

Date : October 11, 2025
Total Marks : 100
Writing Time : 150 minutes (2.5 hours)
Reading Time : 15 Minutes (prior to writing time)

1. Write your Registration Number clearly and correctly on the Answer Booklet.
2. The first 15 minutes is being provided to check the number of pages of Question Paper, printing errors, clarify doubts and to read the instructions. You are NOT permitted to write during this time.
3. This paper consists of **TWO SECTIONS**, namely SECTION A & SECTION B:
 - **SECTION A** has two parts:
Part I - 30 Multiple Choice Questions
Part II - 4 Short Answer Questions
All questions under SECTION A are **COMPULSORY**.
 - **SECTION B** consists of two Case Studies. Choose only **ONE** case study and answer the questions of your choice.
4. All answers should be written on the Answer Booklet provided to you. Candidates are not allowed to write anything on the question paper. If required, ask for additional Answer Booklet.
5. All answers should be written with correct numbering of Section, Part and Question Number in the Answer Booklet provided to you. Note that any answer written without indicating the Section, Part and Question Number will NOT be evaluated and no marks will be awarded.
6. Begin each Section and Part in a fresh page of the Answer Booklet.
7. You are not permitted to tear off any sheet(s) of the Answer Booklet as well as the Question Paper.
8. Use of any other paper including paper for rough work is not permitted.
9. **You must hand over the Answer Booklet to the Invigilator before leaving the examination hall.**
10. This paper has **8 printed pages**, including this instruction page.

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SECTION A

PART I: Multiple Choice Questions [30 marks]

Choose the correct answer and write down the letter of your chosen answer in the Answer Booklet against the question number e.g. 31 (d). Each question carries ONE mark. Any double writing, smudgy answers or writing more than one choice shall not be evaluated.

1. What is the priority nursing intervention for a patient experiencing a seizure?
 - a) Place a tongue depressor in the mouth
 - b) Restrain the patient
 - c) Maintain airway and ensure safety
 - d) Give antiepileptics immediately
2. Which laboratory result should be monitored closely in a patient receiving warfarin therapy?
 - a) INR
 - b) Sodium
 - c) Creatinine
 - d) Hemoglobin
3. Which electrolyte imbalance is commonly associated with renal failure?
 - a) Hypokalemia
 - b) Hypernatremia
 - c) Hyperkalemia
 - d) Hypocalcemia
4. A nurse should withhold digoxin if:
 - a) The potassium level is 4.2 mEq/L
 - b) The respiratory rate is 20
 - c) The apical pulse is 56 bpm
 - d) The blood pressure is 110/70
5. Which of the following diseases is transmitted through the fecal-oral route?
 - a) HIV
 - b) Malaria
 - c) Hepatitis A
 - d) Tuberculosis
6. Which condition involves alternating episodes of mania and depression?
 - a) Schizophrenia
 - b) Bipolar disorder
 - c) Major depressive disorder
 - d) Anxiety disorder
7. Which of the following is a quantitative research method?
 - a) Case study
 - b) Ethnography
 - c) Experimental study
 - d) Phenomenology

8. A post-op patient develops tachypnea, restlessness, and cyanosis. The nurse suspects hypoxia. Which ABG result confirms this?
 - a) pH 7.33, PaCO₂ 50, HCO₃ 24, PaO₂ 60
 - b) pH 7.47, PaCO₂ 30, HCO₃ 23, PaO₂ 90
 - c) pH 7.40, PaCO₂ 40, HCO₃ 25, PaO₂ 92
 - d) pH 7.36, PaCO₂ 42, HCO₃ 22, PaO₂ 98
9. In a patient with head injury, what indicates early signs of increased intracranial pressure?
 - a) Bradycardia, irregular respiration
 - b) Dilated pupils, decerebrate posturing
 - c) Headache and decreasing level of consciousness
 - d) Bounding pulse and hypertension
10. A patient at 32 weeks of gestation presents with painless vaginal bleeding. What is the nurse's priority action?
 - a) Perform vaginal exam
 - b) Administer oxytocin
 - c) Monitor FHR and prepare for ultrasound
 - d) Allow ambulation and hydration
11. A patient with schizophrenia tells the nurse, "I am the King of the Universe." This is an example of:
 - a) Hallucination
 - b) Delusion of persecution
 - c) Delusion of grandeur
 - d) Disorganized thought
12. Which of the following is most appropriate when managing a violent psychiatric patient?
 - a) Engage in physical restraint immediately
 - b) Call security and leave the room
 - c) Use a calm voice and maintain a safe distance
 - d) Yell for help and confront the patient
13. A nurse falsifies a patient's vital signs in the record. This is a violation of:
 - a) Ethical principles only
 - b) Legal, ethical, and professional standards
 - c) Hospital policy only
 - d) Patient's autonomy only
14. Which situation best reflects the concept of moral distress?
 - a) Refusing to participate in a procedure
 - b) Disagreeing with a colleague's practice
 - c) Being forced to provide care perceived as unethical
 - d) Being unaware of ethical protocols

