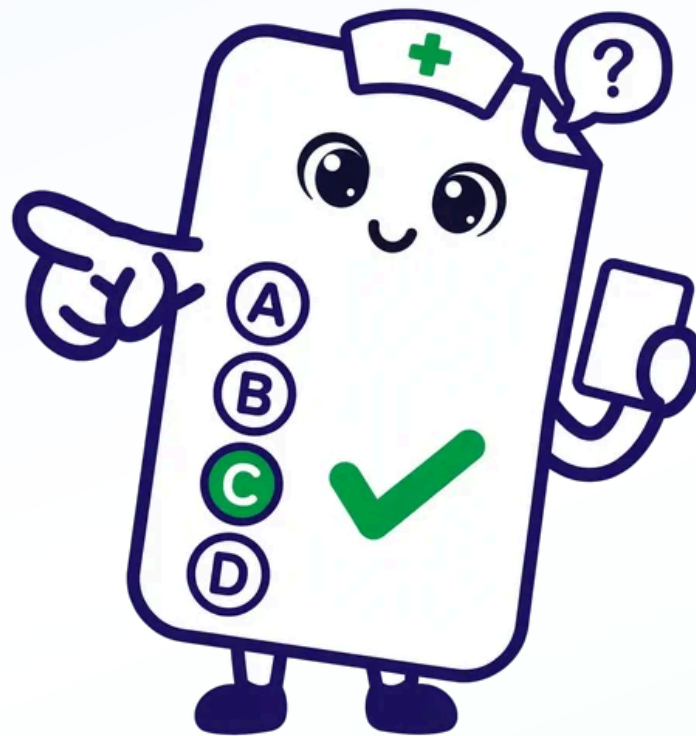




TestUstad.com

Prometric Exam for Nurses Preparation Book 2026

A full model paper in the real Prometric Nursing pattern, with answer key



150 MCQs

Real Prometric Nursing subject split

Answer key + online explanations

How to use this book

1. Sit each model paper in one go, in 150 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 Prometric Nursing subject free, chapter by chapter, at testustad.com/exams/prometric-nursing

What is in this book

150 MCQs across one paper, each drawn in the same subject split as the real Prometric Nursing paper:

- Medical Surgical Nursing: 40 MCQs per paper
- Fundamentals of Nursing: 25 MCQs per paper
- Nursing Pharmacology: 20 MCQs per paper
- Midwifery and Obstetric Nursing: 15 MCQs per paper
- Paediatric Nursing: 15 MCQs per paper
- Community Health Nursing: 10 MCQs per paper
- Mental Health Nursing: 10 MCQs per paper
- Nursing Management and Ethics: 10 MCQs per paper
- Anatomy and Physiology for Nursing: 5 MCQs per paper



MODEL PAPER 1 OF 1

Prometric Exam for Nurses

150 MCQs · 150 minutes · answer key at the back



Medical Surgical Nursing

40 MCQs

1. A patient with pleurisy has sharp chest pain that worsens during inspiration. Which breath sound should the nurse expect to hear over the painful area?

- ☐ A A harsh pleural friction rub
- ☐ B A low-pitched rhonchus
- ☐ C A high-pitched inspiratory wheeze
- ☐ D A hollow bronchial breathing sound

2. A patient with extensive burns reports severe pain during dressing changes despite receiving prescribed analgesia beforehand. Which nursing action is best?

- ☐ A Delay all analgesia until the procedure is complete
- ☐ B Use prescribed analgesia with additional non-drug comfort measures
- ☐ C Tell the patient that severe pain is expected after burns
- ☐ D Clean the wound rapidly without explaining the procedure

3. Which intervention is most appropriate for a patient with osteoarthritis of the knees?

- ☐ A Encourage regular low-impact exercise
- ☐ B Maintain complete bed rest during painful periods
- ☐ C Avoid all use of the affected joints
- ☐ D Recommend prolonged high-impact running

4. A patient with diabetes has a new blister on the heel caused by a tight shoe. Which action should the nurse recommend?

- ☐ A Continue wearing the shoe until the blister dries
- ☐ B Apply a heating pad to improve circulation
- ☐ C Protect the area and avoid pressure on the heel
- ☐ D Open the blister with a sterile needle at home

5. A patient with chronic kidney disease is prescribed a renal diet. Which meal choice is most appropriate for general dietary teaching?

- ☐ A Grilled chicken, white rice, and a low-sodium salad
- ☐ B Cured meat, cheese, and a large serving of lentils
- ☐ C Banana smoothie, tomato soup, and salted crackers
- ☐ D Pickle sandwich, dried fruit, and packaged noodle soup

6. 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

7. A patient returns from a mastoidectomy. Which nursing instruction is appropriate during recovery?

- ☐ A Avoid forceful nose blowing on the operated side
- ☐ B Clean the ear canal deeply with cotton swabs
- ☐ C Keep the patient flat on the operated side
- ☐ D Encourage repeated vigorous coughing every hour

8. A patient with hepatitis C asks how to protect family members at home. Which statement is correct?

- ☐ A Do not share razors, toothbrushes or equipment that may contain blood
- ☐ B Avoid sharing cooked food because the virus spreads through meals
- ☐ C Wear a mask during all household contact to prevent droplet spread
- ☐ D Use separate towels because hepatitis C commonly spreads through sweat

9. A patient is receiving intravenous heparin for acute coronary syndrome. Which laboratory test is used to monitor the therapeutic effect of unfractionated heparin?

- ☐ A International normalised ratio
- ☐ B Activated partial thromboplastin time
- ☐ C Serum creatinine concentration
- ☐ D Platelet aggregation time

10. A patient with a head injury has increasing drowsiness but is breathing independently and has stable vital signs. Which positioning action is most appropriate while urgent review is arranged?

- ☐ A Elevate the head about 30 degrees and keep the neck midline
- ☐ B Place the patient flat with the neck turned toward the side
- ☐ C Flex the hips sharply to improve venous drainage
- ☐ D Place the patient prone with the head lower than the chest

11. While assisting with a sterile dressing procedure, the nurse notices that a sterile glove touches the bedrail. What should the nurse do?

- ☐ A Continue because the glove still looks clean
- ☐ B Wipe the glove with antiseptic solution
- ☐ C Replace the contaminated glove using sterile technique
- ☐ D Cover the glove with a second sterile glove

12. Which characteristic of cancer cells allows a malignant tumour to continue growing despite normal body controls?

- ☐ A They remain dependent on normal growth signals
- ☐ B They evade apoptosis and continue dividing
- ☐ C They retain complete contact inhibition
- ☐ D They always form a well-defined capsule

13. A patient taking isoniazid for pulmonary tuberculosis reports tingling and numbness in the hands and feet. Which action is most appropriate?

