

يتكون هذا الاختبار من (100) سؤال موضوعي من نوع الاختيار من متعدد، الإجابة عنها إجبارية. ظلل بقلم الرصاص بشكل غامق الدائرة التي تشير إلى الإجابة الصحيحة في المكان المخصص لذلك في نموذج الإجابة المرفق.

Foundations of Nursing

- 1. Which of the following is the most accessible and convenient site for temperature taking?**
 - a- Oral
 - b- Rectal
 - c- Tympanic
 - d- Axillary

- 2. Which of the following is an example of a subjective data?**
 - a- Heart rate of 68 beats per minute.
 - b- Yellowish sputum
 - c- Client verbalized " I feel pain when urinating."
 - d- Noisy breathing

- 3. Which of the following is the most important purpose of hand washing?**
 - a- To promote hand circulation
 - b- To prevent the transfer of microorganisms
 - c- To avoid touching the client with dirty hands
 - d- To provide comfort

- 4. Which of the following conditions may require fluid restriction?**
 - a- Fever
 - b- Bronchial asthma
 - c- Renal failure
 - d- Dehydration

- 5. Which of the following procedures always require surgical asepsis?**
 - a- Colostomy irrigation
 - b- Vaginal instillation of estrogen
 - c- Nasogastric tube insertion
 - d- Urinary catheterization

- 6. What should be done in order to prevent contaminating the environment in bed making?**
 - a- Avoid funning solid linens
 - b- Strip all linens at the same time
 - c- Finish both sides at the time
 - d- Embrace solid linen

- 7. Which of the following techniques of physical exam involves the sense of sight?**
 - a- Inspection
 - b- Palpation
 - c- Percussion
 - d- Auscultation

- 8. What does the term gavage indicate?**
 - a- Visual examination of the stomach
 - b- Irrigation of the stomach with a solution
 - c- A surgical opening through the abdomen to the stomach
 - d- Administration of a liquid feeding into the stomach

- 9. What is the most common inexpensive oxygen delivery system?**
- a- Laryngeal mask airway
 - b- Venturi mask
 - c- Face mask
 - d- Transtracheal oxygen delivery
- 10. Which of the following is defined as a painful sensation perceived in a body part that is missing?**
- a- Phantom pain
 - b- Neuropathic pain
 - c- Intractable pain
 - d- Radiated pain
- 11. Which one is an open ended question during data collection from the client by interview?**
- a- How old are you?
 - b- How many children do you have?
 - c- Are you having pain now?
 - d- What would you like to talk about your disease?
- 12. How much is the urinary output for adult per day?**
- a- 1400-1500 ml
 - b- 350-400 ml
 - c- 200-350 ml
 - d- 100-200ml
- 13. What is the most serious problem arising from severe diarrhea?**
- a- Constipation
 - b- Bowel incontinence
 - c- Fluid and electrolytes loss
 - d- Flatulence
- 14. What does Tid abbreviation used in medication order mean?**
- a- Twice a day
 - b- Four times a day
 - c- Three times a day
 - d- Every other day
- 15. What does the movement of the bone away from the midline of the body called?**
- a- Extension
 - b- Abduction
 - c- Adduction
 - d- Rotation
- 16. What is the preferred site for intramuscular injection (I.M) for adult client?**
- a- Vastus lateralis muscle
 - b- Gluteal muscle
 - c- Deltoid muscle
 - d- Abdominal muscle
- 17. Which of the following terms describes the difference between the systolic and diastolic pressure?**
- a- Apical rate
 - b- Cardiac rate
 - c- Pulse deficit
 - d- Pulse pressure
- 18. Constipation is a common problem for immobilized patient's because of:**
- a- Decreased peristalsis & positional discomfort
 - b- An increased defecation reflex
 - c- Decreased tightening of the anal sphincter
 - d- Increased colon motility
- 19. Which element in the circular of infection can be eliminated by preserving skin integrity?**
- a- Reservoir
 - b- Mode of transmission
 - c- Host
 - d- Portal of entry

