

**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (NURSING) (CBCS-2022)**  
**B.SC. (NURSING) SEM-III : WINTER : 2024**  
**SUBJECT: APPLIED MICROBIOLOGY & INFECTION CONTROL INCLUDING SAFETY**

Day : Monday  
Date : 13/01/2025

**W-25871-2024**

Time : 10:00 AM-01:00 PM  
Max. Marks : 75

**N.B.**

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.
- 3) Answer to both the sections should be written in **SEPARATE** answer books.

**SECTION – A (37 Marks)**

**Q.1 M.C.Q.**

**(1 x 06 = 06)**

**(06)**

1. What is the purpose of Koch's postulates in microbiology?
  - a) To identify the nutritional needs of microbes
  - b) To determine the pathogenicity of microbes
  - c) To classify bacteria
  - d) To develop antibiotics
2. Who is credited with the discovery of penicillin?
  - a) Alexander Fleming
  - b) Louis Pasteur
  - c) Robert Koch
  - d) Joseph Lister
3. Which type of staining is used to identify Mycobacterium tuberculosis?
  - a) Gram stain
  - b) Acid-fast- stain
  - c) Capsule stain
  - d) Endospore stain
4. What structure is responsible for bacterial motility?
  - a) Capsule
  - b) Flagella
  - c) Pili
  - d) Cell wall
5. Which type of media is used to distinguish between different types of bacteria based on their metabolic activities?
  - a) Enriched media
  - b) Selective media
  - c) Differential media
  - d) Synthetic media
6. Which of the following is a gram-negative bacilli?
  - a) Streptococcus pneumoniae
  - b) Clostridium tetani
  - c) Escherichia coli
  - d) Staphylococcus aureus

**P.T.O.**

- Q.2** Write long answer on **ANY ONE** of the following : (10)
- a) Describe the structure of fungi (04)
  - b) Discuss the classification of fungi (03)
  - c) Provide examples of diseases caused by fungi (03)

**OR**

- a) Explain the nutritional requirements of microorganisms (04)
- b) Describe the different phases of bacterial growth (03)
- c) Discuss the factors affecting microbial growth (03)

- Q.3** Write short notes on **ANY THREE** of the following : (15)
- a) What is the significance of Louis Pasteur's experiments in microbiology?
  - b) Define "pathogen"
  - c) What are the different morphological types of bacteria?
  - d) What is the importance of temperature in microbial growth?
  - e) Define "blood borne pathogens"

- Q.4** Write short notes on **ANY THREE** of the following : (06)
- a) Define "antibody"
  - b) What is an example of an enriched media?
  - c) What is the function of immunoglobulin A (IgA)?
  - d) Define "reservoir" in the context of disease
  - e) Name one biochemical test used in microbiology

SECTION-B (38 Marks)

Q.5 MCQ's

(1×7 = 07) (07)

1. Which of the following is a common cause of Hospital Acquired Infections (HAIs)?
  - a) Escherichia Coli
  - b) Staphylococcus aureus
  - c) Pseudomonas aeruginosa
  - d) All of the above
  
2. The "bundle approach" in infection control primarily aims to:
  - a) Increase hospital admissions
  - b) Improve the speed of surgical procedures
  - c) Reduce the incidence of HAIs
  - d) Enhance patient comfort
  
3. Central Line- Associated Blood Stream Infection (CLABSI) prevention includes:
  - a) Use of sterile technique during insertion
  - b) Regularly changing the central line
  - c) Avoiding the use of disinfectants
  - d) Increasing the use of antibiotics
  
4. Which of the following is a part of standard precautions for infection control?
  - a) Wearing gloves
  - b) Double gloving
  - c) Using N95 respirators for all patients
  - d) Avoiding patient contact
  
5. Which organization provides guidelines for infection prevention and control in healthcare settings?
  - a) CDC
  - b) WHO
  - c) FDA
  - d) NIH
  
6. Spaulding's principle categorizes medical devices based on:
  - a) Cost
  - b) Risk of infection
  - c) Size
  - d) Manufacturer
  
7. Which of the following types of waste is typically disposed of in a yellow container according to BMW guidelines?
  - a) Sharps
  - b) General waste
  - c) Pathological waste
  - d) Radioactive waste

P. T. O.

- Q.6** Write Long Answer on any **ONE** of the following: (10)
- a) Define the Infection Control Committee. (02)
  - b) List the primary responsibilities of the committee. (04)
  - c) Discuss the importance of surveillance in infection control. (04)

**OR**

- a) Define disinfection and sterilization. (04)
- b) List the types of disinfection. (03)
- c) Explain Spaulding's principle (03)

- Q.7** Write short notes on any **THREE** of the following: (15)

- a) Define "nosocomial infection".
- b) What is the role of personal protective equipment (PPE) in infection control?
- c) What are the types of specimens collected for microbiological testing?
- d) What is the importance of surveillance in infection control?
- e) Explain the process of transporting specimens in healthcare settings.

