

1. For hemodialysis, single- or double-channel catheters inserted into large venous vessels are used. Securing the catheters involves:

- a) Closing the catheter channel with a sterile plug,
- b) Placing a sterile dressing around the puncture, filling the catheter channel with heparin and closing with a sterile plug,
- c) Placing a dressing and closing the catheter,
- d) Placing a sterile dressing and closing the catheter.

2. Which compound is a heparin antagonist?

- a) naloxone,
- b) polstygmine,
- c) protamine sulfate,
- d) magnesium sulfate.

3. Explain the concept of premedication:

- a) pharmacological preparation of the patient for anesthesia and surgery,
- b) pharmacological treatment after surgery,
- c) treatment with antibiotics according to the antibiogram,
- d) preparing the patient for pacemaker insertion.

4. The purpose of premeditation is:

- a) reducing the patient's anxiety, calming the patient, causing non-remembrance of events related to the operation,
- b) facilitating induction of anesthesia, reducing the need for anesthetic drugs, abolishing pain before surgery,
- c) reduction of saliva and gastric juice secretion, alkalization of gastric juice,
- d) all are correct.

5. The following scales are used to assess a patient's consciousness:

- a) Guedel scale,
- b) Vas,
- c) Asa,
- d) Glasgow.

6. The vial contains 20ml. Kalium Chloratum with a concentration of 15% in 2ml. is:

- a) 6 mg,
- b) 60 mg,
- c) 300mg,
- d) 3g.

7. The blood pressure-lowering drug is:

- a) dopamine,
- b) dobutamine,
- c) levonor,
- d) ebrantil.

8. The goal of pre-emptive analgesia is:

- a) improving the quality of postoperative analgesia,
- b) sleep-inducing effect,
- c) sedative effect,
- d) replacement of premedication.

9. Resuscitation is:

- a) A set of actions , which led to the restoration of blood circulation and breathing,
- b) A set of activities that led to the return of circulation, respiration, nervous system function, consciousness,
- c) The set of activities that led to the return of the rod,
- d) B and C are correct.

10. Cardioversion is used for treatment:

- a) ventricular fibrillations,
- b) Atrial fibrillation and atrial flutter,
- c) PEA electromagnetic disruption,
- d) all correct.

11. The first ether anesthesia in Poland was performed in :

- a) 1966,
- b) 1847,
- c) 1946,
- d) 1918.

12. The Ruben valve in the resuscitator is a valve:

- a) volumetric,
- b) flow,
- c) refundable,
- d) non- refundable.

13. Mallamati's classification is used to evaluate:

- a) qualification of the patient for surgery,
- b) patency of the censer inserted into the subclavian vein,
- c) assessment of upper airway patency,
- d) lower airway patency assessment.

14. EMLA cream is used for anesthesia:

- a) skin,
- b) subarachnoid,
- c) epidural,
- d) epidural.

15. Performing a caloric test, which is one of the mandatory stem reflex tests for potential organ donors, involves:

- a) Administering 20ml. of warm water into the nasal passage and observing the eyeball reaction,
- b) Administering 20ml. of ice-cold water into the external ear canal and observing the eyeball reaction,
- c) Administering 20ml. of ice-cold water into the external ear canal and observing the response of the upright reflex of the lower extremities,
- d) Administering 20ml. of ice-cold water into the external ear canal and observing the vomiting reflex.

16. What is the maximum number of points according to the Aldrete scale a patient can receive when leaving the recovery room?

- a) 8 points,
- b) 10 points,
- c) 12 points,
- d) 15 points.

17. The Combitube is:

- a) a combination of two tubes, one of which does not have an end hole, but is equipped with side holes through which ventilation is carried out,
- b) oropharyngeal,
- c) laryngeal mask,
- d) intranasal tube.

18. Which of the listed methods is appropriate for determining postoperative pain intensity?

- a) patient's description of pain in words,
- b) use of analog (linear) scale,
- c) use of point scale (0-10),
- d) all of the above.

19. Contraindications to regional anesthesia include:

- a) lack of patient consent,

- b) age over 60,
- c) decrease in saturation below 90%,
- d) all of the above are correct.

20. The sequence of CPR breaths to chest compressions in an adult is:

- a) 15:2,
- b) 30:2,
- c) 15:1,
- d) 5:5.

21. Fully inhalational anesthesia is:

- a) VIMA (Volatile Induction and maintenance Anaesthesia),
- b) SIMV (Synchronized Intermittent Mandatory Ventilation),
- c) TIVA (Total Intravenous Anaesthesia),
- d) PVC (Pressure Controlled Ventilation).

22. When conducting parenteral nutrition, solutions with an osmolarity greater than this should not be administered into peripheral veins:

- a) 1200 mOsm/l,
- b) 1000 mOsm/l,
- c) 900 mOsm/l,
- d) 800 oOsm/l.

23. Plasma substitutes do not include :

- a) 20% Mannitol,
- b) Dextran 40,000 70,000,
- c) 20% albumin,
- d) 10% HAES.

24. Reflex of " doll's eyes" , sometimes occurring in a comatose patient, is indicative of damage:

- a) cerebellum,

- b) oculomotor nerve,
- c) adductor nerve,
- d) brainstem.

25. With ventricular fibrillation, the most important thing is:

- a) early defibrillation,
- b) chest compressions,
- c) epinephrine given intravenously,
- d) epinephrine given endotracheally, atropine given intravenously.

26. Control of the effectiveness of the conduct of artificial ventilation does not include:

- a) hourly diuresis,
- b) nail plate staining,
- c) chest auscultation,
- d) normal blood pressure and heart rate.

27. The basic standard for monitoring the clinical condition of a patient during surgery and general anesthesia includes:

- a) Measurement of body temperature, RR, heart rate, not less than 5 minutes, oxygen concentration in the breathing mixture, number of breaths, saturation, ECG, degree of relaxation and depth of anesthesia,
- b) Measurement of depth of anesthesia, ECG, every 15-30 minutes,
- c) observation of skin color, ECG, respirations, hourly diuresis every 5-10 minutes,
- d) all of the above are correct.

28. When taking blood for blood gasometry, make sure that:

- a) the syringe is rinsed with glucose solution,
- b) the syringe is free of air bubbles,
- c) the sample should be stored at room temp after collection,

d) the patient should not take fluids beforehand.

29. Before connecting 20% of Mannitol, it is necessary to check additionally:

a) ambient temp,

b) platelet levels,

c) pulse and RR,

d) clarity of the fluid.

30. Esmarch's maneuver involves:

a) bending the head back, moving the mandible forward so that the patient's teeth are in front of the upper teeth,

b) positioning the patient with his head down with a tilt to the right side,

c) bending the head back, extending the mandible backward so that the patient's teeth are in the upper teeth,

d) bending the upper limbs upwards over the patient's head.

31. The apex of the heart is most accurately auscultated with:

a) funnel,

b) membranes,

c) viewing,

d) palpation examination.

32. Where can the aortic valve be auscultated?

a) it cannot be auscultated,

b) Anywhere near the heart,

c) In the 2nd intercostal space on the right side of the sternum,

d) In the 2nd intercostal space on the left side of the sternum.

33. Adopting a sitting position by the patient is typical:

a) bronchial asthma attack,

b) pulmonary oedema,

c) pleural effusion,

d) correct A and B.

34. What do you pay attention to when you palpate the chest?

- a) thickenings,
- b) voice tremor,
- c) tenderness,
- d) all of the above.

35. The spleen is palpable:

- a) always,
- b) when it is enlarged,
- c) as a child,
- d) at a fever pitch.

36. Physical examination of the abdomen is performed in the following order:

- a) viewing, auscultation, palpation, percussion,
- b) palpation, auscultation, percussion, viewing,
- c) viewing, auscultation, percussion, palpation,
- d) auscultation, palpation, percussion, viewing.

37. Blumberg's symptom is a symptom:

- a) diffuse inflammatory lesions of the abdominal cavity (appendix),
- b) congestion of chest organs,
- c) overflow of the urinary bladder,
- d) sciatica.

38. In the upper right quadrant of the abdomen is located:

- a) liver, gallbladder, pylorus, duodenum, head of pancreas, upper edge of right kidney,
- b) liver, gallbladder, stomach, pancreas, kidney,
- c) liver, gallbladder, sigmoid, ovaries, fallopian tube,



d) upper right kidney, appendix, right ovary.

39. Breast examination by a woman is best done:

- a) every two months during menstruation,
- b) every month about a week after the start of menstruation,
- c) during ovulation,
- d) at any time during the cycle.

40. The tricuspid valve is auscultated at the point:

- a) Erb's point, i.e., the third left intercostal at the sternum,
- b) V left intercostal area just off the sternum and left edge of the lower part of the sternum,
- c) V left intercostal 1 cm inward from the midclavicular line,
- d) Second right intercostal at the sternum.

41. The Allen test is performed for evaluation:

- a) patency of the popliteal and dorsal artery of the foot,
- b) patency of the ulnar and radial artery,
- c) efficiency of the valves of the connecting veins,
- d) patency of the saphenous and saphenous veins.

42. In the examination of the breast glands, the "quadrant" method is:

- a) method of palpation of glandular tissue of the breast,
- b) visual inspection method of breast glands,
- c) a method of describing the location of detected lesions during the examination of the breast glands,
- d) nipple assessment method.

43. Goldflam's positive sign consists of a sensation:

- a) blunt short pressure,
- b) pain,
- c) tremors, vibrations,
- d) symptoms of renal colic.

44. Diastolic murmurs are always there:

- a) physiological,
- b) pathological,
- c) physiological and pathological,
- d) none of the above.

45. The correct capillary filling is:

- a) 1- 3 sec.
- b) 3- 5 sec.
- c) 3- 6 sec.
- d) 0.5 sec.

46. Which parameter is not taken into account in the evaluation of melanoma:

- a) asymmetry,
- b) heart tones and murmur,
- c) color,
- d) diameter.

47. The patient has a red, flat 3mm lesion on the skin, you can describe it as:

- a) pustule,
- b) lump,
- c) spot,
- d) bubble.

48. A patient has an abscess at the base of a mandibular tooth. Which lymph nodes will be enlarged?

- a) axillary,
- b) occipital,
- c) chin up,
- d) behind-the-ear.

49. The result of testicular non-substitution can be testicular cancer. What other complications of the above condition do you know?

- a) failure to hold urine,
- b) erectile dysfunction,
- c) homosexuality,
- d) infertility.

50. Confrontation is a technique used in interviewing, is used to:

- a) making the patient angry,
- b) clarification of contradictory information,
- c) making sure the family visits the patient,
- d) recognition of the patient's sexual preferences.

51. What is the difference between delirium and dementia?

- a) dementia can reverse,
- b) delirium occurs only in the elderly,
- c) Dementia occurs only in the elderly,
- d) delirium is an acute condition that usually regresses, dementia is a slow progressive deterioration of mental functions.

52. The patient was instructed to stand with feet together and eyes closed for 20-30 seconds. This test allows assessment of the following part of the brain:

- a) cerebral cortex,
- b) cerebellum,
- c) brainstem, deep tendon reflexes,
- d) bridge.

53. An alternate feature of epilepsy is seizures, which are:

- a) only genetically determined,
- b) the result of normal brain function, but in times of increased stress,
- c) an expression of disruption of normal brain function, resulting from pathological discharge of nerve cells,
- d) the result of brain damage of metabolic origin only.

54. The nervous system is divided into a system:

- a) somatic and autonomic,
- b) central and peripheral,
- c) sympathetic and parasympathetic,
- d) central and sympathetic.

55. Motor aphasia is:

- a) impairment of speech comprehension with preserved ability to speak,
- b) loss of ability to properly identify the objects being shown,
- c) complete impairment of the ability to speak with retained comprehension,
- d) pure word blindness with preserved visual acuity.

56. An ophthalmoscope is an instrument used for examination:

- a) fundus,
- b) middle ear,
- c) conjunctiva,
- d) pupil size.

57. With a physical examination, we can only examine the sinuses:

- a) jaw and screen,
- b) front and screen,
- c) jaw and front,
- d) wedge.

58. The term anisocoria means:

- a) pupil irregularity,
- b) determination of pupil size,
- c) visual-motor nystagmus,
- d) pupil reflex to light.

59. During the examination of the respiratory system, we auscultate:

- a) diaphragmatic area,

- b) ribs,
- c) intercostal spaces,
- d) bridge.

60. Cool and rough skin, dry hair and brittle hair can be symptoms:

- a) hyperthyroidism,
- b) hyperparathyroidism,
- c) hypothyroidism,
- d) hypoparathyroidism.

61. When examining the skin in the "viewing" sequence, we do not pay attention to:

- a) color,
- b) outline,
- c) temperatures,
- d) moisture.

62. Which symptom is typical of prostatitis:

- a) polyuria,
- b) redness,
- c) frequent urination,
- d) hematuria.

63. Non-invasive methods of ovarian diagnosis include:

- a) ULTRASOUND,
- b) biopsy,
- c) laparoscopy,
- d) laparotomy.

64. Indicate the group of lymph nodes that are not relevant to palpation of the mammary gland:

- a) axillary,

- b) neck,
- c) groin,
- d) subclavian.

65. Where to auscultate the mitral valve:

- a) In the 2nd intercostal space on the right side of the sternum,
- b) In the 5th intercostal space in the left midclavicular line,
- c) In the 5th intercostal space in the left parasternal line,
- d) At Erb's Point.

