

# **CAREERS** 360

## **PREPARATION** **Series**

**AIIMS MSc Nursing**

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**Previous Year  
Question Papers  
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# AIIMS MSc Nursing Previous Year Question Paper With Solutions eBook

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## About this eBook

Welcome to the AIIMS MSc Nursing Previous Year Question Paper With Solutions eBook! This book is designed to help you prepare thoroughly for the AIIMS Nursing Entrance Exam. It contains questions from previous exams held in 2022 and 2020, with clear and detailed solutions. This structure helps you understand the exam pattern, focus on important topics, and boost your confidence to perform well on exam day.

## Features of This eBook

### Subject-Wise Organization

All questions are categorised by subjects, allowing you to concentrate on one subject at a time and practice effectively.

### Accurate & Explained Solutions

Each question comes with a simple, clear explanation of the answer to help you grasp the concepts and methods used.

### Authentic Exam Coverage

Questions are sourced from real AIIMS MSc Nursing Entrance Exams conducted in the year 2020 and 2022, giving you the best possible practice material based on actual test trends.

# AIIMS MSc Nursing Previous Year Question Paper With Solutions: Subject Highlights

This eBook is focused on important nursing subjects covered in the AIIMS MSc Nursing Entrance Exam. Some of the subjects are

- Anatomy
- Pharmacology
- Clinical Nursing
- Sociology
- Community Health Nursing

Each subject section features important topics that are frequently asked in the exam. Practicing these questions in the years 2022 and 2020 will help you get familiar with the exam style, identify important chapters, and focus your revision on high-yield areas.

Regular practice with these papers will not only improve your problem-solving speed but also help you manage your time better and get accustomed to the actual difficulty level of the exam. By solving these question papers, you can pinpoint your strengths and weaknesses, allowing you to optimize your study plan. Most importantly, practicing previous year papers boosts your confidence and reduces exam anxiety as you become comfortable with the question patterns.

Below, we have provided the AIIMS MSc Nursing Questions with Solutions for the years 2022 and 2020:

## AIIMS MSc Nursing 2022 Question Paper with Solutions

### Question 1:

The Government of India launched “Nikshay” for the tracking and monitoring of patients with .....

- (A) TB
- (B) Leprosy
- (C) Blindness
- (D) Pneumonia

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (A), TB.

**Explanation:** The "Nikshay" portal is a government initiative to monitor and track tuberculosis (TB) patients across India.

### Question 2:

The horseshoe-shaped bone of the ear given below is commonly known as ....

- (A) Incus
- (B) Malleus
- (C) Stapes
- (D) Cricoid

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (C), Stapes.

**Explanation:** The stapes is a small horseshoe-shaped bone in the middle ear and is the smallest bone in the human body.

**Question 3:**

The best measure for the assessment of chronic malnutrition is .....

- (A) Weight of age
- (B) Height for age
- (C) Weight for height
- (D) MUAC

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (B), Height for age.

**Explanation:** Height for age is the best indicator for chronic malnutrition as it reflects long-term nutritional deficiency.

**Question 4:**

Clay coloured stool in jaundice is due to :

- (A) Hemolytic jaundice
- (B) Hepatic jaundice
- (C) Obstructive jaundice
- (D) Amoebic jaundice

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (C), Obstructive jaundice.

**Explanation:** Obstructive jaundice blocks bile flow into the intestine, causing stool to lose its brown pigment and appear clay-colored.

**Question 5:**

The chemotherapy drug dose is decided on the basis of:

- (A) BSA
- (B) Weight
- (C) Height
- (D) BMI

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (A), BSA.

**Explanation:** Chemotherapy drug dosing is typically based on Body Surface Area (BSA) to standardize the dose according to metabolic mass, not body weight.

**Question 6:**

H. pylori infection is seen in:

- (A) Adenocarcinoma
- (B) Squamous cell carcinoma
- (C) MALT lymphoma
- (D) Sarcoma

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (C), MALT lymphoma.

**Explanation:** H. pylori infection is strongly associated with Mucosa-Associated Lymphoid Tissue (MALT) lymphoma in the stomach.

**Question 7:**

Kussmaul respiration is observed in:

- (A) Metabolic acidosis
- (B) Respiratory acidosis
- (C) Metabolic alkalosis
- (D) Respiratory alkalosis

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (A), Metabolic acidosis.

**Explanation:** Kussmaul respiration is a deep and labored breathing pattern seen in severe metabolic acidosis, especially diabetic ketoacidosis.

**Question 8:**

Common site of oral cancer in India:

- (A) Lips
- (B) Floor of tongue
- (C) Lateral border of tongue
- (D) Buccal mucosa

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (D), Buccal mucosa.

**Explanation:** In India, the most common site of oral cancer is the buccal mucosa due to widespread tobacco and betel quid chewing habits.

**Question 9:**

Active infection by which of the following microorganisms can be detected by taking a blood smear at night?

- (A) *W. bancrofti*
- (B) Plasmodium species
- (C) Varicella
- (D) Hepatitis B virus

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (A), *W. bancrofti*.

**Explanation:** *Wuchereria bancrofti* shows nocturnal periodicity, and its microfilariae are best detected in blood smears taken at night.

**Question 10:**

Which method of teaching is best for a group of drug abusers for behavior modification?

- (A) Symposium
- (B) Discussion
- (C) Roleplay
- (D) Lecture

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (C), Roleplay.

**Explanation:** Roleplay helps individuals practice real-life scenarios, making it effective for behavior change in drug abusers.

**Question 11:**

Kielland's forceps is used for .....

- (A) Delivery of the head to the outlet

- (B) Rotation of the head around the transverse axis
- (C) Delivery of the baby by Cesarean section
- (D) Delivery of the head in breech

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (C), Delivery of baby in Cesarean section.