- Q.8** Write short notes on any **THREE** of the following: (06)

- a) What is the full form of CDC?
- b) Define "sterilization".
- c) What does PPE stand for?
- d) What is the primary purpose of the Infection Control Committee?
- e) What is MRSA?

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130125-m-con-pune

**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (NURSING) (CBCS-2022)**  
**B.SC. (NURSING) SEM-III : SUMMER : 2025**  
**SUBJECT: APPLIED MICROBIOLOGY & INFECTION CONTROL INCLUDING SAFETY**

Day : Monday  
Date : 23/06/2025

**S-25871-2025**

Time : 10:00 AM-01:00 PM  
Max. Marks : 75

**N. B. :**

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.
- 3) Answers to both the sections should be written in **SEPARATE** answer books.

**SECTION – A (37 MARKS)**

**Q. 1 MCQ:**

- 1) When should healthcare workers remove and properly dispose of (06) contaminated PPE?
  - a) After every patient interaction
  - b) Only at the end of the day
  - c) When it becomes visible soiled or damaged
  - d) Only during break times
- 2) When collecting a sputum specimen for tuberculosis testing, which of the following instructions is important to provide to the patient?
  - a) Collect the specimen in an empty stomach
  - b) Rinse the mouth with mouthwash before collection
  - c) Cough deeply to produce an adequate sample
  - d) Collect the specimen in a sterile container
- 3) Which of the following is an effective measure to prevent the spread of MRSA in healthcare facilities?
  - a) Wearing gloves only when performing surgical procedures
  - b) Using hand sanitizer instead of hand washing
  - c) Implementing rigorous hand hygiene protocol
  - d) Cleaning surfaces only when visible soiled
- 4) What is the correct sequence for donning PPE in a healthcare setting?
  - a) Gloves, gown, mask, goggles
  - b) Gown, mask, goggles, gloves
  - c) Mask, gown, gloves, goggles
  - d) Goggles, mask, gown, gloves
- 5) Which of the following specimens requires immediate processing to ensure accurate results?
  - a) Urine for routine urinalysis
  - b) Stool for culture and sensitivity testing
  - c) Blood for arterial blood gas analysis
  - d) Hair for drug screening
- 6) Which of the following is a common source of healthcare associated infections?
  - a) Clean medical equipment
  - b) Properly sanitized surfaces
  - c) Contaminated hands of healthcare workers
  - d) Well ventilated patient rooms

**P. T. O.**

- Q. 2 LAQ (ONE out of Two)**
- i) Describe blood transfusion policies. (04)
  - ii) Describe Restrain policy for the patient admitted in ICU. (03)
  - iii) Explain preventive measures to control DVT. (03)

OR

- i) Explain the reason for safety precautions to be taken while handling a MRSA patient. (04)
- ii) Explain Anti-microbial resistance. (03)
- iii) Precautionary measures to prevent Needle stick injury. (03)

- Q. 3 SAQ (THREE out of Five) (15)**

- i) Describe silage Management.
- ii) Explain post exposure prophylaxis.
- iii) Describe Radiation safety measures.
- iv) Describe prevention of IV complication.
- v) Describe prevention of DVT.

- Q. 4 Very short questions (THREE out of Five) (06)**

- i) Enlist types of Vacutainers and mention which blood sample is collected in it.
- ii) Enlist different methods of sterilisation.
- iii) Enlist types of specimens in hospital.
- iv) Enlist Antimicrobials used in hospitals.
- v) Enlist steps of medical hand washing.

**SECTION – B (38 Marks)**

**Q. 5 MCQ:**

- 1) What is the most effective way to break the chain of infection in healthcare? (07)
  - a) Vaccination
  - b) Hand hygiene
  - c) Using antibiotics
  - d) Isolation precautions
- 2) B) Which of the following is an example of Healthcare-Association Infection (HAI)?
  - a) A common cold contracted in the community
  - b) A wound infection after surgery
  - c) Influenza from seasonal outbreaks
  - d) Food poisoning from contaminated food
- 3) C) What does PPE stand for in the context of infection control?
  - a) Personal Patient Evaluation
  - b) Precautionary Personal Equipment
  - c) Personal Protective Equipment
  - d) Primary Patient Exclusion
- 4) D) What is the recommended duration for hand washing with soap and water according to CDC guidelines?
  - a) 5 Seconds
  - b) 20 Seconds
  - c) 60 Seconds
  - d) 2 minutes