20. Which of the following is the appropriate route of administration for insulin?

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| a- Intramuscular | b- Intravenous |
| c- Subcutaneous | d- Intradermal |

Infection Control

21. Symptoms indicating presence of a local infection include all of the following except:

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| a- Redness | b- Pain |
| c- Swelling | d- Hypothermai |

22. Which one is considered a patient related risk for development of nosocomial infection:

- a- Contaminated air-conditioning systems.
- b- Underlying immune compromised state.
- c- Endotracheal intubation.
- d- Medical personnel hands.

23. Conjunctival trachoma is caused by:

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| a- Tuberculosis | b- Rickettsia |
| c- Chlamydia | d- Mycoplasma |

24. The primary host for bovine tuberculosis is:

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| a- Cattle | b- Humans |
| c- Birds | d- Sheep |

25. In viral life cycle, attachment of the virus to receptors on the cell surface is a process called:

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|----------------|----------------|
| a- Adsorption | b- Penetration |
| c- Replication | d- Release |

26. The usual cause of pneumonia in AIDS patients is:

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| a- Mycobacteria | b- Chlamydia |
| c- Pneumocystic carinnii | d- Legionella pneumophilia |

27. Stopping multiplication of bacterial cells is a mechanism named:

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| a- Bacteriocidal | b- Bacteriostatic |
| c- Immunity | d- Colonization |

28. Which one is a quinolone drug:

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| a- Gentamycin | b- Penicillin |
| c- Acyclovir | d- Ciprofloxacin |

29. Which of the following may cause bone marrow toxicity:

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| a- Chloramphenicol | b- Tobramycin |
| c- Tetracycline | d- Cefuroxime |

30. Cleaning can be done by the use of:

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| a- Disinfectants | b- Alcohol and iodine |
| c- Ultraviolet light | d- Soap and detergents |

- 31. The ideal disinfectant is characterized by all of the following except:**
- a- Broadly active
 - b- Not poisonous
 - c- Unstable
 - d- Penetrating to pathogens
- 32. Guidelines to protect workers from exposure to disease spread by blood and certain body fluids are called:**
- a- Universal precautions
 - b- Personal protective equipment
 - c- Infection control
 - d- Disinfection
- 33. Preventing transmission of infectious disease from patient to others and visa versa can be achieved through:**
- a- Isolation
 - b- Immunization
 - c- Treatment
 - d- Admission to intensive care unit
- 34. Which statement is not true regarding hospital environment cleaning:**
- a- Office areas with no patient contact require normal domestic cleaning.
 - b- All toilet areas should be cleaned weekly
 - c- The use of a neutral detergent solution improves the quality of cleaning.
 - d- Routine cleaning is important.
- 35. Otitis media indicates infection of:**
- a- Paranasal sinuses
 - b- Pharynx
 - c- Inner ear
 - d- Middle ear
- 36. Presence of productive cough lasting 3 months in 2 consecutive years is called:**
- a- Acute bronchitis
 - b- Bronchial asthma
 - c- Chronic bronchitis
 - d- Emphysema
- 37. Which of the following infections is the most serious and potentially life-threatening:**
- a- Bronchitis
 - b- Epiglottitis
 - c- Sinusitis
 - d- Otitis media
- 38. Which of the following carries the least risk of infection:**
- a- Mechanical ventilators
 - b- Nebulizers
 - c- Humidifiers
 - d- Suction catheters
- 39. To be accepted, tubes containing specimens sent for lab testing should have all of the following except:**
- a- Properly completed request.
 - b- Sufficient quantity of specimen.
 - c- Labeled.
 - d- Leaking.
- 40. Sputum induction is indicated for:**
- a- Bronchial asthma patients
 - b- Diagnosis of tuberculosis
 - c- Allergic patients
 - d- Diagnosis of sinusitis

