Name.....Id.....section.....

1) Which fluid is recommended in case of **sever hemorrhage**?
   A. NS B. RL C. Blood D. DNS

2) While you are at F/ Selam general hospital; you faced **bedridden** pt. with ***severely traumatized dirty wound*** the registered nurse orders you to clean the wound? What is your possible intervention for that pt.?
   A. Clean the wound with H_2O_2 with circular motion from inner to outer
   B. Clean the wound with NS with circular motion from inner to outer
   C. Clean the wound with H_2O_2 with circular motion from outer to inner
   D. Clean the wound with NS with circular motion from outer to inner

3) While you **insert adult NG tube** you measure and mark the point before insertion; and you what to confirm the site of NG tube is at correct position. Which one is false about the above condition?
   A. It's from ear lobe to the xiphoned process and site is confirmed by wishing sound
   B. It's from ear lobe to the xiphoned process and site is confirmed by wheezing sound
   C. It's from ear lobe to the xiphoned process and site is confirmed by litmus paper its changed to red
   D. It's from ear lobe to the xiphoned process and site is confirmed by **x-ray**.

4) Which one of the following is highly associated with **DM and CAD?**
   A. LDL (VLDL) C. Triglycerides >150 mg/dl
   B. HDL (VHDL) D. A and C

5) While you perform **PICT** test for diagnosis of HIV at OPD; you injure yourself with needle; and by default the pt. was HIV positive: what interventions is going to be performed to you in order to save you from HIV infection?
   A. Post exposure prophylaxis (PEP) with (AZT + 3TC) should commence as soon as possible
   B. Consider PEP within 72 hours after needle stick injury, but PEP is unlikely after 72 hours
   C. Prophylaxis is to be given for 28 days.
   D. ALL

6) Which ***anti TB drug*** is used for the management of leprosy?
   A. Rifampin C. Ethambutol D. Streptomycin
   B. INH

7) After assessing the client, the nurse formulates the following diagnoses. Place them in order of priority, with the most important (prioritize by A. Maslow hierarchy of needs).
   1. Constipation 3. Ineffective airway clearance
   2. Anticipated grieving 4. Ineffective tissue perfusion.
   A. 3, 4, 2, 1 B. 4, 3, 2, 1 C. 1, 3, 2, 4 D. 3, 4, 1,2

8) While you are at medical word you get **bedridden patient**, after all the registered nurse asks you interventions which is/are given to the patient to prevent ***pressure sores/bed sore/debuts ulcer.***
   A. For patients who can't move at all, repositioning is typically needed every 2 hours.
   B. Use 30^0 tilt position (Tilt the pelvis with pillow under the buttock and a pillow in between the legs).
   C. Avoid vigorously massaging or rubbing the skin and using emollients in dry skin and old individuals
   D. Make sure patients are well hydrated and well nourished.
   E. All

9) Tissue reaming, blood product, and placenta are disposed properly if and only if you kept them in which color cod bean/garbage?
   A. Black C. Red D. Safety box
   B. Yellow

10) While you are at adult OPD the patient is presents with ***acute bronchitis***. He thinks that he might have chronic bronchitis and asks you to explain the ***difference between them***. You respond by saying:

Name……Id……section……

A. Acute bronchitis lasts for 3 consecutive months and is reversible
B. Acute bronchitis lasts 7 to 10 days.
C. Chronic bronchitis lasts 3 consecutive months in 2 consecutive years. This results in a blockage of the airways which cannot be reversed. While Acute bronchitis is caused by a viral or bacterial infection and lasts about 10 days. Blockage of the airways is reversible in acute bronchitis.
D. I will ask your physician to explain the differences during his rounds.