



Semmelweis University
Faculty of Health Sciences
Nursing and Patient Care
Nursing Specialisation

FINAL WRITTEN EXAM TESTBOOK

Academic Year 2020/2021

Single-answer questions

Please write the letter of the correct answer! Only one correct answer is possible.

Applied Biology

1. Which method of moving substances through cell membranes relies on molecular motion only for an energy source? a) active transport b) osmosis c) pinocytosis d) filtration e) secretion	A
2. The basic structural units of the DNA molecule are the _____. a) bases: adenine, thymine, guanine, and cytosine b) sugar-phosphate backbone c) amino acids d) nucleotides e) proteins	D
3. Where are the hormone receptors for protein and amine hormones? a) in the nucleus b) in the nucleolus c) on the cell membrane d) in the cytoplasm e) on the RER	C
4. The location on a chromosome where a particular gene is located is known as the: a) allele b) dihybrid c) locus d) diploid e) autosome	C
5. If individuals exhibiting a dominant phenotype are crossed and produce only offspring with the dominant phenotype, what would be the logical genotype of the parents? a) homozygous recessive b) heterozygous dominant c) homozygous dominant d) unable to determine by the given information e) heterozygous recessive	C

6. What causes the effects of albinism? a) the lack of pigment production b) an extra chromosome 21 c) the presence of two different codominant alleles d) inability to produce normal connective tissue e) the environment interacting with the genotype	A
7. Skin color in humans, caused by several genes at several loci, is an example of a) multiple alleles at one locus. b) incomplete dominance. c) epistasis. d) pleiotropy. e) polygenic inheritance.	E
8. Which of these statements is false? a) In humans, meiosis produces 4 sperm cells from each diploid mother cell. b) In humans, meiosis produces 1 egg cell from each diploid mother cell. c) In humans, meiosis produces three bar bodies for each egg cell produced. d) Sperm cell production results in more bar bodies than egg cell production. e) The bar bodies have the same number of chromosomes as the egg cell.	D

Epidemiology

1. Parasitism: a) One organism benefits from the relationship, the other organism, the host, is harmed by it. b) Both members of the association living together benefit from the relationship. c) Two species live together in a relationship in which one benefits and the other one neither benefits nor is harmed.	A
2. Malaria is a(n): a) Vehicle-borne infectious disease b) Airborne infectious disease c) Infectious disease via direct contact d) Vector-borne/ mosquito-borne infectious disease	D
3. Domestic cats are the primary host for: a) Salmonellosis b) Tuberculosis c) Trypanosomiasis d) Toxoplasma gondii/ parasitic protozoa which causes Toxoplasmosis	B

4. Incidence: a) Measures the change from non-disease to disease b) Measures new cases of a disease c) Is the total no. of people in the population	B
5. Secondary prevention aims to: a) Limit the incidence of disease b) Protect susceptible persons c) Reduce the more serious consequences of disease	C
6. For microbial control, the term sterilization suggests: a) The removal of pathogenic microorganisms b) The lowering of the microbial count c) The destruction of all forms of life	C
7. Which of the following things cause malaria? a) Mosquitoes b) Plasmodia (singular plasmodium) c) Red blood cells	B
8. Infections are: a) The invasion of a host by disease-causing organisms, their multiplication, and the reaction of host tissues to these organisms b) Systemic inflammatory response syndrome c) Serious medical condition caused by immune response to infection	A
9. Pathogen: a) Anything that can produce disease b) Any infectious agent such as a virus, bacterium, prion, or fungus, that causes disease in its host c) Only virus, bacterium or fungus	B
10. A worldwide epidemic is called: a) Endemic b) Epidemic c) Pandemic	C
11. Vertical transmission: a) From mother to baby (transplacental, through birth canal, or breast milk) b) Intimate contact, sexual way c) Blood transfusion, intravenous drug use d) Spores in soil enter wounds.	A

12. Prevalence: a) Both new and old cases are still surviving b) Newly developed cases in a population c) The number of all persons in the population	A
13. Morbidity: a) Another term for illness b) Another term for death c) Quality of a diagnostic test	A
14. Microorganisms causing diseases that typically are airborne highly include: a) Protozoa b) Viruses c) Roundworms d) Blood flukes	B
15. Infection that causes nearly all cases of cervical cancer: a) Human papillomavirus HPV b) Human immunodeficiency virus, HIV c) Syphilis	A
16. Health determinants nowadays are... a) Social, economical and mental conditions 11% b) Genetic conditions 15% c) Life-style, environment, nutrition 30% d) Health Care 30%	C
17. Carbon-monoxide..: a) Is produced by complete burning processes b) Is typical emission by the biological processes of ruminant animals c) Is a strong greenhouse-gas d) Combines with the haemoglobin in the red blood cells by 400 times stronger than the oxygen	D
18. The limit of PM₁₀ (according to WHO guideline) a) 10 µg/m ³ 24-hour mean b) 20 µg/m ³ 24-hour mean c) 30 µg/m ³ annual mean d) 50 µg/m ³ 24-hour mean	D
19. The most health-damaging particles (as air polluting material) are those a) With a diameter of 10 microns or less, ($\leq$ PM ₁₀) b) With a diameter between 50-100 microns c) With a diameter of 50 microns or less ($\leq$ PM ₅₀)	A

20. Los Angeles-type smog process...: a) Happens in winter, when the temperature is near $-3 + 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ degrees b) Happens when the relative humidity of air is more than 80% c) Has typical polluting components such as nitrous-oxides, ozone, carbon-hydrogen which relay on several chemical reactions as the effect of strong UV radiation d) Causes health problems in the case of a large number of people because of high concentration of dusts and sulphur-acid	C
21. Legionnaires' disease... a) Is a bacterial disease which can spread via aerosols (air conditioners, showers and warm water deposits) b) Is a poisoning which is caused by air conditioners and showers c) Is the bacterial infections of the intestines which spreads via drinking water	A
22. Benzene... a) Can originate only from outdoor air b) Can originate also from sources in-doors (e.g. attached garages) c) Can't cross the blood-brain barrier and the placenta d) Only has non-carcinogenic effects	B
23. Methaemoglobinaemia...: a) (The blue baby syndrome) is caused by the high nitrate concentration of drinking water which can reduce the ability of haemoglobin to carry oxygen to cells b) Is the blue baby syndrome which is caused by the water-born bacterial infection c) Is caused by the high concentration of florid and iodine ions in the drinking water d) Is toxic disease due to the polluted water in cases of adults, because they have high sensitivity to nitrate	A
24. Which is INCORRECT? a) Arsenic is naturally present at high levels in the groundwater of a number of countries b) Arsenic is highly toxic in its inorganic form c) Short-term exposure to arsenic can cause methaemoglobinaemia d) Long-term exposure to arsenic can cause cancer and skin lesions	A
25. WHO and CE limit in the case of Nitrate in drinking water a) $0,1 \text{ g/m}^3$ b) $70 \text{ }\mu\text{g/L}$ c) $50 \text{ }\mu\text{g/L}$ d) $10 \text{ }\mu\text{g/L}$	D
26. The infectious medical waste container (when is full and sealed) can be stored on site for... a) 1 day b) 48 hours c) 3 days d) 30 hours	B

27. Ionizing radiation is a) Heat waves b) Infrared light c) Radio waves d) Gamma rays	D
28. Isotopes are... a) Atoms with the same number of protons and different numbers of neutrons b) Atoms with the same number of protons and neutrons c) Atoms with the same number of protons and different numbers of electrons d) Atoms with the same number of protons and electrons	A
29. The unit of equivalent dose is a) Gray (Gy) b) Sievert (Sv) c) Becquerel (Bq) d) Curie (Ci)	B
30. Dust (filter) mask is acceptable when a) The polluting material is unknown b) Concentrations of toxic material is lower than 10 volume % c) The oxygen concentration is higher than 17 volume %	C

Social Sciences

1. Delirium tremens can occur due to: a) alcohol intoxication b) alcohol withdrawal c) high blood pressure d) schizophrenia	B
2. In Jellinek's typology, loss of control may occur in which type of alcoholism? a) Alpha b) Beta c) Gamma d) Delta	C
3. The psychoactive compound of both marijuana and hashish is: a) MDMA b) benzodiazepine (BZD) c) THC d) Amphetamine	C

4. Methadone substitution therapy is: a) a treatment possibility for severe opioid dependence b) the therapeutic protocol in the treatment of delirium tremens c) a 12-step treatment program d) a placebo treatment instead of giving real methadone to the patients	A
5. One of the following functions belong to the leadership – not management - role: a) motivating, inspiring and energizing, empowering subordinates b) controlling and problem solving c) budgeting d) planning	A
6. Organizations are influenced by a range of factors over which they have little control – these are called: a) internal factors b) external factors c) technological factors d) competitive factors	B
7. The lower (supervisory/operative) level of management includes one of the following activities: a) They evaluate the performance of junior managers. b) They lay down the objectives and broad policies. c) They guide and instruct sub-ordinates for day to day activities. d) They are responsible for maintaining a contact with the outside world.	C
8. One of the following activities belong to the steps of the organizing function of management: a) motivating b) leading c) directing d) classifying the authorities	D
9. Lewin and his colleagues identified three generic leadership styles concerning decision-making, which they labeled as: a) delegating, motivating, leading b) delegating, participating, telling c) autocratic, democratic, laissez fair d) autocratic, democratic, controlling	C
10. Delegating leadership style – according to Hersey and Blanchard - means: a) Leaders pass most of the responsibility onto the follower or group. b) Leaders focus more on the relationship and less on direction. c) Leaders tell their people exactly what to do, and how to do it. d) Leaders still provide information and direction, but there's more communication with followers.	A

11. One of the following statements belongs to the weaknesses of a SWOT analysis (of a hospital): a) Modern hospital environment. b) Globalization. c) Poor quality operational, clinical and planning information. d) Demographic development.	C
12. Health care markets are different from other markets because a) it is hard to understand the product (quality and asymmetric information) b) prices are increasing c) insurance companies dominate the supply side d) prices are decreasing	A
13. The value of indirect health service cost is the value of a) drugs b) waiting time c) lost production due to e.g. occupational disability d) time spent in a hospital	C
14. Definition of “capitation” payment option (for doctors): a) It covers a defined group of procedures and services. b) It pays a set amount for each enrolled person assigned to a doctor, per period of time, whether or not that person seeks care. c) Fixed (monthly) payment. d) Fixed (monthly) payment + compensation.	B
15. Philosophy is a) reductive. b) holistic. c) descriptive. d) cumulative.	B
16. Scientific truth is a) always up to the ruling paradigm. b) absolute. c) depending on culture. d) undeniable.	A
17. Vocation a) had originally no meaning. b) had originally religious meaning. c) has the same meaning in the last 2000 years. d) refers to the occupations which requires high self-esteem.	B
18. Tragedy of the commons a) is an ecological model. b) is an utopia of modern science-based societies. c) is an economic model to explain the different interests of the individuals and groups. d) refers to the leading paradigm of sociology.	C

