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Subtotal hyperthyroidism thyroidectomy B.SC. (Nursing) questionnaires. ... Disign Pre post Opel Nursing Strangled Plan Hernia.html B.SC. Degree examination (nursing). ... Balu 55. ... Right heart failure B.SC. Degree Examination (nursing). ... Mrs. Jamuna burns the graduation exam (nursing). ... RAM 50. ... Acute Left Ventricular Insufficiency B.SC. Degree Examination (nursing). ... Ramasamy sent for general abdominal surgery B.SC. Degree Examination (nursing). ... Mr.A admitted under its Endocrinology care B.SC. Degree examination (nursing). ... Mr.Das 45 with a diagnosis of Pleurico payment B.SC. (Nursing) questionnaire. ... Define Burns. ... Evaluate percentage B.SC. (Nursing) questionnaire. ... Define Burns. ... Evaluate percentage B.SC. (Nursing) questionnaire. ... Define tonsillitis. ... Isterectomy B.SC. (Nursing) questionnaire. ... Definite cataract. ... Seize B.SC. (Nursing) questionnaire. ... Mr.ram 26 years injury to the head. There, incident scooter b.sc. (Nurse) questionnaire. ... Lady ... Y admitted breast cancer. ... Cerebrovascular injury B.SC. (Nursing) questionnaire. ... Definite the meningitis. ... Glaucoma B.SC. (Nursing) questionnaire. ... Define Burns. ... Mr.Raj, 50 LAROGLE CANCER B.SC. (Nursing) questionnaire. ... Define cataract. ... seizure. ... Oncological rehabilitation B.SC. (Nursing) questionnaire. ... TNM classification. ... Define convulsions. ... Role of the nurse B.SC. (Nursing) questionnaires. ... Define cranial lesions, define glaucoma, oncology B.SC. (Nursing) questionnaire. ... The Mr Mariappan Cataratta ... Mrs. Kamala Isterectomy B.Sc. (Nursing) questionnaire. ... Define cerebrovascular accident Principles of Nursing Critivsl B.Sc. (Infermieristic) questionnaire. ... List of common problems B.Sc. (Infermieristic) questionnaire. ... Management of Earthquake disasters. ... 60% burns. ... Emergency Nursing B.Sc. (Nursing) questionnaire. 58-year-old Mr. Raman. Mrs. Reeta Acute renal insufficiency B.Sc. B.Sc.Paper question. Mr.And 60. ... Bronchial asthma. ... Mr.mani 64. ... Benign Prostatic Hypertrophy Model Exam - Annai JKK Sampoolans Ammal College of Nursing - II YR B.Sc. - Jan 2009 - Fascolo II - Med Sur Nursing Model Examination - Annii JK Sampoolans Ammal College of Nursing - II YR B.Sc. - Revision test n. 2 Model Examination - Annai JKK Sampoolans Ammal College of Nursing - II YR B.C. - II Sessional Exam 2013 B.Sc. (Nursing) Paper question. ... Mr.faizal 48 peptic ulcer, mrs latha 56 calculations renal b.sc. (Nursing) Paper question. ... Mrs. Jankiammal 40 Fracture Femur. ... Mr.govindajan ASTH. ... Mr.mani 64. ... Prostatic Hypertrophy Benign Mr.Gopy 38 Cirrhosis Liver B.Sc. (Nursing) Paper demand. ... Mrs.ananthavalli 45 hyperthyroidism, Mr. Mahadevan 25. ... Bronchial Asthma Iron Deficiency Anaemia B.sc. (Nursing) Paper question. ...Mr.rajan 40 years congestive cardiac bankruptcy, mr.kannan 60 difficulty in the urine passage b.sc. (Nursing) Paper question. ... Define peritonitis, define hypertension, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, b.sc. anemia (Nursing) Question card. Define the myocardial infarction, define the cirrhosis, the aneurysm, the role of a nurse in organ donation B.SC. (Nursing) Paper question. Ms. Kala 48 Pillars and DM, Mr. R.Kannan, 42, Renal Calculates, Sutura and Sutura Material B.SC. (Nursing) Paper demand. Mr.Rajan 45 CholelithiaSis - Mr.Kannan hepatic cirrhosis immunity ketoacidosis Nephrotic choice Multiple choice questions LNJP Hospital, new Delhi Staff Nurse II Exam 2013 Dr Ntruhs MSC Nurserization Exam 2014 Degree examination (Nursing). ... MED SUR. MCQ 1 The typical. ... Non-recurrent B.SC. Attack (Nursing) MCQ - Factors prepare oncologic patients to B.SC. infection Degree exam (Nursing). ... MED SUR. MCQ Tifoid Transmitted by B.SC. Degree Examination (Nursing). ... MED SUR. MCQ client. ... Nexg five-year students for feeding students pharmacy quiz on hormone e Question of medications .ppt NCLEX Pharmacology Quiz on Respiratory & Gastrointestinal Drugs .ppt Pharmacology - Cardiovascular drugs I NCLEX MCQ papers .ppt Pharmacology - Cardiovascular drugs II NCLEX MCQs. Psychotherapy b. Echopraxia c. Confabolato. 