

Norcet Previous Year Paper 01

- Q1.** A nurse is preparing to give a bath to an admitted patient with a perineal problem. Which of the following will help the patient?
- (a) Bed bath
 - (b) Therapeutic bath
 - (c) Self-bath with minimal help
 - (d) None of the above
- Q2.** In the absence of a nurse on the floor, a patient falls from the bed. This type of injury belongs to:
- (a) Battery
 - (b) Negligence
 - (c) Tort
 - (d) None of the above
- Q3.** The responsibility of maintaining a patient & medical record lies with:
- (a) Patient
 - (b) Director
 - (c) Treating doctor
 - (d) Medical superintendent
- Q4.** Postpartum bleeding after 24 hours of delivery is known as:
- (a) Primary PPH
 - (b) Secondary PPH
 - (c) Third stage hemorrhage
 - (d) True postpartum hemorrhage
- Q5.** A woman with 3rd-day postpartum complains of breast engorgement. What is the cutoff temperature for fever in postpartum women?
- (a) 37°C
 - (b) 38°C
 - (c) 39°C
 - (d) 34°C
- Q6.** In which condition distal pulse is preferred rather than apical pulse?
- (a) Arrhythmia
 - (b) Shock
 - (c) Hypertension
 - (d) Heart block
- Q7.** A pre-eclampsia woman & baby is lying with her mother. Neonate born in 37 weeks. After 57 hours, when the nurse monitors the vital signs of the baby, the temperature is low (35°C). What will be the intervention?

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- (a) Give punishment for mother for not caring baby
- (b) Separate the baby from mother
- (c) Place baby under radiant warmer
- (d) Cover the baby and check the vitals after 30 minutes

Q8. Universal blood donor is:

- (a) O
- (b) AB
- (c) A
- (d) B

Q9. WHO hand wash time with soap is:

- (a) 40 to 60 seconds
- (b) 20 to 30 seconds
- (c) 2 minutes
- (d) 5 minutes

Q10. Why is it necessary to remove dark-colored nail paint before surgery?

- (a) Nail paint interferes with SPO2 monitoring and we cannot assess capillary refill time
- (b) To prevent burns from cautery
- (c) Nail paint increases chances of infections
- (d) To follow OT ethics

Q11. A patient with MASA is admitted in MICU, and the nurse has to provide colostomy care to the patient. Which PPE should the nurse use?

- (a) Gloves, Gown, Mask
- (b) Gloves only
- (c) Gloves and mask
- (d) Gloves and shoe cover

Q12. Which Leopold maneuver is used to assess the fetal attitude during abdominal palpation of an ANC mother?

- (a) First
- (b) Second
- (c) Third
- (d) Fourth

Q13. The self-care deficit theory was proposed by:

- (a) D. Orem
- (b) Rogers
- (c) Betty Newman
- (d) Leininger

- Q14.** A patient with anorexia nervosa is taking food correctly as per her diet plan, but there was no increase in weight observed. What will be the nursing intervention for the above patient?
- (a) Observe the patient while taking the meal and after up to 2 hours
 - (b) Increase calorie food from 1500 to 2000
 - (c) Add vitamin tablets to her medications
 - (d) Engage them in other activities
- Q15.** What is the difference between Regular ECT and Modified ECT?
- (a) Low Volt shock is provided
 - (b) Anesthesia is given
 - (c) Muscle relaxant is given
 - (d) None of the above
- Q16.** All are crystalloid solutions except:
- (a) Normal saline
 - (b) Ringer lactate
 - (c) 5% Dextrose
 - (d) HES
- Q17.** An antenatal mother is admitted with complaints of eclampsia. What will be the loading dose of $MgSO_4$ given to the patient?
- (a) 4 ml in 16 ml NS
 - (b) 8 ml in 12 ml of NS
 - (c) 6 ml in 14 ml of NS
 - (d) 2 ml in 18 ml of NS
- Q18.** Which among the following is a measure of dispersion?
- (a) Mean
 - (b) Range
 - (c) Mode
 - (d) Median
- Q19.** A patient was brought to ED with a complaint of chest pain for the last 1 hour. Which test is done to detect myocardial infarction?
- (a) Serum electrolyte
 - (b) Check ABG
 - (c) Check CBC
 - (d) Troponin T
- Q20.** Which psychiatric drug does not need any test dose before starting the routine dose?
- (a) Haloperidol
 - (b) Risperidone
 - (c) Clozapine
 - (d) Quetiapine

