

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) Negligence
- Q3.** The most common cause of death in the first 24 hours of delivery is known as:
- (a) Placental abruption
 - (b) Deep vein thrombosis
 - (c) Torsion of the ovary
 - (d) Myocardial infarction
- Q4.** Postpartum hemorrhage is defined as a loss of blood during or within 24 hours of delivery. It is known as:
- (a) Primary
 - (b) Secondary
 - (c) Tertiary
 - (d) Tertiary
- Q5.** A woman with 3rd day postpartum complains of 'chills' going down. What is the cutoff temperature for fever in postpartum women?
- (a) 38.3°C
 - (b) 38.0°C
 - (c) 37.5°C
 - (d) 37.0°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

- (a) 4
- (b) 2
- (c) 2
- (d) 5

Q10. Why

- (a) N... ed nail... itoring an... time
- (b) T...
- (c) N... fecti...
- (d) T...

Q11. A pat

- (a) G... wn, l... care to the
- (b) G... ly
- (c) G... nd mask
- (d) G... an... sc... er

Q12. Whic

- ANC... opation of an
- (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 true about the treatment of hypocalcemia except
- (a) Nifedipine
 - (b) Risedronate
 - (c) 50% Vitamin D
 - (d) Heparin
- Q17.** An adult patient with hypocalcemia is complaining of numbness and tingling in the hands and feet. The recommended dose of IV calcium gluconate is
- (a) 4g
 - (b) 8g
 - (c) 6g
 - (d) 2g
- Q18.** Which of the following is the most common cause of hypocalcemia?
- (a) Malabsorption
 - (b) Renal failure
 - (c) Malnutrition
 - (d) Medication
- Q19.** A patient with hypocalcemia is scheduled for surgery. Which laboratory test is done to determine the severity of hypocalcemia?
- (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 infection
- Q23.** At what age should a child be weaned from breastfeeding?
- (a) 6 months
 - (b) 12 months
 - (c) 18 months
 - (d) 24 months
- Q24.** Addressing the needs of a patient with a chronic condition is:
- (a) 1st priority
 - (b) 2nd priority
 - (c) 3rd priority
 - (d) 4th priority
- Q25.** Positioning a patient for a procedure is:
- (a) 1st priority
 - (b) 2nd priority
 - (c) 3rd priority
 - (d) 4th priority
- Q26.** Normal infant feeding. In which unit should a patient be monitored?
- (a) Neonatal unit
 - (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
- Q30.** A patient with a suspected fracture of the radius and ulna of the right forearm. What is the best method to administer analgesia?
- (a) Subcutaneous morphine
 - (b) Intramuscular morphine
 - (c) Oral morphine
 - (d) Intravenous morphine
- Q31.** A patient with a suspected fracture of the radius and ulna of the right forearm. What is the best method to administer analgesia?
- (a) Subcutaneous morphine
 - (b) Intramuscular morphine
 - (c) Oral morphine
 - (d) Intravenous morphine
- Q32.** A patient with a suspected fracture of the radius and ulna of the right forearm. What is the best method to administer analgesia?
- (a) Subcutaneous morphine
 - (b) Intramuscular morphine
 - (c) Oral morphine
 - (d) Intravenous morphine
- Q33.** A patient with a suspected fracture of the radius and ulna of the right forearm. What is the best method to administer analgesia?
- (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) 1
 - (d) 1
- Q37.** 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) 1
 - (b) 5
 - (c) 1
 - (d) 3
- Q38.** All of the following are true regarding stoma formation except:
- (a) Stoma should be formed in a prominent area
 - (b) Stoma should be formed in a dry area
 - (c) Stoma should be formed in a dry area
 - (d) Stoma should be formed in a dry area
- Q39.** ECG of a patient shows ST depression, prominent T waves, and a prolonged QT interval. Which electrolyte imbalance is most likely present?
- (a) Potassium 3.5 mEq/L
 - (b) Calcium 1.0 mEq/L
 - (c) Magnesium 1.0 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