1x5 = 5II. Fill the blanks.a. The incorrect interpretation of the sensory input is defined as. b. Psychoanalysis was introduced by. c. For pregrinant and lactating mother drug is not recommended.d. is the term used for compulsive theft.e. The term schizoprenia was introduced in 1911. 1x5= 5III. Declare whether the following statements are True or False.a. Tardive dyskinesia an easily reversible form of E.P’S.b. An illusion is a disorder of perception.c. Behavioral problems are common psychiatric disease in children. Antipsychotic drugs are administered for the tractment of epilepsy.e, the move is putting the blame for the difficulties on others or attributingrv. Write short notes on any THREE of the Follow.a. Autonomous nervous system functions.b. Pre leucotomy.c. Role of the nurse in community psychiatry.d. 0 brain psychosis. 4x3=; 12a. Define psychiatric breastfeeding.b. Write the qualities of the psychiatric nurse. c. Briefly explain the principles of psychiatric care. 2+3+7=12V I. a. Define Mania.b. Mention of the types of mania.c. Explain the treatment and management of a case of mania.one own non-ethical desires to others. 1x5 = 5VII. a. Define employment therapy.b. Examine how it helps in treating psychiatric patients? 2+8=10V III. a. define Eet.b. Mention of indications and contraindications.c. Write care before, during and after ECT. 2+3+4=9. IX. a. Define mental mechanism.b. Mention of the types of mental mechanisms.c. Explain the three mental mechanisms with appropriate examples. The questions of the Orissa General Nursing and Midwifery exam are as follows: Q1. (a)Define breathing? (3+7+5) (b) Draw the labeled lung diagram. (c) Explain the breathing mechanism. O (a) Draw a labeled diagram of the urinary system. (5+5+5) (b) Explain Urina training. (c) Describe briefly the structure of the bladder. Q.2.(a) Define sterilization. (3+6+6) (b) Explain the physical methods of sterilization. (c) What are the different ways of enteringorganism in the body? Or (a) What is reproduce? (3+6+6) (b) Draw a labelled diagram of the female reproductive system.(c) Describ the function of the uterus and its appendages. Q.3 Write short notes on any 3. (3X5 = 15) (a) graic nerves. (b) Respiratory physiology. (c) Synovial junction. (d) Hemoglobin (e) CerebrumQ.4 A. Mark True or False against each sentence. (1X10) I. The specific gravity of urine is from 1200 to 1500. II. Trachea is 10” long. III. The diaphragm is a digestion muscle. IV. The left kidney is slightly inferior to the right kidney. V. The spinal cord is located outside the spine. VI. Sternum is the bone of the rib cage. VII. The occipital bone is the only mobile bone of the skull. VIII. Progesterone is a hormone produced by Corpus lute um. IX. The pineal gland is a small body located in the breast. X. Islets of langerhans secret Prolactin.B Fill the blanks. (1X5) I. is known as Master of the Acorms. II. is the longest and strongest bone in bod y. III. is the reservoir of bile. IV. There are layers in the digestive tract. V. Hot air furnace is used for sterilization. materials. Q.5 (A) As a care staff what you do in the following situations. (2X5=10) I. Person with Hypoglycaemia. II. Tarsal Bone fracture. III. A person with severe asthma. IV. Spinal injury. V. Retention of Urine. (B) Write the full form of abbreviations. (X5=5) C.S.F T.S.H T.L.C A.F.B F.S.H. MODEL ISSUES. 