

G.N.M AND NURSING MCQ PDF

1. Inflammation of the tongue is known as

- (A) Gingivitis
- (B) Parotitis
- (C) Glossitis
- (D) Stomatitis

2. Which of the following medication order is immediately and once only administration

- (A) Stat order
- (B) Standing order
- (C) PM order
- (D) Single order

3. While giving NG tube feeding, which of the following nursing action prevents complications

- (A) Advance the tube 2 cm
- (B) Flush with 20 ml of air
- (C) Provide high fowler's position
- (D) Plug the airway during feeding

4. Fluid overload in a patient may cause-

- (A) Peripheral edema
- (B) Pulmonary edema
- (C) Angio edema
- (D) Cerebral edema

5. 0.45% Normal saline solution is an example of

- (A) Isotonic solution
- (B) Hypertonic solution
- (C) Hypotonic solution
- (D) Very hypotonic solution

6. To obtain a urine sample for culture from the urinary collecting system, how a nurse will have to collect the sample-

- (A) With needle aspiration
- (B) Empty urine bag
- (C) Collect from catheter
- (D) Disconnect the bag and collect

7. Sensitivity and reaction of a drug is tested by administering the drug-

- (A) Subcutaneously
- (B) Intradermally
- (C) Intravenously

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(D) Intramuscularly

8. Which solution is used to disinfect the bed linen of HIV positive patient-

- (A) Dettol
- (B) Savlon
- (C) Lysol
- (D) Sodium hypochlorite

9. Which of the following intervention can best prevent the bedsore

- (A) Massage reddened areas with lotion or oils
- (B) Change the position every 1 hour
- (C) Use special water mattress
- (D) Keep skin dry & clean

10. Foley catheter is used in which of the following condition

- (A) Urine retention
- (B) Anuria
- (C) Enuresis
- (D) Incontinence

11. All of the following are qualities of a nurse, Except-

- (A) Caring attitude
- (B) Talkative
- (C) Honesty
- (D) A well- balanced life

12. All of the following are precautions in the care of a patient with high fever Except

- (A) Never leave a patient with high fever alone
- (B) Rigors and convulsions may occur at any time
- (C) Administer antipyretic drugs
- (D) Tepid cold sponging is not useful in patients not responding to antipyretics.

13. "Dx" means

- (A) Date of diagnosis
- (B) Diagnosis
- (C) Death of the patient
- (D) Treatment

14. The minimal score possible on the Glasgow coma scale is

- (A) 1
- (B) 3
- (C) 2
- (D) 5

15. The disposable endotracheal tube can be sterilized by using -

- (A) Ethylene oxide

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- (B) Formaldehyde
- (C) Dry heat
- (D) Phenol

16. Medical Records are the property of-

- (A) Patient
- (B) Physicians
- (C) Hospital
- (D) Relative

17. Priority basis management of an unconscious patient include

- (A) IV therapy
- (B) IV. mannitol
- (C) Clearance of airway
- (D) Pain at Mcburney point

18. Eye padding is applied to an unconscious patient to prevent

- (A) Corneal ulcer
- (B) Eye movement
- (C) Dryness of eye
- (D) Blinking of eyes

19. Thoracentesis means -

- (A) Aspiration of CSF from the lumbar region
- (B) Inflammation of thorax and abdomen
- (C) Puncture into the pleural cavity for the removal of pleural fluid and air
- (D) Removal of fluid from the peritoneal cavity

20. Humidified oxygen is administered via tracheostomy after a laryngectomy because -

- (A) Humidified oxygen contains more water
- (B) The upper airway is no longer connected to the lower airway
- (C) The lower airway heals more quickly if humidity is utilized
- (D) Humidified O₂, administration facilitates suctioning

21. Sinoatrial node is located in which part of the heart

- (A) Right atrium
- (B) Left atrium
- (C) Right ventricle
- (D) Left ventricle

22. A powerhouse of the human cell is -

- (A) Golgi bodies
- (B) Ribosome
- (C) Nucleus
- (D) Mitochondria

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23. Transformation of one type of cell into another type is called -

