



SREE CHITRA TIRUNAL INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL SCIENCES & TECHNOLOGY

THIRUVANANTHAPURAM—695 011, INDIA.

(An Institute of National Importance under Govt. of India)

Phone—(91)0471—2443152 Fax—(91)0471—2446433, 2550728

Email-sct@sctimst.ac.in Web site—www.sctimst.ac.in

ROLL NUMBER

WRITTEN TEST FOR THE POST OF NURSING OFFICER – A To B

DATE: 19/03/2024

TIME: 9.30 to 10.30 AM

DURATION: 60 MINUTES

Total Marks: 50

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

1. Write your Roll Number on the top of the Question Booklet and in the answer sheet.
2. Each question carries 1 mark.
3. There will not be any Negative Marking.
4. Write legibly the alphabet of the most appropriate answer (A, B, C or D) in the separate answer sheet provided.
5. Over-writing is not permitted.
6. Candidate should sign in the question paper and answer sheet.
7. No clarifications will be given.
8. Candidate should hand over the answer sheet to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

Signature of the Candidate

Kan
19/3/24

Nursing Officer MFCP- 1

1. Name the three main types of SVT
 - a. Atrial tachycardia, atrioventricular nodal reentrant tachycardia, atrioventricular reentrant tachycardia
 - b. Atrial fibrillation, atrial flutter, ventricular tachycardia
 - c. WPW, AVNRT, AVRT
 - d. RBB, Wenckebach, Mobitz
2. What is cardiac output?
 - a. Normal heart rate
 - b. Amount of blood ejected from a ventricle with each heart beat
 - c. Amount of blood pumped into the aorta each minute by the heart
 - d. Stroke volume
3. A 73-year-old male patient awakens suddenly at night complaining of dyspnea. You find him in the tripod position. Crackles are audible around the scapulae. He has a history of hypertension. His symptoms are related to
 - a. Reactive airway
 - b. Left heart failure
 - c. Fluid overload
 - d. Increased cardiac output
4. What anchors the heart to some of the structures around it, such as the sternum and diaphragm?
 - a. Troponin
 - b. Chordae tendineae
 - c. Papillary muscle
 - d. Fibrous pericardium
5. Measurement of arterial blood gas shows pH 7.5, paO_2 , 85 mmHg, paCO_2 , 40 mm Hg and HCO_3 , 34 mmol / L. What acid base disorder is shown?
 - a) Respiratory Alkalosis, Uncompensated
 - b) Respiratory Acidosis, partially compensated
 - c) Metabolic Alkalosis, Uncompensated
 - d) Metabolic Alkalosis, partially compensated
6. The signs and symptoms of raised ICP include
 - a) Hypotension & bradycardia
 - b) Hypertension & tachycardia
 - c) Hypotension & tachycardia
 - d) Hypertension & bradycardia
7. Measurement of arterial blood gas shows pH 7.10, PaCO_2 , 70 mm Hg, and HCO_3 , 24 mEq/L. What acid base disorder is shown?
 - a) Respiratory Alkalosis, partially compensated
 - b) Respiratory Acidosis, Uncompensated
 - c) Metabolic Alkalosis, partially compensated
 - d) Metabolic Acidosis, Uncompensated
8. Which of the following is NOT part of standard precautions(blood-borne spread)?
 - a. Placing a patient in an isolation room
 - b. Washing hands with soap and water
 - c. Disposing the sharp in a sharp's container
 - d. Managing blood or body fluid spillage
9. To determine nosocomial infection, the minimum period for which patient should be admitted in a hospital is:
 - a. 12 hrs
 - b. 24 hrs
 - c. 72 hrs
 - d. 6 hrs
10. ----- is the process by which the receiver interprets the symbols used by the source of the message?
 - a. Decoding
 - b. Encoding
 - c. Listening
 - d. Listing

