

10 Nursing MCQ's with Answers

10 questions important for nursing competitive exams.

Expected completion time: **10 minutes**

Answers are given below

Question1 : Infectious mononucleosis is caused by which of the following?

1. Cytomegalovirus
 2. Beta-hemolytic Streptococcus
 3. Epstein-Barr virus
 4. Herpes simplex virus
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Question 2 : The nurse is caring for a client who is thought to have pernicious anemia. What signs and symptoms would the nurse expect in this person?

1. Easy bruising
 2. Beefy-red tongue
 3. Fine red rash on the extremities
 4. Pruritus
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Question 3 : The nurse is to administer an IM injection to a 6-month-old child. What is the most appropriate site to use?

1. Vastus lateralis
 2. Dorsal gluteal
 3. Ventral gluteal
 4. Iliac crest
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Question 4 : The nurse administers iron using the Z track technique. What is the primary reason for administering iron via Z track?

1. To prevent adverse reactions
 2. To prevent staining of the skin
 3. To improve the absorption rate
 4. To increase the speed of onset of action
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Question 5 : The nurse is to administer a tuberculin skin test. What is the correct procedure?

1. Give it subcutaneously in the inner aspect of the forearm.
 2. Use a 21-gauge needle and administer in the forearm.
 3. Give it at a 10-degree angle in the volar surface of the arm.
 4. Administer it intradermally in the upper arm.
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Question 6 : Isolation of a child with measles belongs to what level of prevention?

1. Primary
 2. Secondary
 3. Intermediate
 4. Tertiary
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Question 7 : Which immunization produces a permanent scar?

1. DPT
 2. BCG
 3. Measles vaccination
 4. Hepatitis B vaccination
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Question 8 : Which of the following diseases is airborne?

1. Viral conjunctivitis
 2. Acute poliomyelitis
 3. Diphtheria
 4. Measles
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Question 9 : The pathognomonic sign of measles is Koplik's spot. You may see Koplik's spot by inspecting the:

1. Nasal Mucosa
 2. Buccal mucosa
 3. Skin on the abdomen
 4. Skin on the antecubital surface
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Question 10. Which of the following conditions can cause a hiatal hernia?

1. Increased intrathoracic pressure
2. Weakness of the esophageal muscle

3. Increased esophageal muscle pressure
 4. Weakness of the diaphragmatic muscle
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Answers

Question 1 : 3. The Epstein-Barr virus is the causative organism for infectious mononucleosis.

Question 2 : 2. A beefy-red tongue is characteristic of pernicious anemia. Easy bruising would be seen in a clotting disorder such as hemophilia, in leukemia, or in bone marrow depression. Pruritus is characteristic of Hodgkin's disease. Pernicious anemia does not present a fine, red rash on the extremities.

Question 3 : 1. Infants and small children do not have enough muscle in the gluteal area to use that site. The vastus lateralis is the appropriate site. The iliac crest is a site used for SC injections, not IM.

Question 4 : 2. Iron is black and stains the skin. The Z track method of pulling the skin to one side before injecting the medications prevents staining of the skin. It also reduces pain from the medication. It does not prevent adverse reactions, improve the absorption rate, or increase the speed of onset of action.

Question 5 : 3 A tuberculin skin test is given intradermally in the volar surface of the forearm. This answer is the correct procedure.

Question 6 : 1 Primary : The purpose of isolating a client with a communicable disease is to protect those who are not sick (specific disease prevention)..

Question 7 : 2 BCG : BCG causes the formation of a superficial abscess, which begins 2 weeks after immunization. The abscess heals without treatment, with the formation of a permanent scar.

Question 8 : 4 Measles

- Viral conjunctivitis is transmitted by direct or indirect contact with discharges from infected eyes.
- Acute poliomyelitis is spread through the fecal-oral route and contact with throat secretions.
- Diphtheria is through direct and indirect contact with respiratory secretions.

Question 9 : 2 Buccal mucosa : Koplik's spot may be seen on the mucosa of the mouth or the throat.

Question 10 : 4. Weakness of the diaphragmatic muscle

A hiatal hernia is caused by weakness of the diaphragmatic muscle and increased intra-abdominal—not intrathoracic—pressure. This weakness allows the stomach to slide into the esophagus. The esophageal supports weaken, but esophageal muscle weakness or increased esophageal muscle pressure isn't a factor in hiatal hernia.