

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM THE GIVEN FOUR ALTERNATIVES AND WRITE THE LETTER OF YOUR CHOICE ON THE PROVIDED SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET.

1. A wound with considerable tissue loss allowed to heal naturally by formation of granulation tissue would be classified as which of the following categories of wound healing?
 - A. Primary intention
 - B. Secondary intention
 - C. Tertiary intention
 - D. Ulcerative wound healing
2. Which of the following is an appropriate guideline for providing perineal care for a patient?
 - A. Always proceed from the most contaminated area to the least contaminated area.
 - B. Do not retract the foreskin in an uncircumcised male.
 - C. Dry the cleaned areas and apply an emollient as indicated.
 - D. Powder the area to prevent the growth of bacteria.
3. Which of the following is an appropriate measure when providing foot care for a patient?
 - A. Soak the feet in a solution of mild soap and tepid water.
 - B. Rinse the feet, dry thoroughly, and apply moisturizer on the tops and bottoms.
 - C. For diabetic patients, trim the nails with nail clippers.
 - D. Cut off any corns or calluses.
4. Wakefulness occurs when which of the following is activated with stimuli from the cerebral cortex and peripheral sensory organs?
 - A. Reticular activating system
 - B. Bulbar synchronizing region
 - C. Circadian rhythm
 - D. Medulla
5. Which of the following interventions would be recommended for a patient with insomnia?
 - A. Nap frequently during the day to make up for the lost sleep at night.
 - B. Eliminate caffeine and alcohol in the evening because both are associated with disturbances in the normal sleep cycle.
 - C. Exercise vigorously before bedtime to promote drowsiness.
 - D. Avoid food high in carbohydrates before bedtime.
6. Pain that is poorly localized and originates in body organs is known as which of the following?
 - A. Cutaneous pain
 - B. Somatic pain
 - C. Visceral pain
 - D. Perceived pain
7. The average normal temperature in degrees Fahrenheit for well adults in the rectal site is which of the following?
 - A. 94.0
 - B. 97.6
 - C. 98.6
 - D. 99.6

But Rectal is for children not for adults

8. Which of the following statistics regarding blood pressure is accurate?
- A. Blood pressure tends to be lower in a prone or supine position than in a seated or standing position.
 - B. Men usually have a lower blood pressure than women of the same age.
 - C. Blood pressure decreases after eating.
 - D. Blood pressure is usually highest on arising in the morning.
8. Which of the following statements concerning respiratory rates is accurate?
- A. Infants and young children have a lower respiratory rate than adults.
 - B. Healthy adults breathe about 12 to 20 times per minute.
 - C. The respiratory rate decreases in response to the increased metabolic rate during pyrexia.
 - D. An increase in intracranial pressures stimulates the respiratory center and increases the respiration rate.
9. Which of the following conditions tends to lower blood pressure?
- A. High viscosity of the blood
 - B. Low blood volume
 - C. Decreased elasticity of walls of arterioles
 - D. Strong pumping action of blood into the arteries
10. After taking vital signs, you write down your findings as T 98.6, P 66, R 18, and BP 124/82. Which of these numbers represents the systolic blood pressure?
- A. 98.6
 - B. 124
 - C. 82
 - D. 66
11. Mrs. X is to have an indwelling urinary catheter inserted. Which of the following would be the precaution taken during this procedure?
- A. Surgical asepsis technique
 - B. Medical asepsis technique
 - C. Droplet precautions
 - D. Strict reverse isolation
12. Measurement of residual urine by catheterization after voiding verifies which of the following conditions?

