



NORCET 9 Mains

1. A nurse performing bag–valve–mask ventilation notices inadequate chest rise. What is the FIRST action?
 - (a) Increase oxygen flow
 - (b) Reposition the head and mask seal
 - (c) Change the mask size
 - (d) Begin chest compressions
2. During CPR, capnography reading suddenly drops to 8 mmHg. This most commonly indicates:
 - (a) Hyperventilation
 - (b) ROSC
 - (c) Poor-quality compressions
 - (d) Equipment failure
3. A patient with ET tube shows sudden absence of CO₂ waveform. What should the nurse suspect FIRST?
 - (a) Pneumothorax (b) Tube displacement
 - (c) Secretions (d) Bronchospasm
4. A trauma patient with suspected spinal injury requires airway opening. Which maneuver?
 - (a) Head tilt–chin lift
 - (b) Jaw thrust
 - (c) Chin lift only
 - (d) Triple airway maneuver
5. The correct size of OPA in an adult is selected by measuring from:
 - (a) Nose to navel
 - (b) Ear lobe to mouth corner
 - (c) Nose to tragus
 - (d) Chin to clavicle
6. Most reliable method to confirm tube placement in intubated patient?
 - (a) Bilateral chest movement
 - (b) Mist in ET tube
 - (c) Continuous waveform capnography
 - (d) Auscultation
7. A chest tube drainage system shows continuous bubbling in water seal. This means:
 - (a) Normal finding (b) Air leak
 - (c) Blockage (d) High suction
8. A patient on ventilator shows auto-PEEP. What should nurse do first?
 - (a) Increase inspiratory time
 - (b) Reduce respiratory rate
 - (c) Increase FiO₂
 - (d) Administer paralytic
9. Which bag–mask ventilation technique is MOST effective for one rescuer?
 - (a) EC technique (b) Two-hand seal
 - (c) One-hand seal (d) C-clamp technique
10. Patient receiving 500 mL NS over 2 hours with microdrip set (60 gtt/mL). Drip rate?
 - (a) 150 gtt/min (b) 250 gtt/min
 - (c) 125 gtt/min (d) 200 gtt/min
11. Which electrolyte imbalance increases risk of digoxin toxicity?
 - (a) Hyperkalemia (b) Hypokalemia
 - (c) Hypercalcemia (d) Hyponatremia
12. Sudden tracheal deviation to the left indicates:
 - (a) Left pleural effusion
 - (b) Right tension pneumothorax
 - (c) Gastric distension
 - (d) Cardiac tamponade

