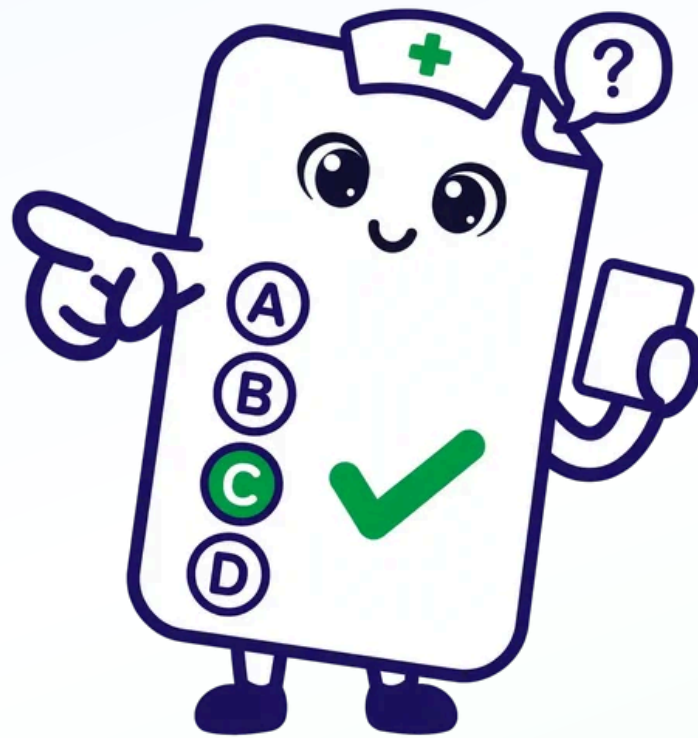




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PPSC Charge Nurse Test Preparation Book 2026

A full model paper in the real Charge Nurse pattern, with answer key



100 MCQs

Real Charge Nurse subject split

Answer key + online explanations

How to use this book

1. Sit each model paper in one go, in 90 minutes, with a pen and the answer sheet of your choice.
2. Mark yourself with the answer key at the back.
3. Every answer in the key is a link. Tap it to read why that option is right on TestUstad, free.

Want this paper timed and graded for you?

Practise every Charge Nurse subject free, chapter by chapter, at testustad.com/exams/charge-nurse

What is in this book

100 MCQs across one paper, each drawn in the same subject split as the real Charge Nurse paper:

- Medical Surgical Nursing: 22 MCQs per paper
- Fundamentals of Nursing: 20 MCQs per paper
- Midwifery and Obstetric Nursing: 12 MCQs per paper
- Paediatric Nursing: 10 MCQs per paper
- Community Health Nursing: 10 MCQs per paper
- Nursing Pharmacology: 10 MCQs per paper
- Mental Health Nursing: 6 MCQs per paper
- Anatomy and Physiology for Nursing: 6 MCQs per paper
- Nursing Management and Ethics: 4 MCQs per paper



MODEL PAPER 1 OF 1

PPSC Charge Nurse Test

100 MCQs · 90 minutes · answer key at the back



Medical Surgical Nursing

22 MCQs

1. A patient develops hypotension, distended neck veins, and muffled heart sounds after penetrating chest trauma. Which condition should the nurse suspect?

- ☐ A Tension pneumothorax
- ☐ B Cardiac tamponade
- ☐ C Massive haemothorax
- ☐ D Pulmonary contusion

2. A patient is admitted after a suspected cervical spine injury from a road traffic crash. Which action is the priority while awaiting imaging?

- ☐ A Ask the patient to sit upright slowly
- ☐ B Maintain manual alignment of the head and neck
- ☐ C Place a pillow beneath the patient's neck
- ☐ D Encourage active neck movement to assess pain

3. Which term describes the process by which cancer cells spread from the primary tumour to distant organs?

- ☐ A Metastasis
- ☐ B Hyperplasia
- ☐ C Differentiation
- ☐ D Encapsulation

4. Which finding is most typical of ulcerative colitis?

- ☐ A Skip lesions throughout the bowel
- ☐ B Continuous inflammation beginning in the rectum
- ☐ C Transmural fistula formation
- ☐ D Cobblestone mucosa in the ileum

5. Which action is correct when applying antibiotic eye ointment to a patient with bacterial conjunctivitis?

- ☐ A Place a thin ribbon inside the lower conjunctival sac
- ☐ B Apply the ointment directly onto the cornea
- ☐ C Rub the ointment over the closed upper eyelid
- ☐ D Press the tube tip against the lower eyelid

6. Before transferring a patient to the operating room, which assessment finding requires the nurse to notify the surgical team?