- A. Urinary tract infection
B. Urinary retention
C. Urinary incontinence
D. Urinary suppression
13. Which of the following catheters should be used to drain a patient's bladder for short periods?
A. Foley catheter
B. Suprapubic catheter
C. Indwelling urethral catheter
D. Straight catheter
14. A patient who complains of difficulty breathing should be placed in which of the following positions?
A. Prone position
B. Lateral position
C. Supine position
D. Fowler's position
15. To drain the apical sections of the upper lobes of the lungs, the nurse should place the patient in which of the following positions?
A. Left side with a pillow under the chest wall
B. Side-lying position, half on the abdomen and half on the side
C. High Fowler's position
D. Trendelenburg position
16. When determining a site for an IV infusion, the nurse should consider which of the following guidelines?
A. Scalp veins should be selected for infants because of their accessibility.
B. Antecubital veins should be used for long term infusions.
C. Veins in the leg should be used to keep the arms free for the patient's use.
D. Veins in surgical areas should be used to increase the potency of medication.
17. Individuals with which of the following blood types are often called universal donors?
A. Type A
B. Type O
C. Type B
D. Type AB
18. A nurse who has diagnosed a patient as having "fluid volume excess" related to compromised regulatory mechanism (kidneys) may have been alerted by which of the following symptoms?
A. Muscle twitching
B. Distended neck veins
C. Fingerprinting over sternum
D. Nausea and vomiting

19. A patient who responds to bad news concerning his lab reports by crying uncontrollably is handling stress by using which of the following?
- A. Adaptation technique
 - B. Coping mechanism
 - C. Withdrawal behavior
 - D. Defense mechanism
20. Which of the following sites is recommended for adults as a safe site for the majority of intramuscular injections?
- A. Vastus lateralis site
 - B. Deltoid muscle site
 - C. Ventrogluteal site
 - D. Dorsogluteal site
21. Which of the following is the major safety problem in healthcare facilities?
- A. Falls
 - B. Fires
 - C. Violence
 - D. Poisoning
22. It is the preferred methods for the control of severe bleeding since it prevents loss of blood from the body without interference with normal blood circulation.
- A. Elevation
 - B. Direct pressure
 - C. Pressure on the supplying artery
 - D. Tourniquet
23. You find an unconscious patient and call out for first aider help. Your next step is
- A. Clear the mouth
 - B. Check for a pulse
 - C. Ensure an open airway
 - D. Provide ventilation
24. The principle that should be followed during treatment of unconscious patient
- A. Checking bleeding and attempt to stop bleeding only
 - B. Checking the air way, breathing and circulation
 - C. Assessing air way and checking appetite of the patient
 - D. Checking weather he/she is waving or not
25. The first aid measure for convulsion
- A. Restrain the victim
 - B. Pour cold water
 - C. Place in the tub of water
 - D. Preventing victim from hurting himself
26. Mr. X. has come to your hospital with productive cough and fever of three weeks duration. On physical examination you have identified that he has dullness on percussion of the left posterior chest, decreased

breath sound and friction rub on auscultation of left posterior chest. In addition the chest X-ray result shows fluid in the left lower lobe of the lung. What do you think is the possible problem?

- A. Hemothorax
- B. Pneumothorax
- C. Lung abscess
- D. Chronic bronchitis

27. Which of the following is the most common symptom of myocardial infarction?

- A. Chest pain
- B. Dyspnea
- C. Edema
- D. Palpitations

28. A nurse is about to perform a Mantoux test. The test is done by using which route?

- A. Intradermal
- B. Intramuscular
- C. Subcutaneous
- D. IM with the use of Z-track method

29. A client is brought to the Emergency room with complaints of stuffy nose, headache, persistent cough, fever and post-nasal drip. Pain is complained by the client above the eyebrows. The diagnosis is sinusitis. Which of the following sinuses is affected?

- A. Maxillary
- B. Frontal
- K C. Ethmoid
- D. Sphenoid

30. A 55 years old patient has come to Emergency room complaining of chest pain and dyspnea. When taking the vital signs the nurse is...

- A. Diagnosing
- B. Assessing
- C. Evaluating
- D. Implementing

31. A 50-year-old patient who sustained a right hip fracture in a fall requests pain medication from the nurse. Based on his injury, which type of pain is this patient most likely experiencing?