- (A) Hyperplasia
- (B) Dysplasia
- (C) Metaplasia
- (D) Anaplasia

24. The number of thoracic vertebrae in a human being is

- (A) 5
- (B) 7
- (C) 12
- (D) 9

25. Blood groups were first discovered by -

- (A) Robert Koch
- (B) Karl Landsteiner
- (C) Paul Ehrlich
- (D) Anton von Leeuwenhoek

26. Normal platelet count in a human being is -

- (A) 25000-50000
- (B) 50000-100000
- (C) 10000-400000
- (D) 400000-600000

27. "Haversian canals" are found in -

- (A) Bone
- (B) Lung
- (C) Brain
- (D) Kidney

28. Most frequently fractured carpal bone is -

- (A) Pisiform
- (B) Hamate
- (C) Lunate
- (D) Scaphoid

29. Which of the following extra ocular muscles is not supplied by third cranial nerve -

- (A) Inferior oblique
- (B) Inferior rectus
- (C) Superior oblique
- (D) Superior rectus

30. Out of the following which hormone is secreted by the posterior pituitary gland

- (A) Growth hormone
- (B) Prolactin
- (C) ACTH

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(D) ADH

31. McBurney's point is located in which of the following quadrant of the abdomen

- (A) Left lower
- (B) Right lower
- (C) Left upper
- (D) Right upper

32. If the phenotype of the parents is B and AB, which of the following blood groups is not possible in offspring -

- (A) A
- (B) B
- (C) O
- (D) AB

33. Under normal circumstances the volume of inspired air is-

- (A) 200 ml
- (B) 400 ml
- (C) 300 ml
- (D) 500 ml

34. Eating behavior is controlled by

- (A) Adrenal glands
- (B) Thyroid
- (C) Hypothalamus
- (D) Pancreas

5. The junction through which neurons communicate with one another is -

- (A) Dendrite
- (B) Synapse
- (C) Axon
- (D) Node of Ranvier

36. A gland which can be classified as an endocrine and an exocrine gland is -

- (A) Thymus
- (B) Pituitary
- (C) Thyroid
- (D) Pancreas

37. Which of the following sphincter does not prevent reflux of material

- (A) Lower oesophageal sphincter
- (B) Gastroduodenal sphincter
- (C) Ileocolonic sphincter
- (D) Internal anal sphincter

38. Active transport of substance from the blood into the nephron is called -

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- (A) Filtration
- (B) Tubular-secretion
- (C) Tubular-reabsorption
- (D) Osmosis

39. Heat regulating center is located in -

- (A) Hypothalamus
- (B) Thalamus
- (C) Medulla oblongata
- (D) Cerebrum

40. The smallest bone of human body is -

- (A) Phalanges
- (B) Xiphisternum
- (C) Stapes
- (D) Metacarpals

41. Taste buds for sensing bitterness are located on which part of the tongue

- (A) The anterior part of the tongue
- (B) Posterior part of the tongue
- (C) The lateral part of the tongue
- (D) Under the surface of the tongue

42. The difference between systolic pressure and diastolic pressure is

- (A) Pulse pressure
- (B) Lateral pressure
- (C) Blood pressure
- (D) Apical pressure

43. The function of fallopian tube

- (A) Secretion of oestrogen and progesterone
- (B) A passageway for the foetus
- (C) Occurrence of fertilization
- (D) Developing foetus

44. Ovulation is defined as -

- (A) Maturation of Graafian follicle
- (B) Rupture of Graafian follicle
- (C) Seepage of blood through the vagina
- (D) Facilitate their maturation during embryonic development

45. The artery which supply blood to head and neck is -

- (A) Coronary artery
- (B) Carotid artery
- (C) Mesenteric artery
- (D) Intercostal artery

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46. A nerve which helps in the process of smelling

- (A) Optic nerve
- (B) Olfactory nerve
- (C) Oculomotor nerve
- (D) Facial nerve

47. Normal respiration of a healthy person is -

- (A) 5-10/min
- (B) 15-20/min
- (C) 10-15/min
- (D) 20-30/min

48. Enzyme which helps in digestion of fat is -

- (A) Lipase
- (B) Trypsin
- (C) Amylase
- (D) Enterokinase

49. A kidney is situated -

- (A) In the abdominal cavity
- (B) In the pelvic cavity
- (C) In the thoracic cavity
- (D) In the dorsal cavity