1st Year PAPER-II (GNM EXAM) Behavioral Science (Psychology and Sociology) Time á 3 Hrs Full mark á 75Answer All Questions Q.1 (3+6+6) a. Define sociology. b. What are the causes of dowry & write down its demerits. c. briefly describe the scope of sociology. O (3+6+6) a. Define the behavior. b. Describe healthy behaviour and disease behaviour. c. Write down the factors that influence an individual’s behavior. Q.2 (3+6+6) a. Define the family. b. What types of families are seen in the community? c. Explain how the family is the basic unit for health services? O (2+6+7) a.Definite emotion. b. What are the main emotions? c. Describe with an example, how can it be controlled when it comes to a patient? Q.3 A. As a care staff what you will do in the following situations. (2X5=10) a. A person who has uncontrollable escape from crying and laughing. b. An individual HIV test +ve. c. A teenager with emotional expulsions. Q.4 Explain all questionsQ.1 (3 + 6 + 6) a. Defining Primary Health Care? b. Writing the elements of Primary Health Care. C. What are the principles of Primary Health Care? Or one. What is behaviour change communication? (5 + 5 + 5) b. Describe Inter Personal Communication. C. Give a situation where the IPC technique is used to provide Health Education.Q.2 (4 + 3 + 9) a. What is a Records&e A Reports&e? B. What are the types of records? C. How do you plan to keep records and reports in your workplace? Or one. Define Community (2 + 4 + 8) b. Write the Principles of Community Nursing. C. Describe your role in Community Health Nursing.Q.3 Write short notes on any 3. (3X5 = 15) a.W.H.O. B. ASHA c. A.V.AIDS d. Food adulteration and. P.E.M.Q.4 A. Mark A True&e or A&e False&e against each sentence. (1X10 = 10) a. Vit A is located in Sea Fish. B. 1gm of protein á Malaria is caused by parasites. D. Triple antigen prevents polio, typhus and cholera. e. Iodine deficiency caused Goitre. F. Contributes communication Better effective function of an organization. G. An offender is one who shows deviation from normal behaviour. h. Rodents are the cause of wormwood. Vitamins and minerals are the food. J. Potassium permanganate is an oxidant agent.b. Fill the empty spaces. (1x5 = 5) a. The Indian government has promulgated the Central Food Adulteration Act in. b. The repeated onset of a disease in a geographical area is called. c. The vaccine against measles is stored in a. d. Method teaching is better than the two-way method. And. The amino acids cannot be synthesized in our body in sufficient quantity and must be obtained from food.Q.5 A. What is the immediate role and responsibility for a staff nurse in the following situations? (2x5 = 10) a. During your visit home, you have discovered that shallow well has been used for drinkable purpose. b. Ingestion of whitening dust from a person. c. A 1-year-old child weighs 4 kg. d. A 5-year-old child with severe constipation. And. A 2-year-old child takes only diluted cow’s milk. Write the complete abbreviations form. (1x5 = 5) H.I.V. U.i.p. T.i.a. V.v.m. R.C.H.P.M. Model questions. 2nd year Paper-I (GNM Esamma) (Medical Surgical Nurs Pharmacology included) Time <3 hours complete signs A= 75Spondi to all questions Q.1 (3 + 5 + 7) a. What do you mean by pneumonia? b. List the causes, aims and symptoms of pneumonia. c. Prepare a nursing plan for your management. Or one. So is the drug? (3 + 5 + 5) b. Write the sources and functions of drugs. c. What are the routes of drug administration? D.2 (5 + 5 + 5) a. What is intestinal obstruction? Write your causes. b. Mention the signs & symptoms of intestinal obstructions? c. How will you treat and get the patient in the department? Or one. What is meant by cholecyers? (3 + 5 + 7) b. List the post-operative complications of it. c. Prepare an input and output table for 24 hours of a patient with cholecystosis.Q.3 Write short on any 3. (3x5 = 15) a. Antigen b. Biomedical waste c. Shock d. Immune and. Lumbar punctureq.4 A. Mark Á «True&e or Á «False&e against each sentence (1x10 = 10) a. Sweating is a sign of coronary heart disease. b. Leukemia is a hereditary disease. c. In convulsions, there is a loss of memory. d. The millin&e Á operation is performed in diphtheria. And. Urea in blood is high in cardiac patients. f. Spinal anesthesia is used in mastectomy. g. The distance between the beds should be minimum of 8 feet to prevent infection. h. The eparin is a natural anticoagulant. I. In the diabetic mellitus, a high specific weight of the urine is