- ☐ A The patient reports mild anxiety about surgery
- ☐ B The patient has removed jewellery and nail polish
- ☐ C The patient has a temperature of 38.5°C
- ☐ D The patient has completed the prescribed skin preparation

7. Which laboratory pattern is most consistent with primary Addison disease?

- ☐ A High sodium and low potassium
- ☐ B Low sodium and high potassium
- ☐ C High calcium and low glucose only
- ☐ D Low sodium and low potassium

8. Which situation best illustrates tissue hypoxia rather than hypoxemia alone?

- ☐ A A low arterial oxygen level in a patient with pneumonia
- ☐ B Normal arterial oxygen with severe circulatory shock
- ☐ C A low oxygen saturation caused by airway obstruction
- ☐ D Reduced arterial oxygen after a large pulmonary embolus

9. Which nursing intervention is most appropriate for a patient with meningitis who has severe photophobia?

- ☐ A Provide a quiet, dimly lit room and limit unnecessary stimulation
- ☐ B Keep the room brightly lit to assess pupil responses frequently
- ☐ C Encourage vigorous activity to prevent complications of immobility
- ☐ D Apply a warm compress over the eyes to relieve meningeal irritation

10. A patient has a serum potassium level of 2.6 mmol/L, muscle weakness and prominent U waves. Potassium chloride is prescribed intravenously. Which action is correct?

- ☐ A Administer it by rapid intravenous push
- ☐ B Dilute it and give it using an infusion pump
- ☐ C Mix it with blood in the transfusion line
- ☐ D Give it without cardiac monitoring if pain occurs

11. A patient with severe dehydration receives gentamicin and later develops rising serum creatinine and granular casts in the urine. Which type of acute kidney injury is most likely?

- ☐ A Prerenal injury caused by reduced circulating volume
- ☐ B Intrinsic injury caused by damage to renal tubules
- ☐ C Postrenal injury caused by ureteric obstruction
- ☐ D Functional injury caused by temporary urinary retention

12. Which ECG finding is most consistent with a premature ventricular contraction?

- ☐ A An early wide QRS complex without a preceding P wave
- ☐ B A delayed narrow QRS complex after every normal beat
- ☐ C A prolonged PR interval before each normal QRS complex
- ☐ D A regular saw-toothed baseline between each QRS complex

13. A patient with severe trauma has hypotension, warm dry skin, fever and a suspected infected wound several days after admission. Which type of shock is most likely?

- ☐ A Hypovolaemic shock from acute blood loss
- ☐ B Septic shock from systemic infection
- ☐ C Neurogenic shock from spinal injury
- ☐ D Obstructive shock from reduced venous return

14. A patient with a healing tibial fracture asks how to support bone healing. Which statement shows correct understanding?

- ☐ A I will smoke less until the fracture is healed
- ☐ B I will avoid protein to reduce inflammation
- ☐ C I will follow the weight-bearing plan and eat a balanced diet
- ☐ D I will stop follow-up visits when the pain decreases

15. In the TNM classification system, what does the T category primarily describe?

- ☐ A The size and local extent of the primary tumour
- ☐ B The involvement of regional lymph nodes
- ☐ C The presence of distant organ metastases
- ☐ D The patient's response to treatment

16. A patient with cirrhosis is confused and drowsy, with asterix. Before assuming hepatic encephalopathy, which assessment is most important?

- ☐ A Check capillary blood glucose and oxygen saturation
- ☐ B Ask the patient to eat a high-protein meal
- ☐ C Encourage walking to improve alertness
- ☐ D Give a sedative to control the confusion

17. A patient with benign positional vertigo is being taught how to reduce symptoms when changing position. Which instruction is appropriate?

- ☐ A Rise slowly and sit at the bedside before standing
- ☐ B Turn the head rapidly to test whether vertigo remains
- ☐ C Walk without assistance to improve balance quickly
- ☐ D Remain completely flat whenever dizziness occurs

18. Which postoperative wound finding most strongly suggests a surgical site infection?

- ☐ A Mild bruising near the incision
- ☐ B Small amount of clear drainage on the dressing
- ☐ C Increasing redness, warmth and purulent drainage
- ☐ D Mild discomfort during the first dressing change

19. Which finding is most consistent with acromegaly in an adult?

- ☐ A Small hands with a narrow lower jaw
- ☐ B Enlarged hands and coarsened facial features
- ☐ C Short stature with delayed sexual development
- ☐ D Fine tremors with marked heat intolerance

20. A patient with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease has an oxygen saturation of 86% on room air and increasing drowsiness. Which action should the nurse take first?