50. Fertilization process completed

- (A) In uterus
- (B) In fallopian tube
- (C) In cervix
- (D) In ovary

51. Largest gland of the human body is -

- (A) Pancreas
- (B) Skin
- (C) Liver
- (D) Ovary

52. Exchange of gases in internal respiration takes place-

- (A) Between the heart and lungs
- (B) Between lungs and environment
- (C) Between blood vessels and tissues
- (D) All of the above

53. Most abundant ion in the extracellular fluid is -

- (A) Potassium
- (B) Magnesium
- (C) Sodium
- (D) Calcium

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54. The smallest form of a vein is known as -

- (A) Vena cava
- (B) Sinus
- (C) Venule
- (D) Vein

55. Vaginal canal normally has -

- (A) An acid environment
- (B) An alkaline environment
- (C) A neutral environment
- (D) An environment difficult to determine

56. Total number of bones in human is about -

- (A) 206
- (B) 306
- (C) 180
- (D) 400

57. In the human body, glycogen is mainly stored

- (A) Liver
- (B) Intestine
- (C) Thyroid gland
- (D) Kidney

58. In the human body pituitary gland is situated in -

- (A) Neck
- (B) Abdomen
- (C) Brain
- (D) Kidney

59. Total number of vertebrae in human is

- (A) 7
- (B) 33
- (C) 12
- (D) 28

60. Total number of chambers in the human heart is -

- (A) 4
- (B) 2
- (C) 1
- (D) 3

61. The only artery which supplies deoxygenated blood

- (A) Pulmonary artery
- (B) Hepatic artery
- (C) Gastric artery

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(D) Renal artery

62. In following which structure is also known as the pacemaker of heart -

- (A) SA node
- (B) Bundle of his
- (C) AV node
- (D) Mitral valve

63. In following which is both exocrine and endocrine gland-

- (A) Pituitary gland
- (B) Pancreas
- (C) Adrenal gland
- (D) Thyroid gland

64. Total number of muscles in the human body is -

- (A) 200
- (B) 400
- (C) 300
- (D) 639

65. % of O₂ in inspired air, is -

- (A) 78%
- (B) 16%
- (C) 21%
- (D) 52%

66. Cardiac muscles are -

- (A) Voluntary and striated
- (B) Involuntary and non-striated
- (C) Voluntary and non-striated
- (D) Involuntary and striated

67. In which body cavity kidney is situated -

- (A) Abdominal cavity
- (B) Pelvic cavity
- (C) Thoracic cavity
- (D) Mediastinum

68. Total number of intercostal muscles are -

- (A) 7 pairs
- (B) 12 pairs
- (C) 11 pairs
- (D) 24 pairs

69. Which cranial nerve has the highest number of branches

- (A) Trochlear nerve
- (B) Vagus nerve
- (C) Facial nerve

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(D) Trigeminal nerve

70. The last product in the process of blood coagulation is

- (A) Fibrin
- (B) Thromboplastin
- (C) Thrombin
- (D) Prothrombin

71. The following are the function of kidney except

- (A) Formation of erythropoietin
- (B) Formation of urea
- (C) Maintaining water balance
- (D) Maintaining acid balance

72. Which one of the following organs breaks fat to produce cholesterol

- (A) Liver
- (B) Small intestine
- (C) Kidney
- (D) Pancreas

73. The main product of protein metabolism is

- (A) Iodine
- (B) Carbohydrate
- (C) Urea
- (D) Glycogen

74. The bile is produced through

- (A) Liver
- (B) Stomach
- (C) Receptor
- (D) Pancreas

75. Which of the following is secreted through lachrymal glands

- (A) Sebum
- (B) Tears
- (C) Mucous
- (D) Sweat

76. Excretory unit of the kidney is -

- (A) Bowman's capsule
- (B) Glomerulus
- (C) Nephron
- (D) Henle's loop

77. Heart sound one (1" heart sound) is the result of -

- (A) Blood flow through the heart
- (B) Movement of blood into the heart from the aorta
- (C) Contraction of the cardiac muscles