observed. J. The Paludrina is administered as an antimaterial drug.b. Fill the empty spaces. (1x5 = 5) a. H.I.V. leads. b. In pyloric stenosis, vomiting occurs in tipo. c. The absence of breathing is called. d. The inflammation of the veins is called. And. The inflammation of the spinal cord is. Q.5 A. As a staff what are your roles and responsibilities in the following situations (2X5=10) a. blood in the urine. b. Patient with severe abdominal pain. c. A woman with urinary incontinence. d. Patient with burns. e. Patient with severe migraine.B. Write the full form of the abbreviations. (1X5=5) L.G.V. P.C.V. P.S.A. P.U.O. C.N.S.MODEL QUESTIONI. 2nd year year year (GNM EXAM) Medical and surgical nursing (including specialization in the eye, ORL, gynecology, transmissible diseases and orthopedics) time Á <3 hours Full votes Á 75Spondi to all questions Q.1 (5 + 5 + 5) a. What are natural calamities? What are the disasters caused by man? b. What are the community resources available to cope with such calamities? c. What is the role of a nurse in the effective management of the health needs of the community in this situation? Or one. What is drugs? (4 + 4 + 7) b. Describe the management of a patient with mammary carcinoma. c. What is the post-operative nursing care that is supplied to the patient after a medical intervention? D.2 (3 + 6 + 6) a. What is physiotherapy? b. Write the signs and symptoms of fractured patients. c. Describe the nursing care of a patient with fracture. Or one. What is the causal organism of the cholera? (3 + 5 + 7) b. Explain the treatment and nursing management of a patient cholera. c. What are the preventive measures to be adopted to control a outbreak? D.3 Write short on any 3. (3x5 = 15) a. Prevention of S.T.D. b. Farinige c. Furancolosi d. Menopause e. Mastoiditetq.4 A. Mark Á «True&e or Á «False&e at each sentence (1x10 = 10) a. Salfingectomy is performed in ectopic gestation. b. Oligo Zoospermia is a condition in which there is a low number of spermatozoa. c. The housing failure is seen in cataracts. d. PUS is downloaded for urethra in syphilitical urethritis. And. Rich-fat diet is prescribed in the TS cardiac patient. f. Scarletottina is a protozoa infection. g. Count of red blood cells decreases blood dysentery. h. Antithetanic serum is used for active tetanus immunization. I. A rabid dog does not survive for more than 10 days after biting a person. J. The bleeding of the year is called Epitassi. B. Fill the empty spaces. (1x5 = 5) a. The calculation of the gallbladder is called. b. The mathetitis is caused by. c. Bandage is used in the fracture clavicle. d. The inflammation of eyelid margins is called. And. Salmonella Typhi is responsible for fever.q.5 A. What are your roles and your nurse responsibilities in the following situations (2x5 = 10) a. Hyperlarsisitivity reaction after injection Penicillin was administered to an individual. b. Lesion to the head following a road accident. c. Burning of urination in the patient. d. Pus from the first year of half a patient. And. Patient with homosexual fracture malusion. b. Write the complete form of abbreviations. (1x5 = 5) D & C M.T.P. V.d.r.L. E.s.r. L.P. Model questions. 2nd year Paper-III (GNM Esamma) (Mental Health & Psychiatric Nursing) Time Á <3 Hours Full Marks Á 75Rispndi to all questions Q.1 (3 + 5 + 7) a. Define schizoprenia. b. Write the common types of schizoprenia. c. Write management of a patient with paranoid schizoprenia. Or one. Define psychiatric nursing (3+5+7) b. Write down the principles of psychiatric nursing. c. Describe the role of the mental health nurse in the prevention of mental illness in the community.Q.2 (4+5+6) a. What are the different types of. b. Write the difference between professional and social relationship. c. Briefly explain the various components of the therapeutic relationship. Or one. What do you mean by mental illness? (3 + 5 + 7) b. What is the difference between a sane person and a mentally ill person? c. What is the meaning of a mental health assistant