- Q21.** A patient admitted to the ward with the diagnosis of delirium. In the first 24 to 48 hours, what should the nurse plan according to priority?
- (a) Orientation to person, place, and environment
 - (b) To restore bladder and bowel function
 - (c) Correct the wake and sleep cycle
 - (d) To improve nutritional status
- Q22.** A patient posted for surgery is advised to remove jewelry because:
- (a) To maintain OR ethics
 - (b) It causes burns to the patient with the use of cautery
 - (c) To prevent theft
 - (d) To prevent disturbance to the surgeon
- Q23.** At what time is the ward census done?
- (a) Day time
 - (b) Morning shift
 - (c) Evening shift
 - (d) None of the above
- Q24.** Adrenaline dose in anaphylactic shock is:
- (a) 1 : 1000 (0.5 ml)
 - (b) 1 : 10000 (0.5 ml)
 - (c) 1 : 1000 (1 ml)
 - (d) 1 : 10000 (1 ml)
- Q25.** Position for a patient with continuous RT feeding:
- (a) Supine
 - (b) Fowlers
 - (c) Reverse Trendelenburg
 - (d) Side lying
- Q26.** Normally enteral feedings are flushed with water to open blocked tubes and ease feeding. In which area is it done with air?
- (a) NICU
 - (b) Operation unit
 - (c) Rehabilitation unit
 - (d) Critical care unit
- Q27.** A 19-year-old unmarried girl came to the gynae OPD for vaccination against cervical cancer. Which vaccine will be administered to the client?
- (a) Gardasil
 - (b) TCV
 - (c) Bexsero
 - (d) HBV

- Q28.** A patient in the emergency department diagnosed with fluid and air present in the lung. What is the above-mentioned condition known as?
- (a) Hemothorax
 - (b) Hydropneumothorax
 - (c) Hemopneumothorax
 - (d) Pneumothorax
- Q29.** Lignocaine and adrenaline are not used for the repair of injury to digitalis because?
- (a) Adrenaline decreases the effect of lignocaine
 - (b) Adrenaline causes systemic effects
 - (c) Adrenaline causes vasodilation, leading to increased bleeding
 - (d) Adrenaline causes vasoconstriction, leading to decreased tissue perfusion
- Q30.** A patient with DVT is advised low molecular heparin. At which site will the nurse administer this?
- (a) SC
 - (b) IM
 - (c) Oral
 - (d) IV
- Q31.** Glove papers are discarded in which BMW dustbin?
- (a) Black dustbin
 - (b) Red dustbin
 - (c) Yellow dustbin
 - (d) Blue dustbin
- Q32.** BMW management of vials and broken ampules should be discarded in:
- (a) Blue dustbin
 - (b) Red dustbin
 - (c) Black dustbin
 - (d) None of the above
- Q33.** Sharp blades and needles are to be discarded in which of the following?
- (a) Black cardboard
 - (b) Red
 - (c) White container
 - (d) Blue
- Q34.** Vicryl 3.0 is:
- (a) Natural absorbable
 - (b) Synthetic non-absorbable
 - (c) Synthetic absorbable
 - (d) Natural non-absorbable

