



Atal Medical & Research University, H.P.

(A State Govt. University)

(SLBS Govt. Medical College & Hospital Campus, Ner Chowk, Mandi, H.P.)

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Answer Keys

M. Sc. Nursing Course

Paper Code- 2603

held on 2nd August, 2026

Morning Shift (11:00 AM to 01:00 PM)

If a candidate does not satisfy with the key answers, he/she can make representation with documentary proof to the COE, Atal Medical and Research University, HP, at Nerchowk, Distt. Mandi, HP-175008 through email on coemedicaluniv.mandi@gmail.com up to 06.08.2026 by 05:00 PM and thereafter, no representation will be entertained under any circumstances.

-Sd/-

(Dr. Rajesh Kumar)

Controller of Examinations

Atal Medical & Research University, HP,

Ner Chowk, Distt. Mandi.

(To be filled by the candidate)

Booklet S. No. _____

Roll No. (In figures) _____

Roll No. (In words) _____

Name of the Candidate : _____

Center of Examination : _____

Total No. of Questions : 100

**M. Sc. Nursing Entrance Test
Paper Code- 2603**

Time Allowed : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

IMPORTANT NOTE:

- (i) OMR Answer Sheet will be supplied by the Examination Centre Superintendent for answering the questions.
- (ii) Use **Blue/Black Ink/ Ball Pen only**, to darken the appropriate circle in the OMR Answer Sheet.
- (iii) Darken one circle deeply for each question in the OMR Answer Sheet, as faintly darkened circle might be rejected by the Optical Scanner.
- (iv) Darkening of more than one circle shall be rejected by the scanner. **Over-writing, cutting, erasing or use of White Fluid is not allowed.**
- (v) Before dealing with the question paper, fill-up the required information with Blue/Black Ball Pen correctly both in the Question Booklet and in the OMR Answer Sheet.
- (vi) Do not fold the OMR Answer Sheet nor put any mark here and there to avoid rejection by the Optical Scanner.
- (vii) Write Roll. No. carefully on the OMR Answer Sheet and darken the appropriate circle properly.
- (viii) **Each question carries One Mark. There will be No Negative Marking.**
- (ix) **Use of Calculator is not allowed.**
- (x) **No over-writing, cutting, erasing or use of white fluid is allowed.**
- (xi) Rough work be done on the sheet(s) at the end.
- (xii) **Mobile telephones (even on switch-off mode) and such other electronic devices are not allowed inside the examination hall.**
- (xiii) The **question paper-booklet** will be retained by the candidate after the entrance test is over.
- (xiv) The **Carbon Copy of the OMR Answer Sheet** may be retained by the candidate **only after permission is granted by the Invigilator.**

Rough Page

AMRU, HP

Medical Surgical Nursing

1. A 64-year-old patient with long-standing hypertension receives the first dose of prazosin at night. Thirty minutes later, the patient becomes dizzy while attempting to use the washroom. BP is 84/56 mmHg, pulse 118/min, and the patient appears pale and diaphoretic. What is the most appropriate immediate nursing action?

- a. Assist the patient back to bed and reassess hemodynamic status
- b. Administer the next antihypertensive dose with fluids
- c. Encourage deep breathing to reduce sympathetic activity
- d. Place the patient in high Fowler's position to improve ventilation

ANSWER- a

2. A 68-year-old chronic smoker presents with increasing dyspnea, barrel chest, and use of accessory muscles. ABG shows:

pH: 7.32 PaCO₂: 60 mmHg HCO₃⁻:
30 mEq/L PaO₂: 58 mmHg

Which pathophysiological mechanism BEST explains the patient's condition?

- a. Reduced pulmonary perfusion secondary to pulmonary embolism
- b. Destruction of alveolar-capillary membrane causing air trapping
- c. Diffuse alveolar fibrosis causing restrictive ventilatory defect
- d. Bronchial hyperresponsiveness causing reversible airway narrowing

ANSWER- b

3. A 32-year-old patient is newly diagnosed with drug-sensitive pulmonary tuberculosis under the National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme (NTEP). The physician plans to initiate the newer shortened daily treatment regimen recommended in updated WHO/NTEP guidelines. Before starting therapy, the nurse reviews baseline investigations and counseling needs. Which nursing action is MOST important before initiation of anti-tubercular therapy?