**Explanation:** Kielland's forceps are designed to assist in the rotation and delivery of the fetal head during transverse arrest or difficult labor.

**Question 12:**

A client has just been intubated in the basement on mechanical ventilation. What is the priority assessment for confirming ET tube placement?

- (A) Chest X-ray
- (B) Auscultation of breath sounds
- (C) Pulse oximetry reading of 95%
- (D) End tidal carbon dioxide monitoring

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (D), end tidal carbon dioxide monitoring.

**Explanation:** End tidal CO<sub>2</sub> monitoring is the most reliable and immediate method to confirm proper ET tube placement in the trachea.

**Question 13:**

When the intervention is given to the research group and an independent variable is under control, which one was used?

- (A) Control
- (B) Randomization
- (C) Manipulation
- (D) Matching

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (C), Manipulation.

**Explanation:** Manipulation of the independent variable is a core characteristic of experimental research, especially when testing the effect of interventions.

**Question 14:**

In which of the following circumstances is a breach of confidentiality appropriate?

- (A) Client doing an illegal activity
- (B) Client is threatening another client to do harm
- (C) Supervisor inquiring about the client
- (D) Family members inquiring about the client without the client's knowledge

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (B), Client is threatening another client to do harm.

**Explanation:** Breaching confidentiality is justified if it prevents serious harm, such as when a client poses a threat to others.

**Question 15:**

Which is not a component of developmentally supportive care?

- (A) Early intervention therapy
- (B) Family-centered care

- (C) Protected sleep
- (D) Supporting activities of daily living

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (A), Early intervention therapy.

**Explanation:** Developmentally supportive care focuses on the infant's immediate environment and needs like sleep, family involvement, and daily support, not long-term therapies.

**Question 16:**

When terminating an interview, which is the most important communication technique to implement?

- (A) Reflecting
- (B) Offering self
- (C) Summarizing
- (D) Paraphrasing

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (C), Summarizing.

**Explanation:** Summarizing helps review the key points discussed and ensures clarity and understanding before ending an interview.

**Question 17:**

The type of audit in which a group of nurses assesses the record of care done by other nurses.

- (A) Formative audit
- (B) Summative audit
- (C) Retrospective audit
- (D) Peer-review audit

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (C), Retrospective audit.

**Explanation:** A retrospective audit evaluates completed care by reviewing patient records after discharge to assess the quality of care.

**Question 18:**

A primary source of histamine released during inflammatory conditions is.....

- (A) Enterochromaffin-like cells
- (B) Presynaptic nerve terminals
- (C) Mast cell
- (D) T lymphocytes

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (C), Mast cell.

**Explanation:** Mast cells are the main cells that release histamine during allergic and inflammatory responses.

**Question 19:**

The treatment of choice in myxoedema coma is:

- (A) Steroids
- (B) Glucagon
- (C) Epinephrine
- (D) Insulin

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (A), Steroids.

**Explanation:** Steroids, along with thyroid hormone replacement, are used in myxoedema coma to address possible adrenal insufficiency and support metabolism.

**Question 20:**

The causative agent of hematogenous osteomyelitis is:

- (A) Staphylococcus
- (B) Streptococcus
- (C) H. influenzae
- (D) Salmonella

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (A), Staphylococcus.

**Explanation:** *Staphylococcus aureus* is the most common causative organism in hematogenous osteomyelitis, especially in children.

**Question 21:**

The Schiller test is done to visualize the cervix after applying:

- (A) Iodine
- (B) Acetic acid
- (C) Calcium chloride
- (D) Sulphur

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (A), Iodine.

**Explanation:** The Schiller test uses iodine solution to detect abnormal cervical areas, which do not take up the iodine stain.

**Question 22:**

The most frequently affected point in Rheumatoid arthritis:

- (A) Interphalangeal joints
- (B) Knee
- (C) Shoulder
- (D) Hip joint

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (A), Interphalangeal joints.

**Explanation:** Small joints like the proximal interphalangeal and metacarpophalangeal joints are commonly affected in rheumatoid arthritis.

**Question 23:**

What does it mean when kurtosis  $< 0$ ?

- (A) Nomokurtic
- (B) Leptokurtic
- (C) Platykurtic
- (D) Mesokurtic

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (C), Platykurtic.

**Explanation:** Platykurtic distributions have negative kurtosis, meaning they are flatter than a normal distribution with light tails.

**Question 24:**

Calculate the IQ of a child whose mental age is 8 years and chronological age is 10 years.

- (A) 80
- (B) 100
- (C) 20
- (D) 67

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (A), 80.

**Explanation:**  $IQ = (\text{Mental Age} \div \text{Chronological Age}) \times 100 = (8 \div 10) \times 100 = 80$ .

**Question 25:**

What nurse frequently measures in neutropenic patients?

- (A) Vital signs
- (B) Blood pressure
- (C) Bowel sound
- (D) Breath sound

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (A), Vital signs.

**Explanation:** Monitoring vital signs helps detect early signs of infection in neutropenic patients due to their low immunity.

**Question 26:**

Which condition is seen in pregnancy?

- (A) Respiratory acidosis
- (B) Metabolic acidosis
- (C) Respiratory alkalosis
- (D) Metabolic alkalosis

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (C), Respiratory alkalosis.

**Explanation:** Pregnancy increases respiratory rate, leading to more CO<sub>2</sub> loss and resulting in mild respiratory alkalosis.

**Question 27:**

Holosystolic murmur is seen in:

- (A) Aortic regurgitation
- (B) Aortic aneurysm
- (C) ASD
- (D) VSD

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (C), ASD.

**Explanation:** Holosystolic murmurs are classically associated with ventricular septal defects (VSD), but the marked answer here is option (C), ASD. However, technically, **VSD** (option D) is the more accurate answer in clinical practice.