- Q35.** A doctor prescribed a pediatric child 50 ml of fluid transfused over 10 minutes at a drop rate of 15 ml per hour. In 30 minutes, what will be the flow rate?
- (a) 20
 - (b) 50
 - (c) 25
 - (d) 30
- Q36.** A nurse is asked to give 1000 ml of normal saline at a flow rate of 125 ml per hour. How much time will it take to complete this fluid?
- (a) 8 hours
 - (b) 6 hours
 - (c) 10 hours
 - (d) 12 hours
- Q37.** A nurse in PICU is advised to give 400 ml of fluid over 8 hours. The drop factor is 60 drops per minute. What is the flow rate?
- (a) 13 drops per minute
 - (b) 50 drops per minute
 - (c) 17 drops per minute
 - (d) 30 drops per minute
- Q38.** All of the following are incorrect regarding stoma formation except:
- (a) Stoma is created near bony prominence
 - (b) Stoma should be created away from bony prominence
 - (c) Stoma is created in the lower abdomen in a fatty region
 - (d) Stoma can be done anywhere
- Q39.** ECG of the patient shows ST depression, prominent U wave, and inverted T wave. Which electrolyte imbalance is present?
- (a) Potassium 2.2 mEq/L
 - (b) Calcium 8.2 mEq/L
 - (c) Magnesium 1.8 mg/dl
 - (d) Sodium 133 mEq/L
- Q40.** A patient is undergoing blood transfusion and suddenly shows complaints of transfusion reaction. What will be the priority nursing intervention?
- (a) Stop the infusion and remove the cannula
 - (b) Stop the infusion and flush with NS
 - (c) Complete the transfusion and administer injection Avil
 - (d) Complete the transfusion and discard the bag

- Q41.** A nurse taking care of a child with epilepsy. What should the nurse do immediately?
- (a) Airway management and provide side-lying position
 - (b) Administer oxygen to the child
 - (c) Do nothing and record the epilepsy type and duration
 - (d) Inform the doctor about epilepsy and record in the nurse & chart
- Q42.** What advice should a nurse give to a patient on lithium therapy?
- (a) Drink a lot of water
 - (b) Take the medicine after meals
 - (c) Take the medicine on an empty stomach
 - (d) Take a high-calorie diet
- Q43.** All of the following are sesamoid bones except:
- (a) Patella
 - (b) Fabella
 - (c) Calcaneum
 - (d) Cyamella
- Q44.** How frequently should you conduct a blood test for a patient on regular clozapine?
- (a) Twice a week
 - (b) Weekly
 - (c) Monthly
 - (d) Fortnightly
- Q45.** What is the key unit of a nation?
- (a) Constitution
 - (b) Law
 - (c) People
 - (d) None
- Q46.** Injection Morphine is given intrathecal during a procedure for pain relief. After the procedure, which of the following analgesics should not be administered?
- (a) Paracetamol
 - (b) Diclofenac
 - (c) Tramadol
 - (d) Fentanyl
- Q47.** A patient with anorexia nervosa will have:
- (a) Tachycardia, Hypertension, Hypothermia
 - (b) Bradycardia, Hypotension, Hypothermia
 - (c) Tachycardia, Hypotension, Hypothermia
 - (d) Bradycardia, Hypertension, Hyperthermia

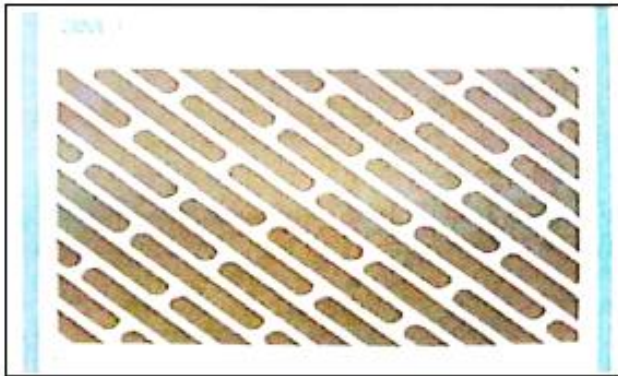
Q48. A patient is suffering from dyspnea. Which position will you provide for the patient to relieve?

- (a) Supine
- (b) Prone
- (c) Trendelenburg
- (d) Fowler

Q49. Needle stick injury can result in all of the following except:

- (a) HIV
- (b) HBV
- (c) HCV
- (d) Malaria

Q50. A nurse on duty finds the following color autoclave label on the instrument set. What may be the expected action?



- (a) Set is not sterile, and another set should be used in surgery
- (b) Set is partially sterile
- (c) Set is sterile and can be used in surgery
- (d) None of the above

Q51. Which of the following combinations is incompatible?