15. Which statistical test compares means of three or more independent groups?
 - a) t-test
 - b) Chi-square
 - c) ANOVA
 - d) Pearson correlation
16. Which fetal position is most favorable for vaginal delivery?
 - a) Left occiput posterior
 - b) Right sacral anterior
 - c) Left occiput anterior
 - d) Frank breech
17. A premature baby born at 32 weeks requires surfactant therapy primarily to prevent:
 - a) Hypoglycemia
 - b) Apnea of prematurity
 - c) Respiratory distress syndrome
 - d) Retinopathy of prematurity
18. The most effective method for preventing catheter-associated urinary tract infections (CAUTI) is:
 - a) Using antiseptic lubricants during insertion
 - b) Routine bladder irrigation
 - c) Maintaining a closed drainage system
 - d) Flushing catheter daily with saline
19. Which is the most appropriate site for IM injection in infants under 1 year?
 - a) Deltoid muscle
 - b) Vastus lateralis
 - c) Dorsogluteal muscle
 - d) Ventrogluteal site
20. Which symptom is most indicative of pulmonary embolism?
 - a) Sudden onset of chest pain and dyspnea
 - b) Productive cough with yellow sputum
 - c) Bradycardia and dizziness
 - d) Gradual shortness of breath over weeks
21. Which of the following best describes autonomy in nursing ethics?
 - a) Acting in the patient's best interest
 - b) Being honest with patients
 - c) Respecting the patient's right to make decisions
 - d) Maintaining confidentiality
22. The primary reason for rotating insulin injection sites is to:
 - a) Increase absorption
 - b) Prevent hypoglycemia
 - c) Prevent lipodystrophy
 - d) Reduce pain

23. The term “sentinel event” refers to:
- a) A medication side effect
 - b) An unexpected event causing death or serious injury
 - c) A minor hospital-acquired infection
 - d) A fall without injury
24. Which vitamin deficiency is associated with neural tube defects in newborns?
- a) Vitamin D
 - b) Vitamin A
 - c) Folic acid
 - d) Vitamin C
25. In a disaster triage scenario, a client with open fracture and respiratory distress is tagged as:
- a) Green (minor)
 - b) Yellow (delayed)
 - c) Red (immediate)
 - d) Black (expectant)
26. What is the recommended rate of chest compressions per minute for adult CPR?
- a) 60–80
 - b) 80–100
 - c) 100–120
 - d) 120–140
27. Which test confirms tuberculosis in an asymptomatic client?
- a) Chest X-ray
 - b) Mantoux test
 - c) Sputum culture for AFB
 - d) ESR
28. A newborn is delivered with meconium-stained amniotic fluid and has poor muscle tone. What is the first nursing action?
- a) Suction the mouth and nose
 - b) Initiate chest compressions
 - c) Dry and stimulate
 - d) Provide blow-by oxygen
29. Which of the following conditions requires contact precautions?
- a) Influenza
 - b) Clostridium difficile
 - c) Tuberculosis
 - d) Measles
30. Which symptom is a hallmark of neurogenic shock?
- a) Hypertension and bradycardia
 - b) Hypotension and bradycardia
 - c) Hypotension and tachycardia
 - d) Warm, moist skin

PART II – Short Answer Questions [20 marks]

This part has 4 Short Answer Questions. Answer ALL the questions. Each question carries 5 marks. Mark for each sub-question is indicated in the brackets.