66. An enlargement of the diameter of the apical beat above 2, 5 cm indicates:

- a) right ventricular hypertrophy,
- b) Increased peripheral blood pressure (hypertension),
- c) rhythm disorders,
- d) conduction disturbances.

67. Coronary vascular contrast study is called:

- a) ventriculography,
- b) scintigraphy,
- c) coronarography,
- d) phlebography.

68. Blumberg's symptom - the so-called rebound soreness - consists of:

- a) the occurrence of pain when tapping the lumbar region,
- b) the occurrence of sharp and stronger pain after the release of pressure than with pressure alone,
- c) the appearance of a strong muscle spasm of the right thigh,
- d) auscultation of the abdominal tumor by palpation.

69. Sudden very severe pain in the lumbar region, radiating along the inner part of the thighs, may indicate:

- a) appendicitis,
- b) paralytic intestinal obstruction,

- c) attacks of renal colic,
- d) gastric perforation.

70. To assess intestinal peristaltic activity:

- a) auscultate each quadrant of the abdominal cavity for 5 minutes,
- b) auscultate each quadrant of the abdominal cavity for 30 seconds,
- c) we perform shallow palpation,
- d) we examine using deep palpation,

71. A patient with acute abdominal symptoms should be transported in position:

- a) on the back,
- b) Trendelenburg,
- c) on the side or in Fowler's position with legs contracted,
- d) safe.

72. The source of bleeding in a patient vomiting blood in the form of "coffee grounds" is most likely to be found in:

- a) esophagus (esophageal varices),
- b) stomach,
- c) colon,
- d) rectal.

73. Non-verbal communication, or so-called "body language," is:

- a) A person's physical appearance, neatness and good upbringing,
- b) A person's physical appearance, neatness and good upbringing,
- c) difficult to control wordless communication based on messages in gestures, poses, facial expressions and other externally observable forms of bodily responses,
- d) Man's deeply hidden thoughts and desires.

74. Important characteristics of a good sender are:

- a) clear articulation, good diction, rich vocabulary,
- b) impeccable physical appearance, personal culture, comprehensive interests,

c) the ability to push your point of view in a conversation,

d) listening skills, controlling emotions, not interrupting, adapting vocabulary to the interlocutor, recapitulating, paraphrasing the interlocutor's statements.

75. Active listening is:

a) Building an attitude in the conversation that is relevant to the situation of the listener rather than the sender,

b) Good factual preparation and listening to the interlocutor in focus,

c) Maintaining appropriate eye contact, focusing attention, being aware of body position and gestures, showing empathetic understanding, adopting an accepting attitude toward the interlocutor,

d) Total contact orientation to the recipient devoid of elements of listening activity that could interfere with listening.

76. To achieve good contact and get agreement especially in conflict situations is:

a) the ability to prove a point at any cost,

b) effective listening,

c) assertive behavior,

d) partnership style of conversation.

77. Nursing diagnosis is:

a) recognition of the patient's biological and social condition,

b) nursing interview with the client and his family,

c) conclusions from patient data demonstrating a person's bio-psycho-social condition,

d) recognition of the patient's bio-psycho-social needs.

78. Blood pressure should be measured:

a) after a few minutes of patient rest,

b) standard in the sitting or lying position of the patient,

c) amid quiet,



d) all of the above.

79. The normal curvature of the spine in an adult is:

- a) cervical kyphosis, thoracic lordosis, lumbar kyphosis,
- b) cervical lordosis, thoracic kyphosis, lumbar lordosis,
- c) cervical lordosis, thoracic lordosis, lumbar kyphosis,
- d) cervical kyphosis, thoracic lordosis, lumbar kyphosis.

80. The most important symptom to determine cardiac arrest is:

- a) pupil constriction,
- b) pupil dilation,
- c) unconsciousness,
- d) No pulse on large vessels.

81. The most common cause of airway obstruction in an unconscious patient is:

- a) collapse of the tongue,
- b) retention of secretions,
- c) respiratory muscle spasm,
- d) foreign body.

82. The normal heart rate in an adult at rest is:

- a) 40- 50 beats per minute,
- b) 50- 60 beats per minute,
- c) 60- 90 beats per minute,
- d) 80- 100 beats per minute.

83. A patient with suspected cardiogenic pulmonary edema should be transported in position:

- a) on the back,
- b) on the side,
- c) sitting,
- d) Trendelenburg.

84. On examining the skin you find an atrophy, ie:

- a) dorsal part of the distal phalanx rounded and bulbous, increased convexity of the nail plate (clubbing),
- b) nail rings reddened, swollen, tender,
- c) so-called Terry's nails-whitish with a distal reddish-brown border,
- d) nail plates not painful, separating from the base.

85. Disorders of consciousness in ascending order are:

- a) fatigue, drowsiness, pre-sleepiness, coma,
- b) semi coma, coma, decerebration, decortication,
- c) pre-sleepiness, drowsiness, semi-sleepiness, coma,
- d) coma, semi coma, lethargy, decortication.

86. ABCs of resuscitation means:

- a) suctioning, intubating, ventilating,
- b) pre-cardiac beat, heart massage,
- c) airway obstruction, artificial respiration, circulation,
- d) securing the scene of the accident, ventilation, heart massage.

87. Where can the pulmonary valve be auscultated?

- a) it cannot be auscultated,
- b) Anywhere near the heart,
- c) In the 2nd intercostal space on the right side of the sternum,
- d) In the 2nd intercostal space on the left side of the sternum.

88. Point out the incorrect claim about the sinuses and eyes:

- a) With bacterial sinusitis, the patient feels pain during the tilt test,
- b) Only the maxillary and frontal sinuses can be examined by palpation,
- c) When examining eye movements, we ask the patient to direct his eyes in the directions indicated by the letter H,
- d) The normal pupillary response to harsh light is the constriction of the illuminated pupil and the dilation of the pupil on which the light beam is not directed.

89. The Glasgow scale is used to assess:

- a) muscular tension,
- b) body balance,
- c) pulse tensions,
- d) neurological state of consciousness (awareness).

90. The following movements can be performed in the knee joint:

- a) pronation and supination,
- b) inversions and adductions,
- c) external and internal rotation,
- d) bending and straightening.

91. Intelligence gathering is aimed at:

- a) getting to know the patient thoroughly,
- b) introducing the patient to the staff,
- c) obtain information on the basis of which a preliminary diagnosis can be made,
- d) completion of medical records.

92. List the next steps in conducting an interview:

- a) Greeting, preparing the environment, talking to the patient,
- b) Documentation review, preparing the environment, greeting, making a preliminary diagnosis, talking to the patient,
- c) Documentation review, preparing the environment, greeting, talking to the patient, making a preliminary diagnosis,
- d) Review of documentation, making a preliminary diagnosis.

93. OLD CARD is used to:

- a) accurate introduction of the person conducting the interview,
- b) clear and accurate identification of all features of the patient's main complaint,
- c) determine the course of the patient's disease,
- d) schematic representation of the patient's family ties.

94. When interviewing a talkative patient:

- a) we allow the patient to talk,
- b) be informed that we have limited time to talk to the patient,
- c) interrupt and ask targeted questions,
- d) we give up interviewing.

95. A comprehensive health history includes:

- a) Social history, family history, history in terms of ailments from specific organs and systems,
- b) History in terms of the presence of complaints from various organs and systems, psycho-social history, social history,
- c) History in terms of complaints from individual organs and systems, family history, psycho-social history,
- d) The content of the interview depends on the interviewer.

96. Tenderness, thickening, chest mobility and voice tremor can be examined:

- a) Viewing the chest,
- b) Examining the chest by palpation,
- c) By tapping the chest,
- d) By auscultating the chest,

97. In assessing mental status, cognitive function does not include:

- a) Orientation as to place, time, person,
- b) Perception, delusions, hallucinations, unpleasant, unusual thoughts,
- c) Focused attention (ability to repeat a series of numbers in order and backwards),
- d) Past memory ( date of birth, anniversaries, name of your school).

98. In examining the breasts by palpation technique, we evaluate:

- a) Consistency, increased warmth, tenderness of nodules, presence of discharge,

- b) Symmetry, color, size, thickening, skin shrinkage, dimples,
- c) Swelling, appearance of areola and nipples, presence of discharge,
- d) Appearance of areola and nipples, color, symmetry.

99. Select behaviors that facilitate interviewing:

- a) Normalize feelings,
- b) Using phrases that express empathy
- c) Looking at the patient's problems from their own perspective
- d) All of them

100. One of the symptoms of peripheral arterial circulation failure is:

- a) Swelling often significant,
- b) Heart rate weakened or absent,
- c) Elevated temperature,
- d) None of the above.

101. The so-called pin-shaped pupils are characteristic :

- a) Amphetamine poisoning,
- b) Clinical death,
- c) Opiate poisoning,
- d) Intracranial hematoma.

102. Shortness of breath is a symptom:

- a) Respiratory diseases,
- b) Metabolic disorders,
- c) Cardiovascular diseases,
- d) All.

103. Match in pairs the topography of the occurrence of pain and the diseased organ: Ac; Bd; Cb; Da Liver.

Pancreas

Appendicitis Left ureter

Left lower abdomen

Right iliac fossa

Right subcostal

Left mediastinum

104. Getting to know the inner states and processes of the contactee is:

- a) Assertiveness,
- b) Empathy,
- c) Visualization,
- d) Intelligence.

105. Use the palm of your hand to examine the right axillary fossa:

- a) Left laid flat,
- b) Left forming a booth,
- c) Right laid flat,
- d) The right one forming a booth.

106. The purpose of light palpation is:

- a) Evaluation of bowel movements, detection of abdominal tumors,
- b) Assessment of muscle tone of the anterior abdominal wall, preliminary localization of enlarged organs or abdominal tumors,
- c) Determination of boundaries of enlarged organs, evaluation of venous murmur,
- d) All mentioned.

107. With disturbances in the perception of sound stimuli in the right ear, in the Weber test:

- a) Patient will hear better with the left ear,

- b) Patient will hear better with right ear,
- c) The patient will hear equally in both ears,
- d) The patient will not hear.

108. The following movements can be performed in the knee joint:

- a) Pronation and supination,
- b) Reversals and adductions,
- c) External and internal rotation,
- d) Bending and straightening.

109. The basic examination techniques used in a physical examination are:

- a) history, auscultation, auscultation, differentiation,
- b) Interview, analysis, viewing, palpation,
- c) Visual inspection, auscultation, listening, groping,
- d) Viewing, auscultation, auscultation, groping.

110. The order of examination of the patient's body parts in the physical examination is based on:

- a) The logic of the examination and the desire to make the patient comfortable during the examination,
- b) Convenience of the investigator,
- c) Arrangements made with the patient before the examination,
- d) The need to take care of patient safety.

111. The hallucinations are:

- a) Altered perceptions of realistically existing objects,
- b) Qualitative disorders of consciousness,
- c) False perceptions without sensory stimuli,
- d) Torn thought links.

112. Hearing wheezes and furls during lung auscultation is:

- a) A phenomenon indicative of normal lung function,
- b) The result of collecting sounds from the external noise environment,

- c) Always an indication of pathological changes in the respiratory system,
- d) Without diagnostic significance.

113. Chelmonski's symptom can be found as a result of irritation:

- a) Spleens,
- b) Kidney,
- c) Liver and gallbladder,
- d) Pancreas.

114. In advanced diabetes, from a nursing point of view, it is important to prevent complications:

- a) Impaired wound healing, susceptibility to infections primarily of the urinary tract and soft tissues, susceptibility to pressure sores,
- b) Toe gangrene, diabetic retinopathy, diabetic neuropathy,
- c) Ischemic heart disease, stroke, thromboembolic complications,
- d) Skin discoloration, cataracts, periodontal disease.

115. The place to find helicobacter pylori is:

- a) Liver,
- b) Pancreas,
- c) Stomach mucosa,
- d) Gallbladder.

116. In addition to clinical examination of the breast gland, lymph node examination should be included:

- a) Axillary,
- b) Inguinal,
- c) Cervical,
- d) Nuchal.

117. In the case of urinary tract infections, urine is collected:

- a) In the evening from the middle stream,
- b) In the morning from the middle stream of urine,



- c) Regardless of the time of day,
- d) In the morning from the initial urine stream.

118. Deep abdominal palpation is a palpation examination technique that involves:

- a) Light pressure with the surface of the whole hand of the abdominal cavity,
- b) Strong pressure with the surface of the entire abdominal cavity,
- c) Apply pressure with the hand placed in a fist alternately,
- d) Light and strong alternating pressure with the right and left hand on the different areas of the abdominal cavity.

119. First action in relieving dyspnea:

- a) Administration of sedatives and oxygen,
- b) Lay the boy on his back and administer oxygen,
- c) Administration of sedatives, laying flat,
- d) Positioning in a sitting position with a slight forward tilt and administering oxygen.

120. What are the characteristics of a normal lymph node:

- a) Small, immovable, tenderness,
- b) Large, mobile, non-painful,
- c) Small, movable, painless,
- d) Large, immovable, tenderness.

121. In what position should the patient be when examining the lymph nodes of the head and neck:

- a) Head slightly tilted back,
- b) Head tilted forward,
- c) Head squatted against the chest,
- d) Head erect.

122. The correct order of executive actions during a physical examination of the chest (respiratory system) is as follows:

- a) Viewing, auscultation, percussion, palpation,
- b) Viewing, palpation, auscultation, percussion,
- c) Viewing, palpation, palpation, auscultation,
- d) Viewing, palpation, auscultation, percussion.