- 5) What is the primary goal of infection control?
- To eliminate all microbes
  - To increase the resistance of the population
  - To provide treatment for infected individuals
  - To prevent the spread of infection
- 6) When should healthcare workers perform hand hygiene?
- Before and after patient contact and removing gloves
  - Only after treating visible ill patients
  - Only if they suspect a patient has an infectious disease
  - Once a day, at the beginning of their shift
- 7) How often should healthcare workers receive training on infection control practices?
- Once in their career
  - Every five years
  - Only if they work in high-risk areas
  - Regularly, with updates as needed

**Q. 6 LAQ (ONE out of Two)**

- Define infection control safety. (02)
- Write down essential components of patient care regarding infection control and safety. (03)
- Describe how a nurse can effectively educate patients and their families about infection prevention measures in both hospital and community settings. (05)

**OR**

Discuss the importance of vaccination in preventing infectious diseases. Provide examples of vaccines and their significance in public health.

- Define vaccine. (02)
- Write down examples of vaccines and their significance in public health. (03)
- Explain the importance of vaccination in preventing infectious diseases. (05)

**Q. 7 SAQ (THREE out of Five) (15)**

- Explain the difference between cleaning and disinfection.
- Write short note on importance of documentation in hospital setting.
- Explain the role of nurses in preventing Patient Safety Indicators (PSIs) such as hospital acquired infections.
- Explain the purpose of a fire safety protocols in a work place setting.
- List three common categories of biomedical waste and provide an example for each.

**Q. 8 Very short questions (THREE out of Five) (06)**

- What is the primary goal of infection control?
- Give an example of personal protective equipment.
- Why is incident reporting important in healthcare institution?
- Define an adverse event in a healthcare context.
- Write about importance of hand hygiene.

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**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (NURSING) (CBCS-2022)**  
**B.SC. (NURSING) SEM-III : WINTER : 2023**  
**SUBJECT : APPLIED MICROBIOLOGY & INFECTION CONTROL INCLUDING SAFETY**

Day : Thursday

Time : 10:00 AM-01:00 PM

Date 25-01-2024

**W-25871-2023**

Max. Marks : 75

**N.B.:**

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.
- 3) Answers to both the sections should be written in **SEPARATE** answer book.

**SECTION-A (37 Marks)**

**Q.1 MCQ:**

1. Which term refers to the minimum temperature at which a microbe can grow and reproduce?  
a) Optimum temperature                      b) Maximum temperature  
c) Minimum temperature                      d) Mesophilic temperature
2. How many daughter cells are produced at the end of mitosis?  
a) Two    b) Three  
c) Four    d) One
3. What is one of the most effective measures to prevent surgical site infections?  
a) Administering prophylactic antibiotics  
b) Increasing surgical time  
c) Delaying wound closure  
d) Using non-sterile instruments
4. What is the recommended duration for surgical hand scrubbing to reduce the risk of surgical site infections (SSIs)?  
a) 5 seconds                                      b) 15 seconds  
c) 1 minute                                        d) 5 minutes
5. Which microorganism is responsible for causing tuberculosis?  
a) Mycobacterium tuberculosis              b) Staphylococcus aureus  
c) Streptococcus pyogenes                    d) Escherichia coli
6. Which of the following practices is essential for preventing catheter-associated urinary tract infection? (CAUTIs)  
a) Using the same catheter for multiple patients  
b) Ensuring the catheter is secured properly  
c) Leaving the catheter in place indefinitely  
d) Avoiding hand hygiene before catheter insertion

**Q.2 LAQ: (ONE out of TWO) (10 Marks)**

- a) Write in detail about Hospital Acquired infection. (04)
- b) Enlist preventive aspects of urinary tract infection. (03)
- c) Describe methods to prevent Central line Associated Blood Stream Infection (CLABSI) (03)

**OR**

- a) Classify active immunity and passive immunity. (04)
- b) Why is maintaining the cold chain crucial for the storage and transport of certain products, especially in healthcare. (03)
- c) Describe antigen and antibody reaction. (03)

**P. T. O.**

**Q.2 LAQ: (ONE out of TWO) (10 Marks)**

- a) Define nosocomial infection. (02)
- b) Write down six goals of international patient safety? (03)
- c) Describe Spaulding's principle. (05)

**OR**

- a) Define Occupational health. (02)
- b) List down the patient safety indicators. (03)
- c) Write in detail about prevention of IV complication. (05)

**Q.3 Short Answer Questions: (THREE out of FIVE) (15)**

- a) Explain the importance of Equipment Cleaning.
- b) What is the role of epidemiology in healthcare?
- c) Explain the types of isolation.
- d) Explain how nurse can contribute to reducing healthcare-associated infections (HAIs).
- e) Write down importance of Antibiotic Stewardship.

