

3795.11
THE NORTHERN DISTRICT SCHOOL OF NURSING

PHASE TWO BLOCK FOUR ASSIGNMENT

OR TEST

Please tick the most appropriate answer.

1. Cleft palate arises due to failure of the following bones to unite:-
 - A. Palatine bones
 - B. Parietal bones
 - C. Hyoid bone
 - D. Mandible
2. Antithyroid drugs are usually given to patients with Thyrotoxicosis. These drugs tend to cause certain side effects:-
 - A. Leucocytosis
 - B. Phagocytosis
 - C. Agranulocytosis
 - D. Metastasis
3. Extradural haemorrhage may follow severe head injury due to rupture of one of the following arteries:-
 - A. Basilar artery
 - B. Internal carotid
 - C. Middle meningeal artery
 - D. Posterior Cerebral
4. One of the main dangers for spinal paraplegics in the early months is:-
 - A. Cardiac failure
 - B. Respiratory collapse
 - C. Diaphoresis
 - D. Pressure sores.
5. It is sometimes necessary for the femoral head to be replaced in arthritic conditions. This may be done by using:-
 - A. Austin-Moore prosthesis
 - B. Kunchner nail
 - C. McLaughlin pin and plate
 - D. Steinmann's Pin
6. Pott's fractures occur in the ankle. You would expect a patient with this condition to:-
 - A. Be kept immobilized for 14 days
 - B. Be on traction for 4 weeks
 - C. Be allowed to walk within 48 hours
 - D. Require immediate pinning and plating of the bone.
7. The knee joint is held together by:-
 - A. Lateral ligaments
 - B. Synovial membranes
 - C. Patella ligaments
 - D. Cruciate ligaments
8. If a patient requires a Steinmann's Pin, this means he will be on:-
 - A. Pulp traction
 - B. Skin traction
 - C. Metal traction
 - D. Skeletal traction

9. In acute osteomyelitis the causative organism is usually:-
A. Pneumococcus
7 B. Staphylococcus
C. Pseudomonas ✓
D. Streptococcus
10. A patient suspected of sustaining concussion must be:-
A. Kept awake by walking about
B. Given a mild sedative and allowed to sleep
C. Keep under neurological observation for 48 hours
D. Sent for radiological examination.
11. The shoulder joint is an example of a:-
8 A. Ball and socket joint
B. Hinge joint
C. Pivot joint ✓
D. Gliding joint
12. The Olecranon Fossa is found in the:-
A. Pelvis
B. Scapula
C. Posterior aspect of the lower end of the humerus
D. Lower end of the tibia
13. The Cerebrospinal fluid is formed in the:-
A. Third ventricle
B. Arachnoid membrane
C. Choroid plexus
D. Aqueduct of Sylvius
14. Apoplexy is a term used to describe:-
A. Abrupt cessation of part of brain function from vascular interference,
B. A type of epilepsy which affects the older age group
C. A fit of rage experienced in malignant hypertension
D. An abrupt loss of consciousness
15. Subacute combined degeneration of the spinal cord can arise in:-
A. Long standing inflammation of the spinal cord
B. Vitamin A deficiency
C. Virus encephalitis
D. Vitamin B12 deficiency
16. Bell's Palsy is caused by paralysis of the:-
A. Seventh cranial nerve
B. Optic Chiasma
C. Vagus nerve
D. Trigeminal nerve
17. In Cerebro-vascular accidents the most commonly involved arteries are the:-
A. Anterior spinal arteries
B. Middle Meningeal arteries
C. Internal carotid arteries
D. Cerebral arteries
18. Cerebral atherosclerosis may often bring a patient into hospital because of the complication of:-
A. Lack of co-ordination
B. Increasing headache
C. Increasing blindness
D. Hypertension