- ☐ A Report the symptom and expect pyridoxine supplementation
- ☐ B Tell the patient to stop all tuberculosis medicines immediately
- ☐ C Administer an extra dose of rifampicin
- ☐ D Explain that the symptom proves treatment is working

14. A patient with a chest injury suddenly develops severe dyspnoea, absent breath sounds on the right, distended neck veins, and tracheal deviation. Which action should the nurse take first?

- ☐ A Place the patient in a flat supine position
- ☐ B Prepare for immediate needle decompression
- ☐ C Apply an abdominal binder firmly
- ☐ D Encourage deep breathing and coughing

15. A patient has skeletal traction with pins inserted into the tibia. Which nursing action helps prevent a pin-site infection?

- ☐ A Clean each pin site using aseptic technique
- ☐ B Apply petroleum jelly around every pin
- ☐ C Remove the weights during routine hygiene
- ☐ D Cover the pin sites with a wet dressing

16. A patient with diabetes has a capillary glucose level of 240 mg/dL (13.3 mmol/L) before exercise and reports nausea. Which action should the nurse take before allowing exercise?

- ☐ A Encourage vigorous exercise to lower the glucose
- ☐ B Check urine or blood ketones before exercise
- ☐ C Give the patient a high-fat snack immediately
- ☐ D Tell the patient to omit the next insulin dose

17. A patient with acute kidney injury produces 300 mL of urine during a 24-hour period. How should the nurse document this finding?

- ☐ A Normal urine output
- ☐ B Polyuria
- ☐ C Oliguria
- ☐ D Urinary frequency

18. A cardiac monitor shows ventricular fibrillation in an unresponsive patient with no palpable pulse. Which treatment should the nurse prepare for immediately?

- ☐ A Synchronized cardioversion
- ☐ B Unsynchronized defibrillation
- ☐ C Intravenous atropine
- ☐ D Transcutaneous pacing

19. A patient with sinusitis is taught to use a saline nasal rinse at home. Which technique is safest?

- ☐ A Use sterile, distilled or previously boiled cooled water
- ☐ B Use untreated tap water directly from the household supply
- ☐ C Share the rinse bottle with another family member
- ☐ D Force the solution strongly through both blocked nostrils

20. A patient with cirrhosis has black, tarry stools but no vomiting. Which assessment should the nurse perform first?

- ☐ A Assess blood pressure, pulse and mental status
- ☐ B Offer a high-fibre meal to prevent constipation
- ☐ C Administer an oral iron tablet with juice
- ☐ D Encourage walking to stimulate bowel activity

21. A patient with suspected acute coronary syndrome has no aspirin allergy or active bleeding. Which medication should the nurse expect to give promptly as prescribed?

- ☐ A Chewable aspirin
- ☐ B Oral warfarin
- ☐ C Intramuscular vitamin K
- ☐ D Slow-release nifedipine

22. 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

23. Which postoperative intervention best promotes healing of a clean surgical incision?

- ☐ A Keep the dressing moist with tap water
- ☐ B Use aseptic technique when changing the dressing
- ☐ C Apply antibiotic powder to every incision
- ☐ D Remove the dressing repeatedly to inspect the wound

24. A patient with metastatic cancer says, "I do not want more chemotherapy, but I want to remain comfortable at home with my family." Which nursing response is most appropriate?

- ☐ A Explore the patient's goals and discuss palliative support
- ☐ B Explain that all chemotherapy must continue until death
- ☐ C Tell the family to decide because the patient is distressed
- ☐ D Avoid discussing prognosis to prevent further anxiety

25. Which statement correctly describes hypoxemia?

- ☐ A A reduced oxygen level in arterial blood
- ☐ B A reduced oxygen level in body tissues
- ☐ C An increased carbon dioxide level in blood
- ☐ D An increased respiratory rate during exercise

26. A patient with an isolated mid-shaft femur fracture has a closed injury, no pelvic injury, and an intact distal pulse. Which intervention is appropriate before transport?

- ☐ A Allow the leg to hang unsupported
- ☐ B Apply a suitable traction splint
- ☐ C Manipulate the fracture until it is straight
- ☐ D Apply heat directly over the fracture

27. Which clinical finding is more typical of rheumatoid arthritis than osteoarthritis?

- ☐ A Pain that worsens after heavy joint use
- ☐ B Symmetrical small-joint stiffness lasting over an hour in the morning
- ☐ C Bony enlargement of a single weight-bearing joint
- ☐ D Pain that improves after a short period of rest

28. A patient with diabetes insipidus has intense thirst, frequent large volumes of dilute urine and a rising serum sodium level. Which intervention is most appropriate?

- ☐ A Restrict oral fluids to prevent worsening polyuria
- ☐ B Administer prescribed desmopressin and monitor fluid balance
- ☐ C Give rapid-acting insulin and check urine ketones
- ☐ D Provide a low-protein diet and limit sodium strictly

29. A patient with nephrotic syndrome is being monitored for complications. Which finding should the nurse report promptly?

- ☐ A Mild ankle edema in the evening
- ☐ B Sudden shortness of breath and chest pain
- ☐ C Foamy urine after waking
- ☐ D A gradual increase in appetite

30. A patient with severe bradycardia has a heart rate of 28 beats per minute, a blood pressure of 68/40 mmHg and reduced consciousness. Which intervention should the nurse prepare for urgently?

- ☐ A Oral fluids and continued observation
- ☐ B Transcutaneous pacing equipment and emergency support
- ☐ C A routine 12-hour cardiac rhythm review
- ☐ D A warm drink to improve peripheral circulation

31. A patient with laryngeal disease develops noisy breathing, increasing respiratory effort and difficulty speaking. Which nursing action is the priority?

- ☐ A Offer solid food to maintain energy
- ☐ B Place the patient upright and call for urgent airway support
- ☐ C Ask the patient to lie flat for a complete examination
- ☐ D Delay assessment until the prescribed analgesic takes effect

32. Which medication is commonly included in treatment to eradicate *Helicobacter pylori* in peptic ulcer disease?

- ☐ A A proton pump inhibitor such as omeprazole
- ☐ B An antacid alone such as magnesium hydroxide
- ☐ C A bulk-forming laxative such as psyllium
- ☐ D An antidiarrhoeal such as loperamide

33. A patient arrives with crushing chest pain, sweating and nausea. Which action should the nurse prioritise?

- ☐ A Obtain a 12-lead ECG as soon as possible
- ☐ B Offer a meal to reduce nausea and weakness
- ☐ C Encourage deep breathing to reduce cardiac workload
- ☐ D Ask the patient to walk to assess exercise tolerance

34. A patient with Parkinson disease reports dizziness when standing from a chair. Which instruction is most appropriate?