- A. Phantom pain
- B. Visceral pain
- C. Somatic pain
- D. Referred pain

32. The client, admitted with appendicitis, overhears the physician say that the pain has reached McBurney's point. She becomes very frightened and asks the nurse to explain what this means. Which one of the following is the best response?

- A. "The next time the doctor comes in, we should ask him what he meant by that."

- B. "I have felt that I don't understand the doctor at times either."
C. "That is the term used to indicate that the pain has traveled to the right lower side."
D. "McBurney's point refers to severe pain for which surgery is the only treatment."
33. Ato Abebe has undergone surgery. Postoperatively, which of the following findings is normal?
A. absent bowel sounds
B. bleeding
C. hemorrhage
D. bowel movement
34. Four hours postoperatively, Ato Abebe complains of guarding and rigidity of the abdomen. Nurse Kebede's initial intervention is:
A. assess for signs of peritonitis
B. call the physician
C. administer pain medication
D. ignore the client
35. Ato Abera, a 30 years old farmer has come to your hospital with abdominal pain that starts at the umbilical area and localized to the right lower quadrant of the abdomen. On physical examination Ato Abera has pain to the right lower quadrant of the abdomen while you are palpating to the left lower quadrant. What do you call this test
A. Rovsing's sign
B. Murphy's syndrome
C. Mc Burney's point
D. All
36. Which drug class isn't used to treat GERD?
A. Antacids
B. Histamine receptor antagonist
C. Beta blockers
D. Proton pump inhibitor
37. Which of the following isn't a complication of peptic ulcer disease
A. Perforation
B. GI bleeding
C. Pyloric obstruction
D. Pain
38. Which of the following assessment findings suggests early appendicitis?
A. Nausea and vomiting
B. Periumbilical pain
C. Tense positioning
D. Abdominal positioning
39. One of the following is true about major burn
A. Excludes electrical and chemical burn
B. 3rd degree burn involving <10% TBSA
C. 2nd degree burn involving >25%TBSA
D. Excludes special care areas
40. One is **not true** about 1st degree burn
A. Low intensity flash can be the cause

- B. Prolonged exposure to hot liquid can be the cause
 - C. Involves only the epidermis
 - D. Complete recovery within a week
41. The nurse is performing a voice test to assess hearing. Which of the following describes the accurate procedure for performing this test?
- A. whisper a statement while the client blocks both ears
 - B. whisper a statement with the examiner's back facing the client
 - C. whisper a statement and ask the client to repeat it while blocking one ear
 - D. stand 4 feet away from the client to ensure that the client can hear at this distance
42. One of the following is **not true** about Rheumatoid arthritis
- A. It primarily involves the peripheral joints
 - B. It is among the autoimmune disorders
 - C. It is due to the accumulation of uric acid in the joint
 - D. Simultaneous symmetrical joint swelling is it's symptom
43. All are cause of IICP **except**
- A. a rise in cerebrospinal fluid pressure
 - B. decreased pressure within the brain matter
 - C. bleeding into the brain or fluid around the brain
 - D. Swelling within the brain matter itself.
44. A 40 years old mother comes to your health center with the complain of headache, fever, and vomiting of 3 days. On physical examination you have identified that she has; inability to straighten the leg when the hip is flexed to 90 degrees, hips and knees flex when the neck is flexed. What do you think is the possible problem of the client
- A. IICP
 - B. Meningitis
 - C. Stroke
 - D. Epilepsy
45. Which of the following would not be included in the nursing care plan for a client with Parkinson's disease?
- A. Restricting his intake of oral fluids
 - B. Range of motion exercises
 - C. Allowing him to carry out activities of daily living by himself even though he is very slow
 - D. Providing him with diversionary tasks that require motor coordination of hands
46. Which of the following conditions most commonly results in CAD?
- A. Atherosclerosis
 - B. DM