- a. Advise the patient to discontinue treatment once sputum becomes negative
- b. Assess baseline liver function and counsel regarding adherence and adverse effects
- c. Delay treatment until all family members complete chest radiography
- d. Start corticosteroid therapy routinely to prevent immune reactions

ANSWER- b

4. A patient receiving high-dose intravenous furosemide develops generalized weakness and palpitations. ECG reveals flattened T waves and prominent U waves. Which electrolyte imbalance MOST likely explains these findings?

- a. Hypercalcemia
- b. Hypomagnesemia
- c. Hypokalemia
- d. Hyponatremia

ANSWER- c

5. A patient with type 1 diabetes becomes restless, confused, and diaphoretic 1 hour after receiving

rapid-acting insulin. Capillary refill is delayed, pulse is 116/min, and the patient is unable to follow commands consistently. What is the nurse's priority action?

- a. Administer subcutaneous glucagon immediately
- b. Check capillary blood glucose level immediately
- c. Initiate diabetic ketoacidosis protocol
- d. Prepare the patient for urgent hemodialysis

ANSWER- b

6. A patient admitted after traumatic brain injury develops unilateral pupillary dilation, bradycardia, irregular respirations, and declining Glasgow Coma Scale score. Which complication should the nurse suspect first?

- a. Uncal herniation secondary to raised intracranial pressure
- b. Neurogenic shock
- c. Acute hypovolemic shock due to occult bleeding
- d. Spinal cord compression causing autonomic dysfunction

ANSWER- a

7. A patient receiving gentamicin for sepsis reports tinnitus, difficulty hearing conversations, and decreased urine output. Serum creatinine has increased from 0.8 mg/dL to 2.1 mg/dL within 48 hours. Which nursing action is MOST appropriate?

- a. Continue therapy and reassess after hydration
- b. Administer loop diuretics to improve renal clearance
- c. Withhold the medication and notify the physician immediately
- d. Reduce oral fluid intake to prevent fluid overload

ANSWER- c

8. A 67-year-old man with a history of hypertension and type 2 diabetes presents to the emergency department with severe central chest pain radiating to the left arm for 45 minutes. He is diaphoretic and restless. BP is 86/58 mmHg, pulse 48/min, and SpO₂ is 92% on room air. ECG shows:

- ST-segment elevation in leads II, III, and aVF

- ST depression in leads I and aVL
- Sinus bradycardia

Which interpretation is appropriate?

- a. Acute anterior wall myocardial infarction due to LAD occlusion
- b. Acute pericarditis with diffuse ST elevation
- c. Hyperkalemia causing pseudoinfarction pattern
- d. Acute inferior wall myocardial infarction with possible right ventricular involvement

ANSWER- d

9. A couple with a previous child affected by β -thalassemia major seeks counseling before planning another pregnancy. Which nursing intervention demonstrates best evidence-based practice?

- a. Advising the couple to avoid future conception permanently
- b. Reassuring the couple that recurrence risk is negligible
- c. Recommending genetic counseling and carrier screening for both parents
- d. Advising empirical iron supplementation before conception

ANSWER- c

10. On postoperative day 3, a patient develops fever, tachycardia, localized erythema, warmth, and purulent discharge at the incision site. Laboratory reports show elevated WBC count and serum lactate of 3.2 mmol/. Which interpretation is most appropriate?

- a. Normal inflammatory response associated with tissue healing
- b. Early localized surgical site infection with evolving systemic response
- c. Hypersensitivity reaction to suture material without infection
- d. Delayed collagen formation causing wound dehiscence

ANSWER- b

11. A patient with acute ischemic stroke suddenly develops dysphagia and wet voice quality during oral medication administration. Which nursing action has the highest priority?

