

Competency Certification Centre

Computer-Based Test

Sample Paper - 001

Instructions:

- This is a sample paper meant only for practice and familiarization with the test format. •
- The questions in this paper are representative, and will not appear of the actual in the final test.

1. At what gestational age the amniotic fluid is at its maximum?
 - a. 30th week
 - b. 20th week
 - c. 24th week
 - d. 26th week
2. Rh negative mother, who carrying an Rh positive fetus causes
 - a. Erythroblastosis Fetalis
 - b. Erythema
 - c. Pyoderma
 - d. Hypoxia
3. Presence of excessive liquor amni in the uterus is called
 - a. Oligohydramnios
 - b. Polyhydramnios
 - c. Ahydramnios
 - d. None of these
4. Multigravida with 6 cm dilatation since 12 hours, is suggestive of a.
 - a. Premature rupture of membranes
 - b. Prolonged First stage of labour
 - c. False labour
 - d. Normal labour
5. The following are danger signs for severe pre-eclampsia and need immediate referral a.
 - a. Severe headache
 - b. Severe epigastric pain

- c. Blurring of vision
- d. All of the above

6. True labor are called preterm when labor pains start

- a. Before 38 weeks
- b. Before 20 weeks
- c. 20-37 weeks
- d. Any time before EDD

7. All of the following are possible side effects of oxytocin administration except a.

- Fetal hyperglycemia
- b. Fetal hyperbilirubinemia
- c. Hyper stimulation of uterus
- d. Water intoxication

8. When should the oxytocin infusion be discontinued?

- a. When the client is comfortable with her contraction
- b. When signs of fetal distress are seen on the fetal monitor
- c. When the contraction are 3 minutes apart
- d. When the client is ready to push

9. Non-pharmacological methods for pain relief during labor are:

- I - Paracervical block
- II - Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation (TENS)
- III - Cleanliness and position
- IV - Oxytocin

- a. I, II
- b. II, III
- c. I, IV
- d. III, IV

10. True about Frank Breech

- a. Thigh extended, leg extended
- b. Thigh flexed, knee extended
- c. Both are flexed
- d. Budha's attitude

11. The fetal presentation in a transverse lie is

- a. Vertex
- b. Shoulder
- c. Brow
- d. Breech

12. 38 weeks primi in early labour with the transverse presentation, TOC is: a.

Allow for cervical dilatation

- b. Internal podalic version
- c. Refer for LSCS
- d. Conduct Forceps

13. Which of the following degree of vaginal and perineal tear can be managed at sub centre

- a. First degree
- b. Second degree
- c. Third degree
- d. Fourth degree

14. Failure of the placenta to separate and deliver, in the absence of bleeding, may indicate following except

- a. An immediate need for intervention
- b. A placenta accreta, increta or percreta
- c. Poor uterine contractility
- d. An undiagnosed twin

15. Bimanual compression of the uterus is appropriately used when: a.

The placenta fails to separate after the birth

- b. Retained placental fragments are suspected following the birth of the placenta
- c. There is heavy bleeding immediately following the birth of the placenta
- d. There is a cervical laceration

16. What does AMTSL stand for?

- a. Active Management of Total Surgical Labor
- b. Active Management of the Third Stage of Labor
- c. Assisted Management of the Third Stage of Life
- d. Advanced Monitoring of the Third Stage of Labor

17. What is given to help the uterus contract during AMTSL?
- Antibiotics
 - Painkillers
 - Uterotonic drugs
 - Sedatives
18. What is one sign that the placenta has separated?
- Mother has chills
 - Uterus feels very soft
 - Gush of blood and cord lengthens
 - Baby starts crying
19. The warm and pink feet of the newborn indicate that
- Baby is in thermal comfort
 - It is danger sign and baby needs to be shifted in NICU
 - Baby has congenital anomalies
 - None of the above
20. To assess circulation in newborn we check following
- Temperature of extremities
 - Capillary refill time
 - Pulse
 - All of the above
21. What is the probable diagnosis in a mother immediately after full term vaginal delivery started complaining of chest pain, vomiting, and eventually collapsed?
- Atonic uterus
 - Tears in the cervix or vagina
 - Retained placenta
 - Amniotic fluid embolism
22. Following are the risk factors for low birth weight of newborn
- Anaemia to mother during pregnancy
 - Pre term delivery
 - Intra uterine growth retardation
 - All of the above