123. A necessary condition for obtaining reliable information during an interview is compliance:

- a) Brought by the patient various types of documents and freedom,
- b) Verbal and non-verbal communication, verification of verbal information obtained,
- c) The state of consciousness and mood of the patient in terms of the life problems raised and concerning their well-being,
- d) Closed and open-ended questions, which the patient should answer unequivocally.

124. Indicate the basic conditions necessary for interviewing a patient:

- a) Patient's consent to carry out this activity,
- b) Conversation without bystanders,
- c) The way of conversation adapted to the age, intellectual level of the patient,
- d) All of the above.

125. When conducting a physical examination, the nurse:

- a) Takes anthropometric measurements, evaluates body structure and symmetry,
- b) He touches, auscultates the chest, observes,
- c) Uses laboratory and basic vital signs examination,
- d) Examines, palpates, palpates, auscultates.

126. When interviewing a patient with a gastrointestinal condition, ask about:

- a) Swallowing problems, heartburn, nausea, vomiting, rectal bleeding, type of stools, diarrhea, constipation, abdominal pains,
- b) Condition of teeth and gums, swallowing problems, heartburn, nausea, vomiting, rectal bleeding, type of stools, diarrhea, constipation, abdominal pains,
- c) Condition of teeth and gums, heartburn, nausea, vomiting, fainting,
- d) Chest pain, abdominal pain, trouble swallowing.

127. In pathological Babinski's reflex as a reaction to the test is observed:

- a) Sole flexion of the toe,
- b) Toe extension,
- c) Lack of motor response,
- d) Intense sensation of pain.

128. The cause of a false blood pressure measurement can be:

- a) Incorrect cuff width,
- b) Placing the cuff too tightly or too loosely,
- c) Incorrectly calibrated camera,
- d) All of the above.

129. Salivary glands are examined:

- a) With the index fingers of both hands, pressing the gland in question simultaneously from the mouth and from the outside,
- b) Pressing the gland from the outside with a finger,
- c) Pressing the salivary gland from the side of the mouth with a spatula,
- d) Just by taking a close look at the mouth.

130. When examining the tonsils and palatal arches, pay attention to:

- a) Presence of ulcers,
- b) Symmetry of the palatal arches and tonsils,
- c) Size, color, consistency, presence of plaques, suppositories and ulcers,
- d) The size of the tonsils and the color of the palatal arches.

131. The funnel chest is:

- a) Developmental abnormalities involving forward protrusion of the sternum,
- b) Urticarial deformity of the chest,
- c) Developmental abnormalities in which the lower part of the sternum is collapsed toward the back,
- d) Developmental abnormalities involving collapse of the lateral and posterior rib segments.

132. The primary symptom on palpation of the abdomen in "acute abdomen" is:

- a) Positive symptom of Piskacek,
- b) Positive wobble symptom,
- c) Blumberg's positive sign,
- d) Symptoms typical of an acute abdomen are absent.

133. Urine should be collected:

- a) In the evening before the patient rests,
- b) Into a clean jar of preserves,

- c) In the morning, immediately after a night's rest, from the middle stream,
- d) In women during monthly bleeding.

134. A comprehensive examination of a patient to assess health consists of:

- a) Interview and subject examination,
- b) Physical and physical examination,
- c) Subject and physical examination,
- d) History and palpation examination.

135. Physical examination in nursing practice in Poland:

- a) Expands nurse's formal responsibilities,
- b) Is the basis for accurate and reliable diagnosis of the patient's condition,
- c) Is impossible to apply in practice due to the unregulated legal nature of the above issue,
- d) Does not change nurses' existing knowledge and work experience.

136. The description of diagnosed primary skin lesions should include:

- a) Shape, size, arrangement and location and color of lesions,
- b) Color, smoothness, warming and moisture changes,
- c) Vascularization, petechiae, nature of lesion surface,
- d) Thickness, tension, elasticity and mobility of lesions.

137. Disturbing features of the lymph nodes found on physical examination of the axillary pits are:

- a) Soft, small, non-painful nodes,
- b) Soft, movable, centrally located nodes,
- c) Enlarged, hard, non-removable, painful nodes,
- d) None of the above.

138. The abdominal examination uses:

- a) Interview,
- b) Viewing and auscultation,

- c) Percussion and palpation,
- d) All of the above.

139. When proceeding with an abdominal examination, we pay attention to:

- a) Good lighting,
- b) Full exposure of the abdomen,
- c) Warming the hands of the examiner,
- d) All of the above.

140. Wearing a tourniquet while drawing blood for the test should not exceed the time:

- a) 30 seconds,
- b) 60 seconds,
- c) 90 seconds,
- d) 120 seconds.

141. A temperature of 38.2 degrees C in an adult is defined as:

- a) Normal temperature,
- b) Subnormal temperature,
- c) Subfebrile condition,
- d) Fever.

142. Kussmaul's breath is breath:

- a) Swish,
- b) Deepened and accelerated with short periods of breathlessness,
- c) With increasing respiratory rate and depth and ending in apnea,
- d) Deepened.

143. By examining the pulse by palpation, we assess:

- a) Rhythm,
- b) Frequency,
- c) Voltage,
- d) All answers are correct.

144. The heart rate is accelerated:

- a) After exercise,
- b) After the emotions,
- c) After bathing in warm water,
- d) All answers are correct.

145. A typical site for examining a patient's pulse in a hospital setting is:

- a) Carotid artery,
- b) Radial artery,
- c) Femoral artery,
- d) Brachial artery.

146. Chelmoński's symptom consists of:

- a) shaking the lower abdominal area,
- b) Shaking the area of the right rib arch,
- c) shocking the perinephric region,
- d) shaking of the precordial region.

147. The steps of a physical examination of the respiratory system are as follows:

- a) viewing, auscultation, percussion, palpation examination,
- b) viewing, palpation, auscultation, percussion,
- c) viewing, palpation, palpation, auscultation,
- d) viewing, palpation, auscultation, percussion.

148. The difficulty in getting information from the patient is his silence. The important thing, is to try in this situation:

- a) ask open-ended questions,
- b) apply the confrontation technique,
- c) apply the verbalization technique,
- d) ask short closed questions.

149. Anxiety as a disorder of the emotional sphere is a disciple of danger, which the patient is unable to define. After prolonged persistence, it marks itself in the form of specific phobias (fears). Agoraphobia is a feeling of anxiety:

- a) in front of enclosed spaces,
- b) in front of open spaces,
- c) against spiders,
- d) against rodents.

150. What action should be taken in a patient with a vascular catheter who suddenly develops fever, malaise, chills and a drop in blood pressure when bacteremia is suspected?

- a) Monitor blood pressure every 6 hours,
- b) Remove the catheter and perform bacteriological tests,
- c) Apply antibiotic ointment to the puncture site,
- d) Change the dressing.

151. Pushing to urinate, pain in the lower abdomen, an overflowing bladder that can be felt on physical examination are all symptoms:

- a) Complete urinary retention,
- b) Partial urinary retention,
- c) Paradoxical Wetting,
- d) Mixed urinary retention.

152. A contraindication to an MRI scan is NOT:

- a) Demyelinating disease,
- b) Claustrophobia,
- c) Eye prosthesis, foreign bodies in the eyeball,
- d) Presence of vascular clips or other postoperative items.

153. A blood product free from the risk of viral disease transmission is/are:

- a) Red blood cell concentrate,
- b) Cryoprecipitate,
- c) Albumins,
- d) Fresh-frozen plasma.

154. The first-line treatment regardless of the form of shock is:

- a) The use of broad-spectrum antibiotics,
- b) Proper fluid therapy to restore intravascular volume and normal tissue perfusion,
- c) Use of endotracheal intubation,
- d) Determination of blood levels of electrolytes, glucose, urea, creatinine.

155. A patient receiving enteral nutrition by gavage placed in the jejunum can be given:

- a) Mixed foods and special nutritional mixes,
- b) Mixed foods only,
- c) Exclusively factory-prepared nutritional blends,
- d) Special nutrient mixtures and 20% glucose solutions.

156. The patient assumes the position after surgery under epidural or subarachnoid anesthesia:

- a) Flat on its back or side with its head raised at a 30° angle,
- b) On the back half-high,
- c) On the stomach with the head on the side,
- d) On your back with your head elevated at a 60° angle.

157. The patient has developed venous thrombosis at the venflon insertion site. The prescribed drip infusion should be connected:

- a) Above inflammatory reaction,
- b) To another venous vessel,
- c) Below the inflammatory reaction,
- d) Neither answer is correct.

158. After the arteriovenous fistula procedure, you should know that you must NOT:

- a) Keep the hand on which the fistula is produced in elevation,
- b) Apply tight bandages covering the circumference of the hand and let the patient lie on the operated hand,
- c) Check blood flow through the fistula (by feeling the vibration at the site of the created fistula, and by listening to the accompanying murmur),
- d) Move the hand and perform simple tasks such as using cutlery for several hours after the procedure.

159. The patient has a gavage inserted on the second post-operative day to relieve the gastrointestinal tract of retained contents. Preventing pulmonary complications:

- a) Placing the patient in a semi-erect position, respiratory gymnastics,
- b) Positioning the patient in a flat position, gavage with a narrow cross-section,
- c) Learning the breathing technique of shallowing the breath,
- d) Flush the gavage after each serving of food given to the patient.

160. Complications of surgical wound healing include:

- a) Infection, gaping wound edges, evisceration, hemorrhage,
- b) Oozing contents, abscess, sometimes a boil,
- c) Redness, fungal infection,
- d) Increasing postoperative pain, difficulty breathing.



161. When administering oxygen to a patient through a nasal catheter, the nurse sets the oxygen flow rate at:

- a) 10 - 15 l/min,
- b) 5 - 10 l/min,
- c) 4 - 8 l/min,
- d) 2 - 4 l/min.

162. A patient with a pleural drain in place, should be placed in position:

- a) Flat on your back,
- b) With head elevation of about 30°, on the healthy side,
- c) Semi-sitting with placement of the set about 1 m below chest level,
- d) Sitting with placement of the set about 30 cm below chest level.

163. When conducting a fluid balance in a patient, consider:

- a) The volume of fluids taken orally, the volume and type of fluids transfused intravenously, the amount of urine excreted,
- b) The volume of fluids and the type of fluids transfused intravenously, the amount of urine excreted, the amount of secretions from gavage, drain, intestinal fistula,
- c) The volume of fluids taken orally, the volume and type of fluids transfused intravenously, the amount of urine excreted, the amount of secretions from gavage, drain, intestinal fistula,
- d) Volume of fluids taken orally, volume and type of fluids transfused intravenously, amount of secretions from gavage, drain, intestinal fistula.

164. The role of the nurse, in the prevention of thrombophlebitis of the lower extremities in patients after surgery, is:

- a) Early patient mobilization,
- b) Immobilizing the patient in bed,
- c) Performing all hygienic activities with the patient,
- d) Positioning the limb on the splint.

165. The features of an ideal dressing are:

- a) Maintaining high moisture content on the wound surface,
- b) No damage to new tissue,
- c) Be impermeable to bacteria,
- d) All answers are correct.

166. During the granulation phase, the dressing should perform the following functions:

- a) Prevent the wound from drying out,
- b) Protect granulation tissue from injury,
- c) Have adequate humidity control,
- d) All answers are correct.

167. The symptoms of wound infection are:

- a) Wound pain, swelling,
- b) Redness, elevated temperature,
- c) Serous, serous-purulent, purulent exudate,
- d) All answers are correct.

168. Second-degree burn includes:

- a) Epidermis,
- b) The epidermis and part of the dermis,
- c) Epidermis and dermis,
- d) All answers are correct.

169. Degree III decubitus ulcer according to Torrance is characterized by:

- a) Damage to the full thickness of the skin to the border of the subcutaneous tissue,
- b) Advanced necrosis spreading to fascia and muscle,
- c) Non-fading redness,
- d) All answers are correct.

170. Indications for the use of Aquacel dressings are:

- a) Severely oozing and contaminated wounds,
- b) Dry and poorly oozing wounds,
- c) Wounds covered with dry and diffuse necrosis,
- d) All answers are correct.

171. The most common complications after breast amputation include:

- a) Swelling of the upper limb on the operated side,
- b) Enlargement of axillary lymph nodes on the operated side,
- c) Pain in the upper limb on the operated side,
- d) All answers are correct.

172. The symptoms of hyperactive goiter are:

- a) Hypertensive breakthrough
- b) Face shaped like a full moon with reddened cheeks,
- c) Thyroid orbitopathy,
- d) All answers are correct.

173. The basic principles of perioperative prophylaxis are:

- a) Prophylaxis of thromboembolic complications, antibiotic prophylaxis,
- b) Early mobilization and motor rehabilitation of the patient,
- c) Early initiation of nutritional treatment,
- d) All answers are correct.

174. The evaluation of the extent of burns in adults, is done according to the rule:

- a) Eights,
- b) Singles,
- c) Eighteen,
- d) Nines.

175. To minimize the risk of infection, preoperative skin shearing is most beneficial:

- a) On the day of surgery,
- b) 12 h before the procedure,
- c) Immediately before treatment,
- d) On the eve of the operation.

176. Insertion and maintenance of the catheter in the vena cava increases the risk of complications in the first place:

- a) Exogenous,
- b) Thromboembolism,
- c) Endogenous,
- d) Non-specific.