Neonatal Respiratory Care

- 41. All of the following factors play a significant role in fetal lung development except:**
- a- Physical factor
 - b- Hormonal factor
 - c- Gender factor
 - d- Local factor
- 42. Which is a normal infant respiratory rate is:**
- a- 40 / min
 - b- 20 /min
 - c- 70 /min
 - d- 20-90 /min

43. Most pulmonary malformations arise during:

- a- Prematurity stage
- b- More than 30 weeks gestational age
- c- A month after birth
- d- Embryonic stage

44. The normal infant pulse rate is :

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| a- 100-120 bpm | b- 110-120 bpm |
| c- 120-160 bpm | d- More than 160 bpm |

45. Apgar score below 3 at 10 minutes indicates the risk of:

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| a- Neurological damage | b- Heart failure |
| c- Pneumonia | d- Respiratory distress syndrome |

46. Chest compression in infant should be administrated if the heart rate is:

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| a- Less than 100 bpm | b- Less than 90 bpm |
| c- Less than 60 bpm | d- More than 90 bpm |

47. Collapsing force in the alveoli is reduced by:

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| a- Pulmonary surfactant | b- Oxygen therapy |
| c- Macrophages | d- Nasal suction |

48. All of the following are equipments needed during transport of a ventilated infant except:

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| a- Nasogastric tube | b- Sterile gloves |
| c- Ambo-bag | d- Oral thermometer |

49. Which pulmonary disorder is related to prematurity?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| a- pneumonia | b- pnemothorax |
| c- Respiratory Distress Syndrome | d- Lung hyperplasia |

50. Meconium aspiration occurs most commonly in:

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a- In Neonatal ICU | b- After birth |
| c- Uterus | d- At 30 weeks of gestational age |

51. Which condition causes pneumonia in an infant:

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| a- Prematurity | b- Aspiration of gastric contents |
| c- Apnea | d- Tissue hypoxia |

52. Pulmonary vascular resistance is elevated in one of the following conditions:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a- Pneumonia | b- Pulmonary hypertension |
| c- Respiratory Distress Syndrome | d- Apnea |

53. What is the condition of reduction of oxygen transport below a critical level?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| a- Bronchitis | b- Pneumonia |
| c- Respiratory Distress Syndrome | d- Tissue hypoxia |

- 54. Failure of normal development of the diaphragm during 1st trimester will result in:**
- a- Congenital diaphragmatic hernia
 - b- Inguinal hernia
 - c- Incisional hernia
 - d- Heart failure
- 55. All of following can impair lung growth in uterus except:**
- a- Compression of the chest b- Compression of the lung
 - c- Reduced of fetal breathing d- Pneumonia
- 56. Which one is used in treatment of infant's apnea to maintain upper airway patency:**
- a- CPAP mask b- Physical therapy
 - c- Pharmacology therapy d- Nasal canula
- 57. The mechanical ventilation setting used in treatment of chronic diseases in infant is:**
- a- As any lung disease b- The highest sitting
 - c- The lowest sitting d- CPAP only
- 58. Surfactant replacement therapy is used in treatment of:**
- a- Premature infants b- Apnea
 - c- Chronic lung diseases d- Diaphragmatic hernia
- 59. The most common cardiac problem in new born is:**
- a- Atrial Septal Defect b- Patent Ductus Arteriosus
 - c- Ventricular Septal Defect d- Tetralogy Of Fallot
- 60. Increased main airway pressure can lead to:**
- a- Apnea b- Pneumonia
 - c- Patent Ductus Arteriosus d- Impedance of venous return

Mechanical Ventilators

- 61. Minute ventilation equals:**
- a- Tidal Volume x Residual Volume.
 - b- Functional Residual Capacity.
 - c- Dead Space x Respiratory Rate.
 - d- Tidal Volume x Respiratory Rate.
- 62. To push air into the lungs, positive pressure ventilators uses pressures:**
- a- Above atmospheric pressure. b- Below atmospheric pressure.
 - c- Sea level pressure. d- Depends on the tidal volume.
- 63. Which of the following is a volume-cycled mode of ventilation?**
- a- CPAP
 - b- Intermittent Mandatory Ventilation
 - c- PEEP
 - d- Pressure Support Ventilation
- 64. Which factor determines how fast the tidal volume is delivered to the patient?**
- a- Flow Rate (Peak Flow). b- Tidal Volume.
 - c- Auto PEEP. d- PIP.

