

## PHDET-Nursing Sciences

1 The four rules of professional–patient relationships set forth and explained by Beauchamp and Childress are:

- a. Autonomy, privacy, respect, and confidentiality
- b. Veracity, privacy, beneficence, and nonmaleficence
- c. Respect for autonomy, nonmaleficence, beneficence, and justice
- d. Veracity, privacy, confidentiality, and fidelity

2. The criteria for judging a patient's competence to decide is relative to:

- a. The presence or absence of an adequate surrogate decision maker
- b. The particular decision to be made
- c. Nothing—the patient is either competent or not competent
- d. The patient's desire to make decisions about his or her care

3. Physical Signs indicative of poor nutrition are all, except

- a. Dental caries, mottled appearance (fluorosis), malpositioned
- b. Tongue - deep red in appearance; surface papillae present
- c. Brittle, depigmented, easily plucked; thin and sparse hair
- d. Spongy, bleed easily, marginal redness, recession gums

4. Which of the following best describes the relationship between clinical research and clinical medical practice, as discussed by Beauchamp and Childress?

- a. Research has been heavily regulated because it has been thought to place subjects at risk for the benefit of others and to investigate unconfirmed hypotheses about diagnoses and treatments.
- b. Medical practice is minimally regulated on grounds that it focuses on the patient's best interests and relies on interventions of proven benefit and acceptable risk.
- c. The sharp distinction often drawn between research and medical practice is morally questionable.
- d. All of the above

5. Describe the uses of analytic studies

- a. They help lead to the prevention of disease, create quantitative evaluations of intervention programs as well as determine safe and effective new drugs, and other procedures.
- b. This is something that describes the negative because you cannot always take the findings from group data and apply it to individuals.
- c. the units of analysis are groups. This can be referred to as an Ecological Comparison Study.
- d. Representativeness of cases and controls may be unknown and may provide indirect estimates of risk.

6. Explain the ecologic study

- a. This is creation of quantitative evaluations of intervention programs to determine safe and effective new drugs, and other procedures.
- b. the units of analysis are groups. This may be referred to as an Ecological Comparison Study.
- c. This is beneficial because an association can be found between exposure rates and disease rates during the same time period.
- d. This helps to determine ecologic fallacy and imprecise measurement of exposure.

7. Arguments for a right to government-funded health care include all of the following reasons EXCEPT:

- a. Collective societal protection
- b. Fair opportunity to use one's capacities
- c. Everyone has a right to equal access to all goods.
- d. Both A and B

8. Allocation decisions involve all of the following EXCEPT:

- a. Partitioning the comprehensive social budget
- b. Allocating within the health budget
- c. Allocating within targeted budgets
- d. Allocating scarce treatments for patients

9. Beauchamp and Childress state that the following is one justification of a right to privacy:

- a. Privacy is a basic right of its own.
- b. A system of medical care would fall apart without respect for privacy.
- c. Violation of privacy violates the principle of nonmaleficence.
- d. A right to privacy is derived from respect for autonomy.

10. How have codes of nursing ethics changed from the early to the later part of the twentieth century?

- a. Earlier codes stated that nurses were obligated to carry out physicians' orders; current codes stress nurses' obligations to clients and the general public.
- b. Earlier codes stressed nurses' obligations to clients and the general public; current codes stress nurses' obligations to physicians.
- c. Earlier codes counseled nurses always to remain loyal to their colleagues; later codes dropped this counsel.
- d. Earlier codes made no clear ethical demands on nurses; later codes incorporated expectations that nurses would act ethically and make sure that others were acting ethically as well.

11. In control of communicable diseases, the period of quarantine in respect of a disease is determined by:

- a. Incubation period
- b. Duration of illness
- c. Carrier state
- d. Infectivity period

12. The goal of nursing is to put the patient in the best condition for nature to act upon him". This was stated by

- a. Florence Nightingale
- b. Jean Watson
- c. Marta Rogers
- d. Henderson

13. "Nursing is the diagnosis and treatment of human responses to health and illness". This definition was given by

- a. Indian Nursing Council, 1948
- b. American Nurses Association (ANA), 1995
- c. International Council of Nurses
- d. Florence Nightingale, 1858

14. Which of the following clinical finding indicates the patient is experiencing hypokalemia?

- a. Abdominal distention
- b. Kussmaul breathing
- c. Edema
- d. Muscle spasms

15. Which of the following is the appropriate nursing intervention for a patient with a terminal illness who is passing through the acceptance stage?