**Q.4 Very Short Questions: (THREE out of FIVE) (06)**

- a) List down three examples of when hand hygiene should be performed in a healthcare setting.
- b) Describe the steps involved in donning (putting on) personal protective equipment.
- c) Write down staff precautions in handling specimens.
- d) Explain Environment cleaning in hospital.
- e) Explain about the steam sterilization.

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250124-mcq-practice

**Q.3 Short Answer Questions: (THREE out of FIVE) (15)**

- a) Describe Principles of Microbiology.
- b) Explain Antimicrobial Resistance.
- c) Describe different methods to identify Micro-organisms.
- d) Describe hypersensitivity reaction.
- e) Describe the protocol after needle stick injury in the hospital.

**Q.4 Very Short Questions: (THREE out of FIVE) (06)**

- a) Enlist steps to improve effective communication.
- b) Enlist preventive measures of fall of critically ill patient admitted in the Hospital.
- c) Enlist types of specimens collected in the hospital.
- d) Enlist disinfectants used in the hospitals.
- e) Define Medical hand washing.

**SECTION-B (38 Marks)**

**Q.1 MCQ:**

- 1. Factors influencing the nosocomial infection are
  - a) Patient susceptibility
  - b) Microbial agent
  - c) Environment factors
  - d) All the above
- 2. How many steps are there in effective hand washing?
  - a) 10 steps
  - b) 7 steps
  - c) 8 steps
  - d) 6 steps
- 3. In Ventilator Associated Pneumonia patient what is a standard angle of degree to which head end of the bed should be elevated?
  - a) 30 to 45 degree
  - b) 40 to 50 degree
  - c) 60 to 90 degree
  - d) 120 degree
- 4. A client is being admitted to a medical unit with a diagnosis of tuberculosis. Which type of room should be client assigned is by the nurse?
  - a) Private room
  - b) Semiprivate room
  - c) Room with windows that can be opened
  - d) Negative airflow room
- 5. A surgical client develops a wound infection during hospitalization. How is this type of infection classified?
  - a) Primary
  - b) Secondary
  - c) Superimposed
  - d) Nosocomial
- 6. A client has an infection that is spread through droplets. Which of the following is essential for the nurse to use when taking this client's temperature?
  - a) A mask
  - b) Goggles
  - c) A gown
  - d) Gloves
- 7. What is the most effective way to help prevent the spread of organisms?
  - a) Sterile techniques
  - b) Medical asepsis
  - c) Use of ultraviolet properties
  - d) Hand hygiene

**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (NURSING) (CBCS-2022)**  
**B.SC. (NURSING) SEM-III : WINTER : 2023**  
**SUBJECT : ADULT HEALTH NURSING -I**

Day : Wednesday

Time : 10:00 AM-01:00 PM

Date : 24-01-2024

**W-25872-2023**

Max. Marks : 75

**N.B.**

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate **FULL** marks.
- 3) Answer to both the sections should be written in **SEPARATE** answer book.

**SECTION-A**

**Q.1 Multiple Choice Question**

(7)

- I) Reflux is an alternative word for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Vomiting.
  - b) Nose bleed.
  - c) Regurgitation.
  - d) Acid erosion.
  
- II) The feeling of internal organs by hand is called as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Auscultation.
  - b) Palpation
  - c) Manipulation.
  - d) observation
  
- III) The term hemoptysis refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) The presence of blood in the urine.
  - b) The presence of blood in the Vomit.
  - c) The presence of blood in the Cerebrospinal fluid.
  - d) The presence of blood in the stool.
  
- IV) Cessation of breathing for a short period is called as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Dyspnea
  - b) Orthopnea.
  - c) Apnea.
  - d) Bradypnea.
  
- V) Which of the following is the most common symptom of myocardial infarction?
  - a) Hemorrhage.
  - b) Edema.
  - c) Dyspnea.
  - d) Chest pain.
  
- VI) Angina pectoris is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Chest pain.
  - b) Heart attack.
  - c) Ischemia.
  - d) Bradycardia.
  
- VII) Mechanism behind the characteristic feature of acute inflammation is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Redness and pain.
  - b) Pancytopenia.
  - c) Vasodilation and increased vascular permeability.
  - d) Spongy bone marrow.