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(D) Closure of the heart valves

78. As a part of the assessment of the cranial nerve the nurse asks the patient to raise the eyebrows and smile. Nurse assess which cranial nerve

- (A) Optic
- (B) Olfactory
- (C) Facial
- (D) Vagus

79. Abnormal sensitivity to light is known as

- (A) Diplopia
- (B) Photophobia
- (C) Hydrophobia
- (D) Aphasia

80. Through which of the following organ maximum nutritional elements in the blood are absorbed

- (A) Large intestine
- (B) Abdomen
- (C) Mouth
- (D) Small intestine

81. In which of the following structure in the human body vermiform appendix is included

- (A) Small intestine
- (B) Stomach
- (C) Large intestine
- (D) Gall-bladder

82. The 'Basic unit of life' is -

- (A) The atom
- (B) Water
- (C) The cell
- (D) The chemical level of organization

83. Which of the following is not part of the axial

- (A) Femur
- (B) Mandible
- (C) Sternum
- (D) Sacrum

84. For assessing a range of joint movement the nurse will ask the patient to move away from the body, evaluating the movement of -

- (A) Extension
- (B) Adduction
- (C) Flexion
- (D) Abduction

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85. Which portion of the heart receives oxygenated blood

- (A) Left auricle
- (B) Left ventricle
- (C) Right auricle
- (D) Right ventricle

86. The normal intraocular pressure is

- (A) 16-25 mm Hg
- (B) 19-38 mm Hg
- (C) 8-21 mm Hg
- (D) 20-35 mm Hg

87. The larynx is the part of

- (A) Digestive system
- (B) Respiratory system
- (C) Circulatory system
- (D) Urinary system

88. The direct action of parathyroid hormone (PTH) include everything, except-

- (A) Increased reabsorption of calcium from bone
- (B) Increased absorption of calcium from the intestine
- (C) Increased reabsorption of calcium from kidney
- (D) Increased production of 1,25-dihydroxy vitamin

89. All of the following hormones are secreted from the anterior pituitary, except

- (A) GH
- (B) TSH
- (C) GnRH
- (D) FSH

90. Which of the following is not the function of the liver

- (A) Production of bile
- (B) Detoxification of drugs
- (C) Storage of glucose
- (D) Storage of bile

91. The following are the function of kidney except

- (A) Formation of erythropoietin
- (B) Formation of urea
- (C) Maintaining of water balance
- (D) Maintaining acid balance

92. The thyroid is effective only in the presence of

- (A) Iodine
- (B) Sodium chloride
- (C) Calcium
- (D) Potassium

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93. The normal pH of body fluids is-

- (A) 9.1 to 9.6
- (B) 7.35 to 7.45
- (C) 7 to 7.1 1150
- (D) 4.4 to 5.4

94. Thrombocytopenia stands for -

- (A) The weakness of platelet aggregation
- (B) Reduced platelet count
- (C) Increased platelet count
- (D) Normal platelet count

95. Mitosis is a condition of -

- (A) Cell break down
- (B) Cell division without reduction of chromosomes
- (C) Cell death
- (D) Cell division with half chromosomes

96. The most reliable indicator of neurological function in a patient is-

- (A) Level of consciousness
- (B) EEG
- (C) Vital signs
- (D) MRI

97. Chemical substances that are produced in one part of the body that regulates the activities of certain organs or group of cells in other parts of the body are called-

- (A) Enzymes
- (B) Estrogen
- (C) Antibodies
- (D) Hormones

98. Which of the following hormone is not secreted by the posterior pituitary gland

- (A) Vasopressin
- (B) ADH
- (C) Oxytocin
- (D) Growth hormone

99. The immunoglobulin is responsible for primary immunity -

- (A) IgM
- (B) IgA
- (C) IgG
- (D) IgE

100. Maturation defect in RBC is seen is

- (A) Folic acid and vitamin - B12 deficiency
- (B) Vitamin-C deficiency

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(C) Vitamin-D deficiency

(D) Folic acid deficiency

ANSWER KEY

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