- a. Being around though not speaking
- b. Explaining the patient what is being done
- c. Allowing the patient to cry
- d. Encouraging unrestricted visiting

16. What is the primary purpose of administering potassium chloride infusion to patient with diabetic ketoacidosis?

- a. Replacement of excessive losses
- b. Prevention of flaccid paralysis
- c. Treatment of hyperpnoea
- d. Treatment of cardiac arrhythmias

17. A 32-year-old woman presents to the gynecology clinic with infrequent periods. A hormone profile is done and all of the following are consistent with polycystic ovarian syndrome, apart from:

- a. increased androgen levels
- b. normal FSH
- c. normal oestradiol
- d. decreased LH

18. \_\_\_\_\_ analysis is a tool used in policymaking, which measures potential benefits in nonmonetary terms, such as quality-adjusted life-years.

- a. Cost-effectiveness
- b. Cost-benefit
- c. Risk-benefit
- d. All of the above

19. According to Charles L. Bosk, when a surgeon makes a mistake, the kind of mistake least likely to be forgiven by other professionals is:

- a. Technical
- b. Conscientious
- c. Normative
- d. Judgmental

20. Which of the following is a characteristic of the virtue of compassion?

- a. Compassion and empathy are the same thing.
- b. Compassion is the most important virtue in a health care setting.
- c. Compassion can be equally directed toward self and others.
- d. Compassion includes an attitude of regard for another's welfare.

21. Survey research is cross-sectional and as a result, it is

- a) Low in internal validity but high in replicability.
- b) High in internal validity but low in reliability.
- c) None of the above
- d) High in ecological validity but low in external validity

22. Cross cultural studies are an example of:

- a) Longitudinal design
- b) Comparative design
- c) Experimental design
- d) Case study design

23. In a well designed clinical trial of treatment of ovarian cancer, remission rate at one year is similar for a new drug and usual care, The p-value is 0.4. This means that

- a. Both treatments are effective
- b. Neither treatment is effective
- c. The statistical power of this study is 60%
- d. It is not possible to decide on whether one treatment is better than the other using this information alone

24. Why is the gold standard considered the best

- a. It helps to generalize the study to the population
- b. The standard will help to conclude that the results were true
- c. When sensitivity tests correctly identify all potential cases as either negative or positive
- d. Where the investigator manipulates the study factor but does not assign individual subjects randomly to the exposed and non-exposed groups

25. The scope of Nursing Practice, the established educational requirements for nurses, and the distinction between nursing and medical practice is defined by:

- a. Nurse practice acts
- b. Statutory law
- c. Common law
- d. Civil law

26. When the researcher is not allowed control of the treatment variable and cannot achieve randomization because of ethical considerations, institutional policies or other situational factors, the researcher chooses:

- a. True experimental studies
- b. Quasi experimental studies
- c. Exploratory studies
- d. Qualitative studies

27. According to the nursing code of ethics, when working as a nurse and a conflict comes up between your client's needs and what the family and/or the physician wants, and/or the hospital policies, your first loyalty is to the:

- a. hospital.
- b. client.
- c. family.
- d. physician.

28. You are the nurse working with an elderly, competent client who refuses a vitamin B injection ordered by the physician. The family insists that this injection be given, and you give it while the client is objecting. Even though the client improves, the client contacts a lawyer. From your knowledge of nursing and the law, you realize that you:

- a. did the right thing because the client improved.
- b. should have had the family put their request in writing.
- c. have committed an assault against the client.
- d. have committed an act of battery against the client.

29. Problem-based learning was first introduced in:

- a. Case Western Reserve University (USA)
- b. Mc Master University (Canada)
- c. Manchester University (UK)
- d. Stanford University (USA)

30. Data collection about everyone or everything in group or population and has the advantage of accuracy and detail:

- a. Census
- b. Survey
- c. Probability sampling
- d. Cluster sampling

31. Time taken for any project is estimated by

- a. Work sampling
- b. Input-output analysis
- c. Network analysis
- d. System analysis

32. A student is performing a neurologic assessment on a patient. The student observes the patient's tongue for symmetry, tremors and strength, and assesses the patient's speech. What is the number of the cranial nerve the student nurse is assessing?

- a. XII
- b. IX
- c. VII
- d. X

33. Cognitive domain in Bloom's Taxonomy includes all the following, except

- a. Evaluation
- b. Criticism
- c. Application
- d. Comprehension

34. The International Council of Nurses (ICN) was established in the year:

- a. 1867
- b. 1899
- c. 1950
- d. 1962

35. Who stated "education is not a preparation for life; education is life itself" ?

- a. Mahatma Gandhi
- b. Bertrand Russell
- c. Helen Keller
- d. John Dewey

36. Albert Einstein was awarded Nobel Prize for his path-breaking research and formulation of the:

- a. Theory of Relativity
- b. Laws of Photo-Electric Effect
- c. Principle of Wave-Particle Duality
- d. Theory of Critical Opalescence

37. \_\_\_\_\_ occurs if and only if one person intentionally uses a credible and severe threat of harm or force to control another.