- C. MI
D. Renal failure
47. A chronic hereditary disorder characterized by the presence of RBC that contains abnormal haemoglobin (Hgb) can be
A. iron deficiency anemia
C. Sickle cell anemia
B. Anemia due to blood loss
D. Hypoproliferative anemia
48. A 35 years old mother has been admitted to your hospital for the last two months with cardiac case. On physical examination you have identified that she has systemic edema, hepatomegally, splenomegally and Jugular vein distension. What do you think is the possible problem of the client
A. Right heart failure
C. Rheumatic heart fever
B. Left heart failure
D. Angina pectoris
49. A 60 years old has been admitted to your hospital for the last two months and he is a known Diabetes patient. On history and physical examination you have identified that the client has lower sternal pain that radiates to the neck, jaw down the arms to fingers and the pain relieves neither by rest nor by nitroglycerin. What do you think is the possible problem of the patient?
A. Rheumatic fever
B. Angina pectoris
C. Myocardial infraction
D. Congestive heart fever
50. Ato Ayele, a 50 years old DM patient has come to Asella Teaching Hospital with heart attack. The chest X-ray result confirms that ato Ayela has mitral stenosis, what symptom associated with congestion do you think ato Ayele would demonstrate
A. Right atrium
C. Aorta
B. Superior vena cava
D. Pulmonary
51. All are the reasons why should pediatrics be an independent medical specialty **except**
A. The health problems of children differ from those of adults.
B. Management of child hood illness is significantly d/t with that of adults.
C. Children's response to an illness is not affected by age.
D. They are the most vulnerable (susceptible) for disease in the society.
52. Respiration in infants and small children is counted byK observing the movement of their _____
A. Chest wall
C. Ribs
B. Abdominal wall
D. Neck muscle

53. From the following, which one is **not** affecting growth and development of children?
- A. Maternal smoking
 - B. Socio economic status of the family
 - C. Maternal alcoholic drinking
 - D. Paternal nutritional status
54. Babies born weighing less than _____ considered as low birth weight.
- A. 1.5kg
 - B. 2.5kg
 - C. 3kg
 - D. 3.5kg
55. During the first few hours following delivery, a single injection of 0.5 to 1.0 mg of natural vitamin K can help to prevent _____ disease
- A. Infectious disease
 - B. Viral diseases
 - C. Bacterial infections
 - D. Bleeding disorders
56. All are signs of **sever** dehydration **except**:
- A. Lethargic
 - B. Sunken eyes
 - C. Drinking poorly or not at all
 - D. skin pinch returns slowly
57. One of the following is **not risk** factor for urinary tract infection
- A. Female gender
 - B. Toilet training
 - C. Wiping from front to back
 - D. voiding dysfunction
58. Which one of the following **is not** the objective of expanded program of Immunization?
- A. Eradication of polio to maintain polio free status.
 - B. Elimination of measles.
 - C. Elimination of Neonatal Tetanus.
 - D. Eradication of severe forms of TB (TB meningitis).
59. All are Live attenuated vaccines **except**:
- A. Oral Polio
 - B. Diphtheria
 - C. BCG
 - D. Measles
60. Of the following, which one **is not** Target disease of EPI in Ethiopia?
- A. Tuberculosis
 - B. Typhoid fever
 - C. Poliomyelitis
 - D. Diphtheria
61. _____ is most common cause of emergency abdominal surgery in childhood
- A. Hernia
 - B. Bowel obstruction
 - C. Appendicitis
 - D. Gastroenteritis