11. By what method can we know that the receiver understood or got the message in communication?
- Transmitting
 - Feedback
 - Message
 - Listening
12. The nurse is viewing the cardiac monitor in a patient and notes the patient has gone into ventricular tachycardia. The patient is awake, alert and has good skin colour. The nurse would prepare to do which of the following?
- Immediately defibrillate
 - Prepare for pacemaker insertion
 - Administer amiodarone intravenously
 - Administer epinephrine intravenously
13. Prolonged occlusion of the right coronary artery produces infarction in which of the following areas of the heart?
- Anterior
 - Apical
 - Inferior
 - Lateral
14. A murmur is heard at the second left inter-costal space along the left sternal border. Which valve is this?
- Aortic valve
 - Pulmonic valve
 - Mitral valve
 - Tricuspid valve
15. Which of the following diagnostic tool **is most** commonly used to determine the location of myocardial infarction?
- Cardiac catheterisation
 - Echocardiogram
 - Electrocardiogram
 - Cardiac enzymes
16. Which of the following terms describes the force against which the ventricle must expel blood?
- After load
 - Cardiac output
 - Overload
 - Preload
17. A patient admitted to the hospital with subarachnoid haemorrhage has complaints of nuchal rigidity, severe head ache and projectile vomiting. The nurse knows lumbar puncture would be contraindicated in this patient in which of the circumstances?
- Vomiting continues
 - Intracranial pressure is increased
 - the patient needs mechanical ventilation
 - blood is anticipated in the cerebrospinal fluid
18. What is the most common congenital heart defect?
- Ventricular septal defect
 - Ductus arteriosus
 - Pulmonary valve stenosis
 - Atrial septal defect
19. A patient with subdural haematoma becomes restless and confused with dilation of the ipsilateral pupil. The physician orders mannitol for which of the following reasons?
- To reduce intraocular pressure
 - To prevent acute tubular necrosis
 - To promote osmotic diuresis to decrease ICP
 - To draw water into the vascular system to increase blood pressure

- 2
20. Which of the following value is considered normal for ICP?
 - a. 0 to 15 mmHg
 - b. 25mmHg
 - c. 35 to 45mmHg
 - d. 120/80mmHg
 21. Which of the following symptoms may occur with a phenytoin level of 32mg/dl?
 - a. Ataxia and confusion
 - b. Sodium depletion
 - c. Tonic- clonic seizures
 - d. Urinary incontinence
 22. Problem with memory and learning would relate to which of the lobes?
 - a. Frontal
 - b. Occipital
 - c. Parietal
 - d. Temporal
 23. A nurse is assisting with caloric testing of the oculovestibular reflex of an unconscious patient. Cold water is injected into the left auditory canal. The patient exhibit eye conjugate movements towards the left followed by rapid nystagmus towards the right. The nurse understand that this indicates the patient has:
 - a. A cerebral lesion
 - b. A temporal lesion
 - c. An intact brainstem
 - d. Cerebral death
 24. A lumbar puncture is performed on a patient suspected of having bacterial meningitis. CSF is obtained for analysis. Which of the following would verify the diagnosis?
 - a. Cloudy CSF, decreased protein and decreased glucose
 - b. Cloudy CSF, elevated protein and decreased glucose
 - c. Clear CSF, elevated protein and decreased glucose
 - d. Clear CSF, decreased pressure and elevate protein
 25. Esprit de corps refers to-----
 - a. Sense of achievement
 - b. Sense of humour
 - c. Sense of belonging
 - d. Sense of morality
 26. What is the difference between expressive aphasia and receptive aphasia?
 - a. Expressive and receptive are both psychosocial issues
 - b. Expressive is not being able to feel, receptive is not being able to receive
 - c. Expressive is not being able to talk, receptive not being able to understand
 - d. Expressive is not being able to have facial expression, receptive is being able to react with a facial expression
 27. The most effective way to express pain is expressed through which nonverbal cue?
 - a. Gestures
 - b. Sound
 - c. Eye contact
 - d. Posture
 28. The most common means of spreading infection are
 - a. Soiled instruments
 - b. Infected patients
 - c. Human hands
 - d. Domestic animals
 29. A patient with subarachnoid haemorrhage is prescribed a 1000mg loading dose of Dilantin IV. Which consideration is **most** important when administering this dose?
 - a. Therapeutic drug level should be maintained between 20-30mg/dl
 - b. Rapid Dilantin administration can cause cardiac arrhythmias
 - c. Dilantin should be mixed in dextrose in water before administration
 - d. Dilantin should be administered through an IV catheter in the hand