177. A nurse caring for a patient with a burn wound should remember that immediately before changing the dressing, the patient should:

- a) Thoroughly clean the wound of dirt and skin shreds,
- b) Administer, according to the doctor's order, a painkiller - preferably 15-30 minutes in advance,
- c) Shave the hair from around the wound before reapplying the dressing,
- d) Moisten the previous dressing with saline.

178. A reservoir for secretions flowing down through the T-drain (Kehr) should be hung at the patient's bedside:

- a) At the level of the mattress on which the patient lies,
- b) above mattress level
- c) below the level of the mattress,
- d) height does not matter.

179. Symptoms such as pallor of the skin, cooling of the skin, especially of the distal parts of the body, oliguria, tachycardia, sweating of the skin, decreased blood pressure values, increased respiratory rate are symptoms of shock:

- a) anaphylactic,
- b) septic,
- c) cardiogenic,
- d) hypovolemic.

180. The drop in blood pressure in shock, is characteristic of the following phases:

- a) compensated,
- b) uncompensated,
- c) irreversible,
- d) no correct answer.

181. One of the conditions for successful orthopedic treatment after trauma is the so-called 2+2 rule, which states that:

- a) two anastomoses on the upper extremities and two anastomoses on the lower extremities can be performed during the operation,
- b) the duration of orthopedic surgery should not exceed two hours, during which transfusion of more than two units of blood should be avoided,
- c) a patient with more than 2 points in GSC should not be qualified for surgery, and the time of limb ischemia during surgery should not exceed two hours,
- d) during the operation, a maximum of two bones should be fused, damaged in no more than 2 places.

182. What action should be taken in a patient with a vascular catheter who suddenly develops fever, malaise, chills and a drop in blood pressure when bacteremia is suspected?

- a) Monitor blood pressure every 6 hours,
- b) Remove the catheter and perform bacteriological tests,
- c) Apply antibiotic ointment to the puncturesite, ÿ

d) Change the dressing.

183. A blood product free from the risk of viral disease transmission is:

- a) albumin,
- b) factor VIII, IX concentrate,
- c) cryoprecipitate,
- d) plasma.

184. Elderly patients are at greater risk of developing post-surgical complications:

- a) circulatory,
- b) pulmonary,
- c) neurological,
- d) from the side of the surgical wound.

185. Baseline fluid requirements in adults are:

- a) 8 ml/kg b.w./h,
- b) 6 ml/kg b.w./h,
- c) 4 ml/kg b.w./h,
- d) 2 ml/kg b.w./h.

186. In chemical burns first, you should:

- a) Cool the burned area with ice,
- b) Rinse the burned area with plenty of water,
- c) Gather a thorough history of the chemical that caused the injury,
- d) Cover the injury site with a sterile dressing.

187. During endoscopic examinations, there is a possibility of infection with the following viruses:

- a) HBV and HCV,
- b) HIV,

c)HBV, HCV, and HIV,

d)HAV, HEV, and HIV,

188. Trapnell's classification on a four-point scale is used to assess:

a) severity of injury,

b) the risk and course of vein inflammation associated with cannulation,

c) acute pancreatitis,

d) bedsores.

189. When caring for a patient with suspected damage to abdominal organs, first and foremost:

a) ensure adequate fluid transfusion,

b) prepare an adequate amount of analgesics,

c) systematically monitor blood pressure, heart rate, diuresis,

d) conduct respiratory gymnastics.

190. In patients with thromboembolic disease treated with heparin, injections are contraindicated:

a) subcutaneous,

b) intravenous,

c) intramuscular,

d) intradermal.

191. Symptoms of connectivity of skull base fracture with air cavities of the skull, are:

a) leakage of blood or cerebrospinal fluid from the nose, ear or throat,

b) brief loss of consciousness,

c) increased intracranial pressure,

d) Cushing's Triad.

192. In the elderly, improvement treatment should be undertaken after surgery:

a) later than in other patients,

b) as soon as possible,

- c) on the third day after surgery,
- d) on the fourth day after surgery.

193. When conducting a fluid balance in a patient, consider:

- a) The volume of fluids taken orally, the volume and type of fluids transfused intravenously, the amount of urine excreted,
- b) The volume of fluids and the type of fluids transfused intravenously, the amount of urine excreted, the amount of secretions from gavage, drain, intestinal fistula,
- c) The volume of fluids taken orally, the volume and type of fluids transfused intravenously, the amount of urine excreted, the amount of secretions from gavage, drain, intestinal fistula,
- d) The volume of fluids taken orally, the volume and type of fluids transfused intravenously, the amount of secretions from gavage, drain, intestinal fistula.

194. If the entire lung is resected, it is wrong to connect the suction drain left during the procedure, as this risks occurring:

- a) a hematoma in the pleural cavity,
- b) bronchial fistula in the stump of the bronchus,
- c) shift of the mediastinum to the operated side,
- d) emphysema and cardiac arrest.

195. Indicate the incorrect recommendations for the management of the patient in acute intracranial cramping syndrome:

- a) laying in the supine position with the head elevated by 30°-45°,
- b) head hypothermia and hyperventilation,
- c) the use of controlled breathing in patients with less than 8 points. GSC,
- d) administration of glucose by continuous infusion.

196. For uncomplicated single fractures of several ribs, patient management to prevent atelectasis consists of:

- a) Administration of cough suppressants,
- b) Placing an immobilizing dressing on the chest,
- c) Intensive respiratory rehabilitation after administration of painkillers,
- d) Use of expectorant drugs.

197. A nurse caring for a patient with a burn wound should remember that immediately before changing the dressing, the patient should:

- a) thoroughly clean the wound of dirt and skin shreds,
- b) give, according to the doctor's order, a painkiller - preferably 15-30 minutes in advance,
- c) shave the hair from around the wound before reapplying the dressing,
- d) moisten the previous dressing with saline.

198. Into peripheral veins, parenteral nutrition solutions are given:

- a) with osmolarity  $> 800\text{mOsm/l}$
- b) with osmolarity  $< 800\text{mOsm/l}$ ,
- c) low in calories and nitrogen,
- d) correct B and C.

199. How much food should be given at most once to a patient fed by gastric tube by the portion method in half an hour?

- a) 200-250 ml,
- b) 300-350 ml,
- c) 400-450 ml,
- d) 500 ml.

200. The source of most pulmonary embolisms, is:

- a) right ventricle,
- b) thrombosis of the small pelvic vein,
- c) thrombosis of the veins of the upper extremities,
- d) deep vein thrombosis of the lower extremities.

201. Hypovolemic shock, follows:

- a) trauma,
- b) internal or external hemorrhage,
- c) diabetes,
- d) all answers correct.



202. Prevention of respiratory complications consists, among other things, of chest cauterization in patients who are lying down and not very mobile. Do not cauterize the chest in patients after surgery:

- a) within the abdominal cavity,
- b) cardiac surgery,
- c) orthopedic surgery in the upper half of the body,
- d) thoracic surgery.

203. The consequences of the shock, are:

- a) intravascular coagulation syndrome,
- b) respiratory failure,
- c) renal tubular necrosis,
- d) all answers correct.

204. Stasis dilation of the jugular veins is characteristic of emphysema:

- a) closed,
- b) open,
- c) valved,
- d) closed and open.

205. Secondary consequences of malnutrition in surgically treated patients, are:

- a) Increased morbidity and mortality, decreased body weight,
- b) Wound healing disorders, increased morbidity and mortality,
- c) Impaired immunity, atrophy of the intestinal mucosa,
- d) Wound healing disorders, deficiency anemia.

206. Kehr drains are inserted into:

- a) pancreatic duct,
- b) duodenum,
- c) stomach,
- d) common bile duct.

207. When transporting a patient after thoracic surgery from the operating theater to the intensive care unit, do NOT close or kink the drains, as even minimal air leakage can result:

- a) A hematoma in the pleural cavity,
- b) Bronchial fistula in the stump of the bronchus,
- c) Negative pressure in the pleural cavity,
- d) Emphysema and cardiac arrest.

208. Concussion is manifested by a brief loss of consciousness occurring at the time of injury. The duration of unconsciousness can last:

- a) From a few seconds to 5 minutes,
- b) From a few seconds to 60 minutes,
- c) From a few seconds to 3 hours,
- d) From a few seconds to 6 hours.

209. Breast self-examination is a simple method for early detection of breast changes and should be performed by women:

- a) After the age of 20, systematically 1 time per month, immediately after menstruation,
- b) After the age of 15, systematically 2 times a month, before and after menstruation,
- c) After the age of 20, daily,
- d) After the age of 35, systematically several times a month.

210. A patient receiving enteral nutrition by gavage placed in the jejunum can be given:

- a) mixed foods and special nutritional mixtures,
- b) mixed foods only,
- c) only factory-prepared nutrient mixes,
- d) special nutrient mixes and 20% glucose solutions.

211. The tetany, which occurs most often several dozen/hours after surgery, is caused by:

- a) post-operative hypoparathyroidism as a result of their removal or vascularization damage,
- b) thyrotoxic breakthrough as a consequence of inadequately treated hyperthyroidism in the preoperative period,
- c) collapse of the tracheal cartilages,
- d) damage to the superior laryngeal nerve and/or the retrobulbar laryngeal nerve.

212. To determine the bleeding activity of an ulcer, a commonly used scale is used:

- a)Forrest,
- b)Glasgow,
- c)Apache II,
- d)ASA.

213. In what position should a patient be placed after a head injury:

- a) head elevation at an angle of 30° to the trunk axis,
- b) head elevation at an angle of 15° to the trunk axis,
- c) flat with the lower limbs bent at the knee and hip joints,
- d) in the anti-shock position.

214. The test - feces for "latent blood," to be authoritative, is taken:

- a) one time is sufficient,
- b) twice,
- c) three times,
- d) four times.

215. Symptoms such as pallor of the skin, cooling of the skin, especially of the distal parts of the body, oliguria, tachycardia, sweating of the skin, decreased blood pressure values, increased respiratory rate are symptoms of shock:

- a) anaphylactic,
- b) septic,

- c) cardiogenic,
- d) hypovolemic.

216. The patient has developed venous thrombosis at the venflon insertion site. The prescribed drip infusion should be connected:

- a) above the inflammatory reaction,
- b) to another venous vessel,
- c) below the inflammatory reaction,
- d) neither answer is correct.

217. The "short bowel" syndrome, is:

- a) the consequence of a decrease in the absorption area of the small intestine, e.g., after an extensive resection,
- b) a decrease in the absorption area in the large intestine,
- c) changes in the course of intestinal obstruction,
- d) rectal lesions.

218. In small bowel obstruction, the abdominal radiograph in the vertical position will be/are visualized:

- a) dilatation of the intestinal loops with the presence of vesicular emphysema of the intestinal wall,
- b) gastric distension and intestinal loops,
- c) bloated intestinal loops with marked fluid levels,
- d) abdominal calcifications.

219. A dressing that can be used as a prophylactic measure in an area exposed to pressure and friction is:

- a) alginate dressing,
- b) semi-permeable polyurethane membrane,
- c) sterile hydrogel dressing,
- d) hydrocolloid dressing.

220. In a patient who has been given a balanced skeletal lift, the areas most prone to developing pressure sores are:

- a) calves,
- b) the sacrum and sciatic joint,
- c) ankle joint,
- d) elbow joints.

221. In orthopedic patients treated with surgery, rehabilitation should begin:

- a) After obtaining bone tissue adhesion, to perform weight-bearing exercises,
- b) Immediately after surgery to prevent muscle atrophy and contractures,
- c) Before surgery,
- d) After removing the sutures from the surgical wound, so that the wound edges do not spread.

222. The most important contraindications for starting a patient treated in a surgical unit are as follows:

- a) Bradycardia <35 beats/min,
- b) subfebrile condition, nausea, headache,
- c) unstable high blood pressure,
- d) correct answers A and C.

223. The recommendation of the Polish Society for Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition is that every adult patient admitted to the hospital should undergo a nutritional assessment, using:

- a) Subjective Global Assessment of Nutritional Status (SGA) form or centile grid,
- b) body mass index (WCM) on a centile grid,
- c) NRS 2002 form or Subjective Global Assessment of Nutritional Status (SGA),
- d) Minimum Nutritional Assessment (MNA) form and centile grid.

224. Conducting respiratory gymnastics is recommended for:

- a) A patient in case of fracture of one rib or sternum,
- b) A patient with limited motor activity or who is immobile,
- c) Patient with respiratory conditions,
- d) All of the listed

225. What characteristic nursing problem does a nurse face when nursing a patient who has had a lower limb amputation following Burger's disease?

- a) the pain of the surgical wound,
- b) phantom pains,
- c) depression and apathy,
- d) reluctance to cooperate with the treatment team.

226. Complications of bone fusion include delayed fusion, lack of fusion and:

- a) formation of a pseudo joint,
- b) allgodystrophy,
- c) Volkman's ischemic contracture,
- d) acute osteoarthritis.

227. In acute mechanical obstruction, abdominal pains are paroxysmal in nature. The lower the obstruction is located, the intervals between pains, are:

- a) shorter,
- b) longer,
- c) there are no breaks, the pains are constant,
- d) it doesn't matter.

228. Care of catheters left in the urinary tract should have in mind, among other things, the prevention of infection. The nurse in the prevention of urinary tract infections, should pay special attention to:

- a) A large supply of fluids in the patient,
- b) Use of a closed urinary drainage system,
- c) Replacement of bags and catheters according to the applicable principles of aseptics and antisepsis, and maintenance of catheter patency,
- d) All listed.