- ☐ A Rise slowly and pause before walking
- ☐ B Stop all prescribed medicines immediately
- ☐ C Drink less fluid before getting out of bed
- ☐ D Turn quickly to improve balance reactions

35. A patient vomits while still drowsy after general anaesthesia. Which action should the nurse take first?

- ☐ A Place the patient side lying and clear the airway
- ☐ B Give oral water to remove the taste of vomit
- ☐ C Keep the patient flat and wait for recovery
- ☐ D Administer an antiemetic before checking breathing

36. A patient taking oral morphine for advanced cancer pain reports no bowel movement for four days and abdominal discomfort. Which intervention is most appropriate?

- ☐ A Stop the opioid abruptly without advice
- ☐ B Assess the bowel pattern and give the prescribed laxative
- ☐ C Restrict fluids to reduce abdominal discomfort
- ☐ D Wait until vomiting develops before reporting it

37. A patient with pneumonia has a respiratory rate of 32 per minute, confusion and an oxygen saturation of 84% despite oxygen therapy. Which finding should the nurse report first?

- ☐ A The patient reports pleuritic chest discomfort
- ☐ B The patient has a temperature of 38.3°C
- ☐ C The patient is confused and remains severely hypoxemic
- ☐ D The patient has a productive cough with yellow sputum

38. A patient with a head injury has a Glasgow Coma Scale score that falls from 14 to 10 over one hour. What is the nurse's priority action?

- ☐ A Allow the patient to sleep without interruption
- ☐ B Offer oral fluids to prevent dehydration
- ☐ C Report the deterioration immediately and reassess airway
- ☐ D Administer a sedative before repeating the assessment

39. A patient with a new below-knee cast asks how to protect the skin and cast at home. Which statement shows correct understanding?

- ☐ A I will keep the cast dry and inspect the skin around it
- ☐ B I will trim the cast if it feels tight
- ☐ C I will walk on it whenever the pain decreases
- ☐ D I will cover a wet cast with plastic until it dries

40. A patient with syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion has a serum sodium level of 124 mEq/L (124 mmol/L). Which intervention should the nurse expect?

- ☐ A Encourage several litres of oral water daily
- ☐ B Restrict fluids and monitor neurological status
- ☐ C Administer hypotonic intravenous fluid rapidly
- ☐ D Offer unrestricted fluids with a low-salt diet



Fundamentals of Nursing

25 MCQs

41. A conscious adult suddenly develops severe choking and becomes unable to speak or cough. After giving back blows without relief, what should the rescuer do next?

- ☐ A Give up to five abdominal thrusts and reassess
- ☐ B Give water slowly to clear the obstruction
- ☐ C Put fingers into the mouth to search for the object
- ☐ D Lay the person flat and begin rescue breaths

42. Which patient position is usually most suitable for obtaining a reliable adult blood pressure reading?

- ☐ A Standing with the arm unsupported
- ☐ B Sitting with feet supported and arm at heart level
- ☐ C Cross-legged with the arm below the heart
- ☐ D Supine with the arm hanging beside the body

43. Before applying a disinfectant to a blood-contaminated surface, what should the nurse do first?

- ☐ A Cover the surface with a dry towel
- ☐ B Remove visible soil using appropriate precautions
- ☐ C Spray disinfectant over the blood immediately
- ☐ D Place the surface in a sterile container

44. Which source provides the most reliable information about a conscious adult patient's current pain?

- ☐ A The patient's own description of the pain
- ☐ B The patient's family member's observation
- ☐ C The nurse's facial expression assessment
- ☐ D The previous nursing shift's documentation

45. A patient has a deep wound cavity with heavy serous drainage. Which dressing is most appropriate to absorb the exudate while supporting a moist healing environment?

- ☐ A Alginate dressing
- ☐ B Transparent film dressing
- ☐ C Hydrocolloid dressing
- ☐ D Thin hydrogel sheet

46. Which urinary catheter is most suitable for continuous bladder irrigation after selected urological procedures?

- ☐ A A three-lumen indwelling catheter
- ☐ B A single-lumen straight catheter
- ☐ C An external urine collection device
- ☐ D A small feeding tube used as a catheter

47. A nurse makes a documentation error in a paper record. What is the correct action?

- ☐ A Erase the error and write the correct entry.
- ☐ B Cover the error with correction fluid and rewrite it.
- ☐ C Draw one line through it, then sign and date it.
- ☐ D Remove the page and complete a replacement page.

48. After removing soiled bed linen, which action should the nurse take?

- ☐ A Place the linen on the floor until the bed is finished
- ☐ B Shake the linen beside the bed before bagging it
- ☐ C Hold the linen away from the uniform and place it in the hamper
- ☐ D Put the linen on the bedside table while collecting supplies

49. 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

50. A nurse is using a Yankauer suction device for an alert patient with oral secretions. Which action is appropriate?

- ☐ A Apply suction continuously while inserting the device
- ☐ B Apply suction while withdrawing the device from the mouth
- ☐ C Insert the device beyond the patient's gag reflex
- ☐ D Use the device for several minutes without pausing

51. An AED is needed for a 4-year-old child, but paediatric pads are unavailable. What should the rescuer do?

- ☐ A Use adult pads if they can be placed without touching each other
- ☐ B Do not use the AED because adult pads are never suitable for children
- ☐ C Place both adult pads on the front of the chest side by side
- ☐ D Cut the adult pads into smaller pieces before applying them

52. A postoperative patient reports new crushing chest pain rated 7 out of 10. The blood pressure is 88/54 mmHg, pulse 124 beats per minute, and skin is cool and clammy. Which finding requires immediate reporting?

- ☐ A Pain score of 7 out of 10
- ☐ B Pulse rate of 124 beats per minute
- ☐ C Blood pressure of 88/54 mmHg with shock signs
- ☐ D Cool skin after the patient received analgesia

53. A nurse is putting on personal protective equipment before a procedure that may cause splashing. Which item is generally applied last?

- ☐ A Gown
- ☐ B Face protection
- ☐ C Gloves
- ☐ D Hand hygiene product

54. A patient with limited mobility is at risk for pressure injury. Which outcome is written in the best measurable form?