13. Post-intubation, absent breath sound on left side indicates:
(a) Pleural effusion
(b) Right mainstem intubation
(c) Pneumomediastinum
(d) Pulmonary edema
14. In massive hemorrhage, best IV fluid initially:
(a) 5% dextrose (b) Ringer's lactate
(c) 0.45% NS (d) Distilled water
15. The most common complication of NPA insertion:
(a) Nasal bleeding (b) Vomiting
(c) Laryngospasm (d) Trismus
16. Which sign indicates worsening shock?
(a) Warm skin
(b) Increasing pulse pressure
(c) Decreasing urine output
(d) Bounding pulse
17. Most effective position for a patient with air embolism?
(a) Supine
(b) Left lateral + Trendelenburg
(c) High Fowler
(d) Prone
18. In tension pneumothorax, immediate management:
(a) Chest tube (b) Needlethoracostomy
(c) BiPAP (d) CPAP
19. In a burn patient, signs of airway injury include EXCEPT:
(a) Singed nasal hair
(b) Carbonaceous sputum
(c) Hoarseness
(d) Hypertension
20. During BLS, chest depth for adult CPR:
(a) 1 inch (b) 1.5 inches
(c) 2 inches (5 cm) (d) 3 inches
21. Earliest sign of hypovolemic shock?
(a) Hypotension (b) Tachycardia
(c) Cyanosis (d) Altered sensorium
22. Antidote for benzodiazepine overdose:
(a) Naloxone (b) Flumazenil
(c) Atropine (d) Pralidoxime
23. A patient on warfarin has INR 5.6. What to do?
(a) Continue same dose
(b) Stop warfarin
(c) Give full reversal
(d) Start heparin
24. Hyperthyroidism commonly presents with:
(a) Bradycardia (b) Weight gain
(c) Heat intolerance (d) Constipation
25. Which drug causes ototoxicity?
(a) Gentamicin (b) Amoxicillin
(c) Ceftriaxone (d) Metronidazole
26. A patient with IV phenytoin requires max infusion rate of:
(a) 10 mg/min (b) 50 mg/min
(c) 100 mg/min (d) 5 mg/min
27. Peak T waves in ECG indicate:
(a) Hypokalemia (b) Hyperkalemia
(c) Hypercalcemia (d) Hypomagnesemia
28. Heparin acts by enhancing:
(a) Vitamin K (b) Antithrombin III
(c) Platelets (d) Fibrinogen
29. Earliest sign of increasing ICP:
(a) Seizures (b) Confusion
(c) Irregular pulse (d) Hypotension
30. DKA is characterized by all EXCEPT:
(a) Kussmaul breathing
(b) Hyperglycemia
(c) Metabolic alkalosis
(d) Ketosis
31. Best diagnostic test for pulmonary embolism:
(a) ECG
(b) CT pulmonary angiography
(c) Chest X-ray
(d) V/Q scan

- 32. Drug causing lactic acidosis:**
 (a) Metformin (b) Insulin
 (c) Sitagliptin (d) Glipizide
- 33. Calcium gluconate works by:**
 (a) Removing potassium
 (b) Shifting K^+ intracellularly
 (c) Stabilizing cardiac membrane
 (d) Increasing urine output
- 34. Most common symptom of anemia:**
 (a) Weight gain (b) Fatigue
 (c) Constipation (d) Polyuria
- 35. Addison crisis requires:**
 (a) Insulin (b) Hydrocortisone
 (c) Furosemide (d) Atropine
- 36. Pink frothy sputum indicates:**
 (a) Asthma
 (b) Pulmonary embolism
 (c) Pulmonary edema
 (d) Pneumonia
- 37. Normal CVP range:**
 (a) 0–2 mmHg (b) 2–6 mmHg
 (c) 10–15 mmHg (d) 20–25 mmHg
- 38. Aspirin overdose causes:**
 (a) Respiratory alkalosis
 (b) Metabolic alkalosis
 (c) Hypercarbia
 (d) Hypocalcemia
- 39. Highest TB transmission occurs in:**
 (a) Closed crowded rooms
 (b) Open field
 (c) Rainy outdoors
 (d) Well-ventilated hall
- 40. First sign of hypoxia:**
 (a) Cyanosis (b) Irritability
 (c) Bradycardia (d) Unconsciousness
- 41. Best position during cord prolapse:**
 (a) Supine (b) Knee–chest
 (c) Left lateral (d) Lithotomy
- 42. Earliest sign of pregnancy:**
 (a) Ballottement (b) Amenorrhea
 (c) Quickening (d) Braxton Hicks
- 43. Oxytocin should be stopped if contractions occur more than:**
 (a) Every 5 min (b) Every 2 min
 (c) Every 3 min (d) Every 10 min
- 44. Eclampsia seizures are best controlled by:**
 (a) Lorazepam (b) Magnesium sulfate
 (c) Diazepam (d) Phenytoin
- 45. Lochia serosa appears on:**
 (a) Day 1 (b) Day 3–4
 (c) Day 5–10 (d) Day 11–14
- 46. FHR decelerations matching contractions are:**
 (a) Late (b) Early
 (c) Variable (d) Prolonged
- 47. Earliest sign of placental separation:**
 (a) Gush of blood
 (b) Lengthening cord
 (c) Fundus becomes globular
 (d) Pain
- 48. Gold standard for ectopic pregnancy:**
 (a) Urine pregnancy test
 (b) Transvaginal ultrasound
 (c) MRI
 (d) CT scan
- 49. Best contraception during breastfeeding:**
 (a) COC pills
 (b) DMPA
 (c) IUD before 6 weeks
 (d) Emergency pills daily
- 50. Bishop score assesses:**
 (a) Gestational age (b) Cervical favorability
 (c) Fetal wellbeing (d) Preeclampsia risk
- 51. APGAR score is recorded at:**
 (a) 1 and 3 min (b) 1 and 5 min
 (c) 5 and 10 min (d) 10 and 20 min