229. If, in a patient with a lower limb lift in place, the weights are causing the patient to slide down the bed, care should be taken to ensure proper counter-extension by:

- a) removing enough weights so that the patient does not slip,
- b) elevate the foot part of the bed by placing appropriate pads,
- c) fix the patient's torso to the bed with a wide belt,
- d) the use of permanent locking of the lift cable.

230. A patient who is scheduled to have an intestinal stoma created during surgery should have the stoma site determined by a nurse before the procedure. The stoma site is designated in position:

- a) standing and sitting,
- b) sitting and lying down,
- c) lying and standing,
- d) sitting, lying and standing.

231. Complications of long-term catheter maintenance, include:

- a) symptomatic urinary tract infections, urethral stricture, urinary tract stones,
- b) sores, flares, urethral deformities,
- c) thin urine stream, constant urinary tract bleeding, urinary incontinence,
- d) infections, incontinence, decubitus ulcers.

232. The first-line treatment regardless of the form of shock is:

- a) the use of broad-spectrum antibiotics,
- b) proper fluid therapy to restore intravascular volume and normal tissue perfusion,
- c) the use of endotracheal intubation,
- d) determination of electrolytes, glucose, urea, creatinine levels in the blood.

233. The patient assumes the position after surgery under epidural or subarachnoid anesthesia:

- a) Flat on its back or side with its head raised at a 30° angle,
- b) On the back of a half-high,
- c) On the stomach with the head on the side,
- d) On the back with the head elevated at a 60° angle.

234. A patient after gastrointestinal surgery with a gastrostomy in place. The first meal should be served as follows:

- a) In the presence of a doctor, give about 50 ml of boiled water, the next portions are increased by observing whether the contents flow out near the fistula, whether the patient does not have a feeling of distension in the stomach,
- b) Give about 150 ml of boiled water, the next portion after 30 minutes, observing whether the contents flow out near the fistula, whether the patient does not have a feeling of gastric retention,
- c) In the presence of a doctor, give about 50 ml of gruel, the next portions are increased by observing whether the contents flow out near the fistula, whether the patient does not have a feeling of distension in the stomach,
- d) In the presence of a doctor, give about 250 ml of boiled water, observing whether the contents flow out near the fistula, whether the patient does not have a feeling of distension in the stomach.

235. The patient has a gavage inserted on the second postoperative day to relieve the gastrointestinal tract of backed-up contents. Preventing pulmonary complications:

- a) Placing the patient in a semi-erect position, respiratory gymnastics,
- b) Placing the patient in a flat position, narrow-gauge gavage,
- c) Learning the breathing technique of shallow breathing,
- d) Flushing the gavage after each portion of food given to the patient.

236. Which stage of pressure sores according to Torrance's classification is represented by the following description?

"Ulceration - Injury throughout the thickness of the skin to the border of the subcutaneous tissue. The edges of the wound are well demarcated, surrounded by swelling and erythema. The bottom of the wound is filled with red granulation tissue or yellow masses of disintegrating tissue."?

- a) Grade 2,
- b) Grade 3,
- c) Grade 5,
- d) Grade 7.

237. Subperiosteal fractures of the "green branch" type are characteristic of:

- a) women,
- b) men,



- c) children,
- d) elderly people.

238. Symptoms suggesting the occurrence of complications after the application of an immobilizing dressing on a limb are all those listed, except:

- a) finger movement disorders,
- b) sensory disturbances in the periphery of the limb,
- c) bruising of the skin of the foot or hand,
- d) the absence of pain in the limb.

239. Valvular emphysema occurs as a result:

- a) the passage of a certain amount of air into the pleura without the inability of this air to pass freely to and from the atmosphere,
- b) unidirectional possibility of air entry into the pleura,
- c) air entry into the subcutaneous tissue,
- d) constant communication of the pleural cavity with the atmosphere, which allows air to flow in and out freely into the pleura.

240. In the care of elderly patients, the prevention of perioperative complications is very important. All of the actions mentioned are recommended, except:

- a) early startup,
- b) avoiding the risk of mental disorders,
- c) keeping skin sutures shorter,
- d) the constant presence of a nurse with the patient.

241. Which of the following statements is true?

- a) alkali burn goes much deeper into the tissues than acid burn,
- b) acid burn goes much deeper into the tissues than alkali burn,
- c) the depth of damage does not depend on the agent causing the burn,
- d) alkali burn leads to protein coagulation.

242. The goal of preoperative pulmonary rehabilitation is to learn:

- a) breathing using the diaphragm and coughing,
- b) fast and shallow breathing that does not cause pain,
- c) deep breathing using the diaphragm and avoiding coughing,
- d) breathing using the diaphragm, proper inhalation technique, effective coughing, non-pharmacological ways to control pain and protect the surgical site.

243. Deep vein thrombosis occurs as a result:

- a) venous stasis,
- b) abnormalities in the structure of the venous wall,
- c) changes in blood composition,
- d) all of the above.

244. Septic shock is characterized by:

- a) Blood pressure below 90 mmHg,
- b) Temperature above 39°C or below 36.6°C,
- c) Respiratory disorders (tachypnoe) and/or circulatory disorders (tachycardia),
- d) All of the above.

245. The most favorable time for changing urostomy bags is during the following hours:

- a) Afternoon, after eating a meal and taking a short rest,
- b) Evening, before going to bed,
- c) Morning, before taking fluids, when the fistula is less active,
- d) Morning, after eating a meal and taking a short walk.

246. As a result of the compression caused by the cast, the following can occur:

- a) muscular atrophy, bone decalcification, decubitus ulcers,
- b) limb ischemia, bone atrophy, bone decalcification,
- c) blood supply disorders of the limb, edema, nerve palsy,
- d) deep vein thrombosis, joint capsule fibrosis, edema.

247. Post-traumatic leakage of cerebrospinal fluid from the nasal or ear canals, or fluid running down the back wall of the throat, is a sign indicating:

- a) indentation of the skull bone,

- b) fracture of the base of the skull with damage to the dura,
- c) subarachnoid hemorrhage with the formation of an intracerebral hematoma,
- d) intraventricular hemorrhage.

248. In the treatment of burns with dressings, wet dressings are used to:

- a) facilitate the absorption of the applied drug, cause pain reduction,
- b) at dressing changes reduce the possibility of repeated skin damage,
- c) do not inhibit the epidermal process,
- d) all answers are correct.

249. The greatest blood loss in bone fractures, is to be expected in a fracture:

- a) several vertebrae and ribs,
- b) femur,
- c) both bones of the forearm,
- d) pelvis.

250. A contraindication to performing chest cauterization, is:

- a) Craniocerebral trauma,
- b) trumectomy,
- c) epilepsy,
- d) pneumonia.

251. Suspicion of breast cancer may be raised by skin changes, such as:

- a) local redness of the breast skin and fever,
- b) skin retraction,
- c) "orange peel" symptom,
- d) correct answers B and C.

252. When administering oxygen to a patient through a nasal catheter, the nurse sets the oxygen flow rate at:

- a) 10 - 15 l/min,

- b) 5 - 10 l/min,
- c) 4 - 8 l/min,
- d) 2 - 4 l/min.

253. A patient with a pleural drain in place, should be placed in position:

- a) Flat on your back,
- b) With head elevation of about 30°, on the healthy side,
- c) Semi-sitting with placement of the set about 1 m below chest level,
- d) Sitting with placement of the set about 30 cm below chest level.

254. The presence of tarry stools in the patient, indicates:

- a) Anal fissure,
- b) Colorectal polypsis,
- c) Upper gastrointestinal bleeding,
- d) Anal varices.

255. When applying the hydrocolloid dressing to the wound, it is imperative to keep a margin beyond the wound edge reaching:

- a) 0.5 - 1 cm,
- b) 1 - 2 cm,
- c) 2 - 3 cm,
- d) 4 - 5 cm

256. The role of the nurse, in the prevention of thrombophlebitis of the lower extremities in patients after surgery, is:

- a) Early mobilization of the patient,
- b) Immobilization of the patient in bed,
- c) Performing all hygienic activities with the patient,
- d) Placing the limb on the splint.

257. After which thoracic surgery is it contraindicated to connect suction drains?

- a) Segmentectomy,
- b) Lobectomy,

- c) Pneumonectomy,
- d) Bilobectomy.

258. Momentary loss of consciousness is:

- a) confusion,
- b) unconsciousness
- c) coma,
- d) no correct answer.

259. The patient was placed in a plaster bandage on the lower limb. A symptom indicative of compression of the fibular nerve, will NOT:

- a) numbness and tingling of fingers,
- b) inability to bend and straighten fingers,
- c) change in the coloration of the limb (pale limb),
- d) foot drop.

260. Alginate dressings are NOT indicated for use on wounds:

- a) in which bleeding of various origins may occur,
- b) dry, covered with dead, black tissues,
- c) infected, with cysts, cavities and fistulas,
- d) producing large amounts of exudate, fibrin, pus.

261. Visible deep skin damage up to the border with subcutaneous tissue is:

- a) Grade V decubitus ulcers,
- b) Grade I decubitus ulcers,
- c) Stage III decubitus ulcers,
- d) Stage IV decubitus ulcers.

262. Long-term immobilization and lack of physical activity promote the occurrence:

- a) Pneumonia, cardiac arrhythmias, bedsores,
- b) Pressure sores, abolition of pain sensation, eating disorders,
- c) Decubitus ulcers, congestive complications, pneumonia,
- d) Congestive and thrombotic complications, pneumonia, respiratory disorders.

263. A scale is most often used to assess the risk of developing bedsores:

- a) Repty,
- b) Norton,
- c) HADS,
- d) Benton.

264. The following 4 elements are characteristic of the rehabilitation model:

- a) universality, continuity, kinesitherapy, continuity,
- b) universality, continuity, comprehensiveness, early initiation,
- c) Physical therapy, universality, continuity, interdisciplinarity,
- d) continuity, early initiation, multistage, kinesitherapy.

265. Physical therapy uses naturally occurring factors:

- a) physical, thermal, solar radiation,
- b) physical, chemical, solar radiation,
- c) chemical, biological, thermal,
- d) physical, thermal, biological.

266. Kinesitherapy is:

- a) exercise treatment,
- b) exercises only with the help of instruments,
- c) group gymnastics only,
- d) exercises combined with physical treatments.

267. Ergotherapist is:

- a) orthopedic supply technician,
- b) occupational therapist,
- c) psychotherapist,
- d) another name for a physiotherapist.

268. What diet is recommended for patients with bedsores?

- a) low sodium,
- b) high-protein,
- c) low-fat,
- d) rich in fruits and vegetables.

269. The first early signs of incipient thrombosis are:

- a) increased warming, redness and swelling of the limb,
- b) increased warming, trophic changes,
- c) pain, swelling, retrosternal pains,
- d) dyspnea, swelling of the limb, trophic changes.

270. The ADL and IADL scales are used to assess:

- a) symptoms of depression,
- b) activities of daily living,
- c) quality of life,
- d) muscle strength testing.

271. The attitude manifested by society of disliking the elderly, excluding them from social life is, so called:

- a) egotism,
- b) ageism,
- c) altruism,
- d) gerotism,

272. The most important risk factors for diabetes in the elderly are:

- a) impaired kidney function,
- b) hypertension,
- c) dyslipidemia,
- d) visceral obesity and decreased physical activity.

273. Modifiable risk factors for osteoporosis are:

- a) age,
- b) smoking and low physical activity,
- c) sex,
- d) family predisposition.

274. Comprehensive Geriatric Assessment is a multidirectional diagnostic process of an interdisciplinary nature, which I aim to:

- a) subjective and physical examination of the patient by specialist doctors,
- b) psychological examination of the patient,
- c) determine the functional capacity and learn about the health, psychological and social needs of the elderly patient,
- d) identifying the patient's needs and planning nursing care.

275. The GDS scale is:

- a) short mental status assessment scale,
- b) geriatric depression scale,
- c) Hamilton anxiety rating scale,
- d) bedsores risk assessment scale.

276. Among the great geriatric problems are not:

- a) falls and dementia syndromes,
- b) osteoporosis and falls,
- c) dental caries and joint pain,
- d) fecal incontinence.

277. Axial symptoms of depression do not include:

- a) anhedonia, increased fatigue,
- b) lowered mood,
- c) sleep disorder,
- d) euphoria.

278. A common medical problem in elderly patients is:

- a) anemia,



- b) femoral neck fracture,
- c) depression,
- d) true a, b, c.

279. In elderly patients in a comprehensive geriatric assessment:

- a) we perform the GDS scale,
- b) we perform the MMSE scale,
- c) we do not use any scales,
- d) true answer a and b.

280. In the prevention of pneumonia in elderly patients, the following should not be done:

- a) occlude the patient,
- b) use respiratory rehabilitation,
- c) prescribe a reclining position of immobility,
- d) Ventilate the rooms where the patient is staying.

281. Geriatrics is distinguished from other medical specialties:

- a) unclear etiology of all the conditions that occur,
- b) multi-disease and multi-medication,
- c) its interdisciplinary nature also includes direction along with demography, psychology and sociology of old age and population pedagogy,
- d) neither answer is correct.

282. In order to evaluate the decubitus lesion, you will use:

- a) the scale of Torrance or Enis and Sormiento,
- b) Tinetti or ADL scale,
- c) Horton or Waterlow scale,
- d) both answers a and c are correct.

283. Assessment of the ability to perform complex activities of daily living is enabled by a scale:

- a) Katza ADL,

- b) Lawtona IADL,
- c) Tinetti,
- d) Norton.