- ☐ A Patient will have improved skin integrity
- ☐ B Patient will understand pressure injury prevention
- ☐ C Patient's skin will remain intact during hospitalisation
- ☐ D Nurse will reposition the patient regularly

55. A patient has intact skin over the sacrum with a persistent dark maroon colour and a blood-filled blister. Which pressure injury classification is most appropriate?

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

56. A patient has frequent diarrhoea and excoriated skin around the anus. Which nursing action best protects the skin?

- ☐ A Clean gently, pat dry, and apply a moisture barrier
- ☐ B Rub the area vigorously with dry gauze after each stool
- ☐ C Apply talcum powder to the moist skin after cleansing
- ☐ D Limit fluid intake to reduce the number of stools

57. A patient pauses for a long time and looks tearful after discussing a serious diagnosis. Which response by the nurse is most therapeutic?

- ☐ A Remain quietly present and allow the patient time to respond
- ☐ B Change the subject to avoid increasing the patient's distress
- ☐ C Ask several rapid questions to identify the main problem
- ☐ D Tell the patient that remaining positive will make coping easier

58. A patient is receiving a bath and has intact sensation. Which action best reduces the risk of thermal injury?

- ☐ A Test the water temperature with the nurse's fingers
- ☐ B Ask the patient to report if the water feels uncomfortable
- ☐ C Check the water temperature with the inner wrist
- ☐ D Add hot water while the patient's skin is immersed

59. A patient with severe diarrhoea is thirsty, dizzy when standing, and has a dry mouth. Which nursing action has the highest priority?

- ☐ A Offer a large meal containing extra protein
- ☐ B Assess vital signs and begin prescribed fluid replacement
- ☐ C Restrict oral fluids to prevent further diarrhoea
- ☐ D Place the patient flat and delay further assessment

60. Which statement about an oropharyngeal airway is correct?

- ☐ A It is suitable for an alert patient with a gag reflex
- ☐ B It helps prevent tongue obstruction in an unconscious patient
- ☐ C It is inserted through the nose to reach the trachea
- ☐ D It provides a fixed concentration of inspired oxygen

61. A patient with suspected poisoning is awake, has a normal airway and is able to swallow. Which information is most useful to give emergency staff?

- ☐ A The substance, estimated amount and time of exposure
- ☐ B The patient's usual diet and sleeping pattern
- ☐ C The patient's last routine vaccination date
- ☐ D The colour of the patient's clothing and shoes

62. A blood pressure cuff is too narrow for the patient's upper arm. How is the reading most likely affected?

- ☐ A The systolic pressure reads falsely low
- ☐ B The diastolic pressure reads falsely low
- ☐ C Both pressures read falsely high
- ☐ D The pulse rate reads falsely high

63. In the chain of infection, the route by which microorganisms leave an infected person's body is called the:

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

64. A patient has noisy breathing, a respiratory rate of 32 breaths per minute and an oxygen saturation of 84%. Which action has the highest priority?

- ☐ A Offer fluids to reduce throat dryness
- ☐ B Assess and maintain airway patency
- ☐ C Complete the health history questionnaire
- ☐ D Teach the patient about breathing exercises

65. Before applying a new dressing to a chronic wound, which assessment is most important for evaluating tissue perfusion?

- ☐ A Inspecting colour, temperature, and capillary refill around the wound
- ☐ B Asking whether the patient prefers a larger dressing
- ☐ C Checking whether the previous tape was difficult to remove
- ☐ D Measuring the patient's oral fluid intake for one hour



Nursing Pharmacology

20 MCQs

66. A patient taking clonidine for hypertension stops the medicine suddenly. Which problem is the nurse most concerned about?

- ☐ A Rebound hypertension and severe headache
- ☐ B Gradual hypoglycaemia and sweating
- ☐ C Permanent hearing loss and tinnitus
- ☐ D Immediate fluid loss and dehydration

67. A patient taking liraglutide reports severe, persistent upper abdominal pain that radiates to the back. Which action should the nurse take?

- ☐ A Hold the medicine and report possible pancreatitis
- ☐ B Give the medicine with extra food to reduce irritation
- ☐ C Reassure the patient that this is expected appetite loss
- ☐ D Administer an additional dose to improve glucose control

68. Which observation is most important during the first part of a packed red blood cell transfusion?

- ☐ A Measure the patient's weight after one hour
- ☐ B Remain with the patient and observe for an early reaction
- ☐ C Ask the patient to walk to assess tolerance
- ☐ D Restrict all oral fluids until transfusion ends

69. A patient begins fluoxetine for depression. Which statement about the expected response is correct?

- ☐ A Mood usually improves after the first dose
- ☐ B The full antidepressant effect may take several weeks
- ☐ C The medicine works only when taken during sadness
- ☐ D The medicine should be stopped once sleep improves

70. A patient takes a large amount of a calcium channel blocker and develops hypotension, bradycardia and poor cardiac output. Which treatment may support cardiac function in this poisoning?

- ☐ A Intravenous calcium
- ☐ B Intravenous vitamin K
- ☐ C Oral activated charcoal alone
- ☐ D Intravenous methylene blue

71. A child weighs 15 kg and is prescribed a medicine at 10 mg/kg per dose. The available liquid contains 100 mg in 5 mL. How many millilitres should the nurse administer per dose?

- ☐ A 5.5 mL
- ☐ B 7.5 mL
- ☐ C 10 mL
- ☐ D 15 mL

72. Which feature of a sustained-release medication is the nurse expected to preserve during administration?

- ☐ A Its gradual release over the prescribed time
- ☐ B Its rapid absorption in the stomach
- ☐ C Its immediate effect under the tongue
- ☐ D Its direct entry into the bloodstream

73. A patient taking griseofulvin for a dermatophyte infection asks how to improve absorption. Which advice is appropriate?

- ☐ A Take the medicine with a fatty meal
- ☐ B Take the medicine with an antacid
- ☐ C Take the medicine only on an empty stomach
- ☐ D Take the medicine with a large dose of calcium

74. A patient with severe renal impairment receives a drug that is mainly eliminated through the kidneys. Which prescription-related concern should the nurse raise?

- ☐ A The drug may accumulate and cause toxicity
- ☐ B The drug will always be absorbed poorly
- ☐ C The drug will be destroyed in the stomach
- ☐ D The drug will have no therapeutic effect

75. Which finding most strongly suggests digoxin toxicity in an adult receiving cardiac glycoside therapy?

- ☐ A Nausea with yellow-green visual changes
- ☐ B Increased appetite with flushed skin
- ☐ C Dry cough with ankle swelling
- ☐ D Increased urine output with thirst

76. 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

77. A patient receives an isotonic crystalloid for dehydration. Which finding best suggests that circulating volume is improving?

