



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2020 - 21

Programme – Bachelor of Science in Physician Assistant

Course Name – Basic Nursing

Course Code - BPA301

Semester / Year - Semester III

Time allotted : 75 Minutes

Full Marks : 60

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 60=60

1. (Answer any Sixty)

(i) Which type of fever is defined as: the body temperature alternates regularly between a period of fever and a period of normal or subnormal temperature.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| a) intermittent | b) constant |
| c) remittent | d) relapsing |

(ii) _____ is reflected in the vital signs by indicating the status of the body's function, which is regulated through homeostatis mechanisms and falling within certain normal ranges.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| a) lifestyle | b) vital signs |
| c) Homeostasis | d) Health Status |

(iii) A good way to assess your patient's pressure ulcer risk is to use

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| a) The Braden Scale | b) empirical knowledge derived from your experience with other patients with pressure ulcer |
| c) Review of body systems approach | d) All of these |

(iv) Pressure ulcers are grouped into categories. What stage is the most superficial and involves discolored skin that does not turn white when pressure is applied?

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a) Stage 1 | b) Stage 2 |
|------------|------------|

c) Stage 3

d) Stage 4

(v) When should a tube feeding be recommended?

- a) When a person has an inadequate oral nutrient intake for 2 - 4 days
- b) When a person has severe diarrhea
- c) When GI tract works, but patient cannot meet nutrient needs orally
- d) When a person has severe acute pancreatitis

(vi) Which of the following is NOT a risk to pressure ulcers occurring

- a) Changing position regularly
- b) Being overweight
- c) Poor nutrition
- d) Lack of mobility

(vii) A patient's _____ should be elevated at least _____ degrees for continuous drip and bolus feedings that _____.

- a) Head; 30; directly enter the intestine
- b) Head; 30; directly enter the stomach.
- c) Stomach; 30; directly enter the intestine.
- d) None of these

(viii) Stool color in melena is

- a) Bright red
- b) Greenish yellow
- c) Black tarry
- d) Pale white

(ix) Urine specific gravity over 1.025 may indicate indicate:

- a) Diabetes Melitus
- b) Dehydration
- c) Hypervolemia
- d) Both Diabetes Melitus and Dehydration

(x) Normal capacity of bladder is:

- a) 800-1000 ml
- b) 400-600 ml
- c) 200-300 ml
- d) Above 1000 ml

(xi) How do enteral and parenteral nutrition differ?

- a) Enteral is administered via a vein;
- b) Enteral is administered via a blood

parenteral via the ilium.

c) Parenteral is administered via GI tract; enteral via a site outside the GI tract.

vessel; parenteral via the mouth.

d) Enteral is administered via the GI tract; parenteral via a site outside the GI tract.

(xii) Sleep talking is also called as

a) Somnambulism

c) Nacrolepsy

b) Bruxism

d) Somniloquy

(xiii) Which waves dominate in stage 2 of sleep cycle

a) Alpha

c) Theta

b) Delta

d) Beta

(xiv) _____ is very useful for patients having respiratory or cardiac problems because of their simplicity of use and the ability to provide continuous and immediate oxygen saturation levels.

a) Pulse Oximeter

c) Skin reflectance Oximeter

b) Ear oximeter

d) Intravascular oximeter

(xv) One of the following modes of ventilation “locks out” the patient's efforts to breathe

a) Controlled Mandatory Ventilation

c) Assist Control Mode

b) Synchronous Intermittent Mandatory Ventilation

d) Pressure Control Mode

(xvi) CPAP and BiPAP modes are usually used...

a) in conjunction with bronchodilators and steroids

c) as a weaning protocol

b) to delay intubation

d) All of these.