- 52. Commonest site of ectopic pregnancy:**
 (a) Ampulla (b) Isthmus
 (c) Cervix (d) Ovary
- 53. Most common cause of postpartum hemorrhage:**
 (a) Retained placenta
 (b) Uterine atony
 (c) Trauma
 (d) Coagulation disorders
- 54. Best drug for postpartum uterine atony:**
 (a) Misoprostol (b) Methylergometrine
 (c) Oxytocin (d) Carboprost
- 55. Fetal position indicated as LOA means:**
 (a) Occiput anterior
 (b) Occiput posterior
 (c) Face presentation
 (d) Shoulder presentation
- 56. True labor pain is:**
 (a) Relieved by walking
 (b) Irregular
 (c) Causes cervical changes
 (d) Felt in upper abdomen
- 57. Maximum risk of neural tube defects occurs due to deficiency of:**
 (a) Vit B6 (b) Vit C
 (c) Folic acid (d) Niacin
- 58. Tocolytics are used to:**
 (a) Delay labor
 (b) Induce labor
 (c) Increase FHR
 (d) Stop contractions post-delivery
- 59. Maternal diabetes leads to:**
 (a) Small baby
 (b) Macrosomia
 (c) Preterm baby only
 (d) Anemia
- 60. Best method to detect fetal anemia:**
 (a) CTG (b) Doppler MCA
 (c) Amniocentesis (d) NST
- 61. Earliest reflex lost in newborn:**
 (a) Moro (b) Rooting
 (c) Palmar grasp (d) Tonic neck
- 62. The vaccine given at birth EXCEPT:**
 (a) OPV (b) BCG
 (c) Hepatitis B (d) DPT
- 63. Vitamin K dose for newborn:**
 (a) 0.1 mg (b) 1 mg IM
 (c) 5 mg IM (d) 10 mg IM
- 64. Croup presents with:**
 (a) Barking cough (b) Productive cough
 (c) Wheezing (d) Cyanosis only
- 65. Best indicator of dehydration in infants:**
 (a) Weight loss (b) Skin turgor
 (c) Tears absent (d) Dry mouth
- 66. Commonest cause of neonatal sepsis:**
 (a) Staph (b) E. coli
 (c) Pseudomonas (d) Klebsiella
- 67. Congenital hypothyroidism presents with:**
 (a) Diarrhea
 (b) Prolonged jaundice
 (c) Tachycardia
 (d) Early closure of fontanelle
- 68. ORS osmolarity recommended by WHO:**
 (a) 411 mOsm/L
 (b) 310 mOsm/L
 (c) 245 mOsm/L
 (d) 600 mOsm/L
- 69. Vaccine causing intussusception risk:**
 (a) BCG (b) Rotavirus
 (c) MMR (d) Hep A
- 70. Breast milk is deficient in:**
 (a) Vit K (b) Vit C
 (c) Fat (d) Lactose
- 71. Flight of ideas is seen in:**
 (a) Depression (b) Mania
 (c) OCD (d) Catatonia