- ☐ A The pulse becomes faster and weaker
- ☐ B Urine output increases and mentation improves
- ☐ C Thirst becomes stronger and the mouth is dry
- ☐ D Postural dizziness becomes more pronounced

78. A patient taking several serotonergic medicines develops agitation, sweating, diarrhoea, tremor and muscle rigidity. Which condition should the nurse suspect?

- ☐ A Serotonin syndrome
- ☐ B Neuroleptic malignant syndrome
- ☐ C Opioid withdrawal
- ☐ D Anticholinergic toxicity

79. A patient who swallowed a large amount of aspirin has tinnitus, rapid breathing and a rising blood pH. Which treatment helps enhance salicylate elimination by alkalising the urine?

- ☐ A Sodium bicarbonate
- ☐ B Calcium gluconate
- ☐ C Naloxone
- ☐ D Atropine sulfate

80. A patient weighs 154 lb and is prescribed a medicine at 4 mg/kg per dose. The injection contains 25 mg/mL. Using 1 kg = 2.2 lb, what volume should the nurse administer?

- ☐ A 8.4 mL
- ☐ B 10.2 mL
- ☐ C 11.2 mL
- ☐ D 12.4 mL

81. A nurse discovers that the wrong medication has been administered to a patient. What is the priority action?

- ☐ A Complete the medication record and wait for the next shift
- ☐ B Assess the patient, then notify the prescriber and senior nurse promptly
- ☐ C Remove the medication package from the medication room immediately
- ☐ D Ask the patient not to mention the incident to other staff

82. Which statement by a patient taking antiretroviral medicines shows correct understanding of adherence?

- ☐ A I will take every dose at the prescribed time
- ☐ B I can stop treatment when my viral load falls
- ☐ C I will double the next dose after missing one
- ☐ D I can share unused tablets with a family member

83. A patient is unable to swallow safely and has an oral medication prescribed in tablet form. What should the nurse do first?

- ☐ A Crush the tablet without checking
- ☐ B Ask the patient to swallow it with less water
- ☐ C Check whether another suitable formulation is available
- ☐ D Hide the tablet in food without explanation

84. A patient uses an inhaled corticosteroid every day for asthma control. Which instruction is most important after each dose?

- ☐ A Rinse the mouth and spit out the water
- ☐ B Take the medicine only during severe attacks
- ☐ C Stop the medicine when breathing improves
- ☐ D Drink less water for the next two hours

85. A patient is prescribed regular insulin and NPH insulin in the same syringe. Which insulin should the nurse draw up first?

- ☐ A NPH insulin, because it is longer acting
- ☐ B Regular insulin, because it is clear insulin
- ☐ C NPH insulin, because it prevents hypoglycaemia
- ☐ D Regular insulin, because it has the longest duration



Midwifery and Obstetric Nursing

15 MCQs

86. A newborn of a mother with diabetes appears well after birth. Which nursing plan is most appropriate?

- ☐ A Start early feeding and monitor blood glucose
- ☐ B Withhold feeds until the first stool passes
- ☐ C Give plain water to prevent hypoglycaemia
- ☐ D Monitor only if the newborn becomes cyanosed

87. A woman starting depot medroxyprogesterone acetate asks about expected effects. Which response is correct?

- ☐ A Irregular bleeding may occur, and return of fertility can be delayed
- ☐ B It protects against HIV and other sexually transmitted infections
- ☐ C It must be taken every day at the same time to work
- ☐ D It usually causes immediate permanent infertility after one injection

88. A woman in the first stage of labour requests non-pharmacological pain relief. Which nursing action is most appropriate?

- ☐ A Encourage breathing, relaxation, and position changes
- ☐ B Keep the woman flat in bed throughout labour
- ☐ C Discourage her support person from speaking to her
- ☐ D Withhold fluids until the placenta is delivered

89. Which postnatal finding should the nurse report first?

- ☐ A Mild perineal discomfort while sitting
- ☐ B Lochia changing from red to pink
- ☐ C Temperature of 38°C with uterine tenderness
- ☐ D Passing flatus on the first postpartum day

90. A woman at 11 weeks has vaginal bleeding and increasing lower abdominal cramps. Examination shows that the cervical os is open. Which type of miscarriage is most consistent with these findings?

- ☐ A Threatened miscarriage
- ☐ B Inevitable miscarriage
- ☐ C Missed miscarriage
- ☐ D Complete miscarriage

91. A woman at a basic health unit continues to bleed heavily despite uterine massage and initial treatment. What is the most appropriate next action?

- ☐ A Arrange urgent referral while continuing resuscitation
- ☐ B Send her home after advising bed rest
- ☐ C Wait for bleeding to stop before contacting a referral centre
- ☐ D Transfer her without intravenous access or monitoring

92. Which symptom should a nurse teach a woman to report because it may indicate cervical cancer?

- ☐ A Bleeding after sexual intercourse
- ☐ B Mild breast tenderness before menstruation
- ☐ C Brief fatigue after a busy day
- ☐ D Clear discharge during mid-cycle

93. Which vaccine is generally recommended during pregnancy to help protect the mother and newborn from influenza?

- ☐ A Live attenuated influenza vaccine
- ☐ B Inactivated influenza vaccine
- ☐ C Measles, mumps and rubella vaccine
- ☐ D Oral poliovirus vaccine as routine antenatal care

94. Which genetic contribution determines whether a normal human zygote is chromosomally XX or XY?

- ☐ A The chromosome carried by the ovum
- ☐ B The chromosome carried by the sperm
- ☐ C The number of polar bodies formed
- ☐ D The thickness of the zona pellucida

95. Which stool pattern is expected in a healthy newborn during the transition from the first days of life to regular milk feeds?

- ☐ A Meconium changes to greenish then yellow stools
- ☐ B Meconium continues unchanged for two weeks
- ☐ C Stools become white and clay coloured
- ☐ D Stools are always hard and pellet shaped

96. A woman with current breast cancer wants a highly effective, reversible contraceptive method. Which option is most appropriate if she has no pelvic infection or uterine abnormality?

- ☐ A Combined oral contraceptive pills
- ☐ B Depot medroxyprogesterone acetate
- ☐ C A progestin contraceptive implant
- ☐ D A copper intrauterine device

97. After a normal vaginal birth, which action helps prevent heat loss in a stable newborn?

- ☐ A Dry the newborn thoroughly and cover the head
- ☐ B Place the newborn uncovered under a fan
- ☐ C Wash the newborn immediately with cool water
- ☐ D Separate the newborn from the mother for routine observation

98. A breastfeeding mother asks which prescribed analgesic should generally be questioned because it may cause excessive sedation or breathing problems in the infant. Which medicine is the concern?