23. Following are cleaned while drying the newborn except
- Amniotic fluid
 - Blood
 - Meconium
 - Vernix
24. What should be done to the umbilical cord stump after birth? a.
- Cover with oil
 - Keep it clean and dry
 - Wash with soap daily
 - Pull gently every day
25. What is the most common complications for which a nurse must monitor preterm infant?
- Hemorrhage
 - Brain damage
 - Respiratory distress
 - Aspiration of mucus
26. Blue skin/tongue and lips are symptoms of the following emergency: a.
- Central cyanosis
 - Normal body
 - Hypothermia
 - Jaundice
27. How do you triage a newborn?
- Assess for signs of danger
 - All newborns with low birth weight at birth are considered emergency cases
 - All preterm newborns are considered emergency cases
 - Triage as emergency, priority, and non-urgent
28. The following equipment is necessary for inserting an IV line: a.
- Nasogastric tube
 - Saline flush
 - Adhesive tape

d. Appropriate IV cannula

29. Condom Balloon Tamponade is inflated with?

- a. Air
- b. Oxytocin
- c. Saline
- d. None of the above

30. When assessing the need for referral in a postpartum hemorrhage case, what factor is crucial to evaluate?

- a. The patient's ability to walk unassisted
- b. The presence of a firm uterine fundus and normal vital signs
- c. The amount and rate of bleeding, response to initial management, and signs of shock
- d. The patient's dietary preferences and level of discomfort

31. In the event of a failure of the compressed gas source during resuscitation, which backup device should be readily available?

- a. Flow-inflating bag
- b. Radiant warmer
- c. Self-inflating bag
- d. T-piece resuscitator

32. When performing chest compressions on a newborn, where should the pressure be applied?

- a. Lower third of the sternum
- b. Above the xiphoid process
- c. Upper third of the sternum
- d. Upper third of the chest

33. As a nurse, after initiating resuscitation for a newborn who did not cry immediately after birth and has not responded to initial actions, what should be the next assessment?

- a. Color and respiratory rate
- b. Heart rate and respiratory effort
- c. SpO₂ and muscle tone
- d. SpO₂ and color

34. Which of the following is an essential control measure for managing an infection outbreak in a hospital setting?

- a. Discontinuing all infection control protocols during the outbreak
 - b. Enhancing hand hygiene practices and isolating affected patients
 - c. Allowing unrestricted visitor access to affected areas
 - d. Reducing the frequency of cleaning and disinfection procedures
35. What is a crucial step in surveillance for infection prevention in a community?
- a. Conducting periodic surveys to assess the prevalence of infections and the effectiveness of control measures
 - b. Ignoring community feedback on infection control measures
 - c. Focusing solely on treatment rather than prevention
 - d. Limiting surveillance to urban areas and excluding rural communities
36. How can health education sessions effectively address sanitation issues in a community?
- a. By focusing on general hygiene without specific sanitation practices
 - b. By using interactive methods to demonstrate the link between sanitation and health, and encouraging active participation
 - c. By providing theoretical information without practical demonstrations
 - d. By restricting information to health professionals and not involving the community
37. Which of the following best describes cold sterilization?
- a. Sterilization using high temperatures
 - b. Sterilization using low temperatures
 - c. Sterilization using chemicals at room temperature
 - d. Sterilization using radiation
38. Which of the following best describes dry heat sterilization?
- a. Sterilization using high temperatures without the presence of moisture
 - b. Sterilization using low temperatures
 - c. Sterilization using chemicals at room temperature
 - d. Sterilization using radiation
39. Which of the following is not a part of the aseptic technique?
- a. Using sterile gloves
 - b. Using sterile gowns
 - c. Eating and drinking in the lab

d. Sterilizing used equipment

40. What is the full form of AEFI?

- a. Adverse Event Following Immunization
- b. Adequate Event Following Immunization
- c. Adverse Event of Frequent Immunization
- d. None of the above

41. Which of the following is considered as minor AEFI due to vaccines? a.

Pain, swelling and redness

- b. Fever <38.5 degree Celsius
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of the above

42. Which of the following messages related to vaccination is incorrect? a.

What vaccine was given and what disease it prevents

- b. When and where to come for the next visit
- c. There are no side-effects
- d. To keep the immunization card safe and carry it along during the next visit

43. What is the most common route of administration for IV fluid therapy? a.

Oral

- b. Intramuscular
- c. Intravenous
- d. Subcutaneous

44. At what angle are Intramuscular injections typically given?

- a. 15 degrees
- b. 30 degrees
- c. 45 degrees
- d. 90 degrees

45. Which of the following vaccination is considered as birth dose (within 24 hours)? a.

Hepatitis B

- b. MR1
- c. JE1
- d. Td

Answer Key

1. A
2. A
3. B
4. B
5. D
6. C
7. A
8. B
9. B
10. B
11. B
12. C
13. A
14. D
15. C
16. B
17. C
18. C
19. A
20. D
21. D
22. D
23. D
24. B
25. C
26. A
27. A
28. A
29. C
30. C
31. C

- 32. A
- 33. B
- 34. B
- 35. A
- 36. B
- 37. C
- 38. A
- 39. C
- 40. A
- 41. C
- 42. C
- 43. C
- 44. C
- 45. C
- 46. A