**Question 28:**

Early signs and symptoms of acute distress syndrome?

- (A) Crackles
- (B) Wheezing

- (C) Increased respiratory rate
- (D) Nasal flaring

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (C), increased respiratory rate.

**Explanation:** Tachypnea (increased respiratory rate) is one of the earliest signs of acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS).

**Question 29:**

Which of the following components of the DPT vaccine caused neurological problems?

- (A) Tetanus
- (B) Diphtheria
- (C) Pertussis
- (D) All

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (C), Pertussis.

**Explanation:** The whole-cell pertussis component of the DPT vaccine has been associated with rare neurological side effects, which led to the development of the acellular version.

**Question 30:**

Echolalia is associated with the age group:

- (A) Infancy
- (B) Toddler
- (C) Adolescent
- (D) School age

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (B), Toddler.

**Explanation:** Echolalia, or repetition of words and phrases, is typically observed as a normal part of language development in toddlers, though it may persist in some developmental disorders.

**Question 31:**

In RIFLE CRITERIA - R stands for:

- (A) Risk
- (B) Renal
- (C) Residual
- (D) Refractory

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (A), Risk.

**Explanation:** In the RIFLE criteria for acute kidney injury, "R" stands for "Risk," which is the first and mildest stage.

**Question 32:**

Most common breast cancer type?

- (A) Nodular
- (B) Lobular
- (C) Ductal
- (D) Segmental

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (C), Ductal.

**Explanation:** Invasive ductal carcinoma is the most common type of breast cancer, starting in the milk ducts.

**Question 33:**

Microalbuminuria is an abnormality of:

- (A) Capillary functioning
- (B) Albumin synthesis
- (C) Nephron functioning
- (D) Renin release

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (A), Capillary functioning.

**Explanation:** Microalbuminuria indicates early damage to the glomerular capillaries of the kidney, often seen in diabetes.

**Question 34:**

Communication from the manager of a company to the downward direction?

- (A) Diagonal communication
- (B) Downward communication
- (C) Upward communication
- (D) Horizontal communication

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (B), Downward communication.

**Explanation:** Downward communication flows from higher to lower levels in an organization, like from a manager to employees.

**Question 35:**

Which is a protective strategy for preventing the risk of cervical cancer?

- (A) Early initiation of sexual activity
- (B) Previous Chlamydia infection
- (C) Using barrier methods
- (D) Using oral contraceptives

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (C), using barrier methods.

**Explanation:** Using barrier methods, such as condoms, can reduce the risk of HPV transmission and subsequently lower the risk of cervical cancer.

**Question 36:**

Where should we place the thermometer patch in temperature monitoring?

- (A) Right upper abdomen
- (B) Sole
- (C) Chest
- (D) Left upper abdomen

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (A), right upper abdomen.

**Explanation:** For accurate and consistent temperature monitoring using patches, the right upper abdomen is a preferred placement site.

**Question 37:**

Which hormone is related to sleep, mood, and appetite?

- (A) GABA
- (B) Acetylcholine
- (C) Dopamine
- (D) Serotonin

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (D), Serotonin.

**Explanation:** Serotonin plays a key role in regulating mood, sleep cycles, and appetite, and is often targeted in antidepressant therapies.

**Question 38:**

White spot associated with pruritus is due to deposition of .....

- (A) Phosphate
- (B) Calcium
- (C) Urea
- (D) Uric acid

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (C), Urea.

**Explanation:** In chronic kidney disease, accumulation of urea and other nitrogenous wastes can lead to white deposits and pruritus (itching) on the skin.

**Question 39:**

The quantity of HIV RNA in the body is measured by .....

- (A) Western blot test
- (B) P24 antigen
- (C) Viral load
- (D) ELISA

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (C), Viral load.

**Explanation:** Viral load testing measures the amount of HIV RNA in the blood, which helps monitor disease progression.

**Question 40:**

When terminating an interview, which is the most important communication technique to implement?

- (A) Reflecting
- (B) Offering self
- (C) Summarizing
- (D) Paraphrasing

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (C), Summarizing.

**Explanation:** Summarizing helps ensure mutual understanding and gives a clear conclusion to the conversation.

**Question 41:**

Abnormal extension of the body related to cerebral impairment is called?

- (A) Decerebrate posturing

- (B) Decorticate posturing
- (C) Opisthotonus posturing
- (D) Extended posturing

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (A), Decerebrate posturing.

**Explanation:** Decerebrate posturing involves extended arms and legs and indicates severe brain damage, typically in the brainstem.

**Question 42:**

Which right of the mentally ill patient is included in MHA 2017?

- (A) Which was not covered in the previous act
- (B) Right to communicate
- (C) Advanced directive
- (D) Right of safe treatment

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (C), an Advanced directive.

**Explanation:** Under MHA 2017, mentally ill individuals can make an advance directive specifying their treatment preferences.

**Question 43:**

The correct method of massaging a baby is:

- (A) Two fingers, smooth strokes
- (B) Using 5 ml of massage oil
- (C) From hands to trunk, then head
- (D) Using a very gentle touch

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (C), from hands to trunk, then head.

**Explanation:** Baby massage should follow a gentle, structured approach, starting from the extremities and moving towards the center to promote circulation and bonding.

**Question 44:**

Which antibody triggers the activation of histamine in the body?

- (A) IgA
- (B) IgE
- (C) IgG
- (D) IgM

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (B), IgE.

**Explanation:** IgE antibodies bind to allergens and trigger histamine release from mast cells, causing allergic reactions.

**Question 45:**

In which of the following conditions pulse rate shoot to 200–300 per minute, notably on ECG?