**Q.2 Long Answer Question ( ANY ONE )**

- a) Define Rheumatic heart disease. (15)
  - b) Enlist the causes and sign and symptoms of Rheumatic heart disease. (2)
- (3)

- c) Explain the pathophysiology of Rheumatic heart disease. (5)
- d) Describe in detail the medical and nursing management of patient with Rheumatic heart disease. (5)

OR

- a) Define lung abscess. (2)
- b) Enlist the diagnostic evaluation and clinical manifestation of lung abscess. (3)
- c) Explain the medical and surgical management of lung abscess. (5)
- d) Make two priority based nursing care plan for patient with lung abscess. (5)

**Q.3 Short Answer Questions (ANY THREE ) (12)**

- i) Duties and responsibilities of nurse in operation theatre.
- ii) Post-operative management
- iii) Acute respiratory distress syndrome.
- iv) Cirrhosis of liver.
- v) Write a note on Angina pectoris.

**Q.4 Very Short Answer (ANY FOUR) (4)**

- i) Define shock.
- ii) Role of nurse in intensive care unit.
- iii) Write down pathophysiology of Pain.
- iv) Define peritonitis.
- v) Enlist the types of Hernia.
- vi) Define upper respiratory tract infection.

**SECTION -B**

**Q.1 Multiple Choice Question (6)**

- I) In which condition there are fewer leukocytes than normal
  - a) Leukopenia
  - b) Neutropenia
  - c) Lymphopenia
  - d) leukocytosis
  
- II) Normal thyroid level is \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) 1 -10 gm.
  - b) 10 – 20 gm.
  - c) 20- 30 gm.
  - d) 30- 40 gm.
  
- III) A procedure to look at blood vessel is \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Ultrasonography.
  - b) SPECT scan.
  - c) Blood chemistry.
  - d) Angiogram.
  
- IV) Alopecia is a \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Skin pigmentation.
  - b) Excessive hair growth.
  - c) Loss of memory.
  - d) Loss of hair.
  
- V) Normal PH level of blood is \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) 7.35 to 7.45.
  - b) 7.05 to 7.65.
  - c) 5.35 to 5.45.
  - d) 6.55 to 6.65.
  
- VI) Symptoms of hypoglycemia are except \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Headache.
  - b) Dizziness.
  - c) Diarrhea.
  - d) Sweating.

- Q.2 Long Answer Question ( ANY ONE ) (15)**
- a) Define fracture (2)
  - b) Enlist types of fracture and explain any one. (3)
  - c) Write down the management of patient with knee fracture. (5)
  - d) Write rehabilitation for patient with knee fracture. (5)

**OR**

- a) Define meningitis. (2)
- b) Write down the etiological factors of meningitis. (3)
- c) Explain the clinical manifestation of meningitis. (5)
- d) Make a nursing care plan for patient with meningitis. (5)

- Q.3 Short Answer Questions (ANY THREE ) (12)**

- i) Blood clotting mechanism.
- ii) Write a note on dermatitis.
- iii) Care of foot in diabetes mellitus.
- iv) Difference between benign and malignant tumor.
- v) Alternative therapies in musculoskeletal disorders.

- Q.4 Very Short Answer (ANY FOUR) (4)**

- i) Define leprosy.
- ii) What are the Infection control measures?
- iii) Platelet defects.
- iv) What are allergies?
- v) ORS preparation.
- vi) Health education on Malaria.

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240124-m-con-pune

**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (NURSING) (CBCS-2022)**  
**B.SC. (NURSING) SEM-III : WINTER : 2024**  
**SUBJECT: ADULT HEALTH NURSING -I**

Day : Saturday  
Date : 11/01/2025

**W-25872-2024**

Time : 10:00 AM-01:00 PM  
Max. Marks : 75

**N.B.**

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate **FULL** marks.
- 3) Answer to both the sections should be written in **SEPARATE** answer book.

**SECTION-A**

- Q.1 Multiple Choice Question (7)**
- I) Which of the following is not considered as a portal of entry for bacteria\_
- a) Eyes
  - b) Nose
  - c) Mouth
  - d) Intact skin
- II) Difficulty in swallowing is called as \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Dyspnea
  - b) Dysphagia
  - c) Dysuria
  - d) Dementia
- III) Asthma is \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Caused by a virus
  - b) Caused by a fungus
  - c) Caused by a bacterium
  - d) None of the above
- IV) General anesthesia means \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Effect of Anesthesia under spinal area
  - b) Anesthesia to the whole body
  - c) Anesthesia to the local area.
  - d) Anesthesia to the limbs.
- V) Ascitis refers to \_\_\_\_\_
- a) A reduction of blood supply to the myocardium
  - b) The build-up of fluid in the space between the lining of the abdomen and abdominal organs.
  - c) The inability of the bladder to empty completely.
  - d) An infection of the pericardium.
- VI) Care of patient after the surgical procedure is called as \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Pre-Operative care
  - b) Intra-operative care
  - c) Post-operative care
  - d) Routine care
- VII) Blood in the urine is called as \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Hemoptysis
  - b) Hematuria
  - c) Hemoglobin
  - d) Occult blood
- Q.2 Long Answer Question ( ANY ONE ) (15)**
- a) Define pneumonia (2)
  - b) Explain the causes and enlist the symptoms of pneumonia. (3)
  - c) Write in detail the medical management of pneumonia. (5)