- ☐ A Apply prescribed controlled oxygen and reassess the patient
- ☐ B Withhold oxygen because it may suppress breathing
- ☐ C Ask the patient to breathe into a paper bag
- ☐ D Place the patient flat and encourage sleep

21. A patient with multiple sclerosis asks how to reduce fatigue during daily activities. Which advice is most appropriate?

- ☐ A Schedule demanding tasks during peak fatigue
- ☐ B Alternate activity with planned rest periods
- ☐ C Exercise until severe weakness develops
- ☐ D Use hot baths before every activity

22. A conscious patient has a regular narrow-complex tachycardia at 180 beats per minute, a blood pressure of 118/74 mmHg and no chest pain. Which intervention is appropriate initially?

- ☐ A Begin chest compressions
- ☐ B Perform a vagal manoeuvre
- ☐ C Deliver unsynchronized defibrillation
- ☐ D Give intravenous calcium chloride

**Fundamentals of Nursing**

20 MCQs

23. Which nursing intervention best reflects an individualised plan for a patient who has difficulty walking?

- ☐ A Encourage every patient to walk independently
- ☐ B Provide assistance according to the patient's assessed ability
- ☐ C Keep the patient on bed rest throughout admission
- ☐ D Use the same mobility schedule for all patients

24. A laboratory report shows a patient's potassium level is dangerously low. The nurse has confirmed the result and assessed the patient. Which communication action is appropriate?

- ☐ A Report the result promptly using a clear, structured message
- ☐ B Record the result and wait for the next routine ward round
- ☐ C Ask the patient's relative whether the result seems concerning
- ☐ D Send the result to an unrelated ward for a second opinion

25. A pressure injury has intact skin with persistent, non-blanchable redness over a bony prominence. How should it be classified?

- ☐ A Stage 1 pressure injury
- ☐ B Stage 2 pressure injury
- ☐ C Stage 3 pressure injury
- ☐ D Deep tissue pressure injury

26. Which oral temperature is generally within the expected range for a healthy adult at rest?

- ☐ A 35.2°C
- ☐ B 36.8°C
- ☐ C 38.4°C
- ☐ D 39.1°C

27. A patient with severe hyponatremia is prescribed intravenous replacement of free water. Which principle guides the nurse's care?

- ☐ A Correct the sodium level rapidly within one hour
- ☐ B Correct the sodium level gradually with frequent monitoring
- ☐ C Restrict all fluids until the sodium level normalises
- ☐ D Give concentrated saline to remove excess sodium

28. A patient with measles is admitted to a hospital unit. Which nursing action is most appropriate?

- ☐ A Place the patient in a negative-pressure room
- ☐ B Use a standard surgical mask for every entry
- ☐ C Assign the patient to a positive-pressure room
- ☐ D Keep the room door open for better ventilation

29. A nurse is preparing a 24-hour urine collection. Which instruction is correct?

- ☐ A Save the first urine and end with the next morning urine
- ☐ B Discard the first urine and save every specimen afterward
- ☐ C Collect only the urine passed after meals
- ☐ D Stop collecting whenever the container becomes half full

30. For adult basic life support, which compression and ventilation sequence is used by a trained single rescuer?

- ☐ A Fifteen compressions followed by one breath
- ☐ B Thirty compressions followed by two breaths
- ☐ C Five compressions followed by two breaths
- ☐ D Ten compressions followed by five breaths

31. Which finding best indicates that a patient has performed active range-of-motion exercise?

- ☐ A The nurse moves the patient's elbow
- ☐ B The patient moves the elbow independently
- ☐ C The nurse supports the limb throughout
- ☐ D The patient's limb is moved without effort

32. A patient with pneumonia has thick secretions and weak coughing. Which nursing intervention best promotes airway clearance?

- ☐ A Encourage upright positioning, deep breathing and directed coughing
- ☐ B Restrict fluids and discourage coughing to reduce fatigue
- ☐ C Keep the patient supine and provide shallow breaths
- ☐ D Give oxygen only and avoid respiratory exercises

33. The nurse evaluates a patient's response after giving a prescribed analgesic. Which finding best indicates that the planned intervention was effective?