- 72. Thought blocking means:**
 (a) Fast thinking
 (b) Sudden stop in thinking
 (c) Repetitive thoughts
 (d) Irrelevant speech
- 73. Drug causing agranulocytosis:**
 (a) Clozapine (b) Haloperidol
 (c) Fluoxetine (d) Lorazepam
- 74. Negative symptoms include all EXCEPT:**
 (a) Avolition (b) Alogia
 (c) Hallucination (d) Anhedonia
- 75. Best first-line drug for OCD:**
 (a) Haloperidol (b) SSRI
 (c) Lithium (d) Risperidone
- 76. Alcohol withdrawal presents first with:**
 (a) Tremors (b) Seizures
 (c) Hallucinations (d) Delirium tremens
- 77. Autism shows deficit in:**
 (a) Attention (b) Social interaction
 (c) Intelligence (d) Motor strength
- 78. Main defense mechanism in OCD:**
 (a) Denial (b) Projection
 (c) Undoing (d) Sublimation
- 79. Waxy flexibility is a sign of:**
 (a) Catatonia (b) Mania
 (c) Depression (d) Anxiety
- 80. Lithium toxicity earliest sign:**
 (a) Ataxia (b) Diarrhea
 (c) Seizure (d) Coma
- 81. Incidence measures:**
 (a) New cases (b) Existing cases
 (c) Deaths (d) Cure rate
- 82. Herd immunity protects:**
 (a) Only immune people
 (b) Entire community
 (c) Only vaccinated
 (d) Only newborns
- 83. Example of primary prevention:**
 (a) Screening (b) Rehabilitation
 (c) Vaccination (d) Surgery
- 84. Under JSY, benefit focuses on:**
 (a) Anemia
 (b) Safe institutional delivery
 (c) Immunization
 (d) PNC care
- 85. RNTCP aims to eliminate TB by year:**
 (a) 2020 (b) 2025
 (c) 2030 (d) 2050
- 86. Screening test should have high:**
 (a) Specificity (b) Sensitivity
 (c) Predictive value (d) Accuracy only
- 87. Most sensitive indicator of community nutrition:**
 (a) Under-5 mortality
 (b) Neonatal mortality
 (c) Infant mortality
 (d) Maternal mortality
- 88. Lead in water causes:**
 (a) Neuromuscular weakness
 (b) Hypertension
 (c) Nephritis
 (d) Anemia + neurotoxicity
- 89. Best method for simple random sampling:**
 (a) Select nearest people
 (b) Pick names from lottery
 (c) Choose by age
 (d) Choose volunteers
- 90. Breastfeeding should be started within:**
 (a) 1 hour (b) 6 hours
 (c) 12 hours (d) 24 hours
- 91. Normal CSF glucose:**
 (a) 10–20 (b) 20–40
 (c) 40–70 (d) 80–120
- 92. Most radiosensitive cell:**
 (a) Neuron (b) Lymphocyte
 (c) Muscle (d) Bone

93. Transmission of measles:

- (a) Water (b) Airborne
(c) Fomite (d) Vector

94. Rh incompatibility in:

- (a) Rh+ mother, Rh- baby
(b) Rh- mother, Rh+ baby
(c) Both Rh+
(d) Both Rh-

95. Vitamin D deficiency causes:

- (a) Scurvy (b) Rickets
(c) Night blindness (d) Beriberi

96. Most reliable indicator of fetal well-being:

- (a) FMF (b) NST
(c) BPP (d) CTG

97. Puerperium lasts for:

- (a) 2 weeks (b) 4 weeks
(c) 6 weeks (d) 12 weeks

98. Lactational amenorrhea effective up to:

- (a) 3 months (b) 6 months
(c) 9 months (d) 1 year

99. Most common cause of neonatal death:

- (a) Infection (b) Prematurity
(c) Asphyxia (d) Congenital anomaly

100. Normal amniotic fluid at term:

- (a) 300 mL (b) 500 mL
(c) 800 mL (d) 1500 mL

Answer Key

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