- d) Make a nursing care plan with two priority based nursing diagnosis for a patient with pneumonia. (5)

OR

- a) Define congestive heart failure. (2)  
b) Explain the causes and enlist the diagnostic evaluations. (3)  
c) Write down the pathophysiology of congestive heart failure. (5)  
d) Write down the medical and surgical management of congestive heart failure in detail. (5)

**Q.3 Short Answer Questions (ANY THREE ) (12)**

- i) Write a note on appendicitis.  
ii) Acute respiratory distress syndrome.  
iii) Write down the staffing pattern of operation theatre.  
iv) Describe the nursing management of patient with pain.  
v) Write a note on intensive care unit.

**Q.4 Very Short Answer (ANY FOUR) (4)**

- i) List down the causes of pulmonary embolism.  
ii) Enlist the symptoms of shock.  
iii) Enlist the causes of cholelithiasis.  
iv) Mention the symptoms of intestinal obstruction.  
V) Define sterilization.  
vi) Define myocardial Infarction.

SECTION - B

**Q.1 Multiple Choice Question (6)**

- I) Which is the largest organ in the body  
a) Liver  
b) Skin  
c) Large intestine  
d) Brain
- II) Blood sugar level above \_\_\_\_\_ is called Hyperglycemia.  
a) 130mg/dl  
b) 150mg/dl  
c) 170mg/dl  
d) 140mg/dl
- III) Nerve damage is called as \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Naturopathy.  
b) Neuropathy.  
c) Cardiomyopathy.  
d) None of the above.
- IV) Layers of epidermis are \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Stratum granulosum.  
b) Stratum lucidum.  
c) Stratum carneum.  
d) All of the above.
- V) Characteristics feature of leprosy is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Blindness.  
b) Nausea.  
c) Reduce touch sensation.  
d) Vertigo.
- VI) In which condition there are fewer leukocytosis.  
a) Leukopenia.  
b) Neutropenia.  
c) Lymphopenia.  
d) Lekocytosis.

- Q.2 Long Answer Question ( ANY ONE ) (15)**
- a) Define pulmonary tuberculosis. (2)
  - b) Write down the clinical manifestation of tuberculosis. (3)
  - c) Explain in detail about DOT'S therapy. (5)
  - d) Make two priority based nursing care plan for patient with tuberculosis. (5)

**OR**

- a) Define Anemia. (2)
- b) Write down the types of Anemia. (3)
- c) Explain about the causes of sickle cell Anemia. (5)
- d) Describe in detail about the medical and nursing management of Sickle cell Anemia. (5)

- Q.3 Short Answer Questions (ANY THREE ) (12)**
- i) Write down the care of patient with skeletal traction.
  - ii) Write a note on foot care in diabetes mellitus.
  - iii) Write in brief the nurses responsibility in blood transfusion.
  - iv) Amputation.
  - v) Meningitis.

- Q.4 Very Short Answer (ANY FOUR) (4)**
- i) ORS therapy.
  - ii) Health education for a patient with dengue fever.
  - iii) Pre-operative care for a patient with bone replacement surgery.
  - iv) Enlist the types of fracture
  - v) List down the types of traction.
  - vi) Enlist the communicable diseases.

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**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (NURSING) (CBCS-2022)**  
**B.SC. (NURSING) SEM-III : SUMMER : 2025**  
**SUBJECT: ADULT HEALTH NURSING -I**

Day : Wednesday  
Date : 25/06/2025

**S-25872-2025**

Time : 10:00 AM-01:00 PM  
Max. Marks : 75

**N.B.**

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate **FULL** marks.
- 3) Write MCQ in answerbook.
- 4) Answer to both the sections should be written in **SEPARATE** answer book.