- (A) Atrial flutter
- (B) Ventricular tachycardia

- (C) Ventricular fibrillation
- (D) Option not confirmed, it can be an intervention.

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (C), Ventricular fibrillation.

**Explanation:** Ventricular fibrillation leads to extremely rapid and erratic heart rhythms (200–300 bpm) and is a medical emergency requiring immediate defibrillation.

**Question 46:**

Abnormal extension of the body can be seen in which diseases?

- (A) Tetanus
- (B) Meningitis
- (C) Tuberculosis
- (D) Liver cirrhosis

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (B), Meningitis.

**Explanation:** Abnormal posturing, such as opisthotonus (extreme extension), can be seen in severe cases of meningitis due to meningeal irritation.

**Question 47:**

What program replaced the Planning Commission?

- (A) NITI AAYOG
- (B) National Rural Livelihood Mission
- (C) Atal Innovation Mission
- (D) AMRUT

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (A), NITI AAYOG.

**Explanation:** NITI Aayog was established in 2015 to replace the Planning Commission and focus on cooperative federalism and strategic policy-making.

**Question 48:**

Tumor marker for breast cancer?

- (A) PSA
- (B) CA 125
- (C) CA 15-3
- (D) CA 19-9

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (C), CA 15-3.

**Explanation:** CA 15-3 is a tumor marker primarily used in monitoring treatment in breast cancer patients.

**Question 49:**

Best nursing intervention for Alzheimer's patients?

- (A) Teaching relaxation techniques
- (B) Nutrition management
- (C) Best communication strategies
- (D) Orientation

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (D), Orientation.

**Explanation:** Providing orientation helps Alzheimer's patients maintain awareness of time, place, and person, reducing confusion.

**Question 50:**

Learned helplessness is seen in .....

- (A) Depression
- (B) Mania
- (C) Substance abuse disorder
- (D) Schizophrenia

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (A), Depression.

**Explanation:** Learned helplessness is a psychological condition in which individuals feel unable to change their situation, commonly observed in depression.

**Question 51:**

Discriminative sampling is used in which research?

- (A) Experimental studies
- (B) RCT
- (C) Case-control studies
- (D) Survey

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (D), Survey.

**Explanation:** Discriminative sampling is often used in survey research to ensure a diverse and representative set of responses.

**Question 52:**

Atrial rate 300–600 bpm is seen in which dysrhythmia?

- (A) Atrial fibrillation
- (B) Ventricular fibrillation
- (C) Atrial flutter
- (D) PSVT

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (A), Atrial fibrillation.

**Explanation:** Atrial fibrillation is characterized by rapid and irregular atrial activity, often with rates between 300–600 bpm.

**Question 53:**

An alcoholic person blames his family for his drinking habit. Which defense mechanism does he use?

- (A) Rationalization
- (B) Reaction formation
- (C) Denial
- (D) Undoing

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (A), Rationalization.

**Explanation:** Rationalization involves explaining behavior in a self-justifying way, often by

blaming external factors.

**Question 54:**

The social phenomenon that forces people to stay in a group?

- (A) Storming
- (B) Norming
- (C) Performing
- (D) Adjourning

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (B), Norming.

**Explanation:** In the "norming" stage of group development, individuals begin to conform to group norms, fostering cohesion and group identity.

**Question 55:**

What are the most common causes of aortic aneurysms?

- (A) Atherosclerosis
- (B) Marfan syndrome
- (C) Ehlers–Danlos syndrome
- (D) Obesity

**Answer:** The correct answer is option A

**Explanation:** Atherosclerosis is the most common cause of aortic aneurysms, due to plaque buildup weakening the arterial wall.

**Question 56:**

Which of the following parameters is changed when the patient bites an ET tube?

- (A) Tidal volume
- (B) Peak inspiratory pressure
- (C) PEEP
- (D) End tidal volume

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Biting an endotracheal (ET) tube increases airway resistance, which in turn raises the peak inspiratory pressure.

**Question 57:**

Among several complications of Paget's disease of bone, which is most closely related to serum calcium level?

- (A) Hyperparathyroidism
- (B) Spinal stenosis
- (C) Osteoarthritis
- (D) Compressed nerves

**Answer:** The correct answer is option A

**Explanation:** Hyperparathyroidism affects calcium metabolism and is closely related to changes in serum calcium levels, unlike the other mechanical complications.

**Question 58:**

In which of the following conditions is the injection of enoxaparin contraindicated?

- (A) DIC
- (B) ITP
- (C) Acute coronary syndrome
- (D) Pulmonary embolism

**Answer:** The correct answer is option B

**Explanation:** Enoxaparin is contraindicated in Immune Thrombocytopenic Purpura (ITP) due to the high risk of bleeding from low platelet counts.

**Question 59:**

Cholestyramine is given in liver cirrhosis for the treatment of:

- (A) Pruritus
- (B) Hyponatremia
- (C) GI distress
- (D) Constipation

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (A), Pruritus.

**Explanation:** Cholestyramine helps relieve pruritus in liver disease by binding bile acids in the intestine.

**Question 60:**

Late complications associated with the Trochanteric fracture are?

- (A) Nerve injury
- (B) Fat embolism
- (C) Malunion
- (D) Shock

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (C), Malunion.

**Explanation:** Malunion, or improper healing of the bone, is a common late complication in trochanteric fractures.

**Question 61:**

The gold standard test for diagnosing Achalasia cardia is:

- (A) Barium enema
- (B) Barium swallow
- (C) X-ray
- (D) Esophageal manometry

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (D), Esophageal manometry.

**Explanation:** Esophageal manometry is the gold standard as it measures the pressure and movement in the esophagus.

**Question 62:**

The nurse is caring for four clients receiving IV infusion of normal saline. Which client is at the highest risk for bloodstream infection?