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- 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 contraindications for the use of a certain drug.
- (a) P
 - (b) F
 - (c) C
 - (d) C
- Q44.** How should a patient be prepared for a blood test?
- (a) T
 - (b) W
 - (c) M
 - (d) F
- Q45.** What is the most common side effect of a certain drug?
- (a) C
 - (b) L
 - (c) P
 - (d) N
- Q46.** Injections of a certain drug are used in the procedure, which of the following is not a contraindication?
- (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
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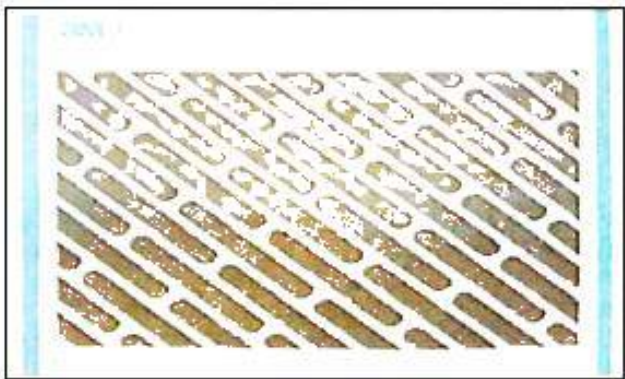
Q48. A patient is suffering from dyspnea. Which position will you provide for the patient to relieve?

- (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 is preparing to administer a medication. Which of the following may be the expected outcome?



- (a) Stop the flow of medication
- (b) Stop the flow of air
- (c) Stop the flow of air and medication
- (d) Stop the flow of medication and air

Q51. Which of the following are contraindications for the use of the following drugs?

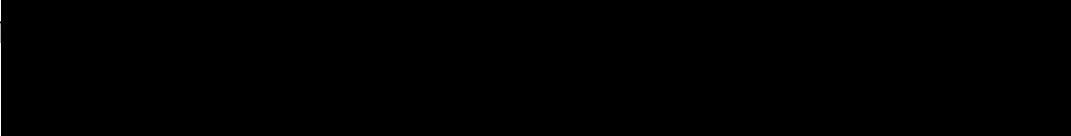


- (a) A only
- (b) A and B
- (c) A and C
- (d) None of the above

Q52. Identify the following instrument in the image:



- (a) Otoscope
- (b) Tonometer
- (c) Ophthalmoscope
- (d) N

Q53. This  nged?



- (a) 7
- (b) 2
- (c) 1
- (d) 2

Q54. Follow the picture of sterile sponge used in  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

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

- (a) A
- (b) D
- (c) M
- (d) E

Q58. A 65-year-old male patient is prescribed a new medication. The nurse should monitor for the most important side effect of this medication.

- (a) H
- (b) H
- (c) B
- (d) H

Q59. In which situation should a nurse avoid the use of an ice pack?

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) S
- (d) F

Q60. What

- (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 initial management of a patient with a urinary tract infection is:
- (a) Start antibiotics
 - (b) Increase fluid intake
 - (c) Perform a urinalysis
 - (d) Prescribe pain relievers
- Q65.** What is the most common complication when a patient is on a urinary catheter?
- (a) Allergic reaction
 - (b) Urinary tract infection
 - (c) Catheter blockage
 - (d) Catheter dislodgement
- Q66.** The nurse is caring for a patient with a urinary catheter who is showing signs of infection. The most appropriate action for the nurse to 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 caring for a patient who is at risk of using a urinary catheter. The primary purpose of using a urinary catheter is:
- (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 diagnosis of type 2 diabetes mellitus is being discharged. The nurse's primary concern is to ensure the patient understands the importance of

- (a) Monitoring blood glucose levels
- (b) Taking medication as prescribed
- (c) Following a healthy diet
- (d) Exercising regularly

Q72. Which of the following is a common complication of type 2 diabetes mellitus?