- (a) A only
- (b) A and B
- (c) A and C
- (d) None of the above

Q52. Identify the following instrument in the image:



- (a) Otoscope
- (b) Tonometer
- (c) Ophthalmoscope
- (d) None

Q53. This is a solution used in hospitals. After how many days should this solution be changed?



- (a) 7 days
- (b) 28 days
- (c) 14 days
- (d) 21 days

Q54. Following is the picture of a sterile sponge used in emergencies. It has a blue color thread. What is the purpose of the blue color thread?



- (a) Blue line is radiopaque
- (b) Blue color is easily visible when soiled in blood
- (c) No specific purpose
- (d) Design of gauze piece

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- Q55.** In a blood transfusion reaction, what is the priority nursing intervention?
- (a) Stop the infusion and remove the cannula
 - (b) Stop the infusion and flush with NS
 - (c) Complete the transfusion and administer injection Avil
 - (d) Complete the transfusion and discard the bag
- Q56.** Which of the following is used to measure blood oxygen saturation?
- (a) Electrocardiogram (ECG)
 - (b) Pulse oximeter
 - (c) Blood pressure cuff
 - (d) Thermometer
- Q57.** What is the primary function of the liver in relation to medications?
- (a) Absorption of drugs
 - (b) Distribution of drugs
 - (c) Metabolism of drugs
 - (d) Excretion of drugs
- Q58.** A 65-year-old man with hypertension is prescribed a beta-blocker. What is the most important side effect to monitor?
- (a) Hypotension
 - (b) Hyperglycemia
 - (c) Bradycardia
 - (d) Hyperkalemia
- Q59.** In which condition should a nurse avoid the use of an ice pack?
- (a) Acute injury
 - (b) Burns
 - (c) Sprains
 - (d) Fever
- Q60.** What is the most common complication after a lumbar puncture?
- (a) Spinal cord injury
 - (b) Headache
 - (c) Infection
 - (d) Bleeding
- Q61.** Which of the following is a contraindication for the administration of morphine?
- (a) Asthma
 - (b) Hypertension
 - (c) Low body weight
 - (d) History of seizures
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- Q62.** The primary concern for a nurse when administering blood products to a patient is:
- (a) Ensuring the correct blood type
 - (b) Monitoring for fever
 - (c) Checking the patient & weight
 - (d) Administering the medication promptly
- Q63.** In the case of a patient experiencing a stroke, which diagnostic test is most commonly performed to confirm the diagnosis?
- (a) CT scan
 - (b) MRI
 - (c) Electrocardiogram (ECG)
 - (d) X-ray
- Q64.** The ideal position for a patient to relieve pressure on the sacrum in a bedridden state is:
- (a) Supine
 - (b) Lateral
 - (c) Fowler
 - (d) Prone
- Q65.** What is the first step a nurse should take when a patient is in shock?
- (a) Administer oxygen
 - (b) Assess vital signs
 - (c) Administer IV fluids
 - (d) Call for help
- Q66.** The nurse notices that a patient with an indwelling catheter is showing signs of a urinary tract infection (UTI). The first action the nurse should take is:
- (a) Change the catheter immediately
 - (b) Collect a urine sample for culture and sensitivity
 - (c) Administer antibiotics as prescribed
 - (d) Notify the physician
- Q67.** A nurse is providing care to a patient post-surgery. What is the primary purpose of using a sequential compression device (SCD)?
- (a) To reduce pain
 - (b) To prevent deep vein thrombosis (DVT)
 - (c) To promote respiratory function
 - (d) To prevent wound infection
- Q68.** A patient with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) should be monitored for:
- (a) Hypoxia
 - (b) Hyperkalemia
 - (c) Hypertension
 - (d) Hyperglycemia
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- Q69.** Which of the following is an early sign of hypovolemic shock?
- (a) Increased heart rate
 - (b) Decreased blood pressure
 - (c) Increased respiratory rate
 - (d) Decreased urine output
- Q70.** A nurse is caring for a patient with severe burns. Which of the following interventions is a priority in the first 24 hours?
- (a) Pain management
 - (b) Fluid resuscitation
 - (c) Wound care
 - (d) Infection control
- Q71.** A patient with a history of asthma is prescribed a beta-blocker. What is the nurse's primary concern?
- (a) Hypotension
 - (b) Bronchospasm
 - (c) Increased heart rate
 - (d) Chest pain
- Q72.** Which of the following tests is used to diagnose diabetes mellitus?
- (a) Hemoglobin A1c
 - (b) Liver function test
 - (c) Serum electrolytes
 - (d) Complete blood count
- Q73.** Which of the following is a complication of prolonged use of corticosteroids?
- (a) Hyperglycemia
 - (b) Hypotension
 - (c) Hyperkalemia
 - (d) Bradypnea
- Q74.** Which of the following is the primary symptom of preeclampsia?
- (a) Increased blood pressure
 - (b) Increased heart rate
 - (c) Severe headache
 - (d) Proteinuria
- Q75.** A patient is receiving insulin therapy for diabetes. Which of the following symptoms would indicate hypoglycemia?
- (a) Shaking and sweating
 - (b) Rapid weight gain
 - (c) Increased thirst
 - (d) Vomiting