- ☐ A The patient states that pain decreased from 8 to 3 out of 10
- ☐ B The nurse records that the medicine was administered
- ☐ C The family says that the patient looks more comfortable
- ☐ D The medication is listed in the treatment prescription

34. A patient with limited English is preparing to sign consent for surgery. Which action is most appropriate?

- ☐ A Ask an adult relative to explain the procedure
- ☐ B Use a qualified medical interpreter
- ☐ C Ask the patient to sign without further discussion
- ☐ D Give the patient written information in English

35. Which event occurs during the hemostasis phase immediately after a wound occurs?

- ☐ A Platelets aggregate and a fibrin clot forms
- ☐ B Fibroblasts deposit collagen into the wound
- ☐ C Epithelial cells migrate across the wound
- ☐ D Scar tissue gradually increases its strength

36. A patient with suspected dengue has a blood pressure of 100/86 mmHg, pulse 118 beats per minute, cool skin and increasing weakness. Which action is most appropriate?

- ☐ A Encourage the patient to walk to reduce weakness
- ☐ B Reassess later because the systolic pressure is above 90
- ☐ C Report possible circulatory compromise immediately
- ☐ D Give an oral antipyretic and wait for the next observation

37. A patient receiving total parenteral nutrition has a blood glucose level of 14 mmol/L. Which nursing action is most appropriate?

- ☐ A Stop the infusion immediately and leave the line empty
- ☐ B Report the result and follow the prescribed glucose management plan
- ☐ C Add insulin directly to the parenteral nutrition bag
- ☐ D Replace the solution with plain intravenous water

38. Which link in the chain of infection is represented by a patient with an open draining wound?

- ☐ A Portal of entry
- ☐ B Mode of transmission
- ☐ C Reservoir
- ☐ D Susceptible host

39. A woman leaks a small amount of urine whenever she coughs or sneezes. Which intervention is most appropriate to teach first?

- ☐ A Perform pelvic floor muscle exercises regularly
- ☐ B Restrict all fluids after breakfast
- ☐ C Use an indwelling catheter during the day
- ☐ D Delay urination until the bladder feels full

40. A patient with a suspected fracture has an open wound with bone visible. Which action should the first aider take before transport?

- ☐ A Cover the wound with a sterile dressing and immobilise the limb
- ☐ B Push the bone back under the skin before applying a splint
- ☐ C Wash the wound vigorously and straighten the limb fully
- ☐ D Apply firm pressure directly over the exposed bone

41. A patient is being moved from a bed to a wheelchair after surgery. Which wheelchair preparation is correct?

- ☐ A Place it beside the bed with the brakes locked
- ☐ B Place it at the foot of the bed with the footrests lowered
- ☐ C Keep the brakes unlocked so it can move with the patient
- ☐ D Position it several steps away to allow a longer transfer

42. During suctioning, a patient's heart rate suddenly falls and the patient becomes pale. Which action should the nurse take immediately?

- ☐ A Continue suctioning to remove remaining secretions
- ☐ B Stop suctioning and provide oxygenation
- ☐ C Increase suction pressure to shorten the procedure
- ☐ D Place the patient flat and leave the catheter in place



Midwifery and Obstetric Nursing

12 MCQs

43. Immediately after spontaneous rupture of the membranes in labour, which nursing action has priority?

- ☐ A Assess the fetal heart rate
- ☐ B Offer the woman oral fluids
- ☐ C Begin fundal massage
- ☐ D Prepare the postnatal bed

44. During a late antenatal visit, which examination helps the nurse assess fetal lie and presentation?

- ☐ A Breast inspection
- ☐ B Leopold manoeuvres
- ☐ C Ankle reflex testing
- ☐ D Visual acuity testing

45. What respiratory rate is within the normal range for a healthy term newborn at rest?

- ☐ A 20 to 30 breaths per minute
- ☐ B 30 to 60 breaths per minute
- ☐ C 60 to 80 breaths per minute
- ☐ D 80 to 100 breaths per minute

46. Which long-term health problem is a woman more likely to develop after having gestational diabetes mellitus?

- ☐ A Type 2 diabetes mellitus
- ☐ B Chronic iron deficiency
- ☐ C Rheumatic heart disease
- ☐ D Primary hypothyroidism

47. A woman records the first day of menstrual bleeding as day 1 of her cycle. Which event normally occurs near the middle of a regular cycle?

- ☐ A Implantation of the blastocyst
- ☐ B Shedding of the endometrium
- ☐ C Ovulation after an LH surge
- ☐ D Formation of the placenta

48. A mother is separated from her newborn in hospital and wants to maintain her milk supply. Which instruction is most appropriate?

- ☐ A Express milk only when the breasts become painfully full
- ☐ B Express or breastfeed at intervals similar to the infant's usual feeds
- ☐ C Stop expressing until direct breastfeeding becomes possible
- ☐ D Drink extra tea instead of expressing milk regularly

49. A woman at 34 weeks of pregnancy has sudden painless, bright-red vaginal bleeding. Which action should the nurse avoid until placenta previa is excluded?