- a. Encourage thickened oral fluids to maintain hydration
- b. Keep the patient NPO and request formal swallowing assessment

- c. Position the patient supine to reduce fatigue during swallowing
- d. Continue oral medications with supervision to prevent interruption

ANSWER- b

12. A patient discontinues prescribed antibiotics after symptom improvement on day 2 of therapy. Three days later, symptoms recur with greater severity. Which mechanism best explains this outcome?

- a. Increased innate immune activation following partial treatment
- b. Enhanced drug metabolism causing reduced therapeutic effect
- c. Accelerated mutation of host inflammatory cells
- d. Survival and proliferation of partially resistant microorganisms

ANSWER- d

13. A 58-year-old diabetic patient reports epigastric discomfort, diaphoresis, and mild dyspnea. BP is 88/60 mmHg, HR 118/min, and SpO₂ is 91% on room air. Which nursing action should be prioritized?

- a. Obtain 12-lead ECG and prepare for cardiac evaluation
- b. Administer oral antacids for suspected gastritis
- c. Encourage oral fluid intake to improve hypotension
- d. Position the patient flat and withhold supplemental oxygen

ANSWER- a

14. A patient with hemoglobin level of 5.8 g/dL develops tachycardia, dyspnea on exertion, and fatigue despite normal lung auscultation findings. Which mechanism best explains these manifestations?

- a. Increased blood viscosity impairing microcirculation
- b. Reduced oxygen-carrying capacity leading to tissue hypoxia
- c. Excess erythropoietin secretion causing pulmonary congestion
- d. Platelet dysfunction resulting in reduced oxygen diffusion

ANSWER- b

15. Before administering digoxin, the nurse notes: Pulse: 48/min
Serum potassium: 3.0 mEq/L,
Patient reports nausea and visual

halos .What is the most appropriate nursing action?

- a. Administer digoxin with antiemetic support
- b. Administer potassium after digoxin administration
- c. Hold digoxin and notify the physician immediately
- d. Reassess pulse after ambulation and administer if above 60/min

ANSWER- c

16. A patient with 40% total body surface area burns develops hypotension, tachycardia, oliguria, and cool clammy extremities within 6 hours of injury. Which condition should the nurse suspect first?

- a. Cardiogenic shock secondary to myocardial depression
- b. Hypovolemic shock due to plasma fluid loss
- c. Neurogenic shock caused by autonomic instability
- d. Septic shock related to wound contamination

ANSWER- b

17. A patient with tibial fracture reports escalating pain despite opioid

administration. The extremity appears pale and tense, with diminished distal pulses and paresthesia. Which complication requires immediate intervention?

- a. Acute compartment syndrome
- b. Venous thromboembolism
- c. Peripheral neuropathy
- d. Complex regional pain syndrome

ANSWER- a

18. A patient with severe COPD receiving high-flow oxygen becomes increasingly drowsy. ABG reveals rising PaCO₂ levels. Which mechanism best explains this deterioration?

- a. Reduced pulmonary blood flow causing dead-space ventilation
- b. Increased oxygen affinity of hemoglobin reducing tissue delivery
- c. Acute respiratory alkalosis due to hyperventilation
- d. Suppression of hypoxic respiratory drive causing CO₂ retention

ANSWER- d

19. A hospitalized patient develops profuse watery diarrhea after

prolonged broad-spectrum antibiotic therapy. The patient also has abdominal cramping and leukocytosis. Which condition should the nurse suspect first?

- a. Ulcerative colitis exacerbation
- b. Clostridioides difficile-associated colitis
- c. Viral gastroenteritis acquired in hospital
- d. Lactose intolerance secondary to altered diet

ANSWER- b

20. A patient undergoing chemotherapy has:

Absolute neutrophil count (ANC): 450/mm³, Temperature: 38.4°C, Oral mucositis present

Which nursing intervention is most important?