30. Which of the following patients in the rehabilitation unit is most likely to develop autonomic dysreflexia?
- A patient with a brain injury
 - A patient with herniated nucleus pulposus
 - A patient with high cervical spine injury
 - A patient with stroke
31. What is evidence-based practice?
- Expertise of specialists
 - Theoretical Research
 - Past educational knowledge
 - Integration of research and clinical experience
32. What is nursing interventions?
- A sequence of prioritised task that describe nurse's job
 - Activities that promote the achievement of the desired patient outcome
 - Depend on the task delegated by the nursing supervisor
 - An act of taking care of the sick
33. The common aperture through which the first and second ventricle of the brain opens into the third ventricle?
- Foramen ovale
 - Foramen magnum
 - Foramen Munro
 - None of the above
34. Corpus callosum in the brain connects
- Two cerebral hemispheres
 - Diencephalon and midbrain
 - Pons and medulla
 - Medulla and spinal cord
35. The inner covering of human brain is
- Coracoid
 - Duramater
 - Piamater
 - Arachnoid
36. Which of the following would **not be an** expected sign of right sided heart failure?
- Prominent jugular vein
 - Hepatomegaly
 - Pulmonary oedema
 - Pleural effusion
37. The evaluation of nursing care by examining the records and charts of discharged patient is
- Nursing management audit
 - Concurrent audit
 - Retrospective audit
 - General audit
38. Nursing informatics is a specialty that integrates three fields of sciences. These are?
- Health, computer and environment
 - Nursing, health and technology
 - Data, knowledge and information
 - Nursing, computer and information
39. Which of the following change does not occur in mitral stenosis?
- Increased left atrial pressure
 - Left atrium dilatation
 - Ventricular hypertrophy
 - Embolization of clots

40. Which of the following is used to test the unconscious patient's peripheral response to pain?
 - a. Sternal rub
 - b. Nail bed pressure
 - c. Pressure on the orbital rim
 - d. Squeezing of the sternocleidomastoid muscle
41. Flexion posture that indicates severe impairment of cerebral functioning is?
 - a. Decerebrate
 - b. Decorticate
 - c. Opisthotonos
 - d. Trendelenburg
42. Which is not a cyanotic heart disease?
 - a. Atrial septal defect
 - b. Tetralogy of Fallot
 - c. Truncus arteriosus
 - d. Tricuspid atresia
43. Anosmia is caused by damage to which cranial nerve?
 - a. Cranial nerve I
 - b. Cranial nerve V
 - c. Cranial nerve VII
 - d. Cranial nerve X
44. Parkinsonism is caused by the deficiency of
 - a. Dopamine
 - b. Acetylcholine
 - c. GABA
 - d. Serotonin
45. What is the classical meningeal sign assessed in patients suspected of having meningitis?
 - a. Kernig's sign
 - b. Murphys sign
 - c. Chvostek's sign
 - d. Babinski sign
46. Where does the coronary sinus end?
 - a. Left atrium
 - b. Left ventricle
 - c. Right atrium
 - d. Right ventricle
47. What is a normal PR interval?
 - a. 0.12- 0.35sec
 - b. 0.12-0.20sec
 - c. 0.8-0.15sec
 - d. None of the above
48. The first step in the management of hemodynamically stable arrhythmia is
 - a. Attempt diagnosis
 - b. Initiate cardio version
 - c. Initiate CPR
 - d. Administer antiarrhythmic drugs
49. Carpel tunnel syndrome affects which nerve in the body?
 - a. Median nerve
 - b. Peroneal nerve
 - c. Radial nerve
 - d. Ulnar nerve
50. First drug of choice for the management of status epilepticus is
 - a. Midazolam
 - b. Sodium valproate
 - c. Phenytoin sodium
 - d. Lorazepam

Nursing Officer

Answer key

Question no.	Answer		Question no.	Answer
1	a		26	c
2	c		27	a
3	b		28	c
4	d		29	b
5	c		30	c
6	d		31	d
7	b		32	b
8	a		33	c
9	c		34	a
10	a		35	c
11	b		36	c
12	c		37	c
13	c		38	d
14	b		39	c
15	c		40	b
16	a		41	b
17	b		42	a
18	a		43	a
19	c		44	a
20	a		45	a
21	a		46	c
22	d		47	b
23	c		48	a
24	b		49	a
25	c		50	d

1/10/24
19/3/24