19. What is socialisation? a) The process by which we learn what is expected of us in society. b) What people see as our status in society. c) The roles we occupy in our daily lives. d) Our identity.	A
20. The so20. The social condition which is characterised by the lack of norms called a) abnormality b) anomaly c) anomy d) social alienation	C
21. Which is the defining characteristic of modern poverty? a) Anomic b) Relative c) Absolute d) Relational	B
22. Which definition best describes the process of globalization? a) capitalist companies are spreading across the planet b) we all now live in a single society c) individuals, groups and nations are becoming more interdependent d) human beings now live on every continent of the planet	C
23. Which of the following positions is NOT associated with the hyperglobalizers? a) citizens lose faith in existing systems of governance b) globalization needs to happen much more quickly c) individual countries no longer control their own economies d) regional institutions are becoming as powerful as nation-states	B
24. Which of the following is NOT part of the argument made against globalization by sceptics? a) regionalization is occurring, not globalization b) economic and cultural globalization is occurring c) trading blocs are effective, but not a global economy d) national governments are most significant, not international institutions	B
25. Collecting data with focus group interviews a) qualitative research strategy b) quantitative research strategy c) both of the above d) none of the above	A
26. The main variables employed in epidemiological research are a) age, gender, race and social class or socioeconomic status b) age, occupation, gender c) education, occupation, race d) socioeconomic status, occupation, gender, race	A

27. The main factor which can improve the health of the less well-off in a society is a) a decrease in the prevalence of contagious disease. b) an increase in income equality. c) raising the average wage level. d) spending more on health care.	B
28. The major health threat to contemporary society is a) a variety of chronic degenerative ills related to aging. b) the effects of man-made environment. c) both of the above. d) none of the above.	C
29. Which one of the following is NOT an example of deviance? a) Doing what is expected of you. b) Using your neighbour's belongings without his/her consent. c) Coming to college with no clothes on. d) Following the norms of your own.	A
30. What term is used to describe our ideas about right and wrong, which form the basis of norms? a) Rules b) Values c) Laws d) Social status	B
31. Society has standards or rules of behaviour and attitudes. What is the term for these? a) Status b) Sanction c) Norms d) Stratification	C
32. A useful and sensitive indicator of a country's level of health or development is a) the infant mortality rate b) NASDAQ index c) both of the above. d) none of the above.	A
33. Sociological investigations must a) fit to the current political ideology. b) follow the method of natural sciences. c) contain quantitative research methods. d) none of the above.	D
34. The best way to understand poverty is a) to count all the available material goods. b) to estimate the minimum cost for subsistence. c) to focus on it in terms of relative deprivation. d) to draw the poverty line.	C

35. What was the first name of the discipline of health care rules? a) Medical Law b) Health Law c) Health Care Law d) Public Health	A
36. Which statement is false? a) Public health law is a part of all legal systems. b) Ethics has been an important driver in the development of health care law. c) Health providers are more likely to get into trouble for malpractice than be sued for violating laws and regulation. d) The volume of litigation in the field of health care has increased significantly.	C
37. Which area is the earliest illustration of the interface between health and health regulation? a) Patients' rights b) Malpractice litigation c) Public health d) Professional regulation	C
38. Which answer is false? The minimum requirement of the right to health is: a) equality b) availability c) quality d) acceptability	A
39. Which is true? a) In every country the fundamental rules are contained in one document. b) There are a lot of countries that do not have a written constitution. c) In most countries the fundamental rules are contained in the written constitution. d) In a country the most important constitutional principles are to be found in many written constitutions.	C
40. No sanction without a breach means... a) nobody should be punished by police unless he/she has broken a law. b) everybody should be punished by state. c) nobody should be punished by state unless he/she has broken a law. d) everybody has the same law, so the same law should govern everyone.	C
41. Which kind of euthanasia could be understood as respect of autonomy? a) Active b) Passive c) Non-voluntary d) Involuntary	B

42. Who may the principle of negative responsibility concern? a) Judith Jarvis Thomson b) Thomas S. Szasz c) John L. Mackie d) James Rachels	D
43. The right choice is what leads to the happiness of others. a) Utilitarianism b) Genethics c) Egoism d) Altruism	A
44. What principle best applies for euthanasia? a) Beneficence b) Non-maleficence c) Justice d) Autonomy	A
45. Under which circumstances could a physician ethically limit an adult patient's autonomy? a) The patient does not understand the treatment and denies being ill. b) The patient believes that the treatment is not beneficial and rejects it. c) The treatment violates the patient's religion and the conditions may be fatal. d) The treatment will be too expensive and the patient has no health insurance.	C
46. Which term applies to the action of removing life support from an incompetent person who is terminally ill? a) active voluntary euthanasia b) passive voluntary euthanasia c) active nonvoluntary euthanasia d) passive nonvoluntary euthanasia	D
47. 'Cultural relativism' is the idea that societies have to be studied in terms of their a) own meanings and values b) family and kin relationships c) artistic and literary production d) religious and spiritual beliefs	A
48. What is the behaviour towards a group or individual which treats them differently from other groups or individuals called a) discrimination b) attribution c) cultural integration d) assimilation	A

49. Which one of the following is NOT an acculturation strategy? a) segregation b) assimilation c) annihilation d) integration	C
50. Which one of the following is NOT an acceptable term? a) Handicapped b) Disabled c) Differently abled d) Person with physical challenge	A
51. What is the name of the well-known document which defines the concept of minority for international law? a) Kennedy study b) Kyoto protocol c) Amsterdam treaty d) Capotorti report	D
52. Cultural anthropology is a) transnational. b) interdisciplinary. c) a natural science. d) meta-analytic.	B
53. Which one is NOT a description of ethnocentrism? a) Judging another culture solely by the values and standards of one's own culture. b) The main ethnicity of the society must be centrally organized and directed. c) The belief in the inherent superiority of one's own ethnic group or culture. d) All other groups are measured in relation to one's own.	B
54. Body image includes the social body, because a) it builds a frame to perceive and interpret psychic and physical experiences b) the outer social environment disciplines, influences and controls physical operation of an individual. c) both of the above d) none of the above	C

Basic of Nursing

1. Which one of the following is a nursing diagnosis? a) Peptic ulcer b) Pneumonia c) Ineffective airway clearance d) Myocardial infarction	C
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2. Which one of the following is a medical diagnosis? a) Hiatal hernia b) Impaired mobility c) Powerlessness d) Anxiety	A
3. Which of the following should the nurse document under objective data? a) Denies nausea b) Shortness of breath c) Heart rate 72 beats per minute d) Midsternal chest pain	C
4. Which of the following is pressure ulcer stage III.? a) interruption of epidermis, dermis, presents as an abrasion, blister b) full-thickness, penetrating the fascia with involvement of muscle, bone and supporting structures c) full-thickness crater involving damage and/or necrosis down to, not penetrating fascia d) intact, erythemic area	C
5. The patient has asthma. He usually uses medication by: a) inhalation route b) intravenous route c) parenteral administration d) buccal administration	A
6. Which of the following can we use only for local effect? a) suppository for rectal use b) transdermal disk or patch c) inhaler d) suppository for vaginal use	D
7. Which of the following shouldn't you ask the patient in drug history? a) Do you know if you are allergic to any drug? b) Are you taking any medication at the moment? c) What kind of medication administration do you prefer? d) Do you get any side effects?	C
8. Which of the following isn't indicated for wounds with moderate to heavy exudates? a) hydrocolloids b) transparent films c) absorptive dressings d) alginates	B
9. Which of the following intravenous solution is hypotonic? a) normal saline b) 0.45% saline c) Ringer's lactate d) 5% dextrose in normal saline	B

10. Which of the following hormones retain sodium in the body? a) Antidiuretic hormone b) Thyroid hormone c) Aldosterone d) Insulin	C
11. Which patient is most at risk for fluid volume overload? a) The 40-year-old with meningitis b) The 35-year-old with kidney failure c) The 60-year-old with psoriasis d) The 2-year-old with influenza	B
12. Which patient should be monitored most closely for dehydration? a) The 50-year-old with an ileostomy b) The 19-year-old with chronic asthma c) The 70-year-old with diabetes mellitus d) The 28-year-old with a broken femur	A
13. Which food is recommended for the patient who must increase potassium intake? a) bread b) egg c) cereal d) potato	D
14. Which nursing action is most appropriate for the weak patient with osteoporosis? a) maintain bedrest b) encourage fluids c) ambulate with assistance d) provide a high-protein diet	C
15. Which organ(s) is/are most at risk for dysfunction in a patient with a potassium level of 6.2 mEq/l? a) lungs b) kidneys c) liver d) heart	D
16. Which of the following complications can occur if a clotted cannula is aggressively flushed? a) A clot can enter the circulation. b) An air embolism can enter the circulation. c) A painful arterial spasm can occur. d) Fluid extravasation into surrounding tissue can occur.	A
17. Which of the following IV solutions is hypertonic? a) Normal saline b) 5% dextrose in 0.9% NaCl c) 0.45% NaCl d) 0.225% NaCl	B

18. What is the last step when inserting an IV cannula? a) Secure the cannula with tape. b) Document insertion site, date, and type of cannula used. c) Assess the site. d) Place a sterile dressing over the insertion site.	B
19. Which of these actions would be most appropriate for the nurse to take while providing patient care to help prevent the spread of infection? a) Sterilizing hands with a germicide once a day b) Washing hands at the beginning of patient care rounds c) Washing hands before and after each patient contact d) Wearing gloves for all patient care	C
20. Which of the following actions can the nurse take to help prevent nosocomial infections in an incontinent patient? a) Avoid requesting urinary catheter b) Applying absorbent briefs c) Toileting patient every four hours d) Restricting fluids	A
21. Which is the best definition of health? a) Health is the absence of disease or infirmity b) Health is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being c) Health is a positive sense of wellbeing – when you feel good. d) Health is eating the right food and doing the right amount of exercise.	B
22. How much activity should adults generally do? a) 30 minutes a week b) 60 minutes a week c) 30 minutes most days d) 60 minutes every day	C
23. Which type of food should make up the largest part of our diet? a) Fats and oils b) Meat and protein c) Dairy products, such as milk and cheese d) Fruits and vegetables e) Grains (rice, cereals, pasta, bread)	E
24. Which of the following is a nursing theory commonly used in practice? a) Science of Unitary Human Beings b) Theory of Human Becoming c) The Nursing Process d) Health as Expanding Consciousness	C
25. What is the first step in the nursing process? a) Evaluation b) Planning c) Assessment d) Implementation e) Diagnosis	C

26. In the nursing process implementation normally follows: a) Assessment b) Diagnosis c) Planning d) Evaluation	C
27. Which of these is a nursing diagnosis? a) Diabetes mellitus b) Impaired mobility c) Rheumatoid arthritis d) Cardiovascular disease	B
28. Which of these is an example of subjective data? a) Temperature b) Pain c) Weight d) Blood Pressure e) Body Mass Index	B
29. Where does blood pressure measurement usually appear in the nursing process? a) Evaluation b) Planning c) Assessment d) Implementation e) Diagnosis	C
30. Which one is not part of Henderson's 14 fundamental needs? a) Sleeping b) Sexuality c) Discovering d) Avoiding dangers	B
31. What is a normal body temperature? a) 31-33 °C b) 33-35 °C c) 36-38 °C d) 39-41 °C e) 42-44 °C	C
32. Among the following statements, which should be given the highest priority? a) Client has pain b) Client's blood pressure is 60/40 mmHg c) Client's temperature is 40 degrees Celsius d) Client is cyanotic	B
33. Which of the following is the correct sequence of the Methods of Data Collection? a) Collection of data, Validating data, Organising data, Documenting data b) Organising data, Collection of data, Validating data, Documenting data c) Collection of data, Organising data, Validating data, Documenting data d) Collection of data, Organising data, Documenting data, Validating data	C