284. "Great geriatric problems" is:

- a) Immobilization, postural instability and falls, sphincter incontinence,
- b) cognitive impairment, depression,
- c) Visual and hearing impairment, iatrogenic syndromes,
- d) all of the above.

285. Poly-pharmacy is:

- a) Insufficient use of medications recommended for the treatment or prevention of a specific disease,
- b) Simultaneous use of 3-5 or more drugs or prescribing more drugs than clinically indicated,
- c) prescribing drugs with more risks than potential benefits,
- d) Therapy that does not comply with current medical standards.

286. The main extrinsic risk factors for pressure sores are:

- a) Pressure, shear forces, friction, moisture, temperature rise,
- b) Malnutrition, immobilization, dehydration, impaired consciousness,
- c) Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, peripheral neuropathies, anemia, diabetes,
- d) Use of analgesics, sedatives, hypotensive drugs.

287. Arterial changes associated with the aging process do not include:

- a) Reduction in the number of elastic fibers in the vessel wall,
- b) dilation of the lumen of large arteries,
- c) Increased contractility of arterial smooth muscle,
- d) Increased aortic wall stiffness.

288. In the pathogenesis of pulmonary embolism, embolic material from:

- a) lower limb veins.

- b) right atrium of the heart,
- c) lower limb arteries,
- d) pulmonary veins.

289. Complex activities of daily living do not include:

- a) medication,
- b) food preparation,
- c) toilet use,
- d) shopping.

290. In an 80-year-old woman with a femoral neck fracture, treatment should be considered first:

- a) Conservative: lying down and immobilization of the lower limb with a special orthopedic boot,
- b) Operative: hip endoprosthesis implantation or surgical fusion,
- c) Conservative: lying down and plaster dressing for 6 weeks conservative,
- d) Early rehabilitation and administration of calcium preparations.

291. Dementia differs from disorders of consciousness mainly:

- a) chronic, progressive, irreversible course,
- b) lack of coexistence of somatic diseases,
- c) Increased orientation and memory disorders,
- d) Increased mental disorders in the morning hours.

292. The most common complication of diabetes treatment with insulin in the elderly is:

- a) Local atrophy of fat tissue at the site of insulin injections,
- b) hypoglycemia,
- c) hypermolar diabetic coma,
- d) diabetic retinopathy.

293. Nycturia is:

- a) frequent urination during the day,
- b) frequent urination at night,

- c) frequent urination around the clock,
- d) pain, burning when urinating and urinary urge.

294. Reversible causes of cognitive impairment that may suggest a diagnosis of dementia include:

- a) vitamin B12 or folic acid deficiency,
- b) hypothyroidism,
- c) depression,
- d) all of the above.

295. Risk factors present in depression in the elderly are:

- a) psychosocial factors,
- b) somatic diseases,
- c) diseases of the central nervous system,
- d) all of the above.

296. The causes of urinary incontinence are:

- a) urological and gynecological causes,
- b) neurological causes,
- c) systemic causes,
- d) all of the above.

297. The nursing care plan for a patient with Alzheimer's disease should take into account the care of the patient's immediate caregiver, including, in particular:

- a) Convince the caregiver to place the patient in an inpatient nursing facility, residential care facility or nursing home,
- b) Referring the caregiver to a specialist doctor,
- c) Directing the caregiver to diagnostic tests,
- d) Supporting the caregiver, teaching coping skills, encouraging relaxation and leading an independent life.

298. Post-stroke nutritional disorders are most commonly associated with :

- a) Hemiplegia neglect syndrome,
- b) dysphagia,

- c) increased catabolism,
- d) cognitive disorders.

299. In a patient with diabetes treated with oral hypoglycemic drugs, we pay special attention to:

- a) The amount of fluids drunk,
- b) Additional drugs, e.g. NSAIDs, sulfonamides,
- c) The age of the patient,
- d) Osteoporosis and calcium levels.

300. Dementia is the most common mental disorder of old age is usually caused by:

- a) CNS disease, Alzheimer's disease, diffuse Lewy body disease,
- b) Vasculoproliferative focal brain injury,
- c) Infectious diseases, Pick's disease, AIDS,
- d) All answers correct.

301. Mayhem in the elderly is the result:

- a) Pre-agonal state, heralding the collapse of the body's homeostasis,
- b) Dehydration due to taking diuretics, overheating or inadequate fluid intake,
- c) Leaping improvements in health,
- d) Correct answer A and B.

302. Proper positioning in rheumatoid arthritis is aimed at prevention:

- a) Peripheral circulation disorders,
- b) Contractures and joint deformities,
- c) Bedsores,
- d) Osteoporosis.

303. The occurrence of hyperglycemia is indicated by:

- a) High blood glucose levels, the presence of glucose and acetone in the urine,
- b) Low blood glucose, no glucose and acetone in the urine,

- c) High blood glucose, no glucose and acetone in the urine,
- d) Low blood glucose levels, the presence of glucose and acetone in the urine.

304. The degree to which the patient can effectively use the prosthesis depends on:

- a) amputation level and preserved, functional joints,
- b) the patient's motivation and mental state,
- c) degree of general fitness,
- d) all answers are correct.

305. In order to achieve bladder automatism, one must:

- a) Replace the catheter every 2 weeks,
- b) Begin auscultation of the suprapubic area and periodically repeat catheterization depending on the amount of urine backing up in the bladder,
- c) Leave the catheter in place permanently,
- d) Limit the amount of fluid intake.

306. The varied social and emotional situations of an old person affect his mental functioning in the form of:

- a) solitude,
- b) spiritual emptiness,
- c) moral loneliness,
- d) all answers correct.

307. A patient with Parkinson's disease treated with Levodopa has difficulty starting and continuing movement. Extensive involuntary movements of the limbs and trunk (motor fluctuations - dyskinesias) are sometimes observed. There are difficulties in swallowing, which are associated with:

- a) The patient's reluctance to eat,
- b) Slowing down the function of the muscles of the throat and esophagus, reducing the frequency of swallowing movements,
- c) Patient fatigue,
- d) Improper diet.

308. The emergency management of acute pulmonary edema is:

- a) Positioning - raising the trunk and lowering the legs,
- b) Passive oxygen therapy,

- c) Administration of nitroglycerin and diuretics,
- d) All of the above.

309. Late complications of diabetes include:

- a) Hypoglycemic coma,
- b) Hyperglycemic coma,
- c) Hearing disorders,
- d) Diabetic foot syndrome.

310. Factors that accelerate the onset of osteoporosis are considered to be:

- a) Reduced vitamin D supply and lack of sunlight exposure, low calcium supply,
- b) Immobilization and/or a low-activity lifestyle,
- c) Alcoholism, smoking,
- d) All true.

311. Social assistance is provided to individuals and families in particular because of:

- a) poverty, orphanhood,
- b) homelessness, unemployment, disability,
- c) long-term serious illness, domestic violence,
- d) all answers correct.

312. In order to prevent contractures after an amputation at the level of the lower leg, it is necessary to use correct positioning involving the positioning of the stump:

- a) On a flat level surface,
- b) On a pillow in flexion at the knee joint,
- c) In hip flexion,
- d) On a special box.

313. The psychoorganic syndrome is characterized by:

- a) Euphoria, sphincter dysfunction,

- b) Disorders of memory, efficiency of thinking and orientation, lack of criticality,
- c) Epileptic seizures and lowered mood,
- d) Balance disorders and spasticity.

314. Symptoms of cerebellar syndrome include:

- a) Scandalized speech, impaired balance, gait on a wide base,
- b) Aphatic speech, walking with small steps,
- c) Quadriparesis, visual impairment,
- d) Hemiparesis, mixed aphasia.

315. The speech of a multiple sclerosis patient is speech-like:

- a) with elements of aphasia,
- b) scandalized,
- c) about the type of jamming,
- d) aphonic.

316. The phenomenon involving the failure of one organ with a rapid deterioration of the function of subsequent organs is:

- a) phenomenon of so-called physiological old age,
- b) domino effect,
- c) progressive senile infirmity,
- d) phenomenon of cognitive dysfunction syndrome.

317. Short-term memory disorders, orientation disorders, thinking difficulties, personality and speech disorders are symptoms:

- a) Alzheimer's disease,
- b) depression,
- c) Parkinson's disease,
- d) ischemic stroke.

318. During the remission period of multiple sclerosis, the patient should:

- a) switch to a vegetarian diet,



- b) lead a normal lifestyle,
- c) avoid physical exertion,
- d) increase physical effort.

319. People are predisposed to receive long-term care:

- a) With acute circulatory failure,
- b) With a high body temperature above 38°C,
- c) With severely limited self-care and self-care capabilities,
- d) After early mutilation procedures.

320. Progeria is:

- a) accelerated aging syndrome
- b) generalized joint changes associated with osteoporosis
- c) syndrome of mental disorders occurring in old age
- d) social movement to socialize the elderly

321. Nursing measures to prevent joint stiffness and deformity in immobilized patients consist of:

- a) Inducing skin congestion and applying physiotherapy,
- b) Limiting muscle work, avoiding pressure exerted by the quilt,
- c) Frequent change of position , passive and active joint exercises, use of proper positioning technique,
- d) Long-term immobilization of limbs in a physiological position , the use of kinesitherapy.

322. If a 65-year-old patient who has been immobilized for three weeks due to chronic congestive circulatory failure develops calf pain, slight bruising of the limb and a difference in limb circumference when attempting to stand upright, the following should be suspected:

- a) orthostatic hypotonia,
- b) changes in the motor system,
- c) deep vein thrombosis,
- d) sciatica.

323. Which type of sport is NOT indicated in a patient with hypertension?

- a) swimming,
- b) cycling,
- c) hiking,
- d) instrumental gymnastics.

324. Dysphagia is a disorder concerning:

- a) swallowing,
- b) digestion,
- c) absorption,
- d) excretion.

325. Among the typical urinary disorders, nycturia is mentioned, which means:

- a) Painful urination,
- b) The need to urinate at night,
- c) The presence of protein in the urine,
- d) Increased urinary excretion.

326. List the elements that make up a nerve cell:

- a) Myelin fibers, gap junctions,
- b) Cell body, axon, dendrites,
- c) Nerve protrusions, neuronal network,
- d) Neurotransmitters, neurotransmitters, axial fiber.

327. The structure of the synaptic junction determines their division into major groups such as:

- a) Chemical synapses, electrical synapses, mixed synapses,
- b) Fast axonal transport, slow axonal transport, axonal transport of mitochondria,
- c) Ionotropic and metabotropic receptors,

d) Neuroglia, mesoglea, Schwann cells.

328. In the structure of the spinal cord and brain there are connective tissue membranes referred to as:

- a) Lower anterior group sinus,
- b) Upper-Tertiary Group Bay,
- c) Hard tire, spider tire and soft tire,
- d) Wedge-parietal sinus.

329. The motor nerves of the eye muscles are:

- a) Facial nerve VII, lingual-pharyngeal nerve IX,
- b) Vagus nerve X and accessory nerve XI,
- c) The peroneal nerve III, block nerve IV, and inferior interosseous nerve VI,
- d) Optic nerve II, vestibulospinal nerve VIII.

330. The Autonomic Nervous System is responsible for regulating the body's vital activities such as:

- a) disturbing the relationship of our body to the environment,
- b) counteracting internal balance and stability,
- c) conscious participation in keeping internal organs in readiness for action,
- d) respiration, digestion, metabolism, reproduction, heart rate, blood pressure.

331. To assess muscle strength, use:

- a) Lewton Assessment Scale for Complex Daily Activities (IADL),
- b) A scale for assessing basic activities of daily living (Katz),
- c) Lovett scale,
- d) Patient assessment according to the Barthel scale.

332. A coordination test that examines the compactness of movements in the upper limbs is:

- a) finger-nose test,
- b) heel-to-knee test,
- c) romberg trial,
- d) attempt to walk the line.

333. Gait in sciatica is characterized by:

- a) Gait on a wide base, with widely spaced lower limbs, wobbly,
- b) Gait with small steps, scuffling on the floor,
- c) Sparing the limb bent at the hip, knee and ankle joints, the spine is set in scoliosis with hip extension to the side,
- d) Rooster gait with foot drop.

334. Examination of meningeal symptoms is performed on suspicion:

- a) Parkinson's disease,
- b) Meningitis,
- c) Myasthenia gravis,
- d) Multiple Sclerosis.

335. The most commonly used brain imaging method is:

- a) Single photon emission tomography,
- b) Ultrasonography,
- c) CT scan,
- d) MRI.

336. Laboratory studies of neurological electrophysiology include:

- a) Ultrasound,
- b) Electroneurography (ENG), electromyography (EMG), electroencephalography (EEG), and evoked potentials (PW),
- c) The endocrine system,
- d) Immunological.

337. Difficulties in producing and understanding spoken, written, or sign language are called:

- a) motor aphasia, sensory aphasia, mixed aphasia,
- b) dysphagia,
- c) gnosis and praxis,
- d) unilateral neglect syndrome.

338. A vascular disorder of the Central Nervous System is:

- a) Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis,
- b) A completed stroke (ischemic and hemorrhagic),
- c) Spinal and spinal cord injury,
- d) Acute CNS infection.

339. The primary diagnostic test to distinguish hemorrhagic from ischemic stroke is:

- a) blood pressure measurement,
- b) Vascular examination (angiography and ultrasound),
- c) Neurological examination,
- d) CT scan.