19. Queckenstedt's Test may be performed by the doctor if he suspects:-
- A. Meningitis
 - B. A block to the free passage of fluid in the subarachnoid space
 - 9 C. A tumour in the Cerebellum
 - D. A Cerebral aneurysm.
20. Opisthotonus means:-
- A. Bulging eyes
 - B. Arching of the back with tonic spasms of the limbs
 - C. Neck rigidity
 - D. Facial spasms.
21. Cachexia is a state of:-
- A. Hallucinations
 - B. Bad breath and dental caries
 - 10 C. Extreme wasting
 - D. Oesophageal spasm.
22. Hiccough is caused by:-
- A. Drinking very hot liquids
 - B. Spasm of the stomach
 - C. Eating frozen foods
 - D. Spasmodic contraction of the diaphragm.
23. Typhoid disease is commonly caused by the organism:-
- A. Salmonella
 - B. Shigella
 - 11 C. Streptococci
 - D. Spirillum
24. Typhoid disease is acquired by:-
- A. Ingestion
 - B. Inhalation
 - C. A break in the skin
 - D. Implantation
25. Phlebitis is inflammation of:-
- A. The inferior vena cava
 - B. The saphenous vein
 - C. The tibial vein
 - D. Any vein
26. The electrocardiogram records the P.Q.R.S.T. waves. The T wave indicates:-
- A. The presence or absence of a clot in the myocardium.
 - B. Ventricular relaxation
 - 12 C. Functioning of the bundle of his
 - D. Ventricular contraction
27. Osler's nodes are seen in:-
- A. Rheumatoid disease
 - B. Congestive Heart failure
 - C. Congenital Heart disease
 - D. Bacterial Endocarditis
28. Hypertension may cause:-
- A. Aneurysm
 - 13 B. Collapse of the coronary arteries
 - C. Valvular Heart disease
 - D. Heart block

29. In Coronary Thrombosis there is usually a marked rise in the:-
A. Level of urea in the blood.
B. Level of lymphocytes in the blood
C. Level of granulocytes in the blood
D. Level of transaminase in the blood
30. The range of movements at the hip joint is:-
A. Flexion, adduction, extension, abduction, rotation, circumduction.
B. Flexion, adduction, rotation.
C. Flexion, circumduction, adduction, rotation.
D. Extension, rotation, flexion, circumduction.
31. The bones which form the vertebral column are:-
A. 7 cervical, 12 dorsal, 4 lumbar, 4 sacral, 5 coccygeal
B. 7 cervical, 12 dorsal, 5 lumbar, 4 sacral, 5 coccygeal
C. 7 cervical, 12 dorsal, 5 lumbar, 5 sacral, 4 coccygeal
D. 7 cervical, 12 dorsal, 5 lumbar, 4 sacral, 5 coccygeal
32. One characteristic of the cervical vertebrae is Foramen in the transverse process which allows the passage of the:-
A. Basilar artery
B. Carotid artery
C. Vertebral artery
D. Cerebral artery
33. A complication of thyroidectomy is tetany due to:-
A. Low level of glucose in the blood
B. Low level of vitamins in the blood
C. Lack of Vitamin B12 absorption
D. Low level of calcium in the blood
34. Muscles are grouped according to function, therefore the main action of abduction muscles are:-
A. Move the part to the midline
B. Move the bone away from the midline
C. Return the part from flexion to normal anatomical position
D. Turn the hand, palm upwards
35. Osmosis is:-
A. The diffusion of water through a selective permeable membrane.
B. The movement of solute and solvent particles in all directions.
C. Passive transport mechanism between cells and extracellular fluid.
D. Particles that move continuously and rapidly in all directions.
36. The mitochondria of the cell is responsible for:-
A. Energy production
B. Protein synthesis
C. Mitosis
D. Phagocytosis
37. There are four basic types of tissue. Tick the one that does not apply:-
A. Nervous tissue
B. Muscle tissue
C. Epithelial tissue
D. Simple squamous tissue.
38. Periosteum covers the outside of bone and consists of:-
A. Dense white fibrous tissue
B. Yellow elastic tissue
C. Hyaline cartilage
D. Synovial membrane