- (A) A client who has a non-tunnelled Central Line in the left internal jugular vein
- (B) A client with an implanted port in the right
- (C) A line with a peripherally inserted Central catheter (PICC) line in the right upper arm
- (D) A client who has a midline IV catheter in the left antecubital fossa

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (A), A client who has a non-tunnelled Central Line in the left internal jugular vein.

**Explanation:** Non-tunnelled central lines, especially in the jugular vein, have the highest risk for bloodstream infections.

**Question 63:**

The full form of RAD is:

- (A) Radioactive decay
- (B) Radiation absorbed dose
- (C) Radiation assorted dose
- (D) Radiation adjusted dose

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (B), Radiation absorbed dose.

**Explanation:** RAD stands for Radiation Absorbed Dose, which is a unit of measurement for the amount of radiation energy absorbed by a substance.

**Question 64:**

You are providing care to the patient experiencing neurogenic shock due to an injury at the T4. As the nurse, you know which of the following is a Patient Safety priority?

- (A) Keeping the head of the bed greater than 45 degrees at all times
- (B) Repositioning the patient every 30 minutes
- (C) Keeping the patient's spine immobilized
- (D) Avoiding long rolling the patient during transport

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (C), keeping the patient's spine immobilized.

**Explanation:** Spinal immobilization is critical to prevent further injury in neurogenic shock due to spinal cord trauma.

**Question 65:**

Target SpO<sub>2</sub> of preterm baby at 2 min of life:

- (A) 65 - 69%
- (B) 70 - 75%
- (C) 80 - 85%
- (D) 90 - 95%

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (C), 80 - 85%.

**Explanation:** At 2 minutes of life, SpO<sub>2</sub> levels in preterm neonates are ideally between 80%–85% to ensure adequate oxygenation.

**Question 66:**

Beck's triad of cardiac tamponade includes all, except:

- (A) Hypotension
- (B) Increased JVP
- (C) Muffled heart sounds
- (D) Tachycardia

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (D), Tachycardia.

**Explanation:** Beck's triad includes hypotension, elevated jugular venous pressure, and muffled heart sounds. Tachycardia is a common symptom but not part of the classic triad.

**Question 67:**

Large minute volume can cause which of the following complications?

- (A) Barotrauma
- (B) Respiratory distress
- (C) Alveolar hyperinflation
- (D) Oxygen toxicity

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (A), Barotrauma.

**Explanation:** Large minute volume, especially during mechanical ventilation, can increase airway pressures and result in barotrauma, which is damage to lung tissues due to excessive pressure or volume.

**Question 68:**

Superior vena cava syndrome causes all, except:

- (A) Arm edema
- (B) Lower limb edema
- (C) Upper limb edema
- (D) Facial edema

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (B), Lower limb edema.

**Explanation:** Superior vena cava syndrome results from obstruction of the superior vena cava, leading to edema in areas drained by it, typically the upper limbs, face, and neck. Lower limb edema is not characteristic because it is drained by the inferior vena cava.

**Question 69:**

The nurses are caring for a patient that has a myocardial infarction 3 days ago. The nurses should be assessed for which abnormal heart sound?

- (A) Aortic stenosis
- (B) Ejection click
- (C) Pericardial friction rub
- (D) S4

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (C), Pericardial friction rub.

**Explanation:** A pericardial friction rub can occur a few days after a myocardial infarction as a result of pericarditis (Dressler syndrome). It is a distinct, scratchy sound heard with the stethoscope.

**Question 70:**

Myocardial reinfarction can be detected by?

- (A) CK MB

- (B) Troponin
- (C) Venous oxygen pressure
- (D) Oxygen saturation

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (A), CK MB.

**Explanation:** CK-MB levels return to normal within 48–72 hours after the initial myocardial infarction. A subsequent rise in CK-MB after this period may indicate reinfarction, making it useful in detecting reinfarction.

**Question 71:**

Cystocele is formed by ..... of the bladder?

- (A) Base
- (B) Superior surface
- (C) Trigone
- (D) Posterior

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (A), Base.

**Explanation:** A cystocele, or prolapsed bladder, occurs when the bladder base descends into the vagina due to weakening of the pelvic floor muscles.

**Question 72:**

Initial management of tumor lysis syndrome includes:

- (A) Hydration
- (B) Correction of hyperkalemia
- (C) Allopurinol
- (D) Hemodialysis

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (A), Hydration.

**Explanation:** Aggressive intravenous hydration is the first-line treatment in tumor lysis syndrome to prevent renal failure by diluting and promoting the excretion of cellular breakdown products.

**Question 73:**

The following figure describes which of the following deformities of fingers?



- (A) Dupuytren's syndrome
- (B) Carpal tunnel syndrome
- (C) Bursitis
- (D) Boutonniere deformity

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (A), Dupuytren's syndrome.

**Explanation:** Dupuytren's contracture is a condition where there is progressive thickening and tightening of the palmar fascia, leading to flexion deformities of the fingers, most commonly affecting the ring and little fingers.

**Question 74:**

Homonymous hemianopsia refers to:

- (A) Vision loss on the same side of the visual field in both eyes
- (B) Vision loss on the opposite side of the visual field in both eyes
- (C) Vision loss in the inner half of both the right and left visual field
- (D) Vision loss in the outer half of the right and left visual field

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (A), Vision loss on the same side of the visual field in both eyes.

**Explanation:** Homonymous hemianopsia occurs due to lesions in the post-chiasmatic pathways, such as the optic tract or occipital cortex. It results in loss of the same (homonymous) visual field in both eyes.

**Question 75:**

The last stage of fracture healing is:

- (A) Modelling
- (B) Remodeling
- (C) Callus formation
- (D) Hematoma

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (B), Remodeling.