- ☐ A Checking maternal vital signs
- ☐ B Applying external fetal monitoring
- ☐ C Performing a digital vaginal examination
- ☐ D Preparing intravenous access

50. Among the following methods, which has the lowest typical-use failure rate for preventing pregnancy?

- ☐ A Male condoms
- ☐ B Combined oral pills
- ☐ C Contraceptive implant
- ☐ D Calendar method

51. Which finding is most characteristic of menopause rather than a normal menstrual variation?

- ☐ A A regular cycle with mild breast tenderness
- ☐ B Twelve months without menstruation in a woman of typical age
- ☐ C One missed period after emotional stress
- ☐ D Mild cramps on the first day of bleeding

52. What information is recorded in the uterine contraction section of a partograph?

- ☐ A The number and duration of contractions in 10 minutes
- ☐ B The cervical dilatation and fetal head station
- ☐ C The maternal pulse and blood pressure readings
- ☐ D The fetal position and amount of liquor drained

53. A pregnant woman at 9 weeks reports mild morning nausea but can drink fluids and has no weight loss. Which advice is most appropriate?

- ☐ A Eat small frequent meals and avoid foods that trigger nausea
- ☐ B Stop eating until the nausea completely disappears
- ☐ C Drink large amounts of fluid only with each meal
- ☐ D Take any antiemetic available without professional advice

54. A term newborn has a small sharply defined red patch on the white part of one eye, but feeds well and has no eye discharge or swelling. Which interpretation is most appropriate?

- ☐ A A subconjunctival haemorrhage from birth trauma
- ☐ B A severe bacterial eye infection
- ☐ C A sign of neonatal sepsis
- ☐ D A chemical injury requiring eye irrigation



Paediatric Nursing

10 MCQs

55. A child with a heavy roundworm infestation develops colicky abdominal pain, vomiting and abdominal distension. Which complication should the nurse suspect?

- ☐ A Intestinal obstruction
- ☐ B Acute glomerulonephritis
- ☐ C Bacterial meningitis
- ☐ D Middle-ear effusion

56. A nurse is assessing the respiratory rate of a hospitalised infant. Which technique gives the most reliable result?

- ☐ A Count respirations for 30 seconds while the infant is awake
- ☐ B Count respirations for 60 seconds while the infant is quiet
- ☐ C Count respirations for 15 seconds after the infant cries
- ☐ D Count respirations for 30 seconds after feeding

57. A 6-year-old develops wheezing, facial swelling, and faintness shortly after receiving an antibiotic. Which action should the nurse take first?

- ☐ A Give intramuscular adrenaline into the anterolateral thigh
- ☐ B Give oral antihistamine and observe the child closely
- ☐ C Place the child flat and start rapid oral fluid replacement
- ☐ D Administer nebulized salbutamol before calling for help

58. A newborn develops jaundice on the third day and has pale stools with dark urine. Which finding is most concerning?

- ☐ A The jaundice is limited to the face
- ☐ B The infant passes dark urine and pale stools
- ☐ C The infant is alert and feeds every few hours
- ☐ D The yellow colour becomes less visible after feeding

59. What is the main purpose of a standardised developmental screening test in a well-child clinic?

- ☐ A To establish a definite neurological diagnosis
- ☐ B To identify children needing further assessment
- ☐ C To predict the child's final intelligence score
- ☐ D To replace the caregiver's developmental history

60. Which action is safest when handling a used vaccination needle?

- ☐ A Recap it with two hands before disposal
- ☐ B Bend it before placing it in the waste bin
- ☐ C Place it immediately in a puncture-resistant safety box
- ☐ D Leave it on the tray until the session has ended

61. A child has bilateral pitting oedema of both feet, sparse discoloured hair, and apathy. Which condition is most likely?

- ☐ A Kwashiorkor
- ☐ B Marasmus
- ☐ C Iron deficiency anaemia
- ☐ D Vitamin D deficiency

62. A child with diarrhoea is lethargic, has sunken eyes and is unable to drink. Which action has the highest priority?

- ☐ A Begin urgent rehydration according to the severe dehydration plan
- ☐ B Offer a high-fibre meal and observe the stool pattern
- ☐ C Give an antidiarrhoeal drug before replacing fluids
- ☐ D Wait for laboratory results before starting treatment

63. A child is ready for discharge after treatment for pneumonia. Which action best confirms that the home-care plan is understood?