34. Which is considered as the most accessible and convenient method for temperature taking? a) Oral b) Rectal c) Tympanic d) Axillary	D
35. The following are correct actions when taking radial pulse, except: a) Count it for 1 minute b) Use the thumb to palpate the artery c) Use two or three fingers to palpate the pulse at the inner wrist d) Assess the pulse rate, rhythm, strength	B
36. The difference between systolic and diastolic pressure is termed as: a) Apical rate b) Cardiac rate c) Pulse deficit d) Pulse pressure	D
37. Which of the following is incorrect in assessing a client's BP? a) The sound heard during taking BP is known as KOROTKOFF sound b) Patient should be at rest c) Measure BP on arm with A-V shunt d) Measure BP on arm 2 years after breast surgery on the same side	C
38. Who recognized that contact infection was the cause of childbed fever? a) Pasteur b) Henderson c) Nightingale d) Semmelweis	D
39. What is the last step in the nursing process? a) Evaluation b) Planning c) Assessment d) Interventions	A
40. What is a normal heart rate for adults? a) 60-80 bpm b) 50-60 bpm c) 100-120 bpm d) 120-150 bpm	A

Anesthesiology, Intensive Care and Nursing

1. We take the blood gas of a 24-y-o woman. ABG results are: – pH= 7.33 – PaCO₂= 25 mmHg – HCO₃=12 mmol/l – PaO₂= 89 mmHg <i>The following statement is true:</i> a) the ABG is alkalotic b) the ABG is acidotic c) the pH is neutral d) the pH is erroneous	B
2. The main causes of acidosis are the following, except: a) vomiting b) diabetic ketoacidosis c) uremia d) lactic acidosis	A
3. The compensation of alkalosis is a) hypoventilation b) hyperventilation c) low cardiac output d) jaundice	A
4. The types of hypoxia are the following, except: a) hystotoxic b) hypoxic c) anemic d) metastatic	D
5. The signs of left heart failure are the following, except a) low cardiac output b) pulmonary edema c) oliguria d) peptic ulcer	D
6. The signs of right heart failure are the following, except: a) pulmonary edema b) high central venous pressure c) enlarged liver d) pedal edema	A
7. The risk factors of pulmonary embolism are the following, except: a) pneumonia b) malignancy c) bedrest d) 4. previous surgery	A

8. Low..... has high negative predictive value in pulmonary embolism a) troponin b) CKMB c) D-dimer d) 4. bilirubin	C
9.is the gold standard for diagnosis of myocardial infarction a) CKMB b) troponin c) ALAT/ASAT d) lactate dehydrogenase	B
10. Suspected or proven infection +signs of SIRS is a) infection b) local infection c) sepsis d) species	C
11. Initial treatment of sepsis includes the following, except.... a) volume resuscitation b) early goal directed therapy c) early antibiotic treatment d) proper identification of the infective agent	D
12. The jargon PIRO (sepsis) includes the following, except: a) predisposition b) identification c) response d) organ dysfunction	B
13. The signs of acute renal failure are the following, except: a) creatinine increase b) urea nitrogen increase c) troponin release d) 4. decreased urine output	C
14. The warning sign which should be reported immediately to the medical emergency team: a) respiratory rate 20/min b) systolic blood pressure lower than 70 mmHg c) pulsoxymetry 97 % d) heart rate 92/min	B
15. If the cardiac output is 5 l/min, the heart rate is 100/min, the stroke volume is a) 500 ml b) 50 ml c) 5 ml d) cannot be calculated	B

16. A client who is suspected of having Cushing's syndrome is admitted to the hospital. The nurse plans to monitor this client for: a) Hypokalemia b) Hypovolemia c) Hypocalcemia d) Hyponatremia	A
17. A client who is complaining of severe midsternal pain is brought to the emergency department. The practitioner diagnoses myocardial infarction. Which drug can the nurse expect to be prescribed to control the pain associated with myocardial infarction? a) Xanax b) Demerol c) Morphine d) Lidocain	C
18. A client is diagnosed with cancer of the larynx. Before a total laryngectomy, an important aspect of preoperative nursing care includes: a) Answering questions b) Having a speech therapist visit c) Teaching postoperative breathing exercises d) Explaining the nature of the surgery to be performed	A
19. A client has a tracheostomy tube attached to a tracheostomy collar for the delivery of humidified oxygen. The nurse identifies that the client will need suctioning primarily if the: a) Humidified oxygen is saturated with fluid b) Tracheostomy tube interferes with effective coughing c) Inner cannula of the tracheostomy tube irritates the mucosa d) Weaning process increases the amount of respiratory secretions	B
20. A nurse anticipates occasional but serious problems with hypoxia among postoperative clients. When caring for a client after surgery, the client reports shortness of breath and chest pain. Which is the most appropriate initial response by the nurse? a) Initiate oxygen via a nasal cannula b) Administer the prescribed morphine c) Prepare the client for endotracheal intubation d) 4. Place a nitroglycerin tablet under the client's tongue	B
21. A nurse is caring for a client who was diagnosed with a myocardial infarction. While caring for the client 2 days after the event, the nurse notices that the client's temperature is elevated. The nurse concludes that this increase in temperature is most likely the result of: a) Tissue necrosis b) Venous thrombosis c) Pulmonary infarction d) Respiratory infection	A

22. The primary responsibility of the nurse when caring for an underwater seal drainage system is to: a) Ensure maintenance of the closed system b) Maintain mechanical suction to the system c) Encourage the client to deep breathe and cough d) Keep the client in the dorsal recumbent position	A
23. A client is diagnosed as having type 2 diabetes, and the practitioner prescribes an oral hypoglycaemic. The nurse should include in the teaching plan that people taking oral hypoglycemics: a) Should not work where food is readily available b) May tend to relax dietary rules on an unconscious level c) Do not need to be concerned about serious complications d) Have less fear of their condition than those who take insulin	B
24. A client is to receive an IV antibiotic in 50 mL of 0.9% sodium chloride to be administered over 20 minutes. At what rate should the nurse set the infusion pump? a) 100 mL/hr b) 2.5 mL/hr c) 150 mL/hr d) 120 mL/hr	C
25. A client with the diagnosis of inhalation anthrax is admitted to the intensive care unit. Which category of adaptations is most important for the nurse to make a focused assessment of? a) Mental b) Hydration c) Neurologic d) Respiratory	D
26. A client is admitted to the emergency department with a stab wound of the chest. What is the priority when the nurse performs a focused assessment of the client's response to this injury? a) Level of pain b) Quality and depth of respirations c) Amount of serosanguineous drainage d) Blood pressure and papillary response	B
27. A 35- year-old male who sustained a closed head injury is being monitored for increased intracranial pressure. Arterial blood gases are obtained and the results include a PCO₂ of 33 mm Hg. It is most important for the nurse to: a) Encourage the client to slow his breathing rate b) Auscultate the client's lungs and suction if indicated c) Advise the practitioner that the client needs supplemental oxygen d) Inform the practitioner of the results and continue to monitor for signs of increasing intracranial pressure	D

28. A client with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is admitted to the hospital with a tentative diagnosis of pleuritis. When caring for this client the nurse should: a) Administer opioids frequently b) Assess for signs of pneumonia c) Give medication to suppress coughing d) Limit fluid intake to prevent pulmonary edema	B
29. After surgery a client's fever does not respond to antipyretics. The practitioner orders that the client be placed on a hypothermia blanket. The nurse expects that one reaction to hypothermia therapy that should be prevented is: a) Shivering b) Vomiting c) Dehydration d) Hypotension	A
30. A client with a rigid and painful abdomen is diagnosed with a perforated peptic ulcer. A nasogastric tube is inserted and surgery is scheduled. Before surgery, the nurse should place the client in the: a) Sims position b) Flat-lying position c) Semi-Fowler's position d) Dorsal recumbent position	C
31. An older adult, who is complaining of fatigue, is admitted to the hospital with a diagnosis of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). What should the nurse plan to do to respond to the client's fatigue? a) Provide small, frequent meals b) Encourage pursed-lip breathing c) Schedule nursing activities to allow for rest d) Encourage bed rest until energy level improves	C
32. A client is admitted to the hospital with a possible diagnosis of myocardial infarction. What description of the character of pain should the nurse expect when assessing this client's pain? a) Severe, intense chest pain b) Burning chest pain of short duration c) Mild chest pain, radiating toward the abdomen d) Squeezing chest pain, relieved by nitroglycerin	A
33. A client is admitted to the hospital for replacement of the mitral valve. Postoperatively the pulses in the client's legs are assessed frequently by the nurse. The primary purpose of this intervention is to detect: a) Atrial fibrillation b) Postsurgical bleeding c) Arteriovenous shunting d) Peripheral thrombophlebitis	D

Internal Medicine and Nursing Care

1. Which laboratory result is proper for a client who are receiving anticoagulant therapy: a) International normalizing ratio (INR): 2–3. b) International normalizing ratio (INR): 1–2. c) International normalizing ratio (INR): 4-5. d) International normalizing ratio (INR): 1,5–3.	A
2. Which medication would the nurse expect to be prescribed for a client exhibiting tetany after thyroid surgery? a) Calcium b) Sodium c) Potassium d) Iodide	A
3. A client with AIDS asks the nurse why he can't have a pitcher of water at his bedside so he can drink whenever he likes. The nurse should tell the client that: a) It would be best for him to drink tap water. b) He should drink less water and more juice. c) Leaving a glass of water makes it easier to calculate his intake. d) He shouldn't drink water that has been sitting longer than 15 minutes.	D
4. The nurse is teaching the client with AIDS regarding proper food preparation. Which statement indicates that the client needs further teaching? a) "I should avoid adding pepper to food after it is cooked." b) "I can still have an occasional medium-rare steak." c) "Eating cheese and yogurt won't help prevent AIDS-related diarrhea." d) "I should eat fruits and vegetables that can be peeled."	B
5. A client is diagnosed with stage III Hodgkin's lymphoma. The nurse recognizes that the client has involvement: a) In a single lymph node or single site b) In more than one node or single organ on the same side of the diaphragm c) In lymph nodes on both sides of the diaphragm d) In disseminated organs and tissues	C
6. A suitable diet for a client with cirrhosis and abdominal ascites is one that is: a) High in sodium, low in calories b) Low in potassium, high in calories c) High in protein, high in calories d) Low in calcium, low in calories	C
7. A client with rheumatoid arthritis is being treated with daily steroid medication. Which food should the client avoid? a) Raw oysters b) Cottage cheese c) Baked chicken d) Green beans	A