62. Measles vaccine is given at the age of _____.
A. Nine months
B. Nine years
C. Six weeks
D. Six months
63. All are Side effects of vaccines BCG **except**:
A. Kochs phenomenon-
B. Indolent ulcer-
C. Convulsion
D. Disseminated disease with BCG
64. Which of the following is **way** of Checking Immunization Status?
A. Measles scar
B. Family history
C. Immunization card
D. Child's nutritional status
65. _____ is very important (effective) measurement particularly to detect malnutrition in a very large population especially during war, famine, disasters etc.
A. Wt for age
B. Mid upper arm circumference
C. Ht for age
D. Head circumference
66. Within an hour of birth; treat the newborn's eyes to prevent _____ infection.
A. Streptococcal
B. Syphilitic
C. Gonococcal
D. Viral
67. Vaccines should be stored at the temperature of ____ to ____ °C:
A. 0-8+
B. 2+-8+
C. 2+-10+
D. 2+-6+
68. _____ means that the central portion (chest) is pink, but the extremities, particularly the hands and feet, are blue or purple.
A. Pink conjunctiva
B. Acrocyanosis
C. Central cyanosis
D. An indication of severe anemia
69. The ratio of compressions to inflations in newborn resuscitation is
A. 3:1
B. 1:3
C. 3:2
D. 3:3

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70. -----and -----are important clinical findings in the assessment of severity of pneumonia.
- A. Respiratory distress and intercostals retraction
 - B. Difficult breathing and nasal flaring
 - C. Intercostals retraction and cyanosis
 - D. Fast breathing and chest in drawing
71. Which of the following is **not true** about management?
- A. The process that managers follow to accomplish organizational goals
 - B. A body of knowledge
 - C. Management is a cumulative body of information that furnishes insight on how to manage
 - D. Management is the art of getting things done through managers.
72. All **are false** about Nursing service administration **except**
- A. It is the marshaling of resources to accomplish a purpose.
 - B. It is a cumulative body of information that furnishes insight on how to manage
 - C. which enable others to perform their work effectively,
 - D. can be proud of their organizations and what they do
73. ----- involves formal and informal internal and external contacts.
- A. Liaison
 - B. figureheads
 - C. Influencer
 - D. Disseminator
74. Which of the following is **not true** about communication?
- A. Communication is the transfer of information and understanding from one person to another.
 - B. To be a leader, the student must have a basic understanding of the communication process
 - C. Each of the components of the communication process is capable of enhancing or inhibiting the understanding of the message
 - D. Each of the components of the communication process is incapable of enhancing or inhibiting the understanding of the message
75. From parts of Ethiopia the least region that conduct Female genital mutilation
- A. Somali
 - B. Addis Ababa
 - C. Amhara
 - D. Gambela

76. Any acts of gender based, that results in physical, sexual, psychological harm or suffering to the women
- A. Coercion B. Rape C. Early marriage
D. Violence
77. To understand the general development of one country, one of the following used as the best indicator
- A. General fertility rate C. Maternal mortality rate
B. Child mortality rate D. Infant mortality rate
78. The major source of health information in Ethiopia
- A. Census C. Surveillance record
B. Health service record D. Annual report
79. Calling attention to the implementation of strategies for PMTCT will definitely contribute to, a greater extent for the attainment of the National shared Vision of **“HIV free new generation”** by the year
- A. 2020 B. 2025 C. 2030
D. None
80. If a nurse in a hospital discloses a false AIDS diagnosis, which of the following civil wrongs the nurse committed?
- A. Battery C. Defamation of character
B. Assault D. Negligence
81. The nurse is planning quality of care for a patient without regards to race, ethnicity, and gender. Which of the following ethical obligation does this exhibit?
- A. Fidelity B. Integrity C. Respectfulness
D. Compassion
82. The nurse is caring for a patient whose family requests that a feeding tube be inserted. The patient has advance directives indicating that a

feeding tube is not to be inserted. As a nurse and physician consider what is best for patient in this ethical dilemma, which of the following principle is represented?