- ☐ A Give the caregiver a leaflet without discussion
- ☐ B Ask the caregiver to repeat the plan and demonstrate key care
- ☐ C Tell the caregiver to contact the ward for every question
- ☐ D Ask the caregiver to sign the discharge form immediately

64. A child is brought to the emergency department one hour after swallowing an unknown amount of paracetamol. The child is alert and has no symptoms. Which action is most appropriate?

- ☐ A Arrange urgent assessment for possible N-acetylcysteine treatment
- ☐ B Induce vomiting before the medicine is absorbed
- ☐ C Give activated charcoal at home without further assessment
- ☐ D Wait for abdominal pain before starting any treatment



Community Health Nursing

10 MCQs

65. During a food-borne outbreak, 20 of 100 people who ate at a community meal become ill. What is the attack rate among those who ate the meal?

- ☐ A 5 percent
- ☐ B 10 percent
- ☐ C 20 percent
- ☐ D 50 percent

66. A nurse teaches mothers about oral rehydration using pictures, asks them to demonstrate preparation and invites questions. Which health education principle is best shown?

- ☐ A Active participation of learners
- ☐ B One-way delivery of information
- ☐ C Use of technical terminology
- ☐ D Separation of teaching from practice

67. A Lady Health Worker identifies a newborn whose mother has difficulty initiating breastfeeding. What is the most appropriate initial action?

- ☐ A Advise the mother to give glucose water after each feed
- ☐ B Observe a feed and help the mother improve positioning and attachment
- ☐ C Recommend stopping breastfeeding until the breasts feel full
- ☐ D Refer the mother immediately for surgical treatment

68. A factory has machinery that produces continuous excessive noise. Which control is most effective for protecting workers?

- ☐ A Reducing noise at the machinery source
- ☐ B Providing cotton wool for the ears
- ☐ C Allowing workers to shout during the shift
- ☐ D Increasing the length of each work period

69. A two-year-old child with acute diarrhoea is prescribed oral zinc by the clinician. Which teaching is correct?

- ☐ A Give it only until the first loose stool stops
- ☐ B Give it for the recommended 10 to 14 days
- ☐ C Give it once every month to prevent diarrhoea
- ☐ D Stop it immediately if oral rehydration solution is given

70. A nurse uses a poster to teach families about safe drinking water. Which feature makes the poster most effective?

- ☐ A Many detailed sentences in small print
- ☐ B Several unrelated pictures and bright colours
- ☐ C A short message with clear, large illustrations
- ☐ D Technical terms supported by lengthy definitions

71. Which practice gives the most accurate home blood pressure measurement?

- ☐ A Rest quietly for five minutes before measuring
- ☐ B Measure immediately after climbing the stairs
- ☐ C Keep the cuff over a thick shirt sleeve
- ☐ D Hold the arm below the level of the heart

72. A cross-sectional survey finds that adults with poor housing are more likely to have tuberculosis. What is the main limitation when interpreting this finding?

- ☐ A Temporality cannot be established
- ☐ B The sample must contain only children
- ☐ C The result cannot show any association
- ☐ D The survey automatically proves causation

73. An adult in a malaria-endemic area has fever, chills and headache but no signs of severe illness. Which action best supports accurate treatment?

- ☐ A Confirm malaria with a rapid test or blood film
- ☐ B Start antibiotics without any assessment
- ☐ C Wait until the fever lasts for two weeks
- ☐ D Give antimalarial treatment to every household member

74. A district nurse collects regular reports of suspected malaria from health facilities, analyses changes over time and alerts the health team when cases increase. Which activity is this?

- ☐ A Community census
- ☐ B Health surveillance
- ☐ C Individual counselling
- ☐ D Case rehabilitation



Nursing Pharmacology

10 MCQs

75. A patient taking clozapine develops fever, sore throat and mouth ulcers. Which finding should the nurse report urgently?

- ☐ A Possible neutropenia requiring an urgent blood count
- ☐ B Mild increased appetite requiring a dietary record
- ☐ C Temporary dry mouth requiring frequent oral fluids
- ☐ D Occasional drowsiness requiring a later bedtime

76. A patient taking enalapril develops swelling of the lips and tongue with difficulty speaking. Which action should the nurse take first?

- ☐ A Give the next dose with food
- ☐ B Place the patient flat and reassess later
- ☐ C Stop the drug and assess the airway
- ☐ D Offer oral fluids to reduce swelling

77. A patient has recurrent episodes of torsades de pointes, a polymorphic ventricular tachycardia associated with a prolonged QT interval. Which medicine is commonly given urgently?

- ☐ A Magnesium sulfate
- ☐ B Calcium chloride
- ☐ C Atropine sulfate
- ☐ D Procainamide

78. A patient weighs 44 lb and is prescribed a medicine at 5 mg/kg per dose. The available injection contains 50 mg/mL. Using 1 kg = 2.2 lb, what volume should the nurse administer?