340. Treatment of the patient in acute ischemic stroke with a time window consists of:

- a) Symptomatic and conservative treatment,
- b) Improvement of the patient,
- c) Application of thrombolytic treatment,
- d) Application of secondary prevention of stroke.

341. The nurse's role in educating post-stroke patients and their families is to:

- a) introduce primary prevention,
- b) psychotherapy,
- c) diagnosis and therapy,
- d) introduction of secondary prevention.

342. The classic initial symptoms of aneurysm rupture are:

- a) Imbalances,
- b) Exploding headache, nausea, violent vomiting photophobia, sometimes loss of consciousness,
- c) Snorting wet cough after consuming fluids,
- d) Motor slowdown.

343. The main types of the clinical course of Multiple Sclerosis are:

- a) Nerve inflammation,
- b) Projective-remitting form, primary progressive form, secondary progressive form, progressive-remitting form,
- c) Cognitive disorders, decreased muscle tone,
- d) Eye movement disorders.

344. Drowsiness, impaired consciousness, impaired vision, nausea and vomiting accompanied by headache especially in the morning and neck stiffness, imbalance may be indicative of:

- a) hyperglycemia,
- b) high blood pressure,
- c) heart attack,
- d) increased intracranial pressure.

345. Possibly the fastest drug therapy in the acute period of ischemic stroke - mainly thrombolytic - is the administration:

- a) anti-aggregation drugs,
- b) anticoagulants,
- c) recombinant tissue plasminogen activator rtPA,
- d) blood pressure-lowering drugs.

346. Motor slowing, muscular rigidity with the symptom of , "lead pipe" or , "pinwheel", resting tremor, postural abnormalities is characteristic:

- a) Alzheimer's disease,
- b) Multiple Sclerosis,
- c) Parkinson's disease,
- d) Spinal pain syndromes.

347. Myasthenia gravis belongs to a group of diseases:

- a) neuromuscular junction,

- b) dementia syndromes,
- c) extrapyramidal system,
- d) demyelization.

348. Myasthenic breakthrough is a life-threatening condition caused by:

- a) low dose of drugs,
- b) drooping eyelids,
- c) drooping head,
- d) respiratory failure.

349. Piercing radiating pain along the lower limb with a source of pressure on the intervertebral disc at the L5 or S1 level is called:

- a) Sci,
- b) sciatica,
- c) carpal tunnel syndrome,
- d) sciatica.

350. Visual, auditory, somatosensory evoked potentials are performed in diagnostics:

- a) Spinal pain syndromes,
- b) Multiple Sclerosis,
- c) Cerebral strokes,
- d) Epilepsy.

351. The algorithm for managing a patient in the acute period of stroke is:

- a) Rapid diagnosis and hospitalization,
- b) Intensive surveillance in immediate life-threatening conditions,
- c) Thrombolytic treatment, early rehabilitation, early secondary prevention,
- d) All answers correct.

352. The primary goal of brain injury care is:

- a) To prevent secondary brain injury,
- b) Surveillance to detect early deterioration of a patient's neurological condition,

c) Prevention of arterial hypotonia, efforts to normalize intracranial pressure, prevention of hypoxia,

d) All answers true.

353. Total transverse spinal cord injury syndrome is a concept:

a) Secondary spinal cord injury,

b) Spinal shock,

c) Spinal cord contusion,

d) Spinal cord concussion.

354. A patient hospitalized in the neurological intensive care unit for an epileptic condition passed 1,500 ml of urine, was given 800 ml of intravenous fluids and 500 ml through an intragastric probe. The daily fluid balance is:

a) -1200 ml

b) +800 ml

c) -1000 ml

d) +500 ml

355. Indications for admitting a patient to a neurological intensive care unit include:

a) Any case of stroke,

b) Meningitis,

c) Epilepsy,

d) Subarachnoid hemorrhage.

356. The correct use of pain medication in children is based on four basic principles. Please indicate which principle does NOT belong to them:

a) According to the analgesic ladder,

b) According to the clock,



- c) According to the best route of administration,
- d) As agreed with the parents.

357. Indicate which of the following are indications for blood transfusion in patients with advanced cancer:

- a) Severe anemia giving symptoms of dyspnea, significant weakness
- b) Vascular bleeding and hemorrhage, when blood replenishment results in improved quality of life
- c) As preparation for intensive treatment methods
- d) All of the above.

358. Please indicate the correct term for respiratory panic:

- a) means an attack of dyspnea combined with anxiety, also resulting from psychosocial and spiritual factors superimposed on the existing dyspnea,
- b) is mainly related to the patient's exertion and movement,
- c) does not intensify with abnormal symptom control, nor with the progression of the disease, it can be mainly associated with fear of death, and failure to regulate life issues,
- d) respiratory panic is unaffected by measures such as strengthening the sense of security, controlling hyperventilation through slower and deeper breathing, communicating effectively with the patient, the patient's trust in the staff.

359. In the terminal stage of cancer, the cause of the patient's dry tongue mucosa is:

- a) dehydration,
- b) pharmacotherapy,
- c) salivary gland malignancies,
- d) all listed.

360. The presence of peritoneal effusion in advanced ovarian cancer is evidenced by:

- a) Shortness of breath, pain radiating to the left arm,
- b) Feelings of nausea,
- c) A "spreading" feeling, heartburn, swelling of the legs, increasing shortness of breath,

d) Tingling, numbness in the lower extremities.

361. Due to the criterion of the place of perception, severe pain occurring in multiple locations, accompanied by profound psychological changes and spiritual suffering in addition to somatic sensations, we define as:

a) LOCATED,

b) projected,

c) total,

d) psychogenic.

362. The piercing pains are characterized by:

a) a slow buildup of pain and a rapid disappearance,

b) paroxysmal in nature, rapid escalation and short duration (about 30 minutes),

c) paroxysmal in nature, and are usually mediocre in intensity,

d) significant intensity and long duration.

363. What documents pertain to the rights of a sick child?

a) ACT Card,

b) Charter of rights for the terminally ill child,

c) correct answers A and B.

d) none of the above answers.

364. According to Polish law, euthanasia is possible:

a) At the patient's request,

b) At the request of the family,

c) For medical indications,

d) Polish legislation does not allow euthanasia.

365. What are the indications for administering drugs subcutaneously?

a) Nausea and vomiting and swallowing problems,

b) Severe condition of the patient that prevents the patient from taking drugs orally and poor absorption of drugs from the gastrointestinal tract,

c) The patient's reluctance to swallow medication,

d) All of the above.

366. Indicate the correct statement regarding the definition of palliative and hospice care:

- a) Sustaining and supportive patient care aimed at preventing and treating cancer,
- b) Comprehensive end-of-life care provided to chronically ill patients by a qualified team,
- c) Comprehensive and holistic care of patients suffering from incurable progressive diseases that are not amenable to causal treatment, with the goal of improving quality of life,
- d) Comprehensive and holistic care of elderly patients at the end of life, provided by an interdisciplinary team.

367. Hanna Chrzanowska launched in Poland in the 1950s:

- a) inpatient care for the chronically ill,
- b) home nursing care,
- c) mother and child care,
- d) hospital care for addicts.

368. What is the best place for palliative care in advanced cancer?

- a) the best place for a sick person is in a hospital, because it provides round-the-clock medical and nursing care,
- b) the best place is the one that relieves all pain according to the latest standards,
- c) the best place is an inpatient ward in a hospice, as it relieves the burden completely on the weary family,
- d) the best place is the one that provides the patient with the best quality of life.

369. Currently in Poland, adults suffering from the following illnesses may be eligible for palliative and hospice care:

- a) cancer diseases,
- b) decubitus ulcers,
- c) systemic primary atrophy involving the central nervous system,
- d) all of the above.

370. Astenia is:

- a) Progressive weight loss and changes in physical appearance due to atrophy of body fat and muscle,
- b) Reluctance to take food and a quick feeling of satiation after taking small portions of food,
- c) Loss of strength, weakness, feeling of fatigue, reduced activity,
- d) Organ dysfunction.

371. How much blood per day does the patient expectorate with massive hemoptysis?

- a) over 200 ml,
- b) 150 ml,
- c) 80 ml,
- d) 100 ml.

372. The ACT charter for children with life-threatening conditions and their families, specifies, among other things, that:

- a) each child will be treated with dignity, respect and assured privacy regardless of his or her psychological capabilities,
- b) each child will be given the opportunity to participate in decision-making regarding their care, according to their age and understanding,
- c) each child will have access to learning, efforts will be made to encourage the child to participate in other activities,
- d) all answers correct.

373. The modern concept of palliative/hospice care, initiated:

- a) Lydia Hall,
- b) Hanna Chrzanowska,
- c) Dorota Orem,
- d) Cicely Saunders.

374. Medications administered for the rest of life (in dying), are:

- a) Analgesics, tranquilizers, anticonvulsants, Buscolysin (Hyoscine),
- b) Analgesics, tranquilizers, anticonvulsants, diabetes drugs,
- c) Analgesics, tranquilizers, hypotensive drugs, antidiabetic drugs,
- d) Analgesics, antidiabetic drugs, anticonvulsants, Buscolysin (hyoscine)

375. Accepting the inevitability of death means refraining from:

- a) Any activities during the agony period,

- b) Any emergency action in people with cancer,
- c) Any emergency action during the period of agony,
- d) Conducting resuscitation in cancer patients.

376. Orthotanasia" is:

- a) Conducting discussions with the patient on coping in the terminal period,
- b) Abandonment of artificial life support measures, such as undertaking resuscitation,
- c) Depriving a person of life at his request under the influence of compassion,
- d) Principles of management of the dying patient.

377. The principle of "double effect" is applied:

- a) two opioid drugs in pain therapy,
- b) measures to alleviate bothersome symptoms using conventional and unconventional medicine,
- c) measures to alleviate the patient's intractable symptom despite the risk of shortening the patient's life as a result,
- d) measures to alleviate intractable symptoms with chemotherapy and palliative radiotherapy.

378. Which of the following symptom(s) accompanies spinal cord compression syndrome?

- a) pain,
- b) motor and sensory disorders,
- c) coma,
- d) correct answers A and B.

379. Cryptoeuthanasia means:

- a) Killing a person at his request and under the influence of compassion,
- b) The deprivation of a person's life without his will or knowledge with reference to the welfare of him or his loved ones,
- c) Application of the principle of double effect,
- d) Taking artificial life support measures and using emergency measures during the dying period

380. The second most common cause of death among chronic diseases in Poland is:

- a) cardiovascular diseases,

- b) respiratory diseases,
- c) malignant tumors,
- d) neurological diseases,

381. Among the invasive treatments for cancer pain are:

- a) Peripheral blocks and neurolysis,
- b) Intranasal administration of opioids,
- c) Continuous intrapleural analgesia,
- d) All of the above.

382. Does addiction occur with long-term morphine use in a chronic pain patient?

- a) Yes, there is always a physical and mental addiction, which is why morphine is called a drug,
- b) No, addiction never occurs if morphine is used properly,
- c) Not if we simultaneously use drugs from the first step of the analgesic ladder ,
- d) Yes, most often there is only physical dependence, withdrawal syndrome symptoms are anxiety, irritability, facial flushing, joint pain, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain.

383. Tolerating the patient's habits and lifestyle such as smoking in a patient in a terminal condition:

- a) serves to improve the patient's quality of life,
- b) is used as long as it does not temporarily worsen the patient's ailments,
- c) would be unacceptable if the disease had a successful prognosis,
- d) all answers correct.

384. On which step of the analgesic ladder is morphine located?

- a) I,
- b) II,
- c) III,
- d) IV.

385. Radiation therapy is treatment using:

- a) solux lamps,
- b) ionizing radiation,
- c) cystostatics,
- d) heat.

386. Which of the following statements does the nurse expect to hear from the mouth of a 5-year-old boy after the death of his favorite pet?

- a) "it's not quite dead."
- b) "he was taken by a bonehead."
- c) "and you've heard this joke about ....."
- d) "I will be good and therefore I will not die."

387. Noticing that a 3-year-old child is clearly staging sexual behavior while playing with dolls, the nurse should suspect:

- a) The child manifests curiosity normal for the preschool age,
- b) The child acts out his personal experiences,
- c) The child can't play with dolls,
- d) The child shows developmental delay.

388. Which cancers are the most common in childhood:

- a) Lymphomas,
- b) Brain tumors,
- c) Acute lympho-blastic leukemia,
- d) Osteosarcoma.

389. For which of the following tests (confirming the diagnosis) should the nurse prepare the parents of a child suspected of having leukemia?

- a) Lumbar puncture,
- b) Bone marrow aspiration biopsy,
- c) Blood count,
- d) Blood cultures.

390. Which of the listed goals of care for a child with leukemia is of primary importance:

- a) Meeting development needs,
- b) Ensuring proper nutrition,
- c) Infection prevention,
- d) Encouraging participation in entertainment.

391. Which of the following statements, obtained during interview collection from the child's parent, best describes primary involuntary wetting?

- a) "It never learned not to get its clothes wet."
- b) "He was once given bladder training for a year."
- c) "He doesn't get wet only during the day."
- d) "usually the failure to urinate happens to him during the day," he says.

392. Which of the following microorganisms are the most common cause of urinary tract infections in children?

- a) staphylococcus,
- b) klebsiella,
- c) pseudomonas,
- d) escherichia coli.

393. Nephrotic syndrome is diagnosed when protein loss exceeds the compensatory capacity of the body, ie:

- a) Less than 50mg/kg b.w./day,
- b) More than 20mg/kg b.w./day,
- c) More than 50mg/kg b.w./day,
- d) More than 100mg/kg b.w./day.