- ☐ A Codeine
- ☐ B Paracetamol
- ☐ C Ibuprofen
- ☐ D Lidocaine gel

99. A pregnant woman taking oral iron reports nausea and constipation. Which statement shows correct understanding of her medication teaching?

- ☐ A I will take the tablet with tea to improve absorption.
- ☐ B I will take the tablet with orange juice if tolerated.
- ☐ C I will stop the tablet when my tiredness improves.
- ☐ D I will take the tablet with an antacid after meals.

100. A woman with postpartum haemorrhage is pale, confused, and has a blood pressure of 80/50 mmHg. Her airway is patent. Which action best supports circulation?

- ☐ A Insert two large-bore intravenous cannulas
- ☐ B Give an oral iron tablet with water
- ☐ C Keep her sitting upright without monitoring
- ☐ D Delay treatment until the haemoglobin result returns



Paediatric Nursing

15 MCQs

101. Which statement best distinguishes growth from development in a child?

- ☐ A Growth is measurable physical change, while development is progressive skill acquisition
- ☐ B Growth is emotional change, while development is increase in height and weight
- ☐ C Growth is learned behaviour, while development is only genetically determined
- ☐ D Growth and development are identical terms for increasing age and maturity

102. A child has completed the first dose of a vaccine series but arrives late for the next dose. Which principle should guide the nurse?

- ☐ A Restart the entire series from the first dose
- ☐ B Continue the series without restarting previous valid doses
- ☐ C Give all missed doses together in one syringe
- ☐ D Withhold further doses because the schedule was interrupted

103. Which clinical feature is most characteristic of measles?

- ☐ A Painful swelling of one parotid gland
- ☐ B Cough followed by repeated inspiratory whoops
- ☐ C Koplik spots followed by a spreading maculopapular rash
- ☐ D Small itchy vesicles appearing in successive crops

104. A conscious child has a small hot-tea scald on the forearm, with no signs of airway injury or shock. Which first-aid action is appropriate?

- ☐ A Apply ice directly to the burned skin
- ☐ B Cover the burn with thick cotton wool
- ☐ C Cool the burn under clean running water for 20 minutes
- ☐ D Break blisters and apply an antibiotic powder

105. A newborn has a soft, poorly defined scalp swelling that crosses the midline and is present at birth. Which condition does the nurse suspect?

- ☐ A Cephalohaematoma
- ☐ B Caput succedaneum
- ☐ C Cranial fracture
- ☐ D Subgaleal haemorrhage

106. A child has received an oral analgesic for postoperative pain. Which nursing action is most appropriate after the medicine has had time to act?

- ☐ A Assume the pain is relieved if the child is quiet
- ☐ B Reassess pain using the same age-appropriate method
- ☐ C Repeat the dose immediately if the child remains in bed
- ☐ D Stop observing the wound once the medicine is given

107. A child with severe undernutrition has a low blood glucose level but is conscious and able to swallow. Which action should the nurse take first?

- ☐ A Give an appropriate glucose-containing feed promptly
- ☐ B Withhold all oral intake for eight hours
- ☐ C Encourage vigorous physical activity
- ☐ D Give a high-protein meal immediately

108. Which fine motor ability is generally expected in an 18-month-old child?

- ☐ A Scribbling spontaneously
- ☐ B Tying shoelaces independently
- ☐ C Writing several letters
- ☐ D Cutting accurately with scissors

109. A parent asks why a vaccine card should be kept after each immunisation visit. Which response by the nurse is best?

- ☐ A It proves that no future vaccines will be needed
- ☐ B It records doses and helps plan the child's next vaccines
- ☐ C It replaces the need to assess the child before vaccination
- ☐ D It shows that vaccines cannot cause adverse events

110. Which measure helps prevent respiratory infection among children in a crowded school or household?

- ☐ A Improve ventilation and avoid indoor smoke
- ☐ B Share drinking cups only with siblings
- ☐ C Keep windows closed throughout the day
- ☐ D Use antibiotics whenever a child coughs

111. An unconscious child has no suspected neck injury and is breathing normally, but vomit is present in the mouth. Which action should the nurse take first?

- ☐ A Place the child supine and insert an oral airway
- ☐ B Turn the child into a lateral recovery position
- ☐ C Give oral fluids to clear the mouth
- ☐ D Sit the child upright and leave the airway unassessed

112. Which finding most strongly indicates that a breastfed newborn has an effective latch?

- ☐ A The baby's mouth is wide open with more areola visible above
- ☐ B The baby's lips are tightly closed around only the nipple
- ☐ C The mother feels sharp nipple pain throughout the feeding
- ☐ D The baby's cheeks become deeply dimpled during sucking

113. A nurse is preparing to give an oral medicine to a hospitalised child. Which action is safest?

- ☐ A Measure the dose using a household teaspoon
- ☐ B Check the child's weight, allergy status and prescription
- ☐ C Mix the medicine into the child's entire bottle of milk
- ☐ D Ask the parent to identify the medicine before giving it

114. A child's weight-for-age is below the expected range, but the child's height-for-age and weight-for-height are normal. What does this finding most directly indicate?

- ☐ A The child is underweight for age
- ☐ B The child has wasting for height
- ☐ C The child has stunting for age
- ☐ D The child has nutritional oedema

115. A community health nurse at a BHU assesses a 9-month-old infant. Which finding should be documented as a possible developmental concern requiring further assessment?

- ☐ A The infant transfers a toy from one hand to the other
- ☐ B The infant makes repeated consonant sounds
- ☐ C The infant cannot sit without support
- ☐ D The infant responds to a familiar caregiver's voice

**Community Health Nursing**

10 MCQs

116. Which feature is central to the Lady Health Worker Programme in Pakistan?

- ☐ A Community-based workers linked with the formal health system
- ☐ B Specialist nurses working only in teaching hospitals
- ☐ C Laboratory technicians conducting hospital-based screening
- ☐ D Ambulance staff providing emergency transport only

117. A district records 80 deaths from cancer among 400 total deaths during one year. Which measure is represented by 80 divided by 400, multiplied by 100?

- ☐ A Cancer-specific mortality rate
- ☐ B Proportional mortality percentage
- ☐ C Case-fatality percentage
- ☐ D Maternal mortality ratio

118. A patient with diabetes says, "I will walk barefoot at home because my feet do not hurt." Which response by the nurse is best?

