

1. Which of the statements is not applicable for a patient on oral anticoagulant therapy?
 - A. take the medicine daily at 5pm.
 - B. if any hematuria is present consult the doctor immediately.
 - C. always count the pulse rate before taking medicine.
 - D. the dosage of medicine is adjusted according to the PT/INR report
2. Coronary angioplasty is a procedure to _____.
 - A. assess the aorta and major vessels
 - B. assess the coronary arteries
 - C. open the narrowed arteries
 - D. occlude the abnormal connections of the artery
3. The period of retention for medico legal records is _____.
 - A. 10 years
 - B. 20 years
 - C. permanently
 - D. till the legal settlement
4. Triage means _____.
 - A. planning
 - B. prioritizing
 - C. assessing
 - D. evaluating
5. Rescuers should initiate----- in order
 - A. A-B-C
 - B. C-A-B
 - C. B-C-A
 - D. C-B-A
6. The route of transmission of MRSA is _____.
 - A. blood transfusion
 - B. re-use of disposable items
 - C. hand carriage
 - D. sharing of instruments
7. The storage temperature of whole blood is _____.
 - A. 6 – 10°C
 - B. 2 – 6°C
 - C. 10 – 15°C
 - D. < 2°C
8. Recommended time to administer antibiotic prophylaxis prior to surgery
 - A. 6 hours
 - B. 12 hours
 - C. 30 minutes to 1 hour
 - D. 24 hours
9. TB patients should be nursed in an isolation room with _____.
 - A. positive pressure ventilation
 - B. negative pressure ventilation
 - C. centralized air-condition
 - D. none of the above
10. MRSA nasal carriers should be treated with _____.
 - A. Povidone-Iodine
 - B. 1% Mupirocin
 - C. Silver sulphadiazine
 - D. Enzamycin
11. Decerebrate posturing can be described as _____.
 - A. abduction of arms at the level of shoulder
 - B. rigid extension and pronation of arms and legs
 - C. flaccid paralysis of all extremities
 - D. abnormal flexion of the upper extremities
12. Hyperventilation can lead to _____.
 - A. respiratory alkalosis
 - B. respiratory acidosis
 - C. metabolic alkalosis
 - D. metabolic acidosis

WRITTEN TEST FOR MFCP OF STAFF NURSE A TO B

13. The most effective precaution for the prevention of myasthenic and cholinergic crisis is ____.
- A. to do all work early in the day
 - B. doing muscle strengthening exercises
 - C. taking medications on time
 - D. eating large and well-balanced meals
14. The central cardiac control region is the _____ of the brain.
- A. hypothalamus
 - B. medulla oblongata
 - C. cerebellum
 - D. pons
15. An unresponsive and pulseless patient is brought to the emergency room after being in a car accident and neck injury is suspected. The patient's airway is opened by which method?
- A. head tilt/chin lift
 - B. keeping the patient flat and grasping the tongue
 - C. jaw thrust maneuver
 - D. lift the head up and place on two pillows and attempt to ventilate
16. The purpose of water in the water seal chamber of a chest drainage system is to ____.
- A. decrease the danger of sudden change of pressure within the tube
 - B. facilitate emptying of bloody drainage from the chest
 - C. prevent the entrance of air into the plural cavity
 - D. foster removal of chest secretion
17. What is the commonest cause of cardio-pulmonary arrest in children?
- A. hypoxia
 - B. arrhythmias
 - C. acute pulmonary thromboembolism
 - D. myocarditis
18. The important step in the prevention of ventilator associated pneumonia
- A. intermittent endotracheal suctioning
 - B. strict hand hygiene and appropriate use of gloves
 - C. antibiotic used
 - D. changing ventilator tubings 6th hourly
19. If a child develops cyanosis early during tonic-clonic seizure it is most appropriate for the nurse to ____.
- A. insert an airway
 - B. administer O₂ by mask
 - C. observe without intervening
 - D. use a padded tongue blade
20. Grapevine is a term relating to ____.
- A. informal communication
 - B. formal communication
 - C. written communication
 - D. oral communication
21. For a patient of 80kg to start Dopamine infusion at 10mcg/kg/minute, how many ml/hr is to be adjusted with dilution of 400mg in 50ml?
- A. 4.5 ml
 - B. 6 ml
 - C. 10 ml
 - D. 5 ml

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22. Pupillary asymmetry is called as _____.
A. Agraphia
B. Agnosia
C. Anisocoria
D. Apgar
23. The patient admitted with Guillain-Barre syndrome is having ascending paralysis upto the level of waist. The most essential item required to keep near the bed side includes _____.
A. incentive spirometer
B. nebulizer
C. intubation tray
D. flash light
24. GUSS is an assessment technique to check _____.
A. skin integrity
B. neurological status
C. dysphagia
D. stroke severity
25. Which of the following should the nurse expect to note as a frequent complication for a child with congenital heart disease?
A. susceptibility of respiratory infection
B. bleeding tendencies
C. frequent vomiting and diarrhea
D. seizure disorder
26. Which type of patient assignment needs specific personnel?
A. Patient method
B. Functional method
C. Team method
D. Supportive method
27. Induction training is also known as
A. orientation
B. refresher
C. indoctrination
D. direction
28. TRAP is co-related to
A. brain tumor
B. epilepsy
C. Parkinson's disease
D. stroke
29. Normal PH of blood is
A. 7.5-7.6
B. 7.35-7.45
C. 6.35-6.45
D. 6.5-7
30. Window period of intravenous thrombolysis for acute stroke is
A. < 4.5 hours
B. < 6 hours
C. < 5 hours
D. < 5.5 hours
31. The nurse in the coronary care should observe for one of the most common complications of myocardial infarction which is
A. Hypokalemia
B. Anaphylactic shock
C. Cardiac dysrhythmia
D. Cardiac enlargement
32. Nursing audit is used to
A. assess quality of patient care
B. assess money transaction for patient care
C. assess cost effective care
D. assess patient satisfaction