39. Within the periosteum are bone forming cells. The term given to them is:-
A. Osteoblasts
B. Osteoclasts
C. Ossification
D. Ostestis
40. The main shaft of bone is termed:-
A. Epiphysis
B. Diaphysis
C. Longitudinal section
D. Calcaneus
41. Bursae are:-
A. Small connective tissue sacs lined with synovial membrane containing synovial fluid.
B. Inflammatory changes within the patella.
C. Weak places in the abdominal wall.
D. Muscles that move the knee joint.
42. The Glenoid cavity is found in the:-
A. Scapula
B. Hip bone
C. Sacral bone
D. Carpal bones
43. The Scaphoid is one of the:-
A. Tarsal bones
B. Carpal bones
C. Metatarsals
D. Phalanges
44. A fossa is a:-
A. Hollow or depression
B. Large projection
C. Prominent ridge
D. Sharp projection
45. Tetany can be treated with:-
A. Calcium gluconate 10%
B. Heparin 1-10,000
C. Sodium Bicarbonate 5%
D. Glucose and normal saline 5%
46. Methyldopa is a useful drug to:-
A. Lower blood pressure
B. Raise blood pressure
C. Maintain normal blood pressure
D. Increase the efficiency of the arterial walls.
47. The pituitary gland functions are closely ascertained ^{related to} with the:-
A. Medulla
B. Spinal cord
C. Hypothalamus
D. Nuclei of the brain
48. Diabetes insipidus manifests as polyuria, polydipsia brought about by:-
A. Excess of A.D.H.
B. Lack of Renin production
C. Disturbance of A.D.H.
D. Breakdown in the hypothalamic nuclei

49. If a patient sustained a thyroid crisis post-operatively you would immediately need to:-
- A. Give plenty of fluids to drink
 - B. Reduce pyrexia and sedate the patient
 - C. Give I.V. glucose
 - D. Send the patient back to theatre for explanation.
50. The thyrotrophic hormone is mainly responsible for:-
- A. Stimulating the brain cells
 - B. General body metabolism
 - C. Assisting in Cardiac muscle tone
 - D. General bone health
51. Parietal cells of the gastric mucosa secrete:- X
- A. Hydrochloric acid
 - B. Gastric juice
 - C. Pepsinogen
 - D. Ptyalin
52. Achlorhydria is a characteristic of:-
- A. Microcytic anaemia
 - B. Haemolytic anaemia
 - C. Chronic blood loss anaemia
 - D. Pernicious anaemia
53. The blood supply to the small intestine is:-
- A. Inferior mesenteric artery
 - B. Superior mesenteric artery
 - C. Intestinal artery
 - D. Common iliac artery
54. Mumps is an acute infection of the:-
- A. Sublingual glands
 - B. Parotid glands
 - C. Salivary glands
 - D. Submandibular glands
55. The stomach is located in the:-
- A. Epigastric and left hypochondriac regions
 - B. Epigastric and right hypochondriac regions
 - C. Right hypochondriac and umbilical regions
 - D. Right lumbar and epigastric regions
56. The blood vessels entering the left atrium are:-
- A. Pulmonary arteries
 - B. Aorta
 - C. Coronary arteries
 - D. Pulmonary veins
57. The visceral layer of the serous pericardium is referred to as the:-
- A. Epicardium
 - B. Endocardium
 - C. Myocardium
 - D. Pericardium
58. The cuspid valve guarding the right atrioventricular orifice is termed:-
- A. Tricuspid valve
 - B. Bicuspid valve
 - C. Pulmonary valve
 - D. Semi-lunar valve