(xvii) The following are the recognized strategies in prevention of Ventilator Associated Pneumonia except:

a) Daily sedation hold

b) Head-up positioning of 30 to 45°.

c) Prone positioning

d) Chlorhexidine mouthcare

(xviii) What are the names given to three different depths of burn

a) Small, medium and large

b) First, second and third degree burn

c) Minor, medium and severe burns

d) Superficial, partial thickness and full thickness burn

(xix) A 30 year old female patient has deep partial thickness burns on the front and back of the right and left leg, front of right arm, and anterior trunk. The patient weighs 63 kg. Use the Parkland Burn Formula: What is the flow rate during the FIRST 8 hours (mL/hr) based on the total you calculated?

a) 921 mL/hr

b) 938 mL/hr

c) 158 mL/hr

d) 789 mL/hr

(xx) When performing two-rescuer CPR, how often should you switch roles?

a) After every cycle of CPR

b) After every 2 cycles of CPR

c) After every 5 cycles of CPR

d) After every 10 cycles

(xxi) Where should you palpate for a pulse on an unconscious adult during CPR?

a) Carotid

b) Radial

c) Femoral

d) Brachial

(xxii) Which of these answers appropriately describes how to perform chest compressions on an adult?

a) Using one arm, press to 1/3 depth of chest

b) Palms placed midline on the lower 1/3 of the sternum

c) Palms placed in center of sternum above the nipples, using both arms

d) Compressions should be slow to allow for full recoil

(xxiii) You just performed 5 cycles of CPR on an adult. You reassess for a pulse. No pulse is present. What is your next course of action?

- a) search for an AED
- b) immediately reinitiate CPR
- c) Give rescue breaths
- d) None of these

(xxiv) Which medical condition will develop from severe blood loss?

- a) Shock
- b) Hypoglycemia
- c) Anaphylaxis
- d) Hyperthermia

(xxv) What steps would you take to control bleeding from a nosebleed?

- a) Sit casualty down, lean backward and pinch soft part of nose.
- b) Lie casualty down and pinch soft part of nose.
- c) Sit casualty down, lean forward and pinch soft part of nose.
- d) Lie casualty down and pinch top of nose.

(xxvi) The nurse administers cleansing enema. The common position for this procedure is...

- a) Sims left lateral
- b) Dorsal recumbent
- c) Supine
- d) Prone

(xxvii) For a surgical bed, why is the linen formed into a triangle and fan folded away from the side on which the patient will be transferred.

- a) To protect the linen from soiling
- b) To ensure that the toe pleat is not pulled out
- c) To keep the linen out of the way during the transfer
- d) To keep the flat sheet taut during the transfer

(xxviii) How much should you overlap your layers when wrapping a bandage?

- a) Just enough to touch the last layer
- b) 0.25
- c) 0.5
- d) 0.75

(xxix) A spica splint is used for:

- a) Distal limb fractures
- b) To prevent weight bearing on the pelvic limb

c) To prevent weight bearing on the thoracic limb

d) Stabilization of the humerus and femur

(xxx) An arm sling is used to support an injured _____

a) Arm or forearm

b) Wrist

c) Rib fracture

d) All of these.

(xxxii) A normotensive patient has just been intubated and the monitor is reading a PetCO₂ of 3mmHg. This would indicate:

a) Normal function

b) Esophageal intubation

c) Increased shunt

d) Cardiopulmonary Instability

(xxxii) A patient is admitted to the ER with the following findings: heart rate of 110 (thready upon palpation), 80/62 blood pressure, 25 ml/hr urinary output, and Sodium level of 160. What interventions do you expect the medical doctor to order for this patient?

a) Restrict fluid intake and monitor daily weights

b) Administer hypertonic solution of 5% Dextrose 0.45% Sodium Chloride and monitor urinary output

c) Administer hypotonic IV fluid and administer sodium tablets.

d) No interventions are expected

(xxxiii) After obtaining an EKG on a patient you notice that ST depression is present along with an inverted T wave and prominent U wave. What lab value would be the cause of this finding?

a) Magnesium level of 2.2

b) Potassium level of 5.6

c) Potassium level of 2.2

d) Phosphorus level of 2.0

(xxxiv) Which patient is at most risk for fluid volume deficient?

a) A patient who has been vomiting and having diarrhea for 2 days.

b) A patient with continuous nasogastric suction.

c) A patient with an abdominal wound vac at intermittent suction.

d) All of these

(xxxv) Which of the following assessment is expected in a patient with extracellular fluid excess?

- a) Elevated hematocrit
- b) Rapid, thready pulse
- c) Distended jugular pressures
- d) Increased sodium levels

(xxxvi) Which of the following nursing intervention is appropriate when an IV infusion infiltrates?