- a. Encourage fresh fruits and raw salads to improve nutrition
- b. Minimize oral hygiene to prevent mucosal trauma
- c. Restrict visitors with symptoms of infection

d. Allow fresh flowers to improve psychological well-being

ANSWER- c

COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING

21. Health promotional strategies are all EXCEPT:

- A. Insecticidal spray
- B. Potable water supply
- C. Life style modification
- D. Chemoprophylaxis

Ans: D

22. Community health nurse demonstrating preparation of homemade ORS to the mothers of under five children during home visit, is one of the example of:

- A. Intersectoral coordination
- B. Community participation
- C. Appropriate technology
- D. Equitable distribution

Ans:C

23. Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Act, 1954 has laid down standard for level of Iodisation of salt:

- A. 90 ppm at production level & 60 ppm at consumer level
- B. 60 ppm at production level & 15 ppm at consumer level
- C. 30 ppm at production level & 60 ppm at consumer level
- D. 30 ppm at production level & 15 ppm at consumer level

Ans: D

24. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of non- communicable disease (NCDs):

- A. Long latent period
- B. Well defined etiological agent
- C. Multifactorial causation
- D. Variable onset

Ans:B

25. DASH is an acronym for:

- A. Domestic approach to safe guard hypertension
- B. Domestic approach to stop hypertension
- C. Dietary approach to safe guard hypertension
- D. Dietary approach to stop hypertension

Ans:D

26. Denominator in MMR (Maternal Mortality Ratio):
- A. Total No. of Live births in the same area and same year
 - B. No. of Maternal death of reproductive age group
 - C. Total No. of deaths of the reproductive age group in same area and same year
 - D. Midyear population

Ans:A

27. Quarantine against a particular disease is done for a period of:
- A. Maximum incubation period
 - B. Minimum incubation period
 - C. Serial interval
 - D. Period of infectivity

Ans:A

28. Glycosylate haemoglobin (HbA1C) reflects the mean blood glucose level of previous:
- A. 15 days
 - B. 1 months
 - C. 3 months
 - D. 4 months

Ans: C

29. Which of the following is not transmitted through sexual route:

- A. Hepatitis B
- B. Hepatitis E
- C. Hepatitis C
- D. Hepatitis D

Ans: B

30. Post-exposure prophylaxis against HIV should be started within:

- A. 24 hours
- B. 48 hours
- C. 72 hours
- D. 6 hours

Ans: C

31. Scotch tape swab is done to check for which intestinal parasite:

- A. Ascaris
- B. Pinworm
- C. Hookworm
- D. Schistosoma

Ans:B

32. Which of the following is NOT true about the characteristics of good research:

- A. Orderly and systematic process
- B. Conduct using large amount of funds

- C. Finding solution of problem
- D. Begin with clearly defined purposes

Ans: B

33. Which of the following can best be described as a categorical variable:

- A. Age
- B. Annual income
- C. Weight
- D. Religion

Ans: D

34. Which of the following need(s) to be obtained when doing research with children:

- A. Informed consent from the parent or guardian
- B. Assent from the child if he or she is capable
- C. Informed consent from the child
- D. Both a and b

Ans: D

35. Ideally, the research participant's identity is not known to the researcher. This is called:

- A. Anonymity
- B. Confidentiality
- C. Deception

D. Desensitizing

Ans: A

36. What is another term that refers to a confounding extraneous variable:

- A. Last variable
- B. First variable
- C. Third variable
- D. Fourth variable

Ans: C

37. Which of the following is the correct order of Stevens' four levels of measurement:

- A. Ordinal, Nominal, Ratio, Interval
- B. Nominal, Ordinal, Interval, Ratio
- C. Interval, Nominal, Ordinal, Ratio
- D. Ratio, Interval, Nominal, Ordinal

Ans: B

38. When a citation (Vancouver style) includes more than ____ authors, only the surname of the first author is cited followed by et al.