8. A client hospitalized with renal calculi complains of severe pain in the right flank. In addition to complaints of pain, the nurse can expect to see changes in the client's vital signs, which include: a) Decreased pulse rate b) Increased blood pressure c) Decreased respiratory rate d) Increased temperature	B
9. Which one of the following symptoms is common in the client with duodenal ulcers? a) Vomiting shortly after eating b) Epigastric pain following meals c) Frequent bouts of diarrhea d) Presence of blood in the stools	D
10. The physician has prescribed a Flovent (fluticasone) inhaler two puffs twice a day for a client with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. The nurse should tell the client to report: a) Increased weight b) A sore throat c) Difficulty in sleeping d) Changes in mood	B
11. A client is admitted with suspected pernicious anemia. Which finding is common in the client with pernicious anemia? a) Complaints of feeling tired and listless b) Waxy, pale skin c) Loss of coordination and position sense d) Rapid pulse rate and heart murmur	C
12. A client is admitted for treatment of essential hypertension. Essential hypertension exists when the client maintains a blood pressure reading at or above: a) 140/90 b) 136/72 c) 130/70 d) 128/68	A
13. The physician has ordered a daily dose of Tagamet (cimetidine) for a client with gastric ulcers. The nurse should administer the medication: a) Before breakfast b) After breakfast c) At bedtime d) At noon	C
14. A client admitted for treatment of a duodenal ulcer complains of sudden sharp midepigastric pain. Further assessment reveals that the client has a rigid, boardlike abdomen. The nurse recognizes that the client's symptoms most likely indicate: a) Ulcer perforation b) Increased ulcer formation c) Esophageal inflammation d) Intestinal obstruction	A

15. The nurse is assisting the physician with the insertion of an esophageal tamponade. Before insertion, the nurse should: a) Inflate and deflate the gastric and esophageal balloons b) Measure from the tip of the client's nose to the xiphoid process c) Explain to the client that the tube will remain in place for 5–7 days d) Insert a nasogastric tube for gastric suction	A
16. A male client is admitted with a tentative diagnosis of Hodgkin's lymphoma. The client with Hodgkin's lymphoma commonly reports: a) Finding enlarged nodes in the neck while shaving b) Projectile vomiting upon arising c) Petechiae and easy bruising d) Frequent, painless hematuria	A
17. The nurse is preparing a client with Addison's disease for discharge. The nurse should explain that the client can help prevent complications by: a) Avoiding dietary sources of sodium b) Dressing in lightweight clothing c) Restricting foods rich in potassium d) Staying out of crowds	D
18. A client with a history of asthma presents in the physician's office with complaints of difficulty breathing. While performing the initial assessment, the nurse becomes concerned that the client's respiratory status has worsened based on which of the following? a) Wheezing throughout the lung fields b) Noticeably diminished breath sounds c) Loud wheezing only on expiration d) Mild wheezing on inspiration	B

Obstetrics and Gynecology and Nursing Care

1. Obese women are classed as having a BMI of at least: a) 18 kg/m ² b) 30 kg/m ² c) 28 kg/m ² d) 24 kg/m ²	B
2. Which of the following are considered to be risk factors for gestational diabetes? a) first-degree relative with diabetes b) BMI above 30 kg/m ² c) previous baby weighing 4.6 kg d) all of the above	D
3. Women with the following will require additional care in pregnancy: a) severe asthma b) drug users c) autoimmune disorders d) all of the above	D

4. The passage of meconium by the fetus could be an indication that the fetus is: a) hypoxic b) hyperbole c) hypoglycaemic d) hyperglycaemic	A
5. Mobility during labour is likely to: a) result in more effective uterine action b) be only possible at home c) cause prolapse of the cord d) cause incoordinate uterine action	A
6. Complications of epidural analgesia include: a) dural tap b) tentorial tap c) jugular tap d) sinus tap	A
7. Advantages of epidural analgesia include: a) effective pain relief b) hypotension c) less incidence of assisted birth d) shorter second stage of labour	A
8. Which of the following could cause delay in the delivery of the placenta: a) dorsal position b) a full bladder c) an episiotomy d) use of entonox apparatus	B
9. A predisposing factor for primary postpartum haemorrhage might be: a) high parity b) nulliparity c) preterm labour d) previous third degree tear	A
10. The puerperium is defined as the period: a) from 6 hours after birth until discharge by the midwife b) after delivery of the placenta and membranes and continues for 2 weeks c) immediately after delivery of the placenta and membranes and continues for 6 weeks d) immediately after delivery of the placenta and membranes and continues for 10 days	C

11. Lochia rubra: a) the first three to five days of postpartum vaginal discharge b) contains a large amount of red blood cells c) has an odour similar to that of normal menstrual flow d) all of the above	D
12. A woman with preeclampsia has a seizure. The nurse's <u>primary duty</u> during the seizure is to: a) insert an oral airway b) suction the mouth to prevent aspiration c) administer oxygen by mask d) stay with the client and call for help	D
13. The current rise of the twin pregnancy is probably due to the: a) increased use of oral contraceptives b) modern lifestyle c) superfecundation d) increased use of various kinds of treatments for infertility (IUI, IVF)	D
14. The two primary areas of risk for sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are: a) Sexual orientation and socioeconomic status b) Age and educational level c) Large number of sexual partners and race d) Risky sexual behaviors and inadequate preventive health behaviors	D
15. When evaluating a client for sexually transmitted infections (STIs), the nurse should be aware that the most common bacterial STI is: a) Gonorrhea b) Syphilis c) Chlamydia d) Candidiasis	C
16. Which sexually transmitted infection is <i>not</i> bacterial and thus <i>not</i> treatable with antibiotics? a) Chlamydia b) Gonorrhea c) Genital herpes d) Syphilis	C
17. A primary nursing responsibility when caring for a woman experiencing an obstetric hemorrhage associated with uterine atony is to: a) Establish venous access b) Perform fundal massage c) Prepare the woman for surgical intervention d) Catheterize the bladder	B

18. A midwife caring for a postpartum woman understands that late postpartum hemorrhage (PPH) is most likely caused by: a) Subinvolution of the uterus b) Defective vascularity of the decidua c) Cervical lacerations d) Coagulation disorders	A
19. The most effective and least expensive treatment of puerperal infection is prevention. What is the most important strategy? a) Large doses of vitamin C during pregnancy b) Prophylactic antibiotics c) Strict aseptic technique, including handwashing, by all health care personnel d) Limited protein and fat intake	C
20. The perinatal nurse assisting with establishing lactation is aware that acute mastitis can be minimized by: a) Washing the nipples and breasts with mild soap and water once a day b) Using proper breastfeeding techniques c) Wearing a nipple shield for the first few days of breastfeeding d) Wearing a supportive bra 24 hours a day	B
21. A nurse caring for a woman hospitalized for hyperemesis gravidarum expects that initial treatment will involve: a) Corticosteroids to reduce inflammation b) IV therapy to correct fluid and electrolyte imbalances c) An antiemetic, such as pyridoxine, to control nausea and vomiting d) Enteral nutrition to correct nutritional deficits	B
22. A nurse providing care for a woman with gestational diabetes understands that a laboratory test for glycosylated hemoglobin A_{1c}: a) Is done for all pregnant women, not just those with or likely to have diabetes b) Is a snapshot of glucose control at the moment c) Levels should remain at less than 7 d) Is done on the woman's urine, not her blood	C

Pediatrics and Nursing Care

1. What do we call infancy? a) From 1 to 12 weeks b) From birth till the end of the first month c) From birth to 12 months d) The first 3 months	C
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2. What do we call cephalocaudal developmental pattern? a) Newborns have bigger head in relation to their body b) The head end of the organism develops first, lower end takes shape at a later period c) The organism develops in a vertical way d) After the infant period, the developing child begins to get leaner (legs longer, head smaller in proportion to body size)	B
3. Which of the following is NOT a physiologic mechanism for preserving the core temperature of the newborn? a) Jittery large muscle activity b) Non-shivering thermogenesis c) Hyperventilation d) Vasoconstriction in the vessels close to the skin	C
4. Which of the following is a reason for supplementation in newborns besides breastfeeding? a) If the birth weight is below 2500 grams b) If severe hypoglycemia occurs c) If the gestational age is below 37 weeks at birth d) If there is a weight loss above 5%	B
5. Which of the following is NOT included in the therapeutic management of Respiratory Distress Syndrome? a) Providing neutral thermal environment to avoid hypothermia and therefore hypoventilation and hypoxia b) The correction of respiratory and metabolic acidosis by proper respiration therapy and administration of sodium bicarbonate if necessary c) Careful feeding of the newborn through gavage to meet the energy requirements d) Avoiding the toxic effects of oxygen by careful and continuous monitoring of the oxygen saturation of the newborn	C
6. What is the principal indication of umbilical vascular catheterization? a) Prevention from exsiccosis b) To provide central venous route c) To take venous blood pressure d) To gain vascular access during emergency situations	D
7. Which of the following is NOT contained in the initial steps of neonatal resuscitation? a) Positioning b) Thermal management c) Endotracheal intubation d) Suction of the airways	C
8. Which of the following ISN'T a sign of PTX? a) Grunting b) Flaring nares c) Tachycardia d) Diminished breath sounds	C

9. Which statement is false for Respiratory Syncytial Virus? a) Nurses have to diminish the number of visitors, hospital personnel and uninfected children to decrease the spreading of the disease b) The use of protective measures are not necessary in cases of RSV, because the transmission is hard c) Hand hygiene is very important to avoid transmission to patients with other diseases d) One nurse caring only for patients with RSV	B
10. Which of the following can't be the cause of dehydration? a) Excessive intake of salty foods b) Diabetic ketoacidosis c) Extensive burns d) Diabetes insipidus	A
11. In which disease does "raspberry jelly" like stools appear? a) Hirschprung-disease b) Ileus c) Intussusception d) Pyloric stenosis	C
12. Which of the following can NOT be the cause of heart failure? a) Structural abnormality b) Myocardial failure c) Head trauma d) Excessive demands from normal heart muscle	C
13. Which of the following statements is false for ACE-inhibitors? a) They block the conversion of Angiotensin I into Angiotensin II b) Vasodilation occurs instead of vasoconstriction c) They cause a decrease in the pulmonary and systemic vascular resistance d) They increase the secretion of Aldosterone	D
14. Which of the following is NOT a side effect of β-blockers? a) Renal disfunction b) Dizziness c) Headache d) Hypotension	A
15. Which of the following statements is false? a) Tet spells occur because there is a sudden drop in the efficiency of the left ventricle b) Tet spells can rarely be seen before 2 months c) Blue spells most frequently occur in the first year of life d) Blue spells occur more often in the morning	A
16. What is hyperoxia test? a) When cyanosis disappears due to a higher amount of FiO_2 level b) The infant is placed in a 100% oxygen environment and PaO_2 levels are monitored in the blood c) The saturation is monitored closely while a higher amount of oxygen is given for the infant	B

d) After a hypoxic period, the infant becomes acyanotic with a high amount of oxygen given	
17. Which of the following statements is true for morphine administration during Blue spells? a) Morphine can't be given to newborns with congenital heart diseases because it causes further hypoxia and neurologic damage b) Morphine helps to reduce infundibular spasm c) Morphine can only be given subcutaneously during Blue spells d) During Blue spells, morphine can't cause apneic episodes	B
18. Which of the following pathogens cause 80% of urinary tract infections? a) Pseudomonas b) Staphylococcus aureus c) Escherichia coli d) Klebsiella	C
19. Which of the following conditions is the most common cause of renal scarring? a) Urosepsis b) Vesicoureteral reflux with continuous urinary tract infection c) Wilms tumor d) Pyelonephritis	B
20. Which of the following symptoms characterizes nephrotic syndrome? a) hyperalbuminuria b) hyperalbuminemia c) hypolipidemia d) hyperlipiduria	A
21. Which clinical feature is NOT included in Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome? a) Thrombocytopenia b) Renal injury c) Central nervous system symptoms d) Heart failure	D
22. Which of the following statements is TRUE for Wilms-tumor? a) The recovery is very slow due to the extensive surgical interventions before surgery b) Wilms-tumor may recur, especially in the lungs c) The tumor has to be palpated every day to detect rapid growth d) Children are normotensive, because the renin-angiotensin system is not affected	B