- ☐ A 1 mL
- ☐ B 2 mL
- ☐ C 4 mL
- ☐ D 5 mL

79. A patient develops itching and scattered urticaria during a blood transfusion but has no breathing difficulty or hypotension. Which reaction is most likely?

- ☐ A Mild allergic transfusion reaction
- ☐ B Acute haemolytic transfusion reaction
- ☐ C Febrile non-haemolytic reaction
- ☐ D Circulatory overload reaction

80. A patient taking long-term prednisolone reports severe muscle weakness, vomiting and dizziness after several days of diarrhoea. Which complication should the nurse suspect?

- ☐ A Acute adrenal insufficiency
- ☐ B Excess thyroid hormone activity
- ☐ C Acute iron toxicity
- ☐ D Uncomplicated drug tolerance

81. Which dosage form is designed to dissolve under the tongue for rapid absorption?

- ☐ A Enteric-coated tablet
- ☐ B Sublingual tablet
- ☐ C Sustained-release capsule
- ☐ D Scored oral tablet

82. A nurse is preparing an intramuscular injection for an adult. Which action best reduces the risk of injecting into the sciatic nerve?

- ☐ A Use the ventrogluteal site with correct anatomical landmarks
- ☐ B Choose the lower inner quadrant of the buttock
- ☐ C Insert the needle near the centre of the buttock
- ☐ D Select the area closest to the sacral spine

83. A patient prescribed an antibiotic for bacterial pneumonia says, "I will save the remaining tablets for my next illness." Which reply by the nurse is most appropriate?

- ☐ A Use the remaining tablets whenever a fever develops
- ☐ B Complete the prescribed course and do not share or save doses
- ☐ C Take double doses later if some tablets are missed
- ☐ D Keep the tablets for a family member with similar symptoms

84. A patient taking an antipsychotic reports breast enlargement and milk discharge without pregnancy. Which drug effect should the nurse suspect?

- ☐ A Increased prolactin concentration
- ☐ B Reduced thyroid hormone release
- ☐ C Excess insulin secretion
- ☐ D Increased acetylcholine activity

**Mental Health Nursing**

6 MCQs

85. A patient says, "I am worried that people will laugh at me if I join the group." Which response best validates the patient's experience?

- ☐ A "You should join because the group is helpful."
- ☐ B "Other patients are not likely to laugh at you."
- ☐ C "It sounds difficult to risk joining when you fear being laughed at."
- ☐ D "Why do you think people would laugh at you?"

86. During an interview, a patient gives unrelated answers and shifts from one topic to another without returning to the original question. Which thought-process abnormality is present?

- ☐ A Flight of ideas
- ☐ B Loose associations
- ☐ C Thought blocking
- ☐ D Circumstantiality

87. A client taking lithium reports worsening diarrhoea, coarse hand tremors, blurred vision, and unsteady walking. Which action should the nurse take?

- ☐ A Give the next lithium dose with food
- ☐ B Hold lithium and notify the prescriber promptly
- ☐ C Encourage vigorous exercise to reduce tremors
- ☐ D Reassure the client that these effects are expected

88. Which documentation entry is most appropriate after a patient reports hearing a voice telling them to self-harm?

- ☐ A Patient is attention-seeking and manipulative
- ☐ B Patient reports hearing a voice telling them to self-harm
- ☐ C Patient is probably experiencing a psychotic disorder
- ☐ D Patient has bizarre behavior and poor personality traits

89. A patient with acute mania has slept for two nights, is loudly demanding discharge, and repeatedly enters other patients' rooms. Which nursing intervention is most appropriate?

- ☐ A Reduce stimulation and set clear, consistent limits
- ☐ B Allow unrestricted activity to use the patient's energy
- ☐ C Argue about the patient's unrealistic plans
- ☐ D Keep the patient awake for a longer assessment

90. Which finding in an older adult requires the nurse to assess for delirium promptly?

- ☐ A Gradual difficulty recalling recently learned information
- ☐ B Stable difficulty finding words over several years
- ☐ C Sudden change in attention and level of consciousness
- ☐ D Occasional need for extra time to remember a name

**Anatomy and Physiology for Nursing**

6 MCQs

91. Which valve is located between the right atrium and right ventricle?

- ☐ A Tricuspid valve
- ☐ B Pulmonary valve
- ☐ C Mitral valve
- ☐ D Aortic valve

92. Which blood vessel carries deoxygenated blood from the right ventricle to the lungs?

- ☐ A Pulmonary artery
- ☐ B Pulmonary vein
- ☐ C Aorta
- ☐ D Superior vena cava

93. A patient has reduced padding over the sacrum and is at increased risk of pressure injury. Which connective tissue normally provides insulation and energy storage in this area?