in providing nursing care to people with mental illness? D.3 Write short on any 3. (3X5 = 15). Delirio b. Mental Health Act 1987 c. Technical Interview d. wrong conception of mental illness. StuporQ.4 Mark Á «Ver&e or Á «Falso&e against each sentence (1X10 = 10). Neuroticism refers to the organic variety of mental illness. b. Fears unexplained and intentional about animate or inanimate objects are known as hallucinations. c. Mental retardation is incomplete development of mind. d. Lá alcohol abuse causes severe tremors and fever. And. A psychopath is a person who has all&e internal conflicts of the mind. f. A psychopath and ‘a person who has a personality disorder’. g. A sane person is productive. h. In depression there are thoughts of suicide. I. The trance is an anxiety episode. j. mutism is a sleep as stato. B. Fill in the blanks. (1x5 = 5) a. The laws related to psychiatry in India are and. b. The causes of mental illness are and. c. Psychoactive substances are: and. d. The stabilizers dell&e humor are e. And. The craze is a disorder of the. How nursing staff what your role and your responsibilities in the following situations (2X5 = 10). A patient with a severe neurosis. b. A female who suffers from severe depression. c. A violent individual. d. A person too talkative. And. A male with tremors delirium.B. Write the complete form of abbreviations. (1X5 = 5) I.P.R. N.M.H.P.P.T. O.C.N. E.P.S.MODELLO QUESTIONS. 3rd year PAPER-I (ESAMMA OF GNM) (Obstetrics and Gynecology Nursing) Time Á <3 Hours Full Marks Á 75Rispndi to all questions Q.1 (3 + 5 + 7). What is lá septic abortion? b. What are the complications of septic abortion? c. How you handle a case of septic abortion? Or one. What are the stages of labor? (4 + 5 + 6) b. How will you handle a primigravida mother to the second stage of labor? c. What are the complications of poor management of work in two shifts? D.2 (3 + 6 + 6). Defining child with low birth. b. What are the causes, signs and symptoms of preterm baby? c. How will you handle a premature baby? Or one. Whats the prenatal care? (3 + 6 + 6) b. What are the objectives of the anti-natal care? c. Describe the prenatal care that is given to a primigravida, who came to the clinic prenatal.e. Q.3 Write short on any 3. (3X5 = 15). Abortion threatened b. Caesarean Section c. pelvic contraction d. and physiological jaundice. Lies A. Mark Á «True&e or Á «False&e against each sentence (1x10 = 10) a. Hypertension during pregnancy is a sign of iperemetic gravidarum. b. The first fetal movement warned by the mother is a partogram. c. The primary critical observation for the afgar score is D. The premature thrust can be avoided in transverse presentation. And. The obvious part of the brain is 15 cm. F. The dell’osyotocina drip is given to prevent the cord prolapse. G. The breast enlargement causes fever. h. Because the path of incompatibility RHUSUCE Imbrizione iologica occurs in newborns. I. The general epithelium resides on the ovary. J. Chin Sub vertical diameter is the highest point of Vertex. b. Fill the empty spaces. (1x5 = 5). The uterine rupture warning signal is. B. Twin Binovular develops from ovum. C. The size of the uterus in intrauterine death. D. The antenatal mother should be advised to take more. And. Vaginal discharge from delivery to 5 days is called. Q.5 A. As nurses what are your roles and responsibilities in the following situations. (2x5 = 10). A woman who has weak. unhappy. after abortion. B. New born with hypothermia. C. A woman with a history of precipitate labor. Donna D. rh- she married a man rh + ve. And. The woman with HIV become pregnant. b. Write the full form of abbreviations. (1x5 = 5) r.o.a. R.m.a. V.v.e. R.s.a. L.o.p.model Questions. 