Surgery and Nursing Care

1. Perforation of the stomach is a(n) ... indication for surgery. a) functional b) relative c) absolute d) vital	D
2. The following are advantages of the laparoscopic technique, except... a) Lack of tactile sensation b) The site of access is small c) Integrity of the abdominal wall is preserved d) Incidence of wound complication and scar herniation decreased	A
3. What kind of early (in the first 24 hour) surgical complications can you mention? a) Intestinal obstruction b) Septic c) Fistula d) Bleeding	D
4. The following are precancerous lesions, except... a) Barrett's esophagus b) Intestinal metaplasia as a premalignant lesion in stomach c) Genetic premalignant lesions (FAP, Peutz-Jeghers, HNPCC, etc.) d) Cholelithiasis	D
5. Preanesthetic medications should be given ... anesthesia is begun. a) 30 to 60 minutes before b) 60 to 90 minutes before c) 30 to 60 minutes after d) 60 to 90 minutes after	A
6. Which type of fracture occurs typically in children? a) Greenstick fracture b) Crush fracture c) Impacted fracture d) Comminuted fracture	A
7. Which is the first stage of bone healing? a) Haematoma formation b) Fibrocartilaginous callus c) Bony callus d) Bone remodelling	A

8. How would you treat a non-dislocated, closed fracture of the radius which is not stable enough? a) Closed reduction – plaster b) External fixation c) Frame fixation d) Internal fixation	B
9. The following are alarming symptoms for lung cancer, except.. a) Shortness of breath b) Haematemesis c) Pain or aching when coughing or breathing d) Chronic cough or change in a chronic cough	B
10. The advantages of off-pump cardiac surgery, versus on-pump are the following, except.. a) No need for fixation and positioning of the heart b) Less blood loss and need for transfusions c) Reduced systemic inflammatory response d) Shorter postoperative hospital stays	A
11. Which vessel is NOT commonly used for CABG (Coronary artery bypass surgery)? a) Internal mammary artery b) Radial artery c) Great saphenous vein d) Renal artery	D
12. Therapy for deep vein thrombosis involves the following, except... a) elevation of leg (20-25 cm) b) early mobilisation c) elastic stocking d) anticoagulation and/or thrombolysis	B
13. Which of the following is typical for arterial embolism? a) There is claudication in the anamnesis b) The symptoms can be incomplete due to the developed collaterals c) Acute beginning d) No need for surgery	C
14. What is typical for superficial partial-thickness (2nd degree) burn? a) limited to the epidermis, or upper layers of skin b) blister and skin are moist, red, weeping burns which blanch with pressure c) Burns which cause the skin to be waxy white to a charred black and tend to be painless d) take over 21 days to heal and scarring may be severe	B
15. The oldest surgical intervention for which there is evidence is a) trepanation b) hernioplasty c) appendectomy d) cholecystectomy	A

16. Which method resulted in the revolution of anaesthesia in the 1800's, leading to boundless surgical activities? a) alcohol b) ether and laughing gas inhalation c) intratracheal intubation d) local anaesthesia	B
17. What does NOTES mean in surgery? a) paper for writing b) A sign used in musical notation to represent the relative duration and pitch of a sound c) Natural Orifice Translumenal Endoscopic Surgery d) no idea	C
18. Cancer leading the mortality statistics worldwide (2002): a) Ovary b) Lung c) Prostate d) Kidney	B
19. What type of medication can be used in prophylactic antibiotic therapy? a) barbiturates b) penicillins c) opiates d) cephalosporine antibiotics	D
20. What kind of wound is this according to the following definition: <i>inflicted under controlled circumstances of surgical operation (respiratory, alimentary, gynaecological and urological operations)?</i> a) clean wounds b) clean-contaminated wounds c) contaminated wounds d) dirty - infected wounds	B
21. What kind of wound is inflicted by surgical incision? a) vulnus incisum b) vulnus morsum c) vulnus laceratum d) vulnus sclopetarium	A
22. What kind of wound may be older accidental wounds, mortified tissues, clinical infections or perforations of organs caused by post-surgical infections? a) clean wounds b) clean-contaminated wounds c) contaminated wounds d) dirty - infected wounds	D

23. What is the risk of infection in the case of dirty wounds? a) 1-5% b) 3-11% c) 10-17% d) over 27%	D
24. What grade is a full thickness wound with injuries of the skin and the subcutaneous connective tissue? a) Grade 1 b) Grade 2 c) Grade 3 d) Grade 4	C
25. What is the first phase in wound healing? a) inflammatory phase b) haemostatic phase c) epithelisation phase d) proliferative phase	B
26. What happens in the inflammatory phase of wound healing? a) Extracellular matrix remodelling b) Phagocytosis and removal of foreign bodies c) Fibroblast proliferation d) Collagen synthesis	B
27. What problem do you think the patient has if after a fracture he complains of pain, pallor, paresthesia, pulselessness, paralysis, and the affected area is cold to the touch ? a) Fat embolism b) Venous thrombosis c) Compartment syndrome d) Infection	C
28. What kind of pain is on the McBurney's point? a) When put pressure on the left lower quadrant, pain occurs paradoxically on the right lower quadrant. b) The pain is located halfway between the umbilicus and the anterior spine of the ilium. c) The pain is at the retrosternal region. d) A posture of the right hip flexion that is a protective maneuver used by the patient.	B
29. What are input stomas? a) Gastrostomies b) Urostomies c) Colostomies d) Ileostomies	A

30. What is the most comfortable position after thyroidectomy? a) Fowler's position b) Semi-Fowler's position c) Prone position d) Side lying position	B
31. What must the patient mention in case of thyroidectomy? a) Haemorrhage b) Edema of the glottis c) Injury to the recurrent laryngeal nerve d) Tetany	C

Neurology and Nursing Care

1. Stroke is the most common cause of: a) death b) permanent disability c) headache d) loss of vision	B
2. Time window for acute ischemic stroke treatment (thrombolysis) is: a) 4,5 hours b) 8 hours c) 12 hours d) 24 hours	A
3. Thunderclap (i.e. sudden, „worst ever”) headache is a symptom of a) cerebral vein thrombosis b) ischemic stroke c) migraine d) subarachnoid hemorrhage	D
4. Grand mal seizure a) is the least common seizure type b) occurs without loss of consciousness c) consists of a clonic and tonic phase d) occurs only in children	C
5. What is true? a) Loss of consciousness is always of epileptic origin b) Cardiac arrhythmias can lead to syncope c) Head CT and MRI is not necessary for the diagnosis of epilepsy d) In case of an epileptic seizure EEG is always positive	B

6. Temporal lobe epilepsy a) Is a rare type of epilepsy b) Can start with olfactory hallucination c) Will never progress into a generalized seizure d) Does not need treatment	B
7. Which headache syndrome has the following symptoms: unilateral headache in the orbital/supraorbital or temporal region with lacrimation and conjunctiva hyperaemia: a) Cluster headache b) Trigeminal neuralgia c) Tension Headache d) Migraine	A
8. Which is not a cardinal motor symptom of Parkinson's disease? a) Rest tremor b) Rigidity c) Cerebellar symptoms d) Bradykinesia	C
9. Which is not an early non-motor symptom of Parkinson's disease? a) Dementia b) Olfactory deficit c) Depression d) Sleep disorder	A
10. Which is not a possible pharmacological treatment of Parkinson's disease? a) Levodopa b) Dopamine agonists c) Dopamine antagonists (antipsychotics) d) MAO-B and COMT inhibitors	C
11. Which one is the most frequent? a) Parkinson's disease related dementia b) Alzheimer's dementia c) Dementia caused by subdural hematoma d) Dementia caused by MS	B
12. Which one is NOT a symptom of muscle diseases? a) Hemiplegia b) Waddling gait c) Gower's sign d) Muscle atrophy or pseudohypertrophy	A
13. Which is a characteristic of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis? a) Atrophy, fasciculation, spasticity b) Hemiplegia, hemihypaesthesia c) Lack of pyramidal signs d) Hemihypaesthesia, pseudohypertrophy	A

14. Which one is NOT a characteristic of myasthenia gravis? a) Fluctuating weakness, exacerbated by exertion, fatigue b) Double vision c) Sensory loss d) Dysphagia	C
15. Which is the most common entrapment neuropathy syndrome? a) carpal tunnel syndrome b) suprascapular nerve entrapment c) long thoracic nerve neuropathy d) common digital neuropathy	A
16. Which ascending tract carries the information about pain? a) spinothalamic tract b) corticospinal tract c) ventral spinocerebellar tract d) dorsal spinocerebellar tract	A
17. Which is a common cause of peripheral nerve disease? a) diabetes mellitus b) chronic obstructive pulmonary disease c) cerebrovascular disease d) gastric ulcer	A
18. Right sided homonymous hemianopia is caused by: a) damage of the right eye b) damage of the visual cortex in the left hemisphere c) damage of the visual cortex in the right hemisphere d) lesion of the chiasma opticum	B
19. Which one is characteristic for peripheral nerve palsy? a) it affects several muscle groups b) it causes spasticity c) it causes atrophy d) it causes pyramidal signs	C
20. Cerebellar lesion causes a) severe hemiparesis b) ataxia c) radiating pain in the upper limbs d) spasticity of the muscles	B
21. For the diagnosis of encephalitis which is the most important: a) brain CT b) brain MRI c) EEG d) lumbar puncture and CSF examination	D

22. What is the cause of Alzheimer's disease? a) prion protein b) autoimmune processes c) primary neurodegenerative processes d) vascular lesion	C
23. Motor aphasia a) is characterized by severely disturbed comprehension b) is caused by the lesion of the Broca-area c) can be detected with EEG d) is present in cerebellar lesion	B
24. Which one is hypnoid unconsciousness? a) coma b) persistent vegetative state c) akinetic mutism d) delirium	A

Primary Health Care and Community Nursing

1. What is the part of the Hungarian PHC? a) Health Visitor' centre b) Social Centre c) Home Care Centre d) Outpatient' Centre	A
2. Who is not the member of the Hungarian home care service? a) physiotherapist b) speech therapist c) specialized nurse d) music therapist	D
3. How many visits can order in one caring period in the Hungarian Home Care Service? a) 6 b) 10 c) 14 d) 20	c
4. Who can order home visits at the patient's home? a) District Nurse b) General Practitioner c) Spetialized Hospital Doctor d) Home Care Nurse Coordinator	B

True or False questions

After reading each sentence decides whether the statement is true or false.