- Q76.** A nurse is caring for a patient with pneumonia. Which of the following should be prioritized in the nursing plan?
- (a) Encourage deep breathing and coughing exercises
 - (b) Provide a high-calorie diet
 - (c) Encourage the patient to rest
 - (d) Administer pain medication as prescribed
- Q77.** Which of the following is the most common complication following a hip replacement surgery?
- (a) Wound infection
 - (b) Deep vein thrombosis (DVT)
 - (c) Pulmonary embolism
 - (d) Pneumonia
- Q78.** A nurse is caring for a patient with hyperthyroidism. Which of the following symptoms is most likely to be observed?
- (a) Weight gain and lethargy
 - (b) Increased appetite and weight loss
 - (c) Cold intolerance
 - (d) Bradycardia
- Q79.** A nurse is teaching a diabetic patient how to manage their blood sugar. The nurse should explain that the best time to test blood glucose is:
- (a) After a meal
 - (b) Before bed
 - (c) Before meals
 - (d) After exercise
- Q80.** Which of the following is a typical sign of meningitis in an adult?
- (a) Abdominal pain
 - (b) Stiff neck
 - (c) Chest pain
 - (d) Joint swelling
- Q81.** A nurse is preparing to administer a vaccination to a 6-month-old infant. Which of the following vaccines are commonly given at this age?
- (a) Hepatitis B
 - (b) Rotavirus
 - (c) Diphtheria, Tetanus, and Pertussis (DTaP)
 - (d) Measles, Mumps, and Rubella (MMR)
- Q82.** Which of the following is the most common cause of hospital-acquired infections (HAIs)?
- (a) Fungal infections
 - (b) Bacterial infections
 - (c) Viral infections
 - (d) Parasitic infections

- Q83.** The nurse is caring for a patient who is receiving warfarin therapy. What should be the priority in monitoring for this patient?
- (a) Blood pressure
 - (b) International Normalized Ratio (INR)
 - (c) Serum potassium levels
 - (d) Blood glucose levels
- Q84.** A nurse is caring for a patient with a history of myocardial infarction (MI). The nurse should prioritize monitoring for which of the following?
- (a) Decreased blood pressure
 - (b) Arrhythmias
 - (c) Increased temperature
 - (d) Increased urinary output
- Q85.** Which of the following is the most common side effect of opioid pain medications?
- (a) Diarrhea
 - (b) Constipation
 - (c) Insomnia
 - (d) Tremors
- Q86.** A nurse is caring for a patient with cirrhosis of the liver. Which of the following is a potential complication of cirrhosis?
- (a) Hypokalemia
 - (b) Hepatic encephalopathy
 - (c) Hypercalcemia
 - (d) Diabetic ketoacidosis
- Q87.** The nurse is caring for a post-operative patient who is at risk for venous thromboembolism (VTE). Which of the following interventions should the nurse implement?
- (a) Ambulation as soon as possible
 - (b) Administering IV fluids only
 - (c) Keeping the patient in bed for 48 hours
 - (d) Limiting the use of compression stockings
- Q88.** A nurse is teaching a patient with a new diagnosis of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Which of the following should the nurse include in the teaching?
- (a) Avoiding physical activity
 - (b) Using a humidifier during sleep
 - (c) Smoking cessation is not necessary
 - (d) Limiting fluid intake to reduce lung congestion
- Q89.** A nurse is preparing to administer an antibiotic to a patient with a urinary tract infection (UTI). Which of the following actions is a priority before administering the medication?