59. All arteries carry oxygenated blood except:-
A. The carotid artery
B. The pulmonary artery
C. The basilar artery
D. The coronary artery
60. Myocardial infarction refers to:-
A. Death of ischaemic heart muscle cells
B. Ischaemia due to coronary thrombosis
C. Ischaemia due to poor collateral circulation
D. Poor collateral circulation due to coronary occlusion
61. 85% of urinary tract infections are said to be caused by:-
A. Pseudomonas
B. Strep. faecalis
C. Proteus
D. E. Coli.
62. The adventitia of blood vessels derive their blood supply from tiny vessels called:-
A. Vaso vasorum -
B. Vasorum vaso -
C. Vas deferens -
D. Vasomotor -
63. One of the main substances for manufacture of thyroid hormone is:-
A. Thyroxine
B. Iodine
C. Colloid
D. Triiodothyronine
64. Cretinism results from:-
A. Thyroid deficiency
B. Trauma of the thyroid
C. Degeneration of the thyroid
D. Deficient blood supply to the thyroid
65. Simple goitre is a common condition in certain areas of the world and may give rise in the early stages to:-
A. Tachycardia
B. Pressure symptoms
C. Weight loss
D. Depression
66. Antithyroid drugs can cause toxic reactions, the main danger being:-
A. Anaphlaxis
B. Agranulocytosis
C. Minor haemorrhages
D. Excessive growth of the thyroid
67. Tetany is due to:-
A. Over production of calcium
B. An acute infection caused by Clostridium tetani.
C. Over stimulation of the Pituitary gland.
D. Interference with calcium metabolism
68. Insulin is produced in the pancreas by the:-
A. Theta cells
B. Alpha cells
C. Gamma cells
D. Beta cells

69. Hypoglycaemia is a blood sugar that has fallen too low. One of the earliest symptoms is:-
- A. Feeling of dryness in the mouth
 - B. Air hunger
 - C. Extreme thirst
 - D. Mental confusion
70. Diabetic Coma is a medical emergency and it is essential that all measures are taken to restore the patient to consciousness. The first thing to do is:-
- A. Give intravenous fluids
 - B. Test the urine
 - C. Check the blood sugar
 - D. Give soluble insulin I.V. dextrose
71. A frequent cause of death in diabetes mellitus with complication is:-
- A. Chronic bronchitis
 - B. Sudden heart failure
 - C. Carcinoma of the pancreas
 - D. Nephropathy
72. The venous drainage of the liver is via the:-
- A. Portal veins
 - B. Hepatic veins
 - C. Mesenteric veins
 - D. Biliary veins
73. Blood distribution patterns and blood pressure is controlled by a vasomotor control mechanism in the:-
- A. Medulla
 - B. Pituitary
 - C. Adrenal
 - D. Carotid Thyroid
74. Lymph from the thoracic duct drains into the:-
- A. Left subclavian vein
 - B. Right subclavian vein
 - C. Jugular vein
 - D. Vena cava
75. Lymph nodes perform two functions:-
- A. Defense and haemopriesis
 - B. R.B.C. formation and defense
 - C. Defense and platelet formation
 - D. All of the above
76. Morphology means the study of form and structure. Bacteria are divided into three main groups.
- A. Cocci
 - B. Bacilli
 - C. Spiral
 - D. Flagellae
77. The fact that bacteria can form capsules is of great importance in medicine, because this greatly -
- A. Increases their virulence
 - B. decreases their virulence
 - C. Makes them more motile
 - D. Makes them less motile.