Applied Biology

1. Chromosomes are the genetic material, which is passed on from one generation to the next.	T
2. Mitotic spindle is formed in plant cells.	F
3. Cell spends most of their life in prophase.	F
4. Sarcomer is a basic unit of myofibrils.	T

Epidemiology

1. Malaria is an airborne infectious disease	F
2. Arsenic is naturally present at high levels in the groundwater of a number of countries	T
3. Diseases that are always present in a community, usually at a low, more or less constant, frequency are classified as pandemic.	F
4. The total fertility rate (TFR) of a population is the average number of children that would be born to a woman over her lifetime.	T
5. The true pyramid is the shape of the population pyramid of developing countries	F
6. Corynebacterium diphtheriae is an airborne disease agent.	T
7. Prevalence is the newly developed cases in a population.	F
8. Benzene has carcinogenic and non-carcinogenic effects also.	T
9. The most health-damaging particles in the air are those with a diameter of 10 microns or less, ($\leq PM_{10}$)	T
10. Relative humidity is a %-figure which shows what percentage of the maximum amount of water vapour is present in the air.	T
11. Public health institutions emphasize the prevention of disease and the health needs of the population as a whole.	T
12. A disease vector is an Environmental condition associated with a disease.	F
13. Fat-soluble vitamins are: A,D,E,K.	T
14. Beriberi disease is caused by deficiency of vitamin B ₁ .	T
15. Infrared light is an Ionizing radiation.	F

Social Sciences

1. The use of hallucinogenic drugs may cause flashback syndrome	T
2. Hallucinogens are classified as depressant substances	F
3. Hallucinogenic drugs are usually prescribed during the treatment of schizophrenia	F
4. Cocaine is a hallucinogenic drug	F
5. Cocaine is a depressant drug	T
6. Cocaine is a stimulant drug	F
7. PEST analysis is used for internal environmental assessment.	F
8. Strategy evaluation is not part of the Strategic Management Process.	F
9. One of the problems with the Maslow Model: The model ignores the often observed behaviour of individuals who tolerate low-pay for the promise of future benefits.	T
10. Reactive approach means that the management and the organization only change when or after the environment alters and so will be left behind.	T
11. Great Britain's NHS was inspired by the "out-of-pocket" health care model.	F
12. Health care cost is the amount of money paid (charged) for the health care service.	F
13. Paradigm refers to the accepted terms, tools & methods of verification by the scientists.	T
14. Limitless development should be a desirable model all over the world.	F
15. Homogamy is a legally or socially recognized marriage between two persons of the same biological sex or social gender.	T
16. Epidemiological transition is used to demarcate the change from predominantly infectious causes of death to the degenerative diseases.	T
17. Some sociologists reject the notion that illness is a direct result of some form of disease; instead they perceive it is a form of social deviance.	T
18. The term social mobility refers to the movement of individuals and groups between different socioeconomic positions.	T
19. Relative poverty means the lack of the minimum resources for living.	F
20. In closed societies an individual's position is often fixed at birth and there is little that he or she can do to change social status.	T
21. People are in anomie if they do not have the minimum resources to maintain human life.	F
22. Social dynamics is a system of social relations where these relations bond together the different social positions of individuals.	F

23. The statement of the refusal of treatment may be withdrawn at any time, but it has to be written.	F
24. Hungary has legalized active and passive euthanasia	F
25. Everybody can legally consent to medical or dental treatment.	F
26. The principle of 'Sanctity of Life' holds that all human life is sacred and therefore the value of it equals with infinite.	T
27. According to the potentiality argument the embryo has all the potential in its DNA to become a full person. Because of this it has a right to life that is absolute.	T
28. In the voluntary passive euthanasia case there is no responsibility of the patient's death taken by the physician.	F
29. Stereotypes often lead to self fulfilling prophecy, which can be devastating to minority groups.	T
30. Cultures don't differ in how they break up the natural and social world into categories.	F
31. Cultural differences and biological differences are largely dependent of one another.	F
32. Culture could be considered as a web of significance (meaning).	T

Basic of Nursing

1. Pressure ulcers are areas of damaged skin caused by staying in one position for too long.	T
2. The Braden Risk Assessment scale is used for assessment of patients' nutritional conditions.	F
3. Pressure Ulcer Stage III means: full-thickness, penetrating the fascia with involvement of muscle, bone and supporting structures.	F
4. Excessive hunger is called polyphagia.	T
5. Constant stress can cause hypertension.	F
6. Once a person is infected with HIV, the diagnosis can be made using laboratory tests within 1 to 2 days.	F

Anesthesiology, intensive care and nursing

1. Parenteral feeding has advantages over enteral feeding.	F
2. A patient in critical condition has a deteriorating ability to use oxygen.	T
3. Circulation collapse caused by atrial fibrillation requires immediate electrical cardioversion.	T
4. Noninvasive blood pressure testing facilitates continuous monitoring.	F
5. The pressure in the central vein gives information about the left ventricle's filling pressure.	T
6. The height of a person is not part of the parameters of daily energy needs.	T
7. An adult patient generally needs 10-12 ml air for endotracheal tube cuff blowing.	F
8. An unconscious patient with mechanical ventilation should have oral hygiene not more often than every 6 hours.	F
9. In case of chest injury, central venous cannulation is necessary on the injured side.	T
10. Profuse diarrhea is characterised by hypotonic hypohydration.	T
11. Pain results from tissue damage.	T
12. An anatomical blind area is the path between respiratory tracts and the alveolar part.	F
13. Capnography (EtCO ₂) is the monitoring of the concentration of CO ₂ in the respiratory gases, usually presented as a graph of expiratory CO ₂ plotted against time.	T
14. The pressure in the central vein shows higher values in case of pericardial tamponade.	T

15. Taking invasive blood pressure is not reasonable in case of a septic patient.	F
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Internal Medicine and Nursing Care

1. Breast milk can cause cross contamination, leading to HIV infection in the infant.	T
2. The nurse administering a blood transfusion suspects a reaction has occurred. Rash and hives would the nurse expect with an allergic reaction to blood.	T
3. A client is admitted with cirrhosis of the liver and fluid in the peritoneal cavity. The physician instructs the nurse to prepare the client for a paracentesis. Obtaining a lipid profile is included in preparation.	F
4. The nurse is caring for a client admitted with a diagnosis of pancreatitis. White blood cell count of 14,000 is the most reliable indicator of acute pancreatitis.	F
5. The nurse is performing discharge teaching to a client diagnosed with GERD. This statement by the client indicates a need for further instruction: "I should limit food intake to three large meals per day."	T
6. The nurse is collecting a 24-hour urine sampling for creatinine clearance on a client hospitalized with acute glomerulonephritis. While making rounds, the nurse learns that the client discarded the 2 a.m. voiding. The nurse should: Discard the collected urine, obtain a new bottle, and begin the collection again.	T
7. The physician has ordered fluid restrictions for a client with acute glomerulonephritis. The nurse knows that the client's oral intake will be limited to the amount of urinary output plus: 300 mL	F
8. The nurse is interpreting the result of a client's TB skin test. Weakened immune system is responsible for a false positive TB skin test.	F
9. The nurse is checking for hypoparathyroidism. To check for hypoparathyroidism, the nurse can check for the positive presence of Chvostek's signs.	T

Obstetrics and Gynecology and Nursing Care

1. Displacement of the appendix from McBurney's point is common in pregnancy.	T
2. The optimum physiological time for the membranes to rupture spontaneously is at the beginning of the first stage of labour.	F
3. After the birth of the placenta thorough inspection must be carried out in order to make sure that no part of the placenta or membranes have been retained.	T
4. Prostaglandins are effective uterotonic drugs.	T
5. Increased diuresis is normal for 2-3 days after the delivery.	T
6. Ectopic pregnancy should be considered in any woman presenting with pain or bleeding in early pregnancy.	T
7. Recurrent (habitual) miscarriage is defined as at least 2 consecutive pregnancy losses prior to viability (in the first trimester).	F
8. Aims of management of DIC include the replacement of the 'used up' clotting factors.	T
9. Expected outcome of breastfeeding: newborn will be unable to latch on appropriately during breastfeeding session.	F
10. In the first half of pregnancy oligohydramnios is often found to be associated with renal agenesis.	T
11. The use of ovulation induction increases the number of eggs reaching maturity in a single cycle to increase chances for conception.	T

Pediatrics and nursing care

1. It is best to introduce many new foods in the first year, when the infant has a big appetite related to rapid growth.	T
2. Infants who are breastfed have reduced risk of infection compared to formula fed infants	T
3. Early feeding of high-risk infants increases the incidence of complicating factors.	F
4. The visible physical symptoms are more severe in hypertonic dehydration, than in hypotonic dehydration.	F
5. In hypotonic dehydration, water is moving from the extracellular space to the intracellular to establish the osmotic equilibrium.	T
6. The lungs become congested with blood in right-sided heart failure.	F
7. Potassium supplementation has to be done during the use of Spironolactone, because it is a potassium losing diuretic.	F
8. Prolonging the feeding time of infants suffering from heart failure can exacerbate the disease.	T
9. Cyanosis results from the presence of deoxygenated haemoglobin in a concentration of 15 mg/dl.	F
10. Tet spells, or Blue spells may occur in children who have obstruction to pulmonary blood flow and communication between the ventricles.	T
11. Edema occurs in Minimal Change Nephrotic Syndrome, because there is a decreased hydrostatic pressure.	F

Surgery and Nursing Care

1. The place of immediate postoperative care may be only Postanesthesia Care Unit (PACU).	F
2. Hypostatic pneumonia can be prevented by nursing.	T
3. In the postoperative care it is important to observe the function of the drainage system.	T

4. The gastrointestinal tract has normal bacterium flora.	T
5. The cause of surgical site infection is inadequate hand disinfection.	T
6. The goal of surgical asepsis is to completely eliminate microorganisms.	T
7. Informed consent is necessary before surgical incision.	T
8. An oral blood pressure medication (pill, tablet) should generally be taken with a little (sip of) water in the morning of the surgery.	T
9. The longer the interval between the shave and the operation is, the higher the rate of postoperative wound infection is.	T
10. A contributing factor in the development of a hernia is the increase of intra-abdominal pressure.	T
11. An examination of the cause of increased intra-abdominal pressure is necessary before surgical procedure.	T
12. The flow of intestinal contents can be blocked by an incarcerated hernia, and can cause symptoms of intestinal obstruction.	T
13. The incarcerated hernia is an emergency situation because when the blood supply is restricted, a part of the intestine may die.	T
14. Sentinel node biopsy is common, wherein a lot of nodes are removed and, if laboratory results show no evidence of cancer, the remaining nodes are left intact.	F
15. In case of chronic wounds 13 weeks is necessary for the recovery of the anatomical and physiological integrity of the skin.	F
16. In case of treating acute wounds we can use talcum powder, cream, ointment, and oil on the wound.	F
17. In case of active drainage the removal of the discharge (exudate) accumulated in the wound cavity takes place by negative pressure (suction).	T

Multiple-answer questions

Please write the letter of the correct answer!

One ore more than one answer may be correct (Key!)