**SECTION - A**

**Q.1 MCQ :**

(1x7)

(07)

- 1 The inner layer of the heart muscle is called as \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Epicardium
  - b) Myocardium
  - c) Endocardium
  - d) None of the above
- 2 An informed written consent is the responsibility of \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Doctor
  - b) Nurse
  - c) Health team
  - d) Anesthetist
- 3 A patient with calculi in the gallbladder is said to be have \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Cholecystitis
  - b) Cholelithiasis
  - c) Choledocholithiasis
  - d) Choledochotomy
- 4 Normal range of serum sodium is \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) 120-130 MEQ/L
  - b) 125-135 MEQ/L
  - c) 145-155 MEQ/L
  - d) 135-145 MEQ/L
- 5 Which of the following complication is associated with tracheostomy tube?
  - a) Increased cardiac output
  - b) Acute respiratory distress syndrome
  - c) Increased blood pressure
  - d) Damage to laryngeal nerves
- 6 The build up of fluid between the layer of tissue that line up the lungs.
  - a) Pneumothorax
  - b) Hemothorax
  - c) Plural effusion
  - d) Cardial effusion
- 7 Methods of chemical disinfection except \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Autoclave
  - b) Glutaraldehyde
  - c) Lysol
  - d) Bacillocid

PTO

- Q.2 Write Long Answer on **ANY ONE** of the following : (15)
- a) Define congestive Heart failure. (02)
  - b) Describe causes of Congestive Heart Failure (CHF). (03)
  - c) Explain pathophysiology of Congestive Heart Failure (CHF). (05)
  - d) Write down nursing care plan in Congestive Heart Failure (CHF). (05)

OR

- a) Define Hernia. (02)
- b) Describe causes and risk factors of Hernia. (03)
- c) Write down pre and post-operative management in Hernioplasty. (05)
- d) Write down nursing care plan in Hernioplasty. (05)

- Q.3 Write Short Answer on **ANY THREE** of the following : (3 x 4) (12)
- a) Duties and responsibilities of the O.T. nurse
  - b) Wound healing
  - c) Hypovolemic shock
  - d) Pneumonia
  - e) Nurses responsibilities in administration of Digoxin.

- Q.4 Write Very Short Answer on **ANY TWO** of the following : (2 x 2) (04)
- a) Sign and symptoms of Appendicitis
  - b) Define Endocarditis
  - c) Causes of hypertension
  - d) List down types of Anaesthesia

**SECTION – B**

- Q.5 MCQ : (1x6) (06)

- 1 Which of the following is not a pancreatic hormone?
  - a) Glucagons
  - b) Aldosterone
  - c) Insulin
  - d) Somatostatin
- 2 Which of the following disease have erythema pain or pruritis?
  - a) Dermatitis
  - b) Candidiasis
  - c) Acne
  - d) Vitiligo
- 3 The most common manifestation of musculoskeletal disorder is \_\_\_\_
  - a) Pain and limited mobility
  - b) Swelling and exaggerated reflexes
  - c) Cyanosis and decrease pulse
  - d) Pallor and decreased ROM
- 4 Typhoid is caused by
  - a) Vibrio Cholerae
  - b) Salmonella Typhi
  - c) Clostridium tetany
  - d) Bordetella pertusis

- 5 Which auto immune disease causes chronic inflammation of joints and other areas of the body?
- a) Fibromyalgia
  - b) Osteoarthritis
  - c) Osteoporosis
  - d) Rheumatoid arthritis
- 6 Which condition is an inherited disorder that affects the blood's ability to clot?
- a) Sickle cell anemia
  - b) Hemophilia
  - c) Thalassemia
  - d) Von Willebrand disease

- Q.6 Write Long Answer on **ANY ONE** of the following : : (1x15) (15)
- a) Define Anemia. (02)
  - b) Explain the causes of anemia. (03)
  - c) Describe the pathophysiology of anemia. (05)
  - d) Discuss the nursing management of patient with anemia. (05)

OR

- a) Define osteoporosis. (02)
  - b) Explain the causes of osteoporosis. (03)
  - c) Explain the clinical features and diagnostic tests for patient with osteoporosis. (05)
  - d) Enumerate the nursing care plan of patient with osteoporosis. (05)
- Q.7 Write Short Answer on **ANY THREE** of the following : (3 x 4) (12)
- a) Nursing care of patient with leprosy
  - b) Care of patient with traction
  - c) Types of fracture
  - d) Role of nurse in patient with communicable diseases
  - e) Management of patient with eczema

- Q.8 Write Very Short Answer on **ANY TWO** of the following : (2 x 2) (04)
- a) Define dermatitis
  - b) Alopecia
  - c) Types of diabetes mellitus
  - d) Splints

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**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (NURSING) (CBCS-2022)**  
**B.SC. (NURSING) SEM-III : SUMMER : 2024**  
**SUBJECT: ADULT HEALTH NURSING -I**

Day : Monday  
Date : 15/07/2024

**S-25872-2024**

Time : 10:00 AM-01:00 PM  
Max. Marks : 75

**N.B.**

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate **FULL** marks.
- 3) Answer to both the sections should be written in **SEPARATE** answer book.