- (a) Hypertension
- (b) Lipid abnormalities
- (c) Stroke
- (d) Coronary artery disease

Q73. Which of the following is a common side effect of long-term use of corticosteroids?

- (a) Hypertension
- (b) Hyperglycemia
- (c) Hypokalemia
- (d) Bone density loss

Q74. Which of the following is a common

- (a) Increased heart rate
- (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 a urinary tract infection (UTI). Which of the following symptoms is most likely to be reported by the patient?
- (a) Wound infection
 - (b) Irritation at the site of the catheter
 - (c) Cloudy, foul-smelling urine
 - (d) Blood in the urine
- Q79.** A nurse is caring for a patient with a urinary tract infection (UTI). Which of the following should the nurse explain to the patient?
- (a) The patient should increase fluid intake.
 - (b) The patient should avoid caffeine.
 - (c) The patient should avoid alcohol.
 - (d) The patient should avoid spicy foods.
- Q80.** Which of the following is a typical sign of meningitis in an adult?
- (a) Abdominal pain
 - (b) Stiff neck
 - (c) Cloudy urine
 - (d) Joint pain
- Q81.** A nurse is caring for a 12-month-old child. 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 heart rate
 - (d) Increased blood pressure
- Q85.** Which of the following is a potential complication of a patient with a history of deep vein thrombosis (DVT)?
- (a) Decreased blood pressure
 - (b) Chest pain
 - (c) Increased heart rate
 - (d) Tachypnea
- Q86.** A nurse is caring for a patient with a history of cirrhosis of the liver. Which of the following is a potential complication of this condition?
- (a) Hypertension
 - (b) Hypotension
 - (c) Hypertension
 - (d) Decreased blood pressure
- Q87.** The nurse is caring for a postoperative patient who is at risk for deep vein thrombosis (DVT). Which of the following interventions should the nurse implement?
- (a) Administering pain medication
 - (b) Administering antiemetics
 - (c) Keeping the patient in a supine position
 - (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 most appropriate action after receiving a patient's vital signs?

- (a) Compare the results with the patient's baseline
- (b) Assess the patient's response to the intervention
- (c) Notify the healthcare provider of any abnormal findings
- (d) Monitor the patient's vital signs for 15 minutes

Q92. Which of the following is the most appropriate action for a patient with a full-thickness burn?

- (a) Cover the burn with sterile, dry, non-adherent dressings
- (b) Clean the burn with soap and water
- (c) Apply a topical antibiotic ointment
- (d) Administer pain medication

Q93. A patient with a history of asthma is receiving a corticosteroid. The nurse should explain that corticosteroids are used primarily for which of the following?

- (a) Reduce inflammation
- (b) Increase the production of surfactant
- (c) Prevent infection
- (d) Treat the underlying infection

Q94. A patient is receiving a blood transfusion and reports 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

- 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 eat a high-fiber diet
 - (d) Perform a physical examination
- Q98.** A patient is scheduled for a colonoscopy. Which of the following interventions is most important in preparing the patient?
- (a) Encourage the patient to eat a high-fiber diet
 - (b) Encourage the patient to eat a low-fiber diet
 - (c) Encourage the patient to eat a high-protein diet
 - (d) Encourage the patient to eat a low-protein diet
- Q99.** A nurse is caring for a patient who is scheduled for a colonoscopy. Which of the following interventions is most important in preparing the patient?
- (a) Administer a laxative as ordered
 - (b) Administer a sedative as ordered
 - (c) Administer an analgesic as ordered
 - (d) Administer an antiemetic as ordered
- Q100.** The nurse is teaching a patient about the use of a peak flow meter. Which of the following statements by the patient indicates understanding of the teaching?
- (a) I should use the peak flow meter only when I am having trouble breathing.
 - (b) I should use the peak flow meter only when I am having a cough.
 - (c) I should use the peak flow meter only when I am having a cold.
 - (d) I should use the peak flow meter only when I am having a fever.