Key for multiple choice:

If **a)** and **b)** and **c)** statements are correct the answer is: **A**

If **a)** and **c)** statements are correct the answer is: **B**

If **b)** and **d)** statements are correct the answer is: **C**

If the **d)** statement is correct the answer is: **D**

If **all** statements are correct the answer is: **E**

Applied Biology

1. Light microscopes: a) work by absorbing photon on the surface of an object being studied. b) can generally magnify objects about 10,000 times without blurring. c) use light and glass lenses to magnify an image. d) typically provide more resolution than an electron microscope.	B
2. Cells without a membrane-bound nucleus and membrane systems in the cytoplasm are ____ cells. a) prokaryotic b) eukaryotic c) bacterial d) fungi	B
3. The nucleus of a cell a) is in the central region of the cell b) where the ribosomes are assembled. c) contains DNA and controls cell activities d) is surrounded by a single layer of membrane.	A

4. The function of mitochondria is a) intracellular transport of proteins. b) photosynthesis. c) intracellular digestion. d) cellular respiration (ATP synthesis).	D
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Epidemiology

1. Bacteria that cause food-borne infectious disease by releasing toxin: a) Giardia b) Trichinella c) Bacillus cereus d) Clostridium botulinum ☐	D
2. Associated with Waterborne infections: a) Unsafe water supply b) Sanitation and hygiene c) Bathing d) Raw eggs	A
3. Viruses that cause waterborne infectious disease: a) Giardia b) Poliovirus c) C. botulinum d) Hepatitis A	C
4. The statement isn't correct: a) The Preston curve shows the link between the economic state and health b) The Preston curve gives the explanation for health inequity in the World c) The life expectancy depends on the economic state of the region d) The Preston curve gives the toolkit for the health inequity in the World	D
5. Protozoa and helminthes that cause food-borne infectious disease: a) Giardia b) Trichinella c) C. botulinum d) Toxoplasma	C
6. The infectious medical waste container (when is full and sealed) can be stored on site for... a) 1 day without cooling b) 48 hours without cooling c) 3 days with cooling d) 30 days with cooling	C

7. The permanent components of the outdoor-air are...: a) Oxygen b) Nitrogen c) Argon d) Carbon-monoxid	A
8. Personal factors of work accidents are ... a) Equipment failure b) Inexperienced worker c) Inadequate work organisation d) Missed training about prevention	C
9. Legionnaires' disease... a) Spreads via aerosols (air conditioners, showers and warm water deposits) b) Is a poisoning which is caused by air conditioners and showers c) Is bacterial infections d) Is gastrointestinal infection	B
10. Ionizing radiation are a) Microwave b) Neutron ray c) UV ray d) Gamma ray	C
11. Goitre disease (endemic goiter) is associated with: a) Protozoa b) Accumulation of methyl mercury in fish c) Viruses d) Iodine deficiency	D
12. The fertility...: a) The total fertility rate (TFR) of a population is the average number of children that would be born to a woman over her lifetime b) Fertility rates have fallen in every major world regions c) The fertility is the highest in Sub-Saharan Africa. d) The fertility is the lowest in Asia	A
13. The aims of Public Health a) Health promotion and prevention of illnesses is one of the aims of Public Health b) Develop new methodologies for research and evaluation is one of the aims of Public Health c) The identification of the background of problems and sources of dangers is one of the aims of Public Health d) Monitoring and planning of Health services is one of the aims of Public Health	E

14. Objective factors of work accidents a) Equipment failure b) Missed training c) Environmental influencing factors (e.g. noise) d) Health factors	B
15. Carbon-dioxide (CO₂)... a) Can cause the process „greenhouse-effect“ b) Causes ozone-hole c) Burning product d) Combines with the haemoglobin in the red blood cells	B

Social Sciences

1. Official classes of psychoactive substances: a) Depressants b) Stimulants c) Hallucinogens d) Hard drugs	A
2. An opioid overdose may occur due to the overuse of: a) poppy tea b) heroin c) methadone d) marijuana	A
3. The role of the top (health care) management can be summarized as follows: a) It issues necessary instructions for the preparation of department budgets, procedures, schedules etc. b) It controls and coordinates the activities of all the departments. c) It is also responsible for maintaining a contact with the outside world. d) It provides guidance and direction.	E
4. The basis of departmentalization: a) Function b) Geography c) Product d) Delegation	A
5. What is/are not „Therapeutic service(s)“? a) Maintenance b) Laboratory c) Admission d) Physical therapy	A

6. SWOT is an acronym of a) Social, Working, Organization, Technical. b) Strengths, Weaknesses, Organization, Technology. c) Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Treatments. d) Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats.	D
7. What are the advantages of using general revenues to fund health systems? a) Resources for health increase over time as the economy grows. b) Central financing and administrative arrangements are very attractive to citizens. c) The systems cover the entire population and general taxation may be the fairest way to generate the required funds. d) The systems can increase citizen's willingness to pay, as there is greater trust that benefits will be delivered.	B
8. What are the incentives for the providers of a payment based on the number of inpatient days? a) Increase number of days (admissions and length of stay); b) Reduce inputs per hospital day; c) Increase bed capacity; d) Refer to other providers.	A
9. Culture a) is the totality of the production of a given group. b) defines one's basic values. c) has no relevance in relation to understanding human action. d) can be defined as webs of significance.	C
10. Science is . a) reductive. b) rational. c) forming an open system. d) capable of giving final answers.	A
11. Quantitative methods are: a) usually presented in numbers. b) mainly using textual information. c) capable of predictions. d) based on research tools like "narrative interview".	B
12. Medical Sociology a) was developed during the 18th century. b) investigates the social functions of health organizations and institutions. c) mainly focuses on different medical treatments. d) is the study of individual or group behaviors with respect to health and illness.	C

13. Which factors help the higher health status of women? a) They have more rights in the society b) They are more conscious about their own health status. c) Women are more likely to spend more money to prevent sickness. d) They ask for medical help in an earlier phase of a disease.	C
14. Which of the following are NOT the pillars of „the sick role“? a) The stigmatization of the sick individual. b) The sick individual is not responsible for his/her illness. c) Self-help groups play important role in the social acceptance of the sick role. d) The sick role can be defined exclusively by the doctor.	B
15. In preindustrial societies, including those in Europe, the life expectancies of men and women were a) highly different. b) not comparable. c) not measureable. d) approximately the same.	D
16. Which term(s) describe(s) societies where the family name and the inheritance of property passes down the male line? a) matrilineal b) androlineal c) homolineal d) patrilineal	D
17. What are the basic social functions of the family? a) sexual regulations b) reproduction c) economic cooperation d) socialization	E
18. According to the WHO, health is: a) a state of complete physical and mental well-being b) the absence of disease or infirmity. c) a status of a fully functioning human body. d) health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being	D
19. Law can regulate... a) the human conduct. b) the conduct of animals. c) the conduct of patients. d) the conduct of children.	A
20. What are examples of non-economic damage? a) Severe pain b) Medical expenses c) Loss of a limb. d) Travelling cost.	B

21. The form of consent can be... a) written. b) non-verbal (implied-consent). c) oral. d) signed consent form with two witnesses.	E
22. Which of the following are attached to the principle of double effect? a) Invented by Aristotle b) The good effect must be sufficiently desirable to compensate for the allowing of the bad effect c) Greatest pleasure for the greatest number d) Tries to decrease the extremity of deontological approaches.	C
23. There are no morally justifiable selection criteria, because... a) The value of human life equals infinite. b) Life is subjective. c) All human life is equal. d) We can make mistakes.	B
24. The principle of justice means: a) Everybody must be equally important in front of the healthcare system. b) Equal distribution of goods. c) Fair distribution of the resources. d) A powerful court must play important role in healthcare	B
25. Which of the following are important features of cultural anthropology? a) holistic b) cultural relativism c) comparative approach d) evolutionism	A
26. Body image includes a) exact weight expressed in grams. b) collective attitudes, emotions, fantasies of the body c) different medical treatments. d) one's perception on his/her physical appearance.	C
27. Participant observation a) is the unique and distinguished method of sociological research. b) has been the central method for cultural anthropology. c) is not used anymore. d) one of the main features of anthropology.	C
28. Social identity a) is the individual's self-concept derived from perceived membership of social groups. b) comes from our social security status. c) at the same time means exclusion and inclusion. d) is the basis for tax paying characteristics.	B

Basic of Nursing

1. What can we use for pressure ulcer risk assessment? a) Braden Risk Assessment Scale b) Gosnell Score c) Norton Scale d) Glasgow Coma Scale	A
2. What are the major sites of injections? a) IM b) SQ/SC c) IV d) IO	A
3. What are the purposes of wound management? a) cleaning b) treating c) protecting d) dehydrating	A
4. Which of the following are medical conditions of pressure ulcer? a) malignancies b) peripheral vascular disease c) obesity d) bowel or bladder incontinence	E
5. When do you wash your hands? a) When starting work b) After touching a patient c) When they are visibly dirty d) Finishing work	E
6. In the case of medication administration nurses need to have knowledge about a) actions and effects of the medications b) human anatomy and physiology c) pharmacokinetics d) mathematics	E
7. In the case of administration of SC injection the angle of injection might be: a) 10-15° b) 90° c) 60° d) 45°	C
8. Risk factors of delayed wound healing include: a) Nutritional deficiencies (vitamin C, protein, zinc) b) Mechanical friction on wound c) Infection d) Corticosteroid drugs	E

9. Which disease is characterized by Kussmaul-respiration? a) Drug overdose b) Hyperpyrexia c) Bronchospasm d) Diabetic coma	D
10. Which of the following are listed in self-actualization needs? a) Freedom b) Work c) Acquisition of knowledge d) Feeling of usefulness	E
11. Which of the following are influencing body temperature? a) Diurnal fluctuations b) Age c) Physical activity d) Extreme external temperature	E
12. Which of the following are antipyretic treatment methods? a) Medication b) Dietary c) Physical d) Routine	B
13. Which of the following are exogenous sources of infections? a) Infusion therapy b) Drains c) Gloves d) Endotracheal tube	E
14. Which of the following are consequences of immobility? a) Malnutrition b) Decubitus c) Hypertension d) Constipation	C

Anesthesiology, Intensive Care and Nursing

1. ECG diagnosis of myocardial infarction a) ST elevation > 1 mm in the limb leads b) ST elevation > 2 mm in the chest leads c) new onset left bundle branch block d) new onset right bundle branch block	A
2. Contraindication of nitroglycerin administration a) 1.SAP <100 mmHG b) right ventricle infarction c) allergy d) sildenafil (Viagra) in the last 24 hours	E
3. DC shock cannot be performed, if a) patients has PEA –pulseless electric activity b) patient has asystolia c) patient lies in water d) patient is attached to metal	E
4. In the case of elective Caesarian section the following drugs should be given before the operation a) H2 antagonist b) midazolam c) sodium citrate d) apple juice	B
5. What kind of drinks are contraindicated six hours before surgery? a) milk b) fruit juice with pulp c) yoghurt d) water	A
6. Possible complications of spinal anesthesia a) hypotension b) postdural puncture headache c) cardiac arrest d) general toxicity of local anesthetics	E
7. Before general anesthesia you should remove the ... of the patient a) nail polish b) mustache c) removable denture d) pacemaker	B

8. When can you apply noninvasive ventilation? a) if the patient is unconscious b) cooperating patient with pulmonary edema c) facial trauma patient d) COPD patient with hypoxia	C
9. Indication of heparin (LMWH or unfractionated) in the perioperative period a) pulmonary embolism b) myocardial infarction c) atrial fibrillation d) cataract surgery	D
10. In case of septic shock which of the following drugs should be given? a) crystalloids b) digoxin c) norepinephrine d) furosemid	B
11. After stroke you should maintain high a) blood pressure b) respiratory rate c) oxygen saturation d) blood sugar	B
12. Complications of prolonged orotracheal intubation a) sinusitis b) vocal cord injury c) tracheo-oesophageal fistula d) tracheostenosis	E
13. The following drugs can cause significant reduction in renal function a) NSAID b) aminoglycosids c) furosemid d) contrast dye	E
14. Signs of chronic alcoholism a) testicular atrophy b) hairless chest c) spider naevus d) cataract	A

15. Hepatic coma is characterized by a) jaundice b) coagulation abnormality c) ascites d) encephalopathy	E
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Internal Medicine and Nursing Care