- ☐ A Adipose tissue
- ☐ B Areolar tissue
- ☐ C Dense regular tissue
- ☐ D Elastic cartilage

94. A patient has destruction of intestinal lacteals. Which absorption is most likely to be impaired?

- ☐ A Transport of digested fats into lymphatic vessels
- ☐ B Transport of amino acids into blood capillaries
- ☐ C Absorption of water into the colon
- ☐ D Movement of glucose into the stomach

95. Which hormone is secreted mainly by the corpus luteum and helps maintain the uterine lining during early pregnancy?

- ☐ A Progesterone
- ☐ B Estrogen
- ☐ C Follicle-stimulating hormone
- ☐ D Luteinizing hormone

96. A motor nerve impulse reaches the neuromuscular junction of a skeletal muscle fibre. Which event occurs first?

- ☐ A Calcium binds to troponin
- ☐ B Acetylcholine is released into the synaptic cleft
- ☐ C Myosin detaches from actin
- ☐ D The sarcomere returns to its resting length



Nursing Management and Ethics

4 MCQs

97. A nurse manager wants to improve staff motivation on a busy medical ward. Which action is most appropriate?

- ☐ A Offer praise for safe and effective performance
- ☐ B Give the same duty to one reliable nurse
- ☐ C Withhold information until problems occur
- ☐ D Use criticism as the main form of feedback

98. A clinical instructor asks students to explain why a patient with heart failure develops oedema instead of asking them to repeat a definition. Which educational principle is being used?

- ☐ A Encouraging memorisation only
- ☐ B Promoting understanding and application
- ☐ C Using punishment to change behaviour
- ☐ D Assessing manual skill performance

99. According to Rogers' science of unitary human beings, the person is best understood as which of the following?

- ☐ A An irreducible whole in continuous interaction with the environment
- ☐ B A group of separate systems that function independently
- ☐ C A passive recipient who depends on nursing direction
- ☐ D A collection of behaviors controlled mainly by social rules

100. A nurse is asked to care for a patient whose cultural practices differ from the nurse's personal beliefs. Which action best reflects respect for dignity?

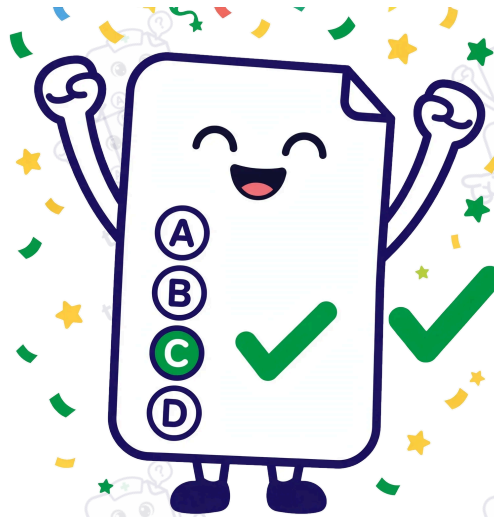
- ☐ A Require the patient to follow the nurse's preferred routine
- ☐ B Provide safe care while accommodating reasonable cultural practices
- ☐ C Ask the family to replace all nursing care during the admission
- ☐ D Avoid discussing cultural needs to prevent disagreement

Answer key

Tap any answer to open its full explanation on TestUstad.

Model Paper 1

1	B	2	B	3	A	4	B	5	A	6	C	7	B	8	B	9	A	10	B
11	B	12	A	13	B	14	C	15	A	16	A	17	A	18	C	19	B	20	A
21	B	22	B	23	B	24	A	25	A	26	B	27	B	28	A	29	B	30	B
31	B	32	A	33	A	34	B	35	A	36	C	37	B	38	C	39	A	40	A
41	A	42	B	43	A	44	B	45	B	46	A	47	C	48	B	49	C	50	C
51	B	52	A	53	A	54	A	55	A	56	B	57	A	58	B	59	B	60	C
61	A	62	A	63	B	64	A	65	C	66	A	67	B	68	A	69	B	70	C
71	A	72	A	73	A	74	B	75	A	76	C	77	A	78	B	79	A	80	A
81	B	82	A	83	B	84	A	85	C	86	B	87	B	88	B	89	A	90	C
91	A	92	A	93	A	94	A	95	A	96	B	97	A	98	B	99	A	100	B



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