- 65. For patients with severe hypoxia, the initial FiO₂ sitting is:**
- a- 50 %.
 - b- 60 %-70 %.
 - c- Not more 50 %.
 - d- 100 %.
- 66. After stabilization of the patient and to avoid oxygen induced lung injury, the FiO₂ is best kept:**
- a- Below 90 %.
 - b- More than 60 %.
 - c- Below 80 %.
 - d- Below 50 %.
- 67. Which of the following increases functional residual capacity and is useful to treat refractory hypoxemia:**
- a- PEEP.
 - b- FiO₂.
 - c- Tidal Volume.
 - d- PIP.
- 68. Which of the following is a potential hazard associated with A/C mode?**
- a- Hypertension.
 - b- Alveolar hyperventilation.
 - c- Auto PEEP.
 - d- Self extubation.
- 69. The Mode which does not permit normal spontaneous breathing is:**
- a- CMV.
 - b- SIMV.
 - c- CPAP.
 - d- MMV.
- 70. The primary indication for SIMV mode is to:**
- a- Control the tidal volume.
 - b- Provide partial ventilatory support.
 - c- Increase the CO₂ washing.
 - d- Increase oxygenation.
- 71. What is the mode in which patients breathe independently either through the ventilator circuit or a special mask?**
- a- A/C.
 - b- ASV.
 - c- SIMV.
 - d- Non invasive BIPAP.
- 72. The most important ventilation alarm is:**
- a- High tidal volume.
 - b- High pressure.
 - c- Patient disconnection.
 - d- Low frequency.
- 73. Positive pressure ventilation decreases renal perfusion by:**
- a- Improving oxygenation.
 - b- Increasing CO₂.
 - c- Affecting cardiac output.
 - d- Retention of water.
- 74. A patient with (PaCO₂ 70 mmHg & pH 7.10), this result indicates:**
- a- A need for ventolin nebulizer
 - b- Bronchodilator.
 - c- Mechanical ventilation.
 - d- Nasal suction.
- 75. Mechanical ventilation is indicated in one of the following:**
- a- PaO₂ 65 mmHg.
 - b- PaO₂ 45 mmHg.
 - c- PaO₂ 75 mmHg.
 - d- PaO₂ 85 mmHg.

76. Which of the following is a mechanical ventilation hazard:

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|----|--------------------------|
| a- | Renal failure. | b- | Heart failure. |
| c- | Nosocomial infection. | d- | Urinary tract infection. |

77. Which of the following is more likely to develop more complications regarding the use of mechanical ventilation?

- a- No relation with the periods. b- Decreased with long periods.
c- Short periods. d- Long periods.

78. Barotrauma is most likely to occur with peak inspiratory pressures of more than:

79. Compliance of the lungs means:

- a- Change in volume per unit change in pressure.
 - b- Change in plateau pressure per unit change in volume.
 - c- Change in peak pressure per unit change tidal volume.
 - d- Amount of dead space ventilation.

80. The first rule of health care is:

- a- Machine is always safe.
 - b- Look to the machine first then look to the patient.
 - c- Don not harm the patient.
 - d- Family members have no right to ask about their patient.