- ☐ A "Check your feet daily and wear well-fitting protective footwear."
- ☐ B "Soak your feet in hot water each evening to improve circulation."
- ☐ C "Use a sharp blade to remove any thickened skin."
- ☐ D "Apply strong antiseptic whenever the feet feel numb."

119. Which finding during a postnatal home visit most strongly suggests breast engorgement rather than mastitis?

- ☐ A Both breasts are firm and tender without fever
- ☐ B One breast is red with high fever and chills
- ☐ C A breast abscess has a fluctuant painful swelling
- ☐ D The mother has foul-smelling vaginal discharge

120. Which statement best distinguishes health promotion from health education?

- ☐ A Health promotion only provides information about diseases
- ☐ B Health education only changes hospital treatment procedures
- ☐ C Health promotion includes supportive environments and healthy policies
- ☐ D Health education does not involve communication with patients

121. Which statement best describes health promotion in community health nursing?

- ☐ A It enables people to increase control over factors affecting their health
- ☐ B It provides treatment only after a disease has been diagnosed
- ☐ C It measures deaths caused by a disease in a population
- ☐ D It transfers all health decisions to medical specialists

122. Which workplace practice best helps prevent lower-back injury among hospital staff who move patients?

- ☐ A Using correct body mechanics and mechanical lifting assistance
- ☐ B Twisting the trunk while lifting to save time
- ☐ C Lifting patients alone whenever the ward is busy
- ☐ D Bending from the waist while keeping the knees straight

123. Which route is most strongly associated with the transmission of hepatitis B virus?

- ☐ A Contaminated food and water
- ☐ B Blood and other body fluids
- ☐ C Droplets from ordinary conversation
- ☐ D Mosquito bites in rural areas

124. Which action is most appropriate for a national polio eradication team when a community reports a child with sudden paralysis?

- ☐ A Ignore the report if the child has no fever
- ☐ B Notify the appropriate surveillance authorities promptly
- ☐ C Start long-term antibiotics without investigation
- ☐ D Wait for the next routine immunization session

125. A researcher wants to show the distribution of patients' haemoglobin values across continuous intervals. Which display is most appropriate?

- ☐ A Histogram
- ☐ B Pie chart
- ☐ C Bar chart of blood groups
- ☐ D Line list of patient names



Mental Health Nursing

10 MCQs

126. A patient remains silent after describing a painful childhood experience. Which nursing response is most therapeutic?

- ☐ A Change the subject to reduce discomfort
- ☐ B Use silence and remain present with the patient
- ☐ C Ask several questions to obtain details quickly
- ☐ D Tell the patient to focus on positive memories

127. A patient who used cocaine is extremely restless, has a temperature of 40°C, and is having generalized muscle activity. Which nursing intervention is most urgent?

- ☐ A Begin active cooling and obtain emergency medical support
- ☐ B Place the patient alone in a dark room without monitoring
- ☐ C Offer coffee to improve alertness and cooperation
- ☐ D Encourage vigorous exercise to release excess energy

128. Which finding is a positive symptom of schizophrenia?

- ☐ A Auditory hallucinations
- ☐ B Social withdrawal
- ☐ C Reduced speech
- ☐ D Lack of motivation

129. A patient with bipolar disorder is prescribed sodium valproate and says, "I may become pregnant while taking this medicine." Which response by the nurse is best?

- ☐ A "Valproate is safe throughout pregnancy when taken with food."
- ☐ B "Stop the medicine today if you miss one menstrual period."
- ☐ C "Discuss safer treatment options and effective contraception promptly."
- ☐ D "Double the dose during pregnancy to prevent mood episodes."

130. A patient completing treatment for opioid use disorder identifies stress at work as a trigger for drug use. Which statement shows effective relapse-prevention planning?

- ☐ A I will avoid all people and activities until cravings disappear
- ☐ B I will handle future cravings alone so I do not burden others
- ☐ C I will identify a support person and use a planned coping strategy during stress
- ☐ D I will keep a small supply of the drug in case withdrawal returns

131. The parents of a child with autism ask how they can support the child's treatment plan. Which response by the nurse is best?

- ☐ A "Only the specialist should decide the daily routine."
- ☐ B "Use consistent routines and share helpful observations with the team."
- ☐ C "Avoid discussing behaviour because it may increase anxiety."
- ☐ D "Wait until adolescence before addressing communication needs."

132. A client repeatedly checks the door lock for two hours because of intrusive fears that the house is unsafe. Which term describes the repeated checking behaviour?

- ☐ A Delusion
- ☐ B Compulsion
- ☐ C Phobia
- ☐ D Flight of ideas

133. A patient with limited English proficiency is discussing suicidal thoughts. Which action best supports safe therapeutic communication?

- ☐ A Ask a family member to translate the interview.
- ☐ B Use a qualified medical interpreter for the interview.
- ☐ C Speak loudly and repeat the same English words.
- ☐ D Ask another patient who speaks the language to help.

134. A patient tells the nurse, "You are just like my former teacher, and I dislike you." Which concept should the nurse recognize first?

- ☐ A Countertransference
- ☐ B Transference
- ☐ C Confabulation
- ☐ D Flight of ideas

135. A patient with a history of severe panic becomes dizzy and says, "I cannot get enough air." The oxygen saturation is normal and the airway is clear. Which nursing action is best?

- ☐ A Coach slow breathing while remaining calmly with the patient
- ☐ B Ask the patient to describe the most stressful life event
- ☐ C Leave the patient alone to regain control
- ☐ D Have the patient breathe rapidly into a paper bag



Nursing Management and Ethics

10 MCQs

136. Which statement best defines malpractice in nursing practice?

- ☐ A A deliberate threat made to a patient
- ☐ B A professional error that breaches the expected standard of care
- ☐ C A patient's refusal to follow the treatment plan
- ☐ D A disagreement between nurses about a clinical decision

137. A nurse manager reviews the ward's medication-error reports and compares them with the unit's safety target. Which management function is being performed?

- ☐ A Planning
- ☐ B Organising
- ☐ C Controlling
- ☐ D Staffing

138. In Roy's adaptation model, which item is an example of the focal stimulus?

- ☐ A A distant financial concern
- ☐ B The immediate postoperative pain
- ☐ C A learned coping pattern
- ☐ D The patient's oxygen saturation

139. A patient requires a procedure that involves sterile supplies. The nurse finds that the ward has no sterile dressing set available. What is the best management action?