78. Bacteria can be divided into two large groups on the basis of a differential staining technique called:-
- A. Gram stain
 - B. Gram positive
 - C. Gram negative
 - D. Gram agents.
79. Certain organisms have the ability to survive in severe environmental conditions these are referred to as :-
- A. Spores
 - B. Staphylococcus
 - C. Streptococcus
 - D. Spirillum
80. Organisms of the genus Clostridium are :-
- A. Aerobic
 - B. Anaerobic
 - C. Facultative
 - D. Microaerophilic
81. The Ziehl-Neelsen's stain is used specifically to identify organisms in the genus.
- A. Mycobacterium tuberculosis
 - B. Corynebacterium diphtheriae
 - C. Neisseria gonorrhoeae
 - D. Treponema pallidum
82. A bacteriostatic agent acts by
- A. Inhibiting growth
 - B. Destroying the organism
 - C. Aids the growth of the organism
 - D. Produces a chemical substance within the organism
83. A serious complication of beta-haemolytic Streptococcus infections is
- A. Mumps
 - B. Whooping cough
 - C. Glomerulonephritis
 - D. Pyelonephritis
84. The most severe type of infection caused by the haemophilus influenzae organism is
- A. Meningitis
 - B. Mumps
 - C. Influenza
 - D. Pertussis
85. Orchitis may be a serious complication of
- A. Chicken pox
 - B. Mumps
 - C. Measles
 - D. Whooping cough
86. Herpesviruses are common causes of
- A. Herpes simplex, Chicken pox, Herpes zoster
 - B. Herpes Zoster, Herpes simplex, Respiratory disease
 - C. Respiratory disease, Warts, Herpes Simplex
 - D. Polio, Herpes Simplex, Herpes Zoster.

87. Gastric juice because of its high acuity, is quickly lethal for most organisms except :-
- A. Mycobacterium tuberculosis
 - B. Corynebacterium diphtheriae
 - C. Treponema pallidum
 - D. Streptococcal faecalis
88. Foreign substances that gain entrance to the body and induce a specific immune response are called :-
- A. Antibodies
 - B. Antigens
 - C. Beta haemolytic streptococcus
 - D. Anthropoids
89. The term given to circulating antibodies is :-
- A. Antigenic substance
 - B. Immunoglobulin
 - C. Serum concentration
 - D. Haptens
90. An individual is able to build up antibodies against a specific disease, due to injection via an artificial source. EG., *of antigens* vaccine or inactivated toxin this is called :-
- A. Natural passive immunity
 - B. Artificial active immunity
 - C. Natural active immunity
 - D. Artificial passive immunity
91. Antibodies are preformed in another animal or human then administered to an individual with the specific condition this is called :-
- A. Artificial passive immunity
 - B. Natural active immunity
 - C. Natural passive immunity
 - D. Artificial active immunity
92. The organism Bordetella pertussis causes :-
- A. Measles
 - B. Chicken pox
 - C. Whooping cough
 - D. Small pox
93. Toxic secretions are produced by bacteria. One is coagulase which causes blood to clot. This substance is produced by :-
- A. Staphylococcus aureus
 - B. Staphylococcus albus
 - C. Streptococcus pneumonia
 - D. Streptococcus viridins
94. Toxic substances produced by some organisms cause destruction of red blood cells, these are called :-
- A. Streptolysins *penicillinase*
 - B. Stapholysin *haemolysin*
 - C. Leukocidins
 - D. Collagenase

95. The term given to an increase in Red Blood Cell formation is :-
- A. Polycythaemia
 - B. Polyarthrititis
 - C. Polydipsia
 - D. Polygranulocytosis
96. Bacterial meningitis in adults is most commonly caused by :-
- A. Haemophilus influenzae
 - B. Neisseria Meningitidis
 - C. Coxsackie virus
 - D. Streptococcus Pneumoniae
97. An organism that ^{commonly} causes Meningitis in children under three is :-
- A. Haemophilus influenzae
 - B. Neisseria Meningitidis
 - C. Streptococcus pneumoniae
 - D. Staphylococcus aureus
98. A common type of conjunctivitis is called "Pink Eye" this is usually caused by :-
- A. Haemophilus influenzae
 - B. Haemophilus aegyptius
 - C. Klebs-Loffler bacillus
 - D. Streptococcus pneumoniae
99. Infectious Hepatitis is caused by :-
- A. Virus A.
 - B. Virus B.
 - C. Echovirus
 - D. Picornoviruses
100. Gas gangrene is caused by :-
- A. Clostridium perfringens
 - B. Clostridium tetani
 - C. Clostridium botulinum
 - D. Exotoxin