1. A client with no history of respiratory disease has a sudden onset of dyspnea, chest pain, and tachycardia. A pulmonary embolism is suspected. The nurse anticipates which set of therapeutic orders to be prescribed for this client? a) Semi-Fowler's position b) Morphine sulfate 2 mg intravenously c) Oxygen at 4 L/min d) Hydromorphone hydrochloride (Dilaudid) 2 mg intramuscular	A
2. The nurse should monitor a client admitted with a suspected diagnosis of pulmonary emphysema for which of the following clinical manifestations? a) Marked weight loss b) Barrel chest appearance c) Severe dyspnea d) Copious sputum production	A
3. The nurse is planning the care for a client in the acute stage of bacterial endocarditis. Which of the following interventions should the nurse include? a) Rest b) Vitamin K c) Antibiotics d) Fluid restriction	B
4. Which of the following interventions are a priority during exacerbation of left-sided heart failure? a) Metered dose inhaler of albuterol b) Oxygen c) IV fluids d) Diuretics	C
5. In planning the postprocedure care for a client who has a barium enema, the nurse should include which of the following? 1. Encourage fluids 2. Position the client on the right side 3. Administer a laxative 4. Monitor the client for a rise in body temperature and abdominal pain	B

6. The nurse is caring for a client with gastroesophageal reflux disease. Which of the following measures would be essential to include in the client's discharge instructions? a) Small, frequent meals b) Sleep with the head of the bed elevated c) Avoid caffeine in the diet d) Avoid fluids at mealtime	A
7. The nurse should report which of the following client assessments as consistent with a diagnosis of Graves' disease? a) Exophthalmus b) Heat intolerance c) Weight loss d) Bradycardia	A
8. The nurse should instruct a client with diabetes mellitus and the client's family about the clinical manifestations of diabetic ketoacidosis before discharge. Which of the following should be included? a) Dehydration b) Acetone breath c) Abdominal pain d) Tremors	A
9. Which of the following should be included in the assessment of a client with diabetes mellitus who is experiencing a hypoglycemic reaction? a) Extreme thirst b) Tremors c) Flushed skin d) Profuse perspiration	C

Obstetrics and Gynecology and Nursing Care

1. Urine should be screened at every antenatal appointment for: a) glucose b) protein c) pus d) <i>urine culture</i>	A
2. When is gestational diabetes screening performed? a) usually between 24 and 28 weeks b) usually between 6 and 8 weeks c) earlier than 24 weeks if the woman has additional risk factors d) usually between 36 and 38 weeks	B

3. Obstetric events that trigger DIC : a) placental abruption b) intrauterine fetal death including delayed miscarriage c) intrauterine infection including septic abortion d) pre-eclampsia, eclampsia	E
4. Predisposing factors of ectopic pregnancy are: a) previous PID b) previous tubal surgery c) assisted reproductive techniques d) previous history of ectopic pregnancy	E
5. Medications used to manage postpartum hemorrhage (PPH) include: a) Oxytocin b) Magnesium sulfate c) Methergine d) Terbutaline	B
6. A client who has undergone a dilation and curettage (D&C) for early pregnancy loss is likely to be discharged the same day. In order to promote an optimal recovery, discharge teaching should include: a) Diet high in iron and protein b) Referral to a support group if necessary c) Emphasizing the need for rest d) Resumption of intercourse at 6 weeks postprocedure	A
7. Which statements might the nurse appropriately include when teaching a client about calcium intake for osteoporosis? a) Calcium is contraindicated in women with a history of kidney stones. b) "It is best to take calcium in one large dose." c) "You should take calcium with vitamin D because the vitamin D helps your body absorb calcium better." d) "You should try to increase your protein intake when you are taking calcium."	B
8. Which positive signs of pregnancy is the diagnosis based on? a) Identification of fetal heartbeat b) Visualization of the fetus c) Verification of fetal movement d) Positive human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) test	A
9. Which method of contraception is recommended for lactating mothers: a) Progestogen oral pill b) Progestogen implants c) Progestogen-releasing intrauterine system d) Combined oral contraception	A

10. Initial examination of the infertile couple include: a) Semen analysis b) Hormone analysis c) Ultrasonography d) HYCOSY	E
11. Which are the advantages of OAC? a) Low PI b) Smoking is not recommended c) Bleeding disorders d) PMS is reduced	D

Pediatrics and Nursing Care

1. What are the triggers that make the newborn take its first breath? a) Hypoxia b) Stimuli that reach the newborn (cold, light, sounds, tactile stimulation) c) Decrease of pressure on the newborn's body d) Suction of the airways with a sterile tube	A
2. What kind of nursing tasks have to be done in facial paralysis of the newborn? a) Suction of the airways to prevent from pneumonia b) Aiding the newborn to suck and assisting the parents with feeding techniques c) Turning the newborn's head from one side to the other to prevent from contractures d) Installing artificial tears to the affected eye which doesn't close completely	C
3. What can be the barriers of effective breastfeeding? a) Belief that breastmilk is not sufficient b) Chronic illness in the mother, psychosis or cancer c) Retractable nipples d) The lack of adequate support system	E
4. Which of the following are the manifestations of water depletion? a) Poor skin turgor b) Fatigue c) Weight loss d) Edema	A

5. Which of the following is included in the care of a child with edema? a) Observing the patient for pitting edema b) Detection of changes in the amount of the edema c) Daily measurement of body weight d) Assessing the integrity of the skin above the edema	E
6. Which of the following isn't a symptom for Hirschprung-disease? a) Bilious vomiting b) Tympany c) Meconium discharge persisting after the first 48 hours d) Gastroesophageal reflux	D
7. What are the main goals of nursing in obstructive uropathy? a) To help the patient identify cases by recognizing early signs and symptoms b) To care for patients with complications c) To teach parents for the management of ureteral drainage systems d) To prepare the child and parents for diagnostic procedures	E
8. In which cases does the dehydrated child need parenteral fluid therapy? a) If there is uncontrollable vomiting b) If there is severe gastric distension c) If the child cannot drink for any reason d) If he/she has diarrhea	A
9. Which of the following are the signs of worsening heart failure? a) Decreased sweating b) Decreased urination c) Petechiae on the surface of the skin and mucus membranes d) Excessive weight gain due to edema formation	C
10. Which of the following are the most common clinical manifestations of hypoxaemia? a) Clubbing of the fingers b) Mental retardation c) Polycythemia d) Edema	B
11. Why does airway obstruction occur in asthma? a) Because there is an inflammation in the mucus membranes of the bronchia b) Because an oedema occurs in the bronchia c) Because there is an intensified production of secretions in the airways d) Because the alveoli collapse	A

Surgery and Nursing Care

1. What kind of postoperative complications can be prevented by mobilisation? a) Pulmonary embolus b) Paralytic ileus c) Pneumonia d) Malignant hyperthermia	A
2. What do you need to observe in the drain? a) quantity of secretion b) quality of secretion c) degree of haemorrhage d) urine output	A
3. Surgical site infections are preventable and controllable, if you: a) Administer prophylactic antimicrobials as ordered. b) Change soiled dressing and linens promptly. c) Dispose of soiled dressing, linens, objects and litter in the correct container. d) Ensure that patient has adequate nutrition and sufficient fluid intake.	E
4. What may be the causes of surgical site infection? a) Inadequate pre-operative skin preparation b) The health workers are hosts of microorganisms. c) Operating room asepsis failure. d) Inadequate aseptic technique during dressing changes.	E
5. What does a patient need to learn in case of preoperative care? a) Coughing b) Leg and foot exercise c) Diaphragmatic breathing d) Getting out of the bed	E
6. Before surgical procedure the intestinal preparation is: a) To prevent defecation during anesthesia (relaxation) . b) To help detoxification. c) To prevent accidental trauma to the intestine during abdominal surgery. d) To calm the patient.	B
7. In what kind of wound is the risk of anaerobic infection high? a) vulnus sclopetarium b) vulnus punctum c) vulnus morsum d) vulnus scissum	A

8. What needs to be monitored in case of cardiac surgery after the surgical procedure on the first day? a) Cardiac rate and rhythm. b) Chest tubes for drainage. c) Proper reexpansion of the lungs need special attention. d) Intestinal function.	A
9. What kind of drain does the patient have in case of choledochotomy? a) Drain in the ileocecal region b) Drain in the subhepatic region c) Morton's drain d) Kehr's drain	C
10. After repairing an inguinal hernia, swelling of the scrotum may occur, so the following is necessary: a) Elevating the scrotum with a rolled towel. b) Applying small ice bags intermittently c) Applying suspensory bandage. d) Movement of the patient.	A
11. What does pulmonary hygiene during post-thoracotomy care mean? a) Remove secretion b) Negative expiratory pressure in the chest drainage system c) Positive expiratory pressure in the chest drainage system d) Brushing teeth	B
12. What are output stomas? a) Colostomies b) Gastrostomies c) Ileostomies d) Jejunostomies	B
13. What is/are the early complication(s) of stoma? a) Dermatitis b) Stenosis c) Necrosis d) Prolapse	B
14. What kind of stoma may cause irrigation of the bowel? a) Ileostomies b) Sigmoidostomies c) Jejunostomies d) Colostomies	C
15. What is/are the benign disorder(s) of the breast? a) Fibroadenoma b) Fibrocystic breast changes c) Intraductal papilloma d) Breast cancer	A

16. When does goiter require surgical treatment? a) If it presses against the esophagus b) If it presses against the trachea c) If it causes difficulty in swallowing d) At the start of the disease	A
17. Which is/are the active drainage system? a) Polyvac b) Penrose-drain c) Redon d) Kehr's drain	B

Neurology and Nursing Care

1. Which of the following is characteristic of complete Bell's palsy a) weakness of all facial muscles on the affected side b) hyperacusis c) decreased tearing d) spasticity	A
2. The following tests can be useful in the examination of facial nerve lesions: a) Head CT b) Transcranial magnetic stimulation c) EMG d) EEG	A
3. Diabetes mellitus might cause a) "burning feet" syndrome b) peripheral lesion of the oculomotor nerve c) autonomic neuropathy d) high fever	A
4. Glasgow coma scale examines a) opening of the eyes b) motor response c) verbal response d) spasticity	A
5. Which are the signs of increased intracranial pressure a) headache b) vomiting c) diplopia d) high blood sugar level	A

Primary Health Care and Community Nursing

1. What are the „stages of disabilities“? a) INJURED person b) HANDICAPPED person c) DISABLED person d) RECOVERED person	A
2. What are the areas of rehabilitation? a) Medical b) Occupational c) Social d) Pedagogical	E
3. Who are the members of rehabilitation's team? a) PT b) Ergotherapist c) Speech therapist d) Orthopedic mechanist	E
4. What are the main characteristics of early ambulation with a temporary prosthesis? a) Enables the amputee to be active b) Accelerates stump shrinkage c) Prevents flexion contracture d) Reduces phantom limb pain	E
5. What are the stump' complications? a) Neuroma b) Phantom limb sensation c) Phantom limb pain d) Skin breakdown	E
6. What are the rehabilitation' aims of patients with lower limb prostheses at the 1st phase? a) early mobilization b) with the ability to maintain c) pneumatic walking exercise on a temporary prosthesis d) prevention of flexion contractures	E
7. Who are the members of PHC's team in Hungary? a) GP b) District Nurse c) Health Visitor d) Social Worker	A