- ☐ A Obtain an approved sterile set before starting
- ☐ B Open a damaged pack and inspect it carefully
- ☐ C Use clean household materials instead
- ☐ D Start the procedure and request supplies later

140. A researcher predicts that patients who receive a relaxation recording before surgery will report less anxiety than patients who receive routine care. This statement is an example of which type of hypothesis?

- ☐ A Directional hypothesis
- ☐ B Null hypothesis
- ☐ C Descriptive hypothesis
- ☐ D Nondirectional hypothesis

141. When preparing a lesson plan on prevention of pressure injuries, which item states a learning outcome rather than a teaching activity?

- ☐ A Explain the causes of pressure injuries
- ☐ B Show a video about repositioning
- ☐ C Discuss skin assessment with the group
- ☐ D The patient will identify two pressure injury risks

142. A family member offers a nurse money for giving the family member's relative earlier access to routine treatment. Which response is most ethical?

- ☐ A Accept the money if the patient has waited a long time
- ☐ B Refuse the payment and follow the fair allocation process
- ☐ C Accept the money but share it with the nursing team
- ☐ D Give earlier access if the family member promises secrecy

143. A nurse discovers that a patient received a medicine intended for another patient. The patient is stable after the initial assessment. Which action should follow immediate patient care?

- ☐ A Complete an incident report and inform the appropriate senior nurse
- ☐ B Alter the patient's medication chart to match the medicine given
- ☐ C Ask the patient to decide whether the prescriber should be informed
- ☐ D Wait until the end of the shift before documenting the event

144. A nurse believes a colleague is repeatedly practising while impaired and placing patients at risk. What is the most appropriate initial action?

- ☐ A Ignore the behaviour unless harm occurs
- ☐ B Post the concern on social media
- ☐ C Report the objective concern through the proper channel
- ☐ D Confront the colleague in front of patients

145. At the start of a shift, a charge nurse explains the ward goals, assigns roles, and invites staff to ask questions. Which communication method best supports this process?

- ☐ A One-way written communication
- ☐ B Two-way face-to-face communication
- ☐ C Informal communication through colleagues
- ☐ D Nonverbal communication at the bedside



Anatomy and Physiology for Nursing

5 MCQs

146. Which structure is the main site of gas exchange between inspired air and pulmonary capillary blood?

- ☐ A Terminal bronchioles
- ☐ B Alveolar sacs
- ☐ C Laryngeal cavity
- ☐ D Main bronchi

147. A child receives a vaccine and develops protection against the microorganism several weeks later. Which type of immunity has been produced?

- ☐ A Artificial active immunity
- ☐ B Natural passive immunity
- ☐ C Artificial passive immunity
- ☐ D Natural active immunity

148. A patient with severe blood loss has cool, pale skin and a weak rapid pulse. Which cardiovascular change is the nurse most likely to find?

- ☐ A Increased venous return and increased stroke volume
- ☐ B Reduced venous return and reduced cardiac output
- ☐ C Reduced heart rate and increased cardiac output
- ☐ D Increased capillary filtration and increased blood pressure

149. Which type of cartilage is found between the vertebrae and helps absorb shock?

- ☐ A Hyaline cartilage
- ☐ B Elastic cartilage
- ☐ C Fibrocartilage
- ☐ D Calcified cartilage

150. A conscious patient with diabetes is sweaty, shaky and confused. The blood glucose is 48 mg/dL. What is the priority nursing action?

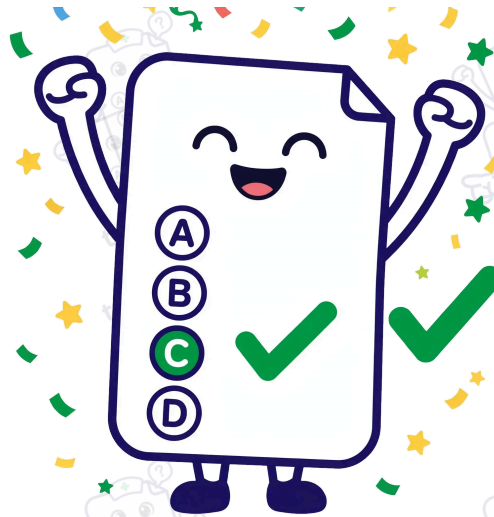
- ☐ A Give a rapid-acting oral carbohydrate
- ☐ B Administer the scheduled long-acting insulin
- ☐ C Restrict oral fluids until the glucose rises
- ☐ D Encourage the patient to walk to improve alertness

Answer key

Tap any answer to open its full explanation on TestUstad.

Model Paper 1

1	A	2	B	3	A	4	C	5	A	6	B	7	A	8	A	9	B	10	A
11	C	12	B	13	A	14	B	15	A	16	B	17	C	18	B	19	A	20	A
21	A	22	B	23	B	24	A	25	A	26	B	27	B	28	B	29	B	30	B
31	B	32	A	33	A	34	A	35	A	36	B	37	C	38	C	39	A	40	B
41	A	42	B	43	B	44	A	45	A	46	A	47	C	48	C	49	B	50	B
51	A	52	C	53	C	54	C	55	A	56	A	57	A	58	C	59	B	60	B
61	A	62	C	63	B	64	B	65	A	66	A	67	A	68	B	69	B	70	A
71	B	72	A	73	A	74	A	75	A	76	A	77	B	78	A	79	A	80	C
81	B	82	A	83	C	84	A	85	B	86	A	87	A	88	A	89	C	90	B
91	A	92	A	93	B	94	B	95	A	96	D	97	A	98	A	99	B	100	A
101	A	102	B	103	C	104	C	105	B	106	B	107	A	108	A	109	B	110	A
111	B	112	A	113	B	114	A	115	C	116	A	117	B	118	A	119	A	120	C
121	A	122	A	123	B	124	B	125	A	126	B	127	A	128	A	129	C	130	C
131	B	132	B	133	B	134	B	135	A	136	B	137	C	138	B	139	A	140	A
141	D	142	B	143	A	144	C	145	B	146	B	147	A	148	B	149	C	150	A



Solved these? Continue free.

Published MCQs

138,698+

Exams covered

141+

Subjects covered

56+

Answers explained

100%

Explained MCQs, solved past papers, and free quizzes at testustad.com.

- ✓ Free Prometric Nursing practice, chapter by chapter, every answer explained
- ✓ Solved Prometric Nursing past papers and the most important topics
- ✓ Free quizzes, with your score marked instantly
- ✓ No sign-up needed to practise

Continue Prometric Nursing preparation free

testustad.com/exams/prometric-nursing

Want a day-by-day study plan, timed full-length mocks, and weak-topic analytics? That's in the paid packs.