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33. Which of the following sites is not suitable for injections?
- A. upper outer quadrant of the buttocks
 - B. lateral aspects of thigh
 - C. outer aspect of shoulder
 - D. medial aspect of thigh
34. What is the maximum length of time the nurse allows on IV bag of solution to infuse into the patient?
- A. 6 hours
 - B. 12 hours
 - C. 18 hours
 - D. 24 hours
35. Of the following combination of symptoms the most indicative of increased intracranial pressure is _____.
- A. weak rapid pulse, normal blood pressure, intermittent fever, lethargy
 - B. rapid weak pulse, fall in blood pressure, low temperature, restlessness
 - C. slow bounding pulse, rising blood pressure, elevated temperature, stupor
 - D. slow bounding pulse, fall in blood pressure, temperature below 97°F, stupor
36. WHO evolved "DOTS" for the effective control of _____.
- A. Leprosy
 - B. Tuberculosis
 - C. Poliomyelitis
 - D. Malaria
37. A nurse is removing an indwelling urinary catheter which of the following action is appropriate
- A. wear sterile gloves
 - B. cut the lumen of the balloon
 - C. document the time of removal
 - D. position the patient in the left side
38. In endotracheal suctioning the nurse must remember that it is important to
- A. give 100% oxygen before suctioning
 - B. give propped up position before suctioning
 - C. give R/T feed before suctioning
 - D. insert the catheter until the cough reflex is stimulated
39. Effective in terminating status epilepticus
- A. IV diazepam
 - B. IV Valproate
 - C. IV morphine
 - D. IV midazolam
40. When performing cardiac compression on an adult client, the nurse is aware that it is essential to exert vertical downward pressure, which depresses, the lower sternum at least :
- A. ½ to ¾ inch
 - B. ¾ to 1 inch
 - C. 1 to ½ inches
 - D. 1½ to 2 inches
41. The term used to interpret auditing of past event
- A. concurrent auditing
 - B. retrospective auditing
 - C. terminal auditing
 - D. internal auditing

WRITTEN TEST FOR MFCP OF STAFF NURSE A TO B

42. A broad statement of the purpose, duties, scope and responsibilities associated with job
A. Job description
B. Job analysis
C. Job evaluation
D. Job enlargement
43. When transporting a patient on a stretcher the nurse makes sure that the client's arms do not hang down over the edge. By taking this precaution the nurse prevents injury to the
A. solar plexus
B. celiac plexus
C. basilar plexus
D. brachial plexus
44. Optimum time for single sweep endotracheal suctioning is
A. 5-10sec
B. 10-15sec
C. 20sec
D. 30sec
45. The drug which should not be kept in emergency trolley
A. Inj. Adrenaline
B. Inj. Atropine Sulphate
C. Inj. Hydrocortisone
D. Inj. Potassium Chloride
46. Soon after being admitted to the hospital for head injuries, a patient's temperature rises to 102.2°F. The nurse recognizes that this indicates an injury of the
A. Pallidum
B. Thalamus
C. Temporal lobe
D. Hypothalamus
47. A patient is admitted to the emergency department with paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia. What intervention is the nurse's priority?
A. administration of digoxin I IV push
B. administration of oxygen 2 lit/m
C. rapid IV bolus of Adenosine
D. instructing patient to "bear down"
48. GlasgoComa scale is a measure of
A. level of consciousness
B. memory
C. intracranial pressure
D. vision
49. A nurse should teach a patient to withhold the prescribed dose of digoxin if the patient experiences
A. singultus
B. chest pain
C. blurred vision
D. increased urinary output
50. While a pacemaker catheter is being inserted the client's heart drops to 38. The drug the nurse should expect the doctor to order is
A. Atropine Sulphate
B. Digoxin
C. Lidocaine
D. Procainamide

STAFF NURSE A to B (MFCP)-ANSWER KEY
(30/08/2017)

1	C	26	B
2	C	27	A
3	C	28	C
4	B	29	B
5	B	30	A
6	C	31	C
7	B	32	A
8	C	33	C
9	B	34	D
10	B	35	C
11	B	36	B
12	A	37	C
13	C	38	A
14	B	39	A
15	C	40	D
16	C	41	B
17	A	42	A
18	B	43	D
19	C	44	A
20	A	45	D
21	B	46	D
22	C	47	C
23	C	48	A
24	C	49	C
25	A	50	A