**Explanation:** Fracture healing progresses through stages: hematoma formation, fibrocartilaginous callus formation, bony callus formation, and finally remodeling. Remodeling restores the bone to its original shape and strength.

**Question 76:**

Type of inventory management techniques related to the rate of consumption of supplies is known as .....

- (A) FSN
- (B) ABC
- (C) HML
- (D) XYZ

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (A), FSN.

**Explanation:** FSN stands for Fast-moving, Slow-moving, and Non-moving items. This classification helps in managing inventory based on the frequency or speed of consumption.

**Question 77:**

"Roth spots" in a patient with infective endocarditis present as:

- (A) Non-tender spots found on the feet and hands
- (B) Red and tender lesions found in the eyes
- (C) Retinal hemorrhages with white centers
- (D) Purplish spots found on the forearms and groin

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (C), Retinal hemorrhages with white centers.

**Explanation:** Roth spots are retinal hemorrhages with pale or white centers and are a classic finding in infective endocarditis. They are caused by immune complex deposition.

**Question 78:**

Holosystolic murmurs can be heard in:

- (A) Atrial septal defects
- (B) Mitral regurgitation
- (C) Aortic regurgitation
- (D) Pulmonic regurgitation

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (B), Mitral regurgitation.

**Explanation:** Holosystolic (pansystolic) murmurs occur throughout systole and are characteristic of mitral regurgitation, tricuspid regurgitation, and ventricular septal defects due to continuous backflow of blood.

**Question 79:**

Non-tropical sprue is caused by an autoimmune reaction to:

- (A) Gluten
- (B) Milk
- (C) Fat
- (D) Protein

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (A), Gluten.

**Explanation:** Non-tropical sprue, also known as celiac disease, is an autoimmune disorder triggered by ingestion of gluten, a protein found in wheat, rye, and barley.

**Question 80:**

Cholecystokinin (CCK) hormone, which is released from the intestinal epithelium, triggers:

- (A) Release of bile from the gallbladder
- (B) Conversion of protein to peptones
- (C) Conversion of fats into glycerol
- (D) Secretion of pancreatic juice

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (A), Release of bile from the gallbladder.

**Explanation:** CCK stimulates the gallbladder to contract and release bile into the small intestine, aiding in fat digestion. It also stimulates pancreatic enzyme secretion.

**Question 81:**

Which of the following biomarkers are specific to bone formation?

- (A) Hydroxyproline
- (B) Osteocalcin
- (C) Osteopontin
- (D) Cathepsin

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (B), Osteocalcin.

**Explanation:** Osteocalcin is a non-collagenous protein secreted by osteoblasts and is considered a specific marker of bone formation, reflecting osteoblastic activity.

**Question 82:**

Basophils play a pivotal role in ..... mediated systemic anaphylaxis.

- (A) IgG
- (B) IgM

- (C) IgE
- (D) IgA

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (C), IgE.

**Explanation:** Basophils and mast cells have high-affinity IgE receptors. In IgE-mediated anaphylaxis, allergen exposure cross-links bound IgE on these cells, causing degranulation and release of histamine and other mediators.

**Question 83:**

Acute pancreatitis can be accurately diagnosed by:

- (A) Serum lipase
- (B) Serum amylase
- (C) Gamma-glutamyl transferase (GGT)
- (D) Alkaline phosphatase

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (A), Serum lipase.

**Explanation:** Serum lipase is more specific and remains elevated longer than amylase in acute pancreatitis, making it the preferred diagnostic enzyme.

**Question 84:**

A person suspects his friend wants to kill him. This is an example of:

- (A) Hallucinations
- (B) Delusion of persecution
- (C) Derealisation
- (D) Delusion of infidelity

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (B), Delusion of persecution.

**Explanation:** A delusion of persecution is a false belief that one is being targeted or harmed. In this case, the belief that a friend wants to kill him fits this category.

**Question 85:**

Last phase of bone healing:

- (A) Modelling
- (B) Inflammation
- (C) Remodelling
- (D) All of the following

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (C), Remodelling.

**Explanation:** Bone healing occurs in stages: inflammation, soft callus formation, hard callus formation, and finally, remodeling, where bone structure is restored to its original form and strength.

**Question 86:**

Which mechanism is this? An alcoholic patient blames his family environment.

- (A) Denial
- (B) Projection
- (C) Rationalization
- (D) Displacement

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (B), Projection.

**Explanation:** Projection is a defense mechanism where an individual attributes their own unacceptable thoughts or feelings to others. In this case, blaming the family environment for alcoholism is an example of projection.

**Question 87:**

Kussmaul respiration is seen in:

- (A) Pulmonary embolism
- (B) Myocardial infarction
- (C) Diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA)
- (D) Asthma

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (C), Diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA).

**Explanation:** Kussmaul breathing is a deep and labored breathing pattern often associated with severe metabolic acidosis, particularly diabetic ketoacidosis and sometimes uremia or pericarditis.

**Question 88:**

Teloper is a disorder of:

- (A) Hand
- (B) Elbow
- (C) Hip
- (D) Foot

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (D), Foot.

**Explanation:** Teloper, commonly known as clubfoot, is a congenital deformity in which the foot is twisted out of shape or position.

**Question 89:**

The most common cause of an aneurysm:

- (A) DVT
- (B) High blood pressure
- (C) Atherosclerosis
- (D) Smoking

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (C), Atherosclerosis.

**Explanation:** Atherosclerosis weakens the arterial wall by plaque buildup, making it the most common cause of aneurysms, especially in large arteries.

**Question 90:**

Which enzyme is essential in the disease of cystic fibrosis?

- (A) Amylase
- (B) Pepsin
- (C) Trypsin
- (D) Lipase

**Answer:** The correct answer is option (C), Trypsin.

**Explanation:** In cystic fibrosis, pancreatic enzyme secretion is impaired. Trypsin, a key enzyme for protein digestion, is often deficient, necessitating enzyme replacement therapy.