3rd year Paper-II (GNM exam) (pediatric nursing) time Á < “three hours complete signals Á < “75answer all questions Q.1 (3 + 6 + 6). Write the concept of pediatric. B. Describe pediatric nurse role. C. What are the international rights of a child? Or a. Define polio. (3 + 5 + 7) a. Write the signs and symptoms of polio. C. Describe the measures adopted for the prevention and eradication of poliomielite.q.2 (3 + 5 + 7). Cos’Á “the tonsils? B. Write the signs and symptoms of tonsillitis. C. Describe the nursing care plan for tonsillitis. Or a. What are the clinical features of rheumatic fever? (3 + 5 + 7) b. What are the complications of rheumatic fever? C. Write the nursing management of rheumatic fever. Q.3 write shorts on any 3. (3x5 = 15). Medical Kangaroo Care b. Appgar score c. Phototherapy d. And Marasmus. Congenital Anomaliessq.4 Mark Á Á «Being Á á &e or Á Á Á Á Á Light therapy is treatment given itterologia physio. B. Somnambulation is a psychological problem. C. Colostrum is rich in iron. D. The protein energy malnutrition can be prevented by proper introduction of cutting edge food. And. Diarrhea is a complication of measles. F. The Melancholia is memory loss. G. The monkey face is in lar Marasmus. h. The right ventricular therapy is one of the flaws of Fallout Tetralogy. I. In autism there is mental retardation. J. Haemofilia. b is a bleeding disorder. Fill the empty spaces. (1x5 = 5). The wide open front front view Fontanelle is. B. The children’s behaviors are abnormal because of. C. It is caused by. D. Bloody rubber is located in. And. In hemolytic anemia IS GIVEN.Q.5 A. As a nursing staff what are your roles and responsibilities in the following situations. (2x5 = 10) a. Enlarge a child’s tonsils. B. A child with convulsa convulsa c. An old 2yr with late milestones. d. A 2-month-old child with pneumonia. e. At 5 years old with a severe cut wound to the finger.B. Write the full abbreviations form. (1X5=5) S.F.D. P.E.M. H.A.E. R.I.M.S. C.G.C.M.D. MODEL. 3rd year PAPER-III (GNM TEST) (Community Health Nurs II) Time Á 3 Hours Complete Trademarks Á 75Answer all questions Q.1 (2+5+8) a. Define family planning. b. Describe the stages of demography. c. Please indicate the factors influencing population growth in India. Or one. Define supervision. (3+7+5) b. List the principles of supervision. c. As a staff nurse, what problems do you usually encounter during your period of hospital service?D.2 (3+6+6) a. What do you mean by community health nursing? b. Write the principles of community health nursing. c. List the roles and responsibilities of a community health nurse. Or a. List the institutions working under the primary level of the health care delivery system in India. (3+5+7) b. What are the elements of primary health care? c. What are the principles of primary health care?3 Write brief about any 3. (3X5=15) a. Health planning b. UNICEF v. India Red Cross d. Importance of spacing and. RCHQ.4 A. Mark “True” or “False” at each sentence (1X10=10) a. Anthropometric measurements are valuable indicators of nutritional status. b. Demonstration is the best way to teach the illiterate. c. In leprosy the bridge of the nose is depressed. d. Polio has been eradicated by India. e. Continuing education is essential to improve nursing efficiency. f. 3 level structure of local car Govt. in the state is known as system Panchayati raj. g. The VHG program was launched in India in 1955. h. The current nursing population ratio is 1:3000. I. Control of the “registration of birth and death” was promulgated in 1991. J. National health policy approved in 2002. B. Fill in blanks. (1X5=5) a. The colostrum contains which protects the child from diseases. b. The postnatal examination is carried out until days after delivery. c. rice has more nutritional value. d. Infant is the one born between the weeks of gestation. e. DDT has properties.Q.5 A. As a nurse what are your roles and responsibilities in the following situations (2X5=10) a. A woman who wants to have a tubectomy. b. Mother denies polio immunization to her child. c. Tribal girls getting married at a young age. The villagers go to defecate. e. A female suffering from glossitis.B. Write all abbreviations. (1X5=5) B.C.G. B.H.C. P.P.B.S. I.R.D.P. I.N.C. I.N.C. I.N.C. I.N.C.

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