- A. Autonomy
- B. Beneficence
- C. Non maleficence
- D. Justice

83. Hyper emesis Gravidum is

- A. Excessive bleeding during pregnancy
- B. Excessive vomiting during pregnancy
- C. Excessive sweating during pregnancy
- D. Excessive amount of amniotic fluid during pregnancy

84. Bleeding in late pregnancy due to placenta previa differs from bleeding due to abruption placenta in that it is
- A. Painless
 - B. dark red in colour
 - C. Causeless
 - D. Recurrent in nature
85. Which of the following intervention is wrong concerning management of placenta previa?
- A. Identifying degree of placenta previatthrough digital vaginal examination
 - B. Early referral of all cases from health centers to hospital
 - C. Monitoring of fetal and maternal conditions more frequently
 - D. None
86. All are predisposing factors for placenta abruption **except**
- A. High multigravida
 - B. Polyhydraminous
 - C. Severe pre-eclampsia
 - D. None
87. Which of the following is not the reliable clinical manifestation of pre eclampsia?
- A. Severe frontal headache
 - B. Blurred vision
 - C. Decrease in urine out put
 - D. Decrease in blood pressure
88. Immediate termination of pregnancy for the management of preeclampsia is indicated if
- A. Gestational age is 37 or more weeks
 - B. There is imminent signs of eclampsia
 - C. Severe fetal distress
 - D. All

89. Which of the following management **is correct** in multiple pregnancy following Vaginal delivery of the first twin while the second twin is still in the uterus?
- A. Immediate administration of oxytocin
 - B. Immediate delivery of placenta of the first twin
 - C. Performing immediate abdominal examination to determine lie of the 2nd twin
 - D. All
90. The drug of choice for the treatment and prevention of convulsion in severe pre-eclampsia and eclampsia is
- A. Magnesium sulphate
 - B. Hydralazine
 - C. Ergometrine
 - D. Oxytocin
91. Which of the following finding is not common while performing abdominal Examination in a pregnant mother with polyhydraminous?
- A. big, tense and shiny abdomen with visible veins over it
 - B. Difficult to palpate for fetal parts
 - C. Fetal heart beat can be easily auscultated at lateral sides
 - D. Fundal height is more than the expected period of gestation
92. Which of the following(s) is (are) possible complications of polyhydraminous?
- A. Pre-term labour
 - B. Postpartum haemorrhage
 - C. Pre-labour rupture of membranes
 - D. All
93. Rh incompatibility occurs when
- A. Rh negative mother conceives Rh positive fetus
 - B. Rh positive mother conceives Rh positive fetus
 - C. Rh negative mother conceives Rh negative fetus

D. Rh positive mother conceives Rh negative fetus

94. What is (are) the most possible diagnosis of a pregnant woman whose size of the abdomen is too much higher or bigger than the expected period of gestation?

A. Rh incompatibility

C. Multiple pregnancy

B. Pre-eclampsia

D. All

95. The most common cause of prolonged labour during the first stage of labour is

A. Contracted pelvis

B. Poor uterine contraction

C. Mal-position

D. Mal- presentation

96. Sign of Occipito-posterior position
- A. Saucer like depression at or around the umbilicus
 - B. FHB heard at flank side of the mother
 - C. Fetal head found at one side of the mother
 - D. All
97. Which of the following is **wrong** intervention in a woman with excessive and prolonged pre-term pre-labour rupture of amniotic fluid membranes?
- A. Administration of broad spectrum antibiotics
 - B. Digital vaginal examination at every four hours
 - C. Complete bed rest
 - D. Termination of pregnancy
98. A 6-month-old infant has severe diarrhea. The major problem associated with severe diarrhea is:
- A) Pain in the abdominal area
 - B) Electrolyte and fluid loss
 - C) Presence of excessive flatus
 - D) Irritation of the perineal and rectal area
99. The client asks the nurse recommend bulk-forming foods that may be included in the diet. Which of the following should be recommended by the nurse?
- A) Whole grains
 - B) Fruit juice
 - C) Rare meats
 - D) Milk products