Respiratory Management 2

81. One of the following is a normal value of serum bicarbonate:

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|----|---------------|----|----------|
| a- | 7.40 | b- | 98% |
| c- | 24 mmol/Liter | d- | 100 mmHg |

82. In a patient under stress with (pH = 7.40 , PaCO₂ = 20 mmHg and HCO₃ = 20 mmol/L).This patient is having :

- a- Uncompensated respiratory acidosis
 - b- Compensated respiratory alkalosis
 - c- Metabolic alkalosis
 - d- This is a normal ABG's

83. O₂ requirements for a 70 kg body weight adult is :

84. Signs and symptoms of metabolic acidosis include all of the following except:

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------|----|------------------------|
| a- | Muscle weakness | b- | Coma |
| c- | Warm skin | d- | Respiratory depression |

85. For a normal healthy adult one of the following statements is not correct:

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|--|--|
| a- $\text{PaO}_2 : 60 \text{ mmHg}$ | b- $\text{O}_2 \text{ saturation} : 98\text{-}100\%$ |
| c- $\text{CO}_2 \text{ production} : 200 \text{ ml/min}$ | d- $\text{pH} : 7.35 - 7.45$ |

86. The following ABG's : pH 7.26 , PaCO_2 60 mmHg , HCO_3 26.0 represents:

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| a- Metabolic acidosis | b- Respiratory alkalosis |
| c- Metabolic alkalosis | d- Respiratory acidosis |

87. A patient with PaCO_2 20 mmHg should have a pH of:

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| a- 7.56 | b- 7.40 |
| c- 7.30 | d- 7.20 |

88. The functional residual capacity is equal to:

- a- Tidal volume
- b- Residual volume
- c- Expiratory reserve volume and residual volume
- d- Total lung capacity

89. FEV1 is normally:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a- 40% of forced vital capacity | b- 50% of forced vital capacity |
| c- 60% of forced vital capacity | d- 80% of forced vital capacity |

90. All are bronchodilators except :

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| a- Aminophylline | b- Salbutamol |
| c- O_2 therapy | d- Ibratropium |

91. The most accurate method for measuring Functional Residual Capacity is :

- a- Body plethysmography
- b- Helium dilution
- c- Nitrogen washout
- d- Single breath nitrogen elimination

92. All are true about ventilation /perfusion scan except :

- a- Measures gas and blood flow distribution
- b- Involves inhalation of radiolabeled gas (xenon) and injection of radioisotope
- c- Can predict pulmonary embolism
- d- Can predict myocardial infarction

93. Minute ventilation equals :

- a- Tidal Volume x Respiratory Rate
- b- Tidal Volume / Respiratory Rate
- c- Tidal Volume x Dead Space
- d- Tidal Volume / Dead Space

94. Which of the following bronchodilators is an anticholinergic :

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| a- Salbutamol | b- Aminophylline |
| c- Adrenaline | d- Atropine |

95. All of the following might be a cause of respiratory acidosis except:

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| a- Sedation | b- Hyperventilation |
| c- Head trauma | d- COPD |

96. All of the following are reasons to order an ABG on a patient except:

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|--|--|
| a- Severe asthma | |
| b- Cyanosed patient with obstructive sleep apnea | |
| c- Respiratory rate of 12/min in adult patient | |
| d- Diabetic patient with kussmaul's respiration | |

97. All are true about non-invasive IPPV except:

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|---|--|
| a- Increases ventilation by increasing tidal volume | |
| b- Patient should be mechanically ventilated | |
| c- Decreases work of breathing | |
| d- Improves oxygenation | |

98. Sleep apnea syndromes include all except :

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|------------------------|----------------------------|
| a- Chronic bronchitis | b- Obstructive sleep apnea |
| c- Central sleep apnea | d- Mixed sleep apnea |

99. Obstructive sleep apnea treatment include all except :

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|---------------------|--------------|
| a- Weight reduction | b- Sedatives |
| c- Oxygen | d- CPAP |

100. The emergency bronchodilators are :

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|--|--|
| a- Oral corticosteroids | |
| b- Inhaled corticosteroids | |
| c- Long-acting inhaled beta ₂ | |
| d- Short-acting inhaled beta 2 agonists like salbutamol (Ventolin) | |

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