- a) Elevate the site
- b) Discontinue the infusion
- c) Attempt to flush the tube
- d) Apply warm, moist compress

(xxxvii) What is the term used for normal respiratory rhythm and depth in a client?

- a) Eupnea
- b) Tachypnea
- c) Bradypnea
- d) Apnea

(xxxviii) Facial expressions, gestures, body language are the example of:

- a) Verbal communication
- b) Nonverbal communication
- c) Both Verbal communication and Nonverbal communication
- d) None of these

(xxxix) Cytotoxic Waste is:

- a) Hazardous waste
- b) Kitchen waste
- c) Non hazardous waste
- d) None of these

(xl) Medication combined in water and solution:

- a) Suspension
- b) Suppository
- c) Syrup
- d) Solution

(xli) The muscle is located on the anterior lateral aspect of the thigh:

- a) Deltoid muscle
- b) Vastus lateralis muscle

c) Dorsogluteal muscle

d) Rectus

(xlii) Sharp wastes like needles, syringes, scalpels, blades, glass will come under:

a) Waste category- 1

b) Waste category-2

c) Waste category-3

d) Waste category-4

(xliii) Antipyretics used to:

a) Reduce pain

b) Reduce fever

c) Treat bacterial infection

d) None of these

(xliv) age group have risk for accidental injuries

a) New born

b) Toddler

c) Children

d) Adolescent

(xlv) suffer from geriatric problems

a) Adolescent

b) Adult

c) Old age

d) Middle age

(xlvi) Preschool age ranges fromyears

a) 0 to1

b) 1 to 3

c) 3 to 5

d) 6 to 12

(xlvii) The.....of inter personal relationship is the build up stage when actually relationship grows, trusting starts.

a) First stage

b) Second stage

c) Third stage

d) Fourth stage

(xlviii) Most common and very important primary action to prevent infection is

a) Disinfection

b) Sterilization

c) Biomedical waste management

d) Hand washing

(xlix) Q4h means.....

- a) Four times a day
- b) Every fourth night
- c) Every four day
- d) Every 4 hours

(l) Escape of fluid into subcutaneous tissue due to dislodgement of the needle causing swelling and pain.

- a) Inflammation
- b) Oedema
- c) Infiltration
- d) None of these

(li) Injuries or wounds caused by needles accidentally puncturing the skin of the people who work in hospital is called

- a) Needle Stick Injury
- b) Local injury
- c) Thermal injury
- d) None of these

(lii) PPE is the special equipment or clothing utilised to safeguard one and the patients from germs. PPE means

- a) Partial Protection Equipment
- b) Personal Protective Equipment
- c) Pre Protection Equipment
- d) None of these

(liii) Application of force to another person without lawful justification is

- a) Battery
- b) Negligence
- c) Tort
- d) Crime

(liv) Which of the following is an expected reaction from a client who has just been told by the physician that his tumor is malignant and has metastasis in to several organs?

- a) Crying uncontrollably
- b) Criticizing medical care
- c) Refusing to visit visitors
- d) Asking for additional medical consultations

(lv) Which of the following clinical finding indicates the patient is experiencing hypokalemia?

- a) Edema
- b) Kussmaul breathing
- c) Muscle spasms
- d) Abdominal distention

(lvi) The interpretation of the data collected about the patient represents the

- a) Assessment of the patient
- b) Health problems of the patient
- c) Proposed plan of care for the patient
- d) Nursing interventions done for the patient

(lvii) Which of the following assessment finding is typical of extracellular fluid loss?

- a) Distended jugular veins
- b) Elevated hematocrit level
- c) Rapid thready pulse
- d) Increased serum sodium level

(lviii) Nursing Diagnosis Categories include all, except

- a) Risk
- b) Wellness
- c) Possible
- d) None of these

(lix) Anaphylactic reaction after administering penicillin indicates

- a) An acquired atopic sensitization
- b) Antibodies to penicillin developed after earlier use of the drug
- c) Passive immunity to penicillin allergen
- d) Developed potent bivalent antibodies when the IV administration was started

(lx) Which of the following is considered as an indication for administering serum albumin?

- a) Clotting of blood
- b) Formation of WBCs
- c) Formation of RBCs
- d) Maintenance of oncotic pressure