# AIIMS MSc Nursing 2020 Question Paper with Solutions

## Question 1:

12 Lead ECG time?

### Answer:

10 seconds.

### Solution:

A standard 12-lead ECG records electrical activity of the heart over a 10-second period. This duration provides sufficient data from all leads to evaluate heart rhythm, rate, and identify abnormalities.

## Question 2:

Radiation hazard exceeds?

### Answer:

15 rad.

### Solution:

Radiation exposure becomes a health hazard when it exceeds 15 rad (radiation absorbed dose). At this level, biological effects may begin to appear, and safety protocols must be followed to minimize risk.

## Question 3:

Pap smear diagnosed at the age of?

### Answer:

21 years.

### Solution:

According to medical guidelines (e.g., ACOG, USPSTF), cervical cancer screening with a Pap smear should begin at age 21, regardless of sexual activity. This helps in early detection of precancerous changes while avoiding overtreatment in younger women.

## Question 4:

Cystic Fibrosis signs & symptoms?

### Answer:

3 C's.

### Solution:

The "3 C's" commonly used to remember symptoms of cystic fibrosis are:

- **Cough** (chronic, productive)

- **Chest infections** (recurrent respiratory infections)
- **Clubbing** (of fingers due to chronic hypoxia)

These are key clinical signs due to the thick mucus secretions affecting the lungs and other organs in cystic fibrosis.

**Question 5:**

Brain death occurs after how much time?

**Answer:**

4–6 minutes.

**Solution:**

Brain death typically occurs within 4 to 6 minutes of complete lack of cerebral blood flow or oxygen supply. This time window represents the period in which irreversible neuronal damage begins due to hypoxia.

**Question 6:**

The initial PEEP rate in CPAP is about?

**Answer:**

4 cm H<sub>2</sub>O

**Solution:**

In Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP) therapy, the initial Positive End-Expiratory Pressure (PEEP) is usually set around 4 cm H<sub>2</sub>O. This setting helps keep alveoli open and improves oxygenation while minimizing the risk of barotrauma.

**Question 7:**

The Somayagi phenomenon occurs at the time interval between?

**Answer:**

5–6 A.M.

**Solution:**

The Somayaji (or Somayagi) phenomenon refers to early morning biological or physiological changes, often linked to circadian rhythms. It is noted in certain traditional and clinical contexts that this phenomenon becomes prominent between 5 and 6 A.M., aligning with hormonal and autonomic shifts in the body.

**Question 8:**

ABG examination interval between brain death?

**Answer:**

8–10 minutes.

**Solution:**

In the process of confirming brain death, Arterial Blood Gas (ABG) analysis is repeated at intervals—typically every 8 to 10 minutes—to ensure consistency in results such as pH, CO<sub>2</sub>

levels, and absence of spontaneous respiration. This helps confirm irreversible loss of brain function in a medically documented and legally accepted manner.

**Question 9:** After spinal surgery, the first assessment is?

**Answer:** Check the Airway

**Solution:** After any surgery, especially spinal surgery, ensuring a patent airway is the top priority because airway obstruction or compromise can lead to hypoxia and be life-threatening. Airway assessment is the first step in the ABC (Airway, Breathing, Circulation) approach in post-operative care.

**Question 10:** In liver cirrhosis, which enzymes are elevated?

**Answer:** ALT & AST

**Solution:** Alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and Aspartate aminotransferase (AST) are liver enzymes that leak into the bloodstream when liver cells are damaged. In liver cirrhosis, these enzymes are elevated due to ongoing liver cell injury and inflammation.

**Question 11:** What is the purpose of giving lactulose in encephalopathy?

**Answer:** To reduce ammonia levels

**Solution:** Lactulose is a non-absorbable sugar that works by acidifying the colon and converting ammonia ( $\text{NH}_3$ ) into ammonium ( $\text{NH}_4^+$ ), which is less absorbable and is excreted in feces. This reduces blood ammonia levels, which is a key factor in hepatic encephalopathy.

**Question 12:** In the CPAP procedure, what should be avoided?

**Answer:** Anxiety

**Solution:** Anxiety can cause a patient to be uncooperative or cause increased respiratory distress during CPAP (Continuous Positive Airway Pressure) therapy. Reducing anxiety helps improve patient tolerance, compliance, and the effectiveness of CPAP treatment.

**Question 13:** Negative sign of Schizophrenia?

**Answer:** Apathy

**Solution:** Negative symptoms in schizophrenia refer to a decrease or loss of normal functions, such as apathy, lack of motivation, social withdrawal, and emotional flatness. Apathy is a classic negative symptom indicating reduced interest or emotional engagement.

**Question 14:** After hip displacement surgery, the nursing intervention is?

**Answer:** Avoid crossing of legs

**Solution:** After hip surgery, especially hip replacement or displacement surgery, crossing legs can increase the risk of dislocation. Nursing care includes educating the patient to avoid leg crossing to protect the joint during healing.

**Question 15:** Most reliable test for CSF?

**Answer:** Beta Transferrin

**Solution:** Beta transferrin is a protein specific to cerebrospinal fluid (CSF). Testing for beta transferrin is considered the gold standard for confirming the presence of CSF in bodily fluids, such as in cases of suspected CSF leaks.

**Question 16:** The Controlling respiratory rate is known as?

**Answer:** Biofeedback mechanism

**Solution:** Biofeedback is a process that helps patients gain control over physiological

functions, including respiratory rate, by using feedback signals. It is a mind-body technique often used in therapy.

**Question 17:** Clinical manifestation of Myeloma?

**Answer:** Bone pain

**Solution:** Multiple myeloma causes malignant proliferation of plasma cells in the bone marrow, leading to bone destruction and characteristic bone pain.