1. Answer the following questions on Labor and Delivery.
 - a) What is the normal fetal heart rate range? **(1 mark)**
 - b) List two signs of true labor. **(1 mark)**
 - c) Explain two priority nursing interventions during the second stage of labor. **(2 marks)**
 - d) What does the term “effacement” refer to in labor? **(1 mark)**

2. Answer the following questions on Legal and Ethical Nursing Practice.
 - a) Define informed consent. **(1 mark)**
 - b) List two elements that make consent legally valid. **(1 mark)**
 - c) Explain two nurse’s responsibilities when obtaining or witnessing informed consent. **(2 marks)**
 - d) What should a nurse do if a patient refuses treatment? **(1 mark)**

3. Answer the following questions on Palliative Care Nursing.
 - a) Define palliative care. **(1 mark)**
 - b) List two symptoms commonly managed in palliative care. **(1 mark)**
 - c) Explain two nursing strategies to improve quality of life for palliative patients. **(2 marks)**
 - d) Why is effective communication essential in palliative care? **(1 mark)**

4. Answer the following questions on Neonatal Care.
 - a) Define neonatal jaundice. **(1 mark)**
 - b) List two common causes of neonatal jaundice. **(1 mark)**
 - c) Explain two nursing care priorities for a newborn receiving phototherapy. **(2 marks)**
 - d) Why is breastfeeding encouraged during phototherapy? **(1 mark)**

SECTION B: CASE STUDY [50 marks]

Choose either CASE I OR CASE II from this section. Each case study carries 50 marks. Mark for each sub-question is indicated in the brackets.

CASE I

Mr. Karma, a 60-year-old male with a history of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), is admitted with increased shortness of breath, productive cough with green sputum, and fever for 3 days. Vital signs on admission: BP 135/80 mmHg, HR 110 bpm, RR 28/min, Temp 38.5°C, SpO₂ 85% on room air. Answer the following questions based on above case.

1. Define COPD exacerbation and list three common triggers. **(5 marks)**
2. Identify five clinical manifestations seen in Mr. Karma and explain their significance. **(5 marks)**
3. Describe five priority nursing interventions to manage acute exacerbation of COPD. **(10 marks)**
4. Describe oxygen therapy goals and precautions in COPD patients. **(5 marks)**
5. Explain the role of pharmacological management in acute COPD exacerbation, including two common medications used and their nursing considerations. **(5 marks)**
6. Outline patient education topics for Mr. Karma to prevent future exacerbations. **(10 marks)**
7. Prepare a nursing care plan for this patient in relation to decreased tissue perfusion. Include rationales for each intervention. **(10 marks)**

CASE II

Mrs. Sonam, a 29-year-old woman, presents to the emergency department with severe abdominal pain and heavy vaginal bleeding at 10 weeks of pregnancy. She reports dizziness and weakness. Vital signs: BP 90/60 mmHg, HR 120 bpm, RR 22/min, Temp 36.8°C. Answer the following questions based on above case.

1. What is the likely diagnosis? Define it. **(5 marks)**
2. List five immediate nursing assessments to prioritize in this patient. **(5 marks)**
3. Describe five emergency nursing interventions to stabilize Mrs. Sonam. **(10 marks)**
4. Describe possible complications of the condition and nursing preventive measures. **(5 marks)**
5. Outline patient education and psychological support strategies after stabilization. **(5 marks)**
6. Identify and explain two priority diagnostic investigations that may be ordered for Mrs. Sonam. **(5 marks)**

7. Discuss the nurse's role in preparing the patient for possible surgical intervention, including preoperative responsibilities. **(5 marks)**
8. As a nurse, how would you provide culturally sensitive care to Mrs. Sonam during this crisis? **(5 marks)**
9. Develop a nursing care plan related to fluid volume deficit for this patient. **(5 marks)**

TASHI DELEK