- a. Influence
- b. Manipulation
- c. Persuasion
- d. Coercion

38. Which of the following is a single core meaning of the word competence that applies in all contexts?

- a. The ability to perform a task
- b. The state of complete control over all of one's faculties
- c. Acting voluntarily
- d. Consistent and irreversible capacity for self determination

39. Which of the following is the primary goal for surgical resection of lung cancer?

- a. To remove the tumor and as little surrounding tissue as possible.
- b. To remove as much as the tumor as possible, without removing any alveoli.
- c. To remove the tumor and all surrounding tissue.
- d. To remove all of the tumor and any collapsed alveoli in the same region.

40. The oncology nurse specialist provides an educational session to nursing staff regarding the characteristics of Hodgkin disease. The nurse determines that further education is needed if a nursing staff member states that which of the following is characteristic of the disease?

- a. Occurs most often in the older client
- b. Prognosis depends on the stage of the disease
- c. Presence of Reed-Sternberg cells
- d. Involvement of lymph nodes, spleen, and liver

41. Declaration of Helsinki (1964/1975) is related to:

- a. Qualitative research
- b. Genetics research
- c. Ethical standards in research
- d. Statistical methods in research

42. Factors Affecting Power include:

- a. Size of the effect
- b. Standard deviation of the characteristic
- c. Bigger sample size
- d. All of the above

43. Which of the following is a criterion for a good research question?

- a) Questions should be long and use complex terms
- b) Questions should show where my research biases are.
- c) Questions should sound contemporary.
- d) Questions should connect with established theory and research

44. A study was made of a clinician's ability to diagnose streptococcal throat infections in 149 patients coming to the emergency department in a certain hospital. The doctor's clinical impressions were compared to results of throat cultures or group A streptococcus. 37 patients had positive throat cultures and 27 of these were diagnosed by doctor as having strep throat. 112 patients had negative cultures, and the doctors diagnosed 35 of these as having strep throat. The specificity of the doctors' clinical judgment was:

- a. 27/37
- b. 77/112
- c. 27/62
- d. 10/87

45. Define Clinical trials

- a. involves the administration of a test regimen to humans to evaluate its efficacy and safety.
- b. is designed to test preventive measures
- c. evaluates new treatment methods
- d. is designed to test preventive measures

46. A descriptive metric that characterizes the standardized difference (in SD units) between the mean of a control group and the mean of a treatment group is:

- a. Effect size
- b. LSD
- c. Beta
- d. Chi-square

47. The power of a lens is measured in :

- a. diopters
- b. aeon
- c. lumen
- d. candela

48. Bhore Committee is also known as

- a. Health Survey and Development Committee
- b. Health Survey and Planning Committee
- c. Hospital review committee
- d. Mudaliar Committee

49. Which of the following tests allows the researcher to make predictions of the dependent variable based on several independent variables?

- a. ANOVA
- b. Pearson correlation
- c. Multiple regression
- d. Independent t-test

50. In epidemiology research, If the relative risk is greater than 1.0, the group with the suspected risk factor:

- a. Have a lower incidence rate of the disorder.
- b. Have a higher incidence rate of the disorder.
- c. Is having no relationship with the risk factor.
- d. None of the above

51. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to inferring about the whole population based on the observations made on a small part

- a. Deductive inference
- b. Inductive inference
- c. Pseudo-inference
- d. Objective inference

52. Hypothesis relates \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Constant to variables
- b. Constant to constant
- c. Variables to constant
- d. Variables to variables

53. Determining the relationship between two or more variables occurs in \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Correlational research
- b. Action research
- c. Naturalistic observation
- d. Survey research

54. In medical research, IRB is an acronym for which of the following?
- Internal Review Board
  - Institutional Rating Board
  - Institutional Review Board
  - Internal Request Board
55. As per ICMR guidelines research participants must give \_\_\_\_\_ before they can participate in a study?
- Guidelines
  - A commitment
  - Informed consent
  - Private information
56. Ideally, the research participant's identity is not known to the researcher. This is called:
- Anonymity
  - Confidentiality
  - Deception
  - Desensitizing
57. In the process of conducting research "Formulation of Hypothesis" is followed by
- Statement of objectives
  - Analysis of data
  - Selection of research tools
  - Collection of data
58. When each member of a population has an equally likely chance of being selected, this is called:
- A non random sampling method
  - A quota sample
  - A snowball sample
  - An equal probability selection method
59. Questionnaire is a :
- Research method
  - Measurement technique
  - Tool for data collection
  - Data analysis technique
60. Which scale is the simplest form of measurement?
- Nominal
  - Ordinal
  - Interval
  - Ratio
61. Analysis of covariance is:
- A general linear model which blends analysis of variance and regression
  - A statistical technique that can be used to control sequencing effects
  - A statistical technique that substitutes for random assignment to groups
  - Adjusts scores on the independent variable to control for extraneous variables