**Question 18:** Water-soluble vitamin?

**Answer:** Vitamin C

**Solution:** Vitamin C (ascorbic acid) is a water-soluble vitamin essential for collagen synthesis, immune function, and antioxidant activity.

**Question 19:** Blue bloater is seen in?

**Answer:** Chronic bronchitis

**Solution:** The "blue bloater" phenotype describes patients with chronic bronchitis who have cyanosis (blue discoloration) and edema (bloater), due to hypoxia and right heart failure.

**Question 20:** Another name for COVID-19?

**Answer:** SARS-CoV-2

**Solution:** COVID-19 is the disease caused by the virus named SARS-CoV-2 (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2).

**Question 21:** Drug of choice for opportunistic fungal infection?

**Answer:** Clotrimazole

**Solution:** Clotrimazole is an antifungal medication commonly used to treat opportunistic fungal infections like candidiasis.

**Question 22:** Long-acting steroid?

**Answer:** Dexamethasone

**Solution:** Dexamethasone is a potent corticosteroid with a long duration of action, used for anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive effects.

**Question 23:** In the chest drainage system, the priority nursing intervention is?

**Answer:** Monitor fluid level hourly

**Solution:** Monitoring the fluid level hourly helps detect excessive drainage or complications like bleeding or air leaks early.

**Question 24:** Phenytoin side effects?

**Answer:** Gingival hyperplasia

**Solution:** Phenytoin, an antiepileptic drug, commonly causes gum overgrowth (gingival hyperplasia) as a side effect.

**Question 25:** The state of mild elevation of mood?

**Answer:** Euphoria

**Solution:** Euphoria is a feeling or state of intense excitement and happiness, often described as a mild elevation of mood.

**Question 26:** Sudden jerky movement reflex is known as?

**Answer:** Myoclonus

**Solution:** Myoclonus refers to sudden, involuntary jerks of a muscle or group of muscles.

**Question 27:** The nerve originates from the medulla?

**Answer:** Glossopharyngeal & vagus

**Solution:** Both the glossopharyngeal nerve (cranial nerve IX) and the vagus nerve (cranial nerve X) originate from the medulla oblongata.

**Question 28:** Independent variables?

**Answer:** Manipulated by the researcher

**Solution:** In research, independent variables are those variables that the researcher manipulates to observe their effect on dependent variables.

**Question 29:** Safest drug in a baby with HIV infection?

**Answer:** Nevirapine

**Solution:** Nevirapine is commonly used as part of antiretroviral therapy in infants with HIV due to its safety profile.

**Question 30:** Albumin administration works on which principle?

**Answer:** Osmosis

**Solution:** Albumin increases plasma oncotic pressure, drawing water from interstitial spaces into the vascular compartment via osmosis.

**Question 31:** First sign of renal carcinoma?

**Answer:** Painless haematuria

**Solution:** Painless blood in urine (haematuria) is often the earliest clinical sign of renal carcinoma.

**Question 32:** The Water bottle sign of the heart is seen in?

**Answer:** Pericardial effusion

**Solution:** The "water bottle" heart refers to the enlarged, globular silhouette seen on chest X-ray in pericardial effusion.

**Question 33:** Repetitive word thought?

**Answer:** Perseveration

**Solution:** Perseveration is the repeated or continuous repetition of a word or phrase, often seen in neurological or psychiatric disorders.

**Question 34:** Radical mastectomy?

**Answer:** Removal of the breast and lymph nodes

**Solution:** Radical mastectomy involves the surgical removal of the entire breast tissue along with underlying chest muscles and regional lymph nodes to treat or prevent breast cancer.

**Question 35:** Side effects of morphine?

**Answer:** Respiratory depression

**Solution:** Morphine, an opioid analgesic, depresses the respiratory center in the brainstem, which can cause slowed or shallow breathing, a serious side effect requiring careful monitoring.

**Question 36:** The Positive Rinne test indicates?

**Answer:** Sensorineural hearing loss

**Solution:** In the Rinne test, if air conduction is less than or equal to bone conduction on the affected side (positive test), it suggests sensorineural hearing loss, meaning the problem lies in the inner ear or auditory nerve.

**Question 37:** Cerebral edema is controlled by?

**Answer:** Steroid

**Solution:** Corticosteroids reduce inflammation and cerebral edema by stabilizing the blood-brain barrier and decreasing capillary permeability.

**Question 38:** First sign of increased intracranial pressure (ICP)?

**Answer:** Restlessness

**Solution:** Early signs of raised ICP include behavioral changes like restlessness and confusion due to pressure effects on the brain.

**Question 39:** Valsalva maneuver is absent in?

**Answer:** Stool softener use

**Solution:** The Valsalva maneuver (forced exhalation against a closed airway) may be reduced or absent if stool softeners are used, as these reduce straining during defecation.

**Question 40:** The sign of Lasix effectiveness is?

**Answer:** Increase in urine output

**Solution:** Lasix (furosemide) is a loop diuretic; its effectiveness is monitored by increased urine output, indicating fluid removal.

**Question 41:** Atherosclerosis is caused by?

**Answer:** Increase in LDL

**Solution:** Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol deposits in arterial walls cause plaque formation, leading to atherosclerosis.

**Question 42:** Parkinsonism sign?

**Answer:** Dystonia

**Solution:** Dystonia, characterized by sustained muscle contractions causing twisting and repetitive movements, is a feature seen in Parkinsonism.

**Question 43:** Dysequilibrium syndrome?

**Answer:** Hemodialysis

**Solution:** Dysequilibrium syndrome is a neurological complication seen in patients undergoing hemodialysis, caused by rapid changes in blood solutes leading to cerebral edema.