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- (a) Assess the patient blood pressure
(b) Review the patient allergy history
(c) Administer pain medication
(d) Obtain a full set of vital signs
- Q90.** A nurse is caring for a patient who is receiving chemotherapy. The patient is experiencing nausea and vomiting. What is the most appropriate intervention?
(a) Administer antiemetic medications as prescribed
(b) Increase fluid intake immediately
(c) Offer the patient high-fat foods
(d) Encourage the patient to eat a large meal
- Q91.** What is the first action the nurse should take if a patient shows signs of an allergic reaction after receiving medication?
(a) Call the healthcare provider
(b) Administer an antihistamine
(c) Stop the medication and notify the healthcare provider
(d) Monitor the patient vital signs
- Q92.** Which of the following is the most appropriate intervention for a patient with a full-thickness burn?
(a) Clean the wound with antiseptic soap and water
(b) Cover the wound with a dry dressing
(c) Apply ice to the burned area
(d) Administer a tetanus shot and pain medication
- Q93.** A patient with a history of asthma is prescribed a corticosteroid inhaler. The nurse should explain that the medication is used primarily for which of the following?
(a) Relief of acute asthma symptoms
(b) Long-term management of asthma
(c) Prevention of viral infections
(d) Treatment of bacterial infections
- Q94.** A patient is receiving a blood transfusion and begins to experience chills, fever, and back pain. What is the nurse priority action?
(a) Administer acetaminophen for fever
(b) Stop the transfusion and notify the healthcare provider
(c) Increase the infusion rate of the blood
(d) Encourage the patient to take deep breaths
- Q95.** What is the primary function of the kidneys in the regulation of fluid balance?
(a) To produce urine
(b) To regulate the pH of the blood
(c) To maintain electrolyte balance
(d) To produce red blood cells
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- Q96.** A nurse is caring for a patient with chronic kidney disease (CKD). Which of the following lab results would the nurse expect to see in this patient?
- (a) Low serum potassium
 - (b) High creatinine level
 - (c) Decreased serum sodium
 - (d) Elevated white blood cell count
- Q97.** A patient is scheduled for a colonoscopy. Which of the following interventions is most important in preparing the patient?
- (a) Administer a laxative as ordered
 - (b) NPO for 24 hours prior to the procedure
 - (c) Encourage the patient to increase fluid intake
 - (d) Provide pain medication prior to the procedure
- Q98.** A patient with diabetes mellitus is scheduled for surgery. What is the nurse priority concern related to the patient diabetes management prior to surgery?
- (a) Ensure the patient receives a dose of insulin the morning of the surgery
 - (b) Ensure the patient is on an appropriate diet for the day of surgery
 - (c) Ensure the patient blood glucose level is within the target range
 - (d) Ensure the patient has a complete physical examination
- Q99.** A nurse is caring for a patient post-surgery and notices a serous drainage from the incision. Which of the following is the most appropriate action?
- (a) Change the dressing and monitor for any changes
 - (b) Apply a heating pad to the wound to reduce drainage
 - (c) Notify the healthcare provider immediately
 - (d) Leave the wound open to drain naturally
- Q100.** The nurse is teaching a patient about the use of a peak flow meter for asthma management. Which statement by the patient indicates understanding of the teaching?
- (a) I should use the peak flow meter once a week
 - (b) I should use the peak flow meter during an asthma attack
 - (c) I should use the peak flow meter every day when my asthma is stable
 - (d) I should use the peak flow meter only when I am having trouble breathing.