COC question for L4 CCN students

1. For a hospitalized client, which statement reflects appropriate documentation in the client's medical record?
   A. Client had a good day
   B. Skin moist and cool
   C. Small decubitus ulcer noted on the left leg
   D. Seems to be mad at the doctor
2. A nurse inserting an indwelling urinary catheter into a male client. As the catheter is inserted to the urethra, urine begins to flow into the tubing. As this point, the nurse
   A. Withdraws the catheter appropriately 1 inch and inflate the balloon
   B. Insert the catheter 2.5cm and inflate the balloon
   C. Immediate inflate the balloon
   D. Insert the catheter until resistance is met & inflate the balloon
3. A client receives meperidine(Damerol) 50mg, IM for relief of surgical pain. Thirty minutes later the nurse asks the client if the pain is relieved. Which step of the nursing process is the nurse using?
   A. Goal
   B. Evaluation
   C. Implementation
   D. Assessment
4. After bronchoscopy, the client must receive nothing by mouth until the gag reflex returns. What is the best way to assess for return of the gag reflex?
   A. Tickle the uvula with a tongue
   B. Observe while the client swallows sips of water
   C. Ask the client to extended the tongue
   D. Instruct the client to cough
5. A client with the shock due to hemorrhage has these vital signs temperature 97.6 F (36.4 C), pulse, 140 beats/minute, respirations, 28 breaths/minute and BP, 60/30 mmHg . For this client, the nurse should question which physician order?
   A. Draw specimens for hemoglobin and hematocrit every 6 hours
   B. Monitor urine output every hour
   C. Infuse IV fluid at 83 ml/hour
   D. Administer oxygen by nasal cannula and hematocrit every 6 hours

6. A client with chronic renal failure is admitted with these findings: pulse, 122beats/minute, respirations, 32breaths/minute, BP, 190/110 mmHg, neck vein distension, and bibasilar crackles. Which nursing diagnosis should receive the highest priority?
   A. Fear
   B. Urinary retention
   C. Fluid volume excess
   D. Toileting self-care deficit
7. Wh ich of the following blood types has both anti-A and anti-B antibodies
   A. Type AB
   B. Type A
   C. Type O
   D. Type B
8. Which body system controls and coordinates all body activities?
   A. Endocrine
   B. Reproductive
   C. Musculoskeletal
   D. Nervous
9. Termination of pregnancy before 28 weeks is called?
   A. Still birth
   B. New born
   C. Abortion
   D. Live birth
10. Correct step of providing bed bath
   A. Head, face, arm, trunk, leg, perineum
   B. Head, face, trunk, arm, leg, perineum
   C. Head, face, arm, trunk, perineum, leg
   D. Head, face, trunk, arm, perineum, leg

Matching

Column "A"

11. Concerned with the balance use of resource (Money, Material, Human resource, Time space information =AL

12. Intermittent fever = TT

13. Food born disease =WW

14. An enlargement and congested patch of mucosa and sub mucosa at ano-rectal junction=hemoroid

15. Microscopic aggregation of epithelial cell =granulation

16. Excessive salivation=dipteria

17. Recommended for infant <6months=excesive breast feeding

18. Jershey Henxen reaction

19. Absent or infective peristalsis of the esophagus= achlashia

20. way of assessing a new born for the birth asphyxia=APGAR scoring

Column "B"

A. Surgical removal of dead tissue=debridment
B. Removal of accumulated fluid from abdominal cavity=parasethesis
C. Separation of facial layer=
D. Impaired of physical, cognitive and mental=
E. Absence of the ability to think=
F. Material & cells discharge =
G. Small abnormal growth of tissue=tumore
H. Removal of an endotracheal tube=extubation
I. Bacteria, viruses, fungi, and some antigens =imunization
J. Medication administration device in the form of mist=nibulizer
K. Control of the symptoms rather than cure= prefevention
L. Vibrations created by sound waves=eugophonia
M. Lining of the chest cavity=parital plura
N. Abnormal forward curvature of the lumbar=lordosis
O. Develop immunity=defense mechanism
P. Pertaining to or for the eye=tracoma

A. Chloramphenicol=bone marrow distraction
B. Cotrimole=bacterial infection

C. Hypernatremia= excesive sodium
D. Abcavir =anti virus
E. Active factor X =congestive lack of coagulation
F. Fungal infection=mychosis
G. Abduction =far away
H. Empyema=pus accumulation in plural space
I. Relapsing fever =AFI
J. Chron's disease=inflammatory bowl dss
K. Illusion
L. Enuresis=Bed weting
M. Xerostomya =drayness of mouth
N. Whooping cough =bordetela pertusis
O. Meninigitis=infn of meningies
P. Diphtheria =bull neck
Q. Sterilization=100% free from all m.organisim /surgical procedure of FP
R. Rehabilitation=3ry prevention
S. Gravidity =no of pregnancy
T. Otitis media=infn of mi
U. Tetanus=lock jaw
V. Viral skin disease
W. Communicable disease
X. immunization
Y. choking= mechanichal obstraction of air way
Z. parity=no of birth
AA. suppository=per anal
BB. hospital acquired= nosocomial infn
CC. shock
DD. disinfection =remove all m.organisms except endospore form
EE. secondary prevention=curatve/Rx
FF. efficiency
GG. volvulus= tiwisting of intestine
HH. hernia=protrution of organ to week part
II. an important for the investigation of disease outbreak
JJ. defense mechanism
KK. granulation

LL. convalesce carrier
MM. type of temperature/fever/ appears in severe infection
NN. MDR TB
OO. Tertiary prevention
PP. Inability to breath when upper right position
QQ. Botulism
RR. Hemorrhoids
SS. Amniocentesis
TT. Thoracentesis
UU. Immune cell mediated
VV. Intussusception