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 5
- D. 6

Ans: D

39. Commonly used measures of central tendency are all of the following

EXCEPT:

- A. Mean
- B. Median
- C. Mode
- D. Chi-square test

Ans: D

40. In which of the following nonrandom sampling techniques does the researcher ask the research participants to identify to her potential research participants:

- A. Snowball
- B. Convenience
- C. Purposive
- D. Quota

Ans: A

Obstetrics & Gynaecology, Nursing
education & Administration

41. The normal lie of the fetus is:

- a) Transverse lie
- b) Oblique lie
- c) Longitudinal lie
- d) Shoulder lie

Answer = c) Longitudinal lie

42. Which hormone maintains pregnancy?

- a) Progesterone
- b) Oxytocin
- c) Prolactin
- d) FSH

Answer = a) Progesterone

43. The most common benign tumor of uterus is:

- a) Fibroid
- b) Carcinoma
- c) Cystocele
- d) Endometriosis

Answer = a) Fibroid

44. The medical termination of pregnancy is legally permitted in India under the:

- a) IPC Act
- b) MTP Act
- c) PNDT Act
- d) Factory Act

Answer = b) MTP Act

45. All of the following are true regarding "after pains" except:

- a) More common in multiparous women

b) Pain worsen when infant suckles

c) Decreases in intensity by 3rd

postpartum day

d) More common in primiparous

women

Answer = d) More common in

primiparous women

46. Sliding signs help in the diagnosis

of:

a) Cervical pregnancy

b) APH

c) Pregnancy

d) Preterm labor

Answer = a) Cervical pregnancy

47. The causative organism of cervical

cancer is commonly:

a) HIV

b) HPV

c) HBV

d) HSV

Answer = b) HPV

48. The normal pH of vagina in

reproductive age of women is:

a) Alkaline

b) Neutral

c) Acidic

d) Strongly alkaline

Answer = c) Acidic

49. The greenish discoloration of

amniotic fluid indicates:

a) Fetal distress

b) Maternal anemia

c) Infection

d) Normal labor

Answer = a) Fetal distress

50. The condition of excessive amniotic

fluid is known as:

a) Oligohydramnios

b) Polyhydramnios

c) Hydatidiform mole

d) Amniotomy

Answer = b) Polyhydramnios

51. Bloom's taxonomy includes which

three domains?

a) Physical, mental, emotional

b) Cognitive, affective, psychomotor

c) Knowledge, skill, attitude

d) Theory, practice, evaluation

Answer = b) Cognitive, affective, psychomotor

52. Academic policies are published rules that govern the implementation of the:

- a) Cocurricular programs
- b) Cultural programs
- c) Academic programs
- d) Occasional programs

Answer = c) Academic programs

53. Microteaching is primarily used for improving:

- a) Clinical skills
- b) Teaching skills
- c) Research skills
- d) Administrative skills

Answer = b) Teaching skills

54. The process of determining the achievement of educational objectives is called:

- a) Guidance
- b) Counseling
- c) Evaluation
- d) Supervision

Answer = c) Evaluation

55. Which teaching method is most effective for skill -based learning?

- a) Seminar

b) Symposium

c) Demonstration method

d) Panel discussion

Answer = c) Demonstration method

56. The first step in management process is:

- a) Staffing
- b) Planning
- c) Directing
- d) Controlling

Answer = b) Planning

57. Supervision in nursing aims to:

- a) Punish employees
- b) Improve quality of patient care
- c) Reduce staff number
- d) Increase patient stay

Answer = b) Improve quality of patient care

58. The money given to the employee at the end of his service or upon his resignation, in recognition of his service to the organization is called:

- a) Retirement
- b) Gratuity
- c) Pension
- d) Superannuation

Answer = b) Gretnuity

59. Material management in hospital includes:

- a) Patient counseling
- b) Procurement and storage of supplies
- c) Conducting surgeries
- d) Clinical teaching only

Answer = b) Procurement and storage of supplies

60. Accreditation is generally used for accepting

- a) Quality level of an institution
- b) Finance level of an institution
- c) Quantity level of an institution
- d) Faculty level of an institution

