

1. When should the nurse check vital signs?
 - A. At the time of admission
 - B. When the patient reports changes in health status such as chest pain
 - C. Before and after surgery
 - D. All of the above

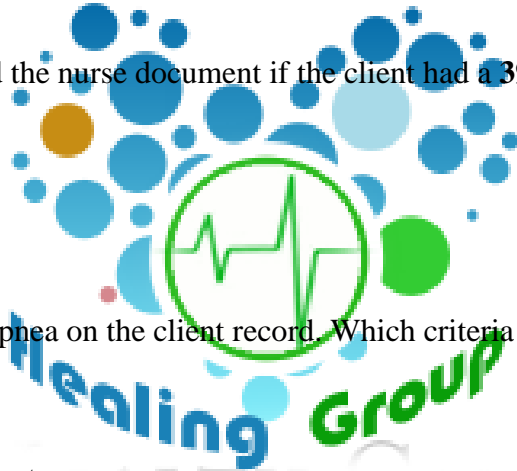
 2. When should the nurse take a client's temperature if the nurse wants to assess at the point of **highest body temperature** during the day?
 - A. 0400 and 0600 (4 a.m. & 6 a.m.)
 - B. 10:00 am and 2pm
 - C. 15:00 and 18:00
 - D. 20:00 and 24:00

 3. What type of fever would the nurse document if the client had a **39c** temperature?
 - A. pyrexia
 - B. hyperpyrexia
 - C. afebrile
 - D. bradycardia

 4. A nurse documents tachypnea on the client record. Which criteria were most likely assessed?
 - A. increased pulse rate
 - B. decreased pulse rate
 - C. increased respiratory rate
 - D. decreased respiratory rate

 5. You found that the blood pressure for Abdulah is 120/90 mmHg; what is the pulse pressure for Abdullah?
 - A. 120 mm Hg
 - B. 90 mm Hg
 - C. 30 mm Hg
 - D. 210 mm Hg

 6. Hypertension is an abnormal health condition characterized as:
 - A. Systolic BP above 100 mm Hg
 - B. Diastolic BP less than 60 mm Hg
 - C. Systolic BP is higher than Diastolic BP
 - D. Systolic BP above 130 mm Hg

 7. Nosocomial infections are those associated with the delivery of health services and:
 - A. Can happen to patients, nurses, and doctors
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- B. Can be prevented with proper hand washing
- C. Include wound infections, chest infections, and urinary tract infection
- D. All of the above

8. As a result of sharing a needle with HIV-positive person (person A), person (B) becomes infected. In the chain of infection, the vector (or vehicle) for transmitting the virus was:

- A. Person A's blood.
- B. Person B's blood.
- C. Person B's needle puncture site.
- D. The needle.

9. Which of the following can interfere with wound healing?

- A. Anti-inflammatory medication and smoking
- B. High Protein diet
- C. Exercise
- D. Very young age (3-7 years old).

10. One of the following behaviors is a characteristic of a person who is coping well?

- A. Sleep 3-4 hours a night.
- B. Drinks alcohol to relieve stress.
- C. Doing 30 minutes exercise everyday.
- D. Have no hobbies.



11. The inflammatory phase of wound healing includes:

- A. Formation of Collagen
- B. Cessation of bleeding (hemostasis) and engulf of micro organisms by phagocytes
- C. Scar formation
- D. None of the above

12. Who from the following patients have the highest body temperature

- A. Patient 65 years reading a book
- B. Patient 65 years walks 4 km*
- C. Patient 16 years reading a book
- D. Patient 16 years walks 4 km

13. patient has alteration of temperature reading on regular intervals between period of fever and period of normal temperature this patient had:

- A. relapsing
- b. constant

- c. remittent
- d. intermittent

14 . all of the following associated with high blood pressure except:

- a. arteriosclerosis
- b. bleeding
- c. obesity
- d. high blood cholesterol

15 . Diastolic blood pressure more likely to be effected by:

- a. pumping action of the heart
- b. cardiac output
- c. heart rate
- d. pvr

16 . when there is different between radial and apical pulse we call it :

- a. pulse deficit
- b. pulse different
- c. pulse inappropriate
- d. pulse deficient

17 . Hyperpyrexia is:

- a. defined as temperature range 38-40
- b. the same as hyperthermia
- c. core body temperature more than 41
- d. surface body temperature more than 41

18. which of the following is not nursing intervention for fever:

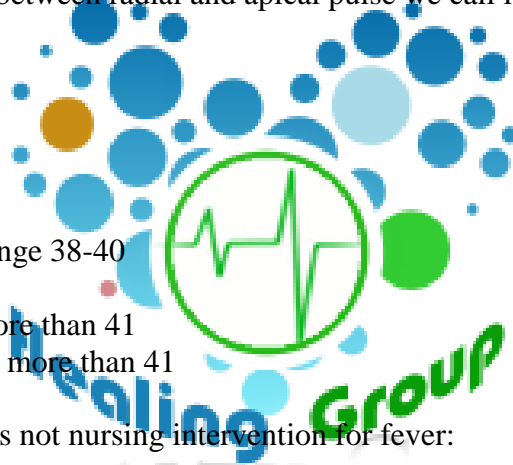
- a. monitor wbc's count
- b. provide adequate fluids to prevent dehydration
- c. measure intake and output
- d. keep patient's limbs close to body

19. one of the following is true regarding relationship between heart rate and cardiac output:

- a. as the heart rate increase cardiac output increase
- b. as the heart rate increase cardiac output decrease
- c. stroke volume affect cardiac output but heart rate does not
- d. there is no relationship between cardiac output and heart rate

20. one of the following is not site for pulse assessment :

- a. apical
- b. popliteal
- c. anterior tibia
- d. dorsal pedis



21. pulse pressure refers to:
- a. the pressure exerted on the blood vessels wall each beat
 - b. the different between systolic and diastolic blood pressure *
 - c. the different between systolic and diastolic pulse
 - d. the amount of end diastolic volume
22. which of the following is determinate of blood pressure:
- A. hematocrit
 - B. elasticity of the arteries
 - C. stroke volume
 - D. all of the above *
23. orthopnea refers to:
- A. difficulty breathing when sitting upright or when standing
 - B. dyspnea while eating
 - C. ability to breath only when sitting upright or when standing*
 - D. none of the above