62. \_\_\_\_\_ is one where all participants participate in all experimental treatment conditions.
- Factorial design
  - Repeated measures design
  - Replicated design
  - Pre test – post test control-group design
63. Which of the following is necessary in obtaining informed consent?
- A description of the statistical analyses that will be carried out
  - A description of the purpose of the research
  - A description of the reliability and validity of test instruments
  - A list of publications that the researcher has had in the last ten years
64. Which one of the following terms is not related to Intellectual Property Rights?
- Copyrights
  - Patents
  - Trade Marks
  - Thesaurus
65. What is the opposite of a variable?
- A constant
  - An extraneous variable
  - A dependent variable
  - A data set
66. A meta-analysis would allow to:
- assess the reliability of the study
  - explore the variations or inconsistencies in the outcomes of a large number of studies
  - replicate many studies
  - identify the antecedents of a behaviour
67. The difference between the mean of a researcher's sample and the mean of the population of the sample is known as the:
- sampling error
  - significance level
  - standard deviation
  - confidence interval
68. What does it mean when research quotes that their findings are "statistically significant" and the statistical level set was at 0.05?
- The extent to which the difference found is simply by chance
  - That 95% of the time the study will be wrong
  - That a difference found is likely to occur by chance 5 or fewer times out of a 100 and suggests that the difference is quite unusual and unlikely to be due to chance but rather a real difference between the groups or conditions

75. How would you best judge the fruitfulness of research?
- Fruitfulness of the research is probably best judged in terms of the number of new ideas and insights it offers. This is not easily catalogued; rather it is easy to spot when research lacks novel insight and ideas
  - The fruitfulness of any research can best be judged according to whether or not the results are significant
  - The fruitfulness of any research could be judged by assessing the impact of the research on the public or other researchers
  - All of the above
76. Fundamental Research is otherwise called
- Action Research
  - Survey
  - Pilot study
  - Pure Research
77. Research method is a part of .....
- Problem
  - Experiment
  - Research Techniques
  - Research methodology
78. A review of the literature prior to formulating research questions allows the researcher to do which of the following?
- To become familiar with prior research on the phenomenon of interest
  - To identify potential methodological problems in the research area
  - To develop a list of pertinent problems relative to the phenomenon of interest
  - All of the above
79. UGC Stands for
- University Grants Commission
  - Union Government Commission
  - University Governance Council
  - Union government Council
80. A Hypothesis which develops while planning the research is
- Null Hypothesis
  - Working Hypothesis
  - Relational Hypothesis
  - Descriptive Hypothesis
81. Bibliography means
- Foot Note
  - Quotations
  - List of Books referred
  - Biography

82. The main objective of ..... study is to acquire knowledge
- Exploratory
  - Descriptive
  - Diagnostic
  - Descriptive and Diagnostic
83. An observation of a dependent variable response prior to any attempt to change this response is known as the
- Flat line
  - Baseline
  - Variance
  - Reverse
84. Questions which allow only a few alternative way of answering is called .....
- Open ended questions
  - Unstructured questions
  - Structural questions
  - Dichotomous questions\
85. Sampling which provides for a known non zero chance of selection is
- Probability sampling
  - Non probability sampling
  - multiple Choice
  - analysis
86. Standard Deviation is a measure of
- Chance
  - central tendency
  - deviation from mean value
  - none
87. Z score criteria applicable to
- Normal Distribution
  - Skewed deviation
  - Chi-Square test
  - Paired T-Test
88. In a study, variation in cholesterol was seen before and after giving a drug. The test which would give its significance is
- unpaired t-test
  - Fischer Test
  - Paired T-Test
  - Chi-Square Test

96. Not required for chi-square test:

- a) Null Hypothesis
- b) Degrees of freedom
- c) Means in different groups
- d) Proportions in different groups

97. Correlation co-efficient varies between :

- a) 0 to +1
- b) -1 to 0
- c) -1 to +1
- d) +1 to +2

98. Type I sampling error is classified as:

- a) Alpha error
- b) Beta error
- c) Gamma error
- d) Delta error

99. In a standard normal curve, the area between one standard deviation on either side will be:

- a) 68%
- b) 85%
- c) 99.7%
- d) None of the above

100. Normal distribution curves depends on:

- a) Mean and sample size
- b) Range and sample size
- c) Mean and standard deviation
- d) Mean and Median