	(c)	**3.**	(a)	**4.**	(b)	**5.**	(d)	**6.**	(b)	**7.**	(d)	**8.**	(a)	**9.**	(b)	**10.**	(d)
11.	(b)	**12.**	(d)	**13.**	(a)	**14.**	(a)	**15.**	(b)	**16.**	(c)	**17.**	(b)	**18.**	(d)	**19.**	(b)	**20.**	(c)
21.	(b)	**22.**	(d)	**23.**	(c)	**24.**	(b)	**25.**	(d)	**26.**	(d)	**27.**	(b)	**28.**	(c)	**29.**	(c)	**30.**	(a)
31.	(b)	**32.**	(b)	**33.**	(d)	**34.**	(b)	**35.**	(a)	**36.**	(c)	**37.**	(d)	**38.**	(b)	**39.**	(a)	**40.**	(c)
41.	(a)	**42.**	(b)	**43.**	(d)	**44.**	(b)	**45.**	(d)	**46.**	(d)	**47.**	(b)	**48.**	(c)	**49.**	(c)	**50.**	(c)
51.	(b)	**52.**	(a)	**53.**	(c)	**54.**	(b)	**55.**	(d)	**56.**	(b)	**57.**	(b)	**58.**	(c)	**59.**	(d)	**60.**	(c)
61.	(a)	**62.**	(a)	**63.**	(c)	**64.**	(a)	**65.**	(c)	**66.**	(d)	**67.**	(a)	**68.**	(c)	**69.**	(b)	**70.**	(d)
71.	(d)	**72.**	(c)	**73.**	(b)	**74.**	(c)	**75.**	(b)	**76.**	(d)	**77.**	(a)	**78.**	(c)	**79.**	(b)	**80.**	(d)
81.	(d)	**82.**	(d)	**83.**	(a)	**84.**	(c)	**85.**	(a)	**86.**	(b)	**87.**	(a)	**88.**	(c)	**89.**	(b)	**90.**	(a)
91.	(c)	**92.**	(a)	**93.**	(c)	**94.**	(b)	**95.**	(d)	**96.**	(d)	**97.**	(c)	**98.**	(d)	**99.**	(c)	**100.**	(b)
101.	(a)	**102.**	(d)	**103.**	(a)	**104.**	(c)	**105.**	(b)	**106.**	(d)	**107.**	(d)	**108.**	(d)	**109**	(d)	**110.**	(d)
111.	(b)	**112.**	(c)	**113.**	(c)	**114.**	(b)	**115.**	(b)	**116.**	(b)	**117.**	(d)	**118.**	(d)	**119.**	(a)	**120.**	(c)
121.	(d)	**122.**	(a)	**123.**	(b)	**124.**	(b)	**125.**	(a)	**126.**	(c)	**127.**	(a)	**128.**	(a)	**129.**	(d)	**130.**	(c)
131.	(c)	**132.**	(b)	**133.**	(d)	**134.**	(d)	**135.**	(c)	**136.**	(a)	**137.**	(b)	**138.**	(c)	**139.**	(a)	**140.**	(b)
141.	(d)	**142.**	(a)																

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