**SECTION – A**

**Q.1 Multiple Choice Question (7)**

- I) Pre-operative care means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Care during Surgical procedure.
  - b) Care given to patient before operation.
  - c) Care after surgical procedure.
  - d) Routine care
- II) Difficulty in breathing is called as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Orthopnea
  - b) Dyspnea
  - c) Apnea
  - d) Dysphagia
- III) Pulmonary embolism is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) An infectious disease.
  - b) A medical emergency.
  - c) A type of cancer.
  - d) An autoimmune disease.
- IV) Ascites refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) A reduction of blood supply to the myocardium.
  - b) The inability of the bladder to empty completely.
  - c) The buildup of fluid in the space between the lining of the abdomen & abdominal organs.
  - d) An infection of the pericardium.
- V) The term ischemia refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Restriction of blood supply to the heart.
  - b) Restriction of blood supply to the tissues.
  - c) Restriction of blood supply to the liver.
  - d) Restriction of blood supply to the kidney.
- VI) Difficulty in swallowing is called as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Bradycardia
  - b) Dysphagia
  - c) Dyspnea
  - d) Dysuria
- VII) The inflammatory/exudative phase of wound healing will last for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 1 Year
  - b) 1 – 4 Days
  - c) 21 Days to Month
  - d) 5 – 20 Days

**Q.2 Long Answer Question ( ANY ONE ) (15)**

- a) Define chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. (2)
- b) Enlist its causes and signs and symptoms. (3)
- c) Explain the pathophysiology in detail. (5)

- d) Write down the medical management and make two priority based nursing care plan for patient with COPD. (5)

OR

- a) Define myocardial infarction. (2)  
b) Enlist its causes and signs and symptoms. (3)  
c) Explain the medical and surgical management in detail. (5)  
d) Make a nursing care plan for patient with myocardial infection. (5)

**Q.3 Short Answer Questions (ANY THREE ) (12)**

- i) Write a detail note on cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation.  
ii) Fluid and electrolyte imbalance.  
iii) Write down the types of anesthesia and mention its methods of administration along with its stages.  
iv) Write down the nursing management of patient with appendicitis.  
v) Write down the stages and influencing factors of wound healing.

**Q.4 Very Short Answer (ANY FOUR) (4)**

- i) Define Peptic ulcer.  
ii) Enlist the symptoms of Pneumonia  
iii) List down the causes of Raynaud's disease.  
iv) Define Pain.  
v) Define General anesthesia.  
vi) Define Post-operative management.

**SECTION -B**

**Q.1 Multiple Choice Question (6)**

- I) The risk factors for type 2 diabetes mellitus include  
a) Family history  
b) Being over weight  
c) High intake of dietary fat  
d) All of the above
- II) Alopecia is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Excessive hair growth  
b) Loss of hair  
c) Loss of memory  
d) Skin pigmentation.
- III) Which of these are signs of anemia  
a) Pale gums  
b) bleeding  
c) Dark circles under the eyes  
d) Numbness in hands and feet.
- IV) Which part of a joint does osteoarthritis usually affect?  
a) Bone  
b) Cartilage  
c) Tendon  
d) All of the above
- V) Meningitis is the inflammation of the membrane surrounding the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Stomach  
b) Small Intestine  
c) Brain and spinal cord  
d) Lungs
- VI) Which of the following drug has been used for the treatment of Covid-19?  
a) Peramivir  
b) Acyclovir  
c) Remdesivir  
d) Tamiflu

- Q.2 Long Answer Question ( ANY ONE ) (15)**
- a) Write the definition of diabetes mellitus. (2)
  - b) Write down the types of diabetes mellitus. (3)
  - c) Write down the signs and symptoms of diabetes mellitus. (5)
  - d) Write down the nursing management and make a nursing care plan. (5)

**OR**

- a) Define covid-19 (2)
- b) Enlist the etiological factors of Covid-19 (3)
- c) Describe the medical and nursing management of Covid-19 (5)
- d) Write in detail its impact on socio-economic life. (5)

- Q.3 Short Answer Questions (ANY THREE ) (12)**

- i) Write a note on amputation.
- ii) What are the types of fracture?
- iii) Write down nursing management of tuberculosis with one nursing care plan.
- iv) Write a note on Meningitis.
- v) Write down the management for acne vulgaris.

- Q.4 Very Short Answer (ANY FOUR) (4)**

- i) Write down the types of anemia.
- ii) Enlist replacement surgeries.
- iii) Write down the infection control measures.
- iv) Write down about ORS therapy.
- v) Write down the types of traction.
- vi) Write down the nursing management of Psoriasis.

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