Answer = a) Quality level of an institution

Child Health Nursing, Biochemistry,
Biophysics

61. Reed Sternberg cells are found in which of the following condition:

- (a) Hodgkin lymphoma
- (b) Non-Hodgkin lymphoma

(c) Leukaemia

(d) Wilms Tumour

Answer = (a) Hodgkin lymphoma

62. Osmolality of the modified/reduced Osmolality ORS recommended by WHO

- (a) 230mOsm/L
- (b) 240mOsm/L
- (c) 245mOsm/L
- (d) 250mOsm/L

Answer = (c) 245mOsm/L

63. Double bubble sign seen on radiography indicates

- (a) Congenital Megacolon
- (b) Ileal atresia
- (c) Duodenal atresia
- (d) Pyloric stenosis

Answer = (c) Duodenal atresia

64. As per IMNCI color coding, child having some dehydration will be classified under which color code

- (a) Pink
- (b) Blue
- (c) Yellow
- (d) Green

Answer = (c) Yellow

65. Which of the following is not a principle of working of phototherapy

- (a) Geometric photoisomerization
- (b) Structural isomerization
- (c) Oxidation
- (d) Reduction

Answer = (d) Reduction

66. Which of the following is scoring system for prematurity in neonates

- (a) Silverman scoring
- (b) Ballard scoring
- (c) Downes scoring
- (d) Apgar scoring

Answer = (b) Ballard scoring

67. To assess developmental dysplasia of Hip which of the following test is used

- (a) Galeazzi test
- (b) Barlow maneuver
- (c) Ortolani maneuvers
- (d) All of the above

Answer = (d) All of the above

68. An infant of 8 months yrs suffering from diarrhea is brought to Pediatric emergency and is assessed for dehydration. Child is having severe

dehydration as per assessment. What should be next step to rehydrate the child.

- (a) Start oral liquids
- (b) Start breast feeding
- (c) Give ORS
- (d) Start with IV fluid

Answer = (d) Start with IV fluid

69. Oedipus complex is seen in

- (a) Boys between age of 3 to 5 years of age
- (b) Girls between age of 3 to 5 years of age
- (c) Boys between age of 7 to 9 years of age
- (d) Girls between age of 7 to 9 years of age

Answer = (a) Boys between age of 3 to 5 years of age

70. Correct Sequence of stages of Pathophysiology of Pneumonia include

- (a) Grey hepatization, Red hepatization, Engorgement
- (b) Red hepatization, Engorgement, Grey hepatization

(c) Engorgement, Red hepatization and Grey hepatization

(d) None of the above

Answer = (c) Engorgement, Red hepatization and Grey hepatization

71. Heat transfer from direct contact with hot surface is called

(a) Radiation

(b) Conduction

(c) Convection

(d) Evaporation

Answer = (b) Conduction

72. Electrolyte responsible for extracellular fluid osmolarity is :

(a) Potassium

(b) Calcium

(c) Magnesium

(d) Sodium

Answer = (d) Sodium

73. Resistance to flow is called:

(a) Pressure

(b) Viscosity

(c) Elasticity

(d) Density

Answer = (b) Viscosity

74. Bohr effect is related to which of the following:

(a) DNA replication

(b) Protein synthesis

(c) Oxygen binding to hemoglobin

(d) Enzyme binding process

Answer = (c) Oxygen binding to hemoglobin

75. Christmas disease results from deficiency of factor

(a) VIII

(b) IX

(c) XI

(d) XII

Answer = (b) IX

76. Which of the following is considered as good cholesterol that helps to reduce the risk of coronary artery disease

(a) High density Lipoprotein

(b) Low density Lipoprotein

(c) Triglycerides

(d) Cholesterol

Answer = (a) High density Lipoprotein

77. Which of the following are fat soluble vitamins

- (a) Vitamin A, B, C and D
- (b) Vitamin A, D, E and K
- (c) Vitamin A, B, C and K
- (d) Vitamin A, B, C and E

Answer = (b) Vitamin A, D, E and K

78. End product of action of salivary amylase is

- (a) Sucrose
- (b) Maltose
- (c) Fructose
- (d) Glucose

Answer = Maltose

79. Dermatitis, Diarrhoea and dementia are seen due to deficiency of

- (a) Niacin
- (b) Riboflavin
- (c) Thiamine
- (d) Pyridoxine

Answer = (a) Niacin

80. Abnormal connection between trachea and esophagus is called as

- (a) Esophageal atresia
- (b) Esophageal fistula

- (c) Tracheoesophageal atresia
- (d) Tracheoesophageal fistula
- (e) Answer = (d) Tracheoesophageal fistula

Mental Health Nursing

81. A patient states, "People are plotting to kill me." This is:

- A. Delusion of grandeur
- B. Delusion of persecution
- C. Thought broadcasting
- D. Illusion

Ans: B

82. A patient hears voices commenting on his actions. This is:

- A. Illusion
- B. Auditory hallucination
- C. Delusion
- D. Thought block

Ans: B

83. A client repeatedly checks locks due to fear of theft. This indicates:

- A. Phobia
- B. Obsession
- C. Compulsion
- D. Delusion

Ans: C

84. Which is a negative symptom of schizophrenia?

- A. Hallucination
- B. Delusion
- C. Flat affect
- D. Thought insertion

Ans: C

85. A patient shows flight of ideas, increased energy, and decreased sleep. Diagnosis:

- A. Depression
- B. Mania
- C. Anxiety
- D. OCD

Ans: B

86. A patient is unable to recognize illness despite evidence. This is:

- A. Insight level 1
- B. Insight level 3
- C. Judgment
- D. Reality testing

Ans: A

87. Which is the drug of choice for OCD?

- A. Haloperidol
- B. Lithium

C. Fluoxetine

D. Diazepam

Ans: C

88. A patient becomes anxious in crowded places due to fear of escape difficulty. This is:

- A. Social phobia
- B. Agoraphobia
- C. Specific phobia
- D. Panic disorder

Ans: B

89. A patient relives traumatic war events with flashbacks. Diagnosis:

- A. OCD
- B. PTSD
- C. GAD
- D. Schizophrenia

Ans: B

90. The most appropriate nursing intervention during panic attack:

- A. Give advice
- B. Stay with patient
- C. Ignore behavior
- D. Ask many questions

Ans: B

91. Which defense mechanism involves attributing own feelings to others?

- A. Regression
- B. Projection
- C. Sublimation
- D. Denial

Ans: B

92. A patient laughs and cries suddenly without reason. This is:

- A. Flat affect
- B. Labile affect
- C. Blunted affect
- D. Incongruent affect

Ans: B

93. Which scale is used to assess depression severity?

- A. MMSE
- B. Hamilton Rating Scale
- C. Glasgow coma scale
- D. APGAR

Ans: B

94. Which neurotransmitter is most involved in schizophrenia?

- A. Serotonin
- B. Dopamine
- C. GABA

D. Acetylcholine

Ans: B

95. Modified ECT differs from unmodified ECT by:

- A. Voltage
- B. Use of anesthesia
- C. Duration
- D. Frequency

Ans: B

96. A patient refuses food believing it is poisoned. This is:

- A. Hallucination
- B. Delusion
- C. Obsession
- D. Phobia

Ans: B

97. Which therapy focuses on changing maladaptive thoughts?

- A. Psychoanalysis
- B. Cognitive therapy
- C. Behavior therapy
- D. Group therapy

Ans: B

98. The nurse feels emotionally overinvolved with patient. This is:

- A. Transference
- B. Countertransference
- C. Resistance
- D. Projection

Ans: B

99. Which condition shows loose association?

- A. Depression
- B. Schizophrenia
- C. Anxiety

D. Dementia

Ans: B

100. Primary prevention in mental health includes:

- A. Rehabilitation
- B. Early diagnosis
- C. Health education
- D. Drug therapy

Ans: C