394. A disease syndrome characterized by passing abnormal stools more than 3 times a day or 1 with an admixture of blood, pus or mucus lasting up to 10 days is:

- a) malabsorption syndrome,
- b) chronic diarrhea,
- c) acute diarrhea,



d) cystic fibrosis.

395. West's team includes:

- a) Generalized myoclonic seizures-so-called flexion seizures,
- b) Tonic seizures, myoclonic seizures and atypical absence seizures,
- c) Convulsion-free absence seizures,
- d) Seizures of unconsciousness and convulsions.

396. The test by which we can assess the degree of vesicoureteral reflex is:

- a) ultrasonography,
- b) urography,
- c) micturition cystourethrography,
- d) suprapubic punctures.

397. Scoliosis is:

- a) Curvature of the spine in the sagittal plane,
- b) Lateral curvature of the spine,
- c) Excessive marking of the lumbar curvature,
- d) Excessive backward bending of the spine.

398. Treatment of hemophilia involves administration:

- a) lamellar mass,
- b) The missing clotting factor,
- c) whole blood,
- d) multi-electrolyte fluid.

399. Physiological jaundice occurs:

- a) On day 1 of life,
- b) The baby is born with physiological jaundice,
- c) On day 3 of life,
- d) After the 10th day of life.

400. Acute gastroenteritis is most often caused by:

- a) metabolic disorders
- b) bacterial infection
- c) genetic defects
- d) viral infection

401. In screening a newborn, the dry blood drop method, we determine the possibility of existence:

- a) Epilepsy,
- b) Down syndrome,
- c) Cystic fibrosis, hypothyroidism, phenylketonuria, and the Kashubian gene,
- d) Hirschsprung's disease.

402. Iron is an essential element for the body, as it plays an important role in transport:

- a) oxygen,
- b) carbon dioxide,
- c) answers a and b
- d) sodium and potassium.

403. Which of the listed symptoms should be expected, with a loss of 11% of body weight due to dehydration:

- a) pallor of the skin coverings,
- b) faintly detectable heart rate,
- c) emphasized darkroom,
- d) pronounced scantiness.

404. The substance that protects the alveoli from collapse is :

- a) surfactant,
- b) adrenaline,
- c) insulin,
- d) prostoglandin

405. Reducing the incidence of which of the following diseases can be achieved with the Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) vaccine:

- a) tracheitis,
- b) epiglottitis,
- c) pneumonia,
- d) all correct

406. Metabolic needs in a child increase in moments:

- a) anxiety, excessive movement of the child, when the temperature is high,
- b) with hypothermia, limited movement, calm,
- c) temperature within normal limits, excessive exertion, in the use of pharmacotherapy,
- d) hypothermia, the use of pharmacotherapy, the use of a high-protein diet.

407. After the child turns one year old, on average:

- a) Triples birth weight,
- b) Doubles birth weight,
- c) Body weight is equal to birth weight,
- d) Body weight increased by 10 kg.

408. Symptoms accompanying fever in a young child may include:

- a) anxiety,
- b) drowsiness,
- c) convulsions,
- d) all

409. Which of the following noises should be expected when examining a 4-month-old infant:

- a) cooing,
- b) gawking,
- c) imitating the sounds heard,
- d) pronouncing syllable combinations.

410. For a child weighing 15kg, the fluid requirement per caloric expenditure is:

- a) 100 ml,
- b) 1000ml,
- c) 1250ml,
- d) 1500ml.

411. Which of the listed types of maltreatment, the nurse suspects if she finds that the mother intentionally gives the child a laxative to cause diarrhea:

- a) Emotional abuse,
- b) Munchhausen syndrome,
- c) Neglect of the child in terms of health needs,
- d) Physical violence.

412. Which type of immunity an infant vaccinated with DiTePer vaccine acquires:

- a) natural , active,
- b) natural, passive,
- c) artificial, active,
- d) artificial, passive.

413. What is the term for an acute asthma attack with a severe course, unresponsive to traditional treatment:

- a) intrinsic asthma,
- b) asthmatic condition,
- c) reactive lung disease,
- d) extrinsic asthma.

414. What a nurse should keep in mind when preparing a plan of care for a child with cystic fibrosis:

- a) CF is an autosomal dominantly inherited disease,
- b) Respiratory secretions are thicker than normal,
- c) There is a blockage of the endocrine glands,
- d) An increased concentration of potassium ions is found in sweat.

415. Which of the dietary components listed by parents of a child with iron deficiency anemia may mean that dietary instruction needs to be repeated:

- a) lean meat,

- b) whole grain bread,
- c) "yellow" vegetables,
- d) fish.

416. Mayhem syndrome:

- a) Most common in schizophrenia,
- b) Example of quantitative disorders of consciousness,
- c) Example of qualitative disorders of consciousness,
- d) No answer is correct.

417. The cause of ischemic stroke can be:

- a) Closure of an artery,
- b) Rupture of a brain artery,
- c) Rupture of an aneurysm,
- d) All correct.

418. Modifiable factors of stroke risk:

- a) Age, gender,
- b) Genetic factors, history of stroke,
- c) Hypertension, diabetes,
- d) All of the above.

419. Meningeal symptoms are not:

- a) Babinski's sign,
- b) Neck stiffness,
- c) Kernig's revelation,
- d) Brudzinski's revelation.

420. Uprightness of the upper and lower limbs, head and trunk

hyperextension are symptoms of:

- a) Decerebration,
- b) De-barking,
- c) Vegetative state,

d) Closure Team.

421. An unconscious patient with a diagnosis of subarachnoid hemorrhage was admitted to the hospital. You will assess the patient's unconscious state according to the scale:

a) Vienna,

b) Douglas,

c) Norton,

d) GCS.

422. The most common cause of subarachnoid hemorrhages is:

a) Brain aneurysms and hemangiomas,

b) Hemangiomas and cranial injuries,

c) Untreated hypertension,

d) Cerebral atherosclerosis.

423. Cerebellar gait is characterized by:

a) Forearm bent at the elbow joint and recurved, the lower limb straightened at the knee joint,

b) Gait on a wide base, with widely spaced lower limbs, wobbly,

c) Gait with excessive swaying at the hips,

d) Walk with small steps and shuffle.

424. In educating the patient in Parkinson's disease, it is important to remember to recommend limiting products in the diet:

a) Carbohydrates,

b) Protein,

c) Fat,

d) Vitamins.

425. The differentiating criterion between transient ischemic attack (TIA) and ischemic stroke is:

a) Length of persistence of symptoms: up to 1 hour - TIA, above - stroke,

b) Length of persistence of symptoms: up to 24 hours - TIA, above - stroke,

- c) Duration of symptoms up to 24 hours - stroke, but symptoms do not completely withdraw, above - TIA, but symptoms always completely disappear,
- d) The degree of withdrawal of symptoms: if completely, even after a few months it's a TIA; if some of the symptoms remain we are talking about a stroke.

426. Blood reaches the brain through:

- a) 4 arteries (2 vertebral and 2 carotid),
- b) 2 arteries (brachiocephalic trunk),
- c) ascending aorta,
- d) 2 basilar arteries.

427. Peripheral punctures should not be performed in:

- a) Lower limb,
- b) Limb with paresis or paralysis,
- c) Elbow flexion area,
- d) Wrist area.

428. Alzheimer's disease is:

- a) A process involving retrograde changes associated with atherosclerosis,
- b) Diffuse cerebral atrophic process with dementia,
- c) A particular form of progressive palsy,
- d) Cerebral organic matter manifested mainly by amnestic syndrome.

429. Which speech center in the brain of a patient with motor aphasia has been damaged?

- a) Wernicke Center,
- b) Broca Center,
- c) Temporal-parietal-occipital junction center,
- d) Speech center of the occipital lobe.

430. What type of damage to the nervous system, in the course of multiple sclerosis, causes defective neurological symptoms?

- a) mechanical damage to the cerebral cortex,
- b) biochemical disruption of neurosynaptic conduction,
- c) damage to the myelin sheaths of nerve fibers,
- d) decreased blood perfusion in nerve tissue.

431. If the cause of short-term unconsciousness was an ischemic attack, the mechanism of unconsciousness is related to:

- a) stroke,
- b) metabolic disorders,
- c) cardiac ischemia,
- d) cerebral ischemia.

432. Damage to which brain structure causes Parkinson's disease?

- a) cerebral cortex,
- b) subcortical nuclei,
- c) brainstem,
- d) cerebellum.

433. The form of meningitis differentiates:

- a) intracranial pressure measurement,
- b) cerebrospinal fluid study,
- c) venous pressure testing,
- d) examination of peripheral blood parameters.

434. The Glasgow scale assesses responses:

- a) eye opening and movement,
- b) eye-opening and verbal,
- c) verbal and movement,
- d) eye-opening, verbal, and motor skills.

435. Cholinergic breakthrough manifests itself:

- a) Sweats , respiratory distress , increase in muscle tension,



- b) Respiratory distress , hyperactivity, pupil dilation,
- c) Pupil dilation, convulsions , unconsciousness,
- d) Pupil constriction, respiratory distress , diarrhea.

436. During drug preparation and administration:

- a) Hands should be washed and disinfected.
- b) Follow the "five W's" rule (right drug, right dose, right time, right drug form, right patient,
- c) Check medical order,
- d) True all of the above.

437. Factors affecting laboratory results:

- a) Effects of circadian rhythm and menstrual cycle in women and pregnancy,
- b) Medications taken and diet and surgery, intravenous infusions and transfusions,
- c) Physical effort and body position,
- d) All true.

438. Factors affecting blood culture results

- a) Method and time of collection,
- b) Volume of blood collected,
- c) The amount and composition of the culture medium and the time and method of culture,
- d) All of the above true,

439. When collecting urine for culture, the nurse must remember:

- a) Washing the perineum and taking a urine sample from the midstream,
- b) Collecting urine in a sterile vessel in an amount of at least 10 ml,
- c) Immediately after collection, send urine to the laboratory or store urine in the ward at 30-37°C for up to 2h,
- d) All of the above true.

440. When instructing the patient on how to collect urine for culture, the nurse should tell the patient that:

- a) Urinate in the morning, after a night's rest from the first portion, from the middle stream,
- b) Before collecting urine, wash yourself thoroughly and do not open the sterile vessel until urinating for the test,
- c) Women during menstrual bleeding should not urinate for testing - alternatively, urine is collected through a catheter,
- d) All true.

441. Stages of the Nursing Process:

- a) Recognition, planning, implementation, assessment,
- b) Recognition, case description, diagnosis, nursing assessment,
- c) Diagnosis, implementation of nursing actions,
- d) The nursing process is a description of nursing activities.

442. Nursing diagnosis is based on:

- a) Observation and interview,
- b) Document analysis,
- c) Parameter measurements,
- d) All of the above true.

443. Nursing is:

- a) Assessing a person's response to current or potential problems that nurses, based on their knowledge, skills and experience, are able to address,
- b) Are conclusions from patient data, indicating the biopsychosocial condition of a person requiring ( or not requiring ) nursing, taking into account the genesis and prognosis of this condition,
- c) Recognizing the patient's nursing and health care needs,
- d) All of the above are true.

445. Prior to gastroscopy, the patient should not consume food or liquids:

- a) For at least 2 hours,
- b) For at least 6 hours,
- c) For at least 12 hours,
- d) 24 hours a day.

446. When preparing a patient for a colonoscopy, it is important to pay attention to:

- a) Thorough cleaning of the large intestine from fecal masses,
- b) The patient's passing of stool before the test,
- c) The use of starvation for the entire day before the test,
- d) Withholding gas during the test.

447. For colonoscopy, a nurse helps the patient assume the position:

- a) Lying on the back or left side, with the need to change position during the examination,
- b) Lying on the back or right side, with the need to change position during the examination,
- c) Lying on her back or side, without having to change position during the examination,
- d) Lying down or semi-sitting, depending on the patient's wishes.

448. A patient being prepared for an abdominal ultrasound should on the day of the test:

- a) Do not smoke cigarettes and remain fasting,
- b) Can smoke cigarettes but remains fasting,
- c) Do not smoke cigarettes and have an enema performed,
- d) Remain fasting and have an enema performed.

449. A relative contraindication to a CT scan is:

- a) Head injury,
- b) Abdominal tumor,
- c) Pregnancy,
- d) Convulsions of undetermined etiology.

450. During CT with the use of a shadowing agent, the nurse observes the patient for the occurrence of:

- a) sensitization symptoms,

- b) heart disorders,
- c) respiratory disorders,
- d) indigestion symptoms.

451. A nurse who has observed the following symptoms in a patient: abdominal pain, inability to pass gas and stool, bloating and abdominal tension, should first:

- a) Apply warm compresses to the abdominal shells,
- b) Apply cold compresses to the abdominal shells,
- c) Report to the doctor on duty the above symptoms of the patient,
- d) Insert a dry tube into the rectum.

452. Preparation for an abdominal review examination consists of:

- a) Administration to the patient by the nurse, on the doctor's order (in the evening, the day before the examination) of pharmacological agents to facilitate intestinal degassing, such as Esputicon,
- b) Not giving the patient dinner,
- c) Performing an enema by a nurse or administering oral laxatives, such as Bisacodyl,
- d) On the day of the test, the patient remains fasting.

453. Preparing a patient for a urography examination involves:

- a) Administering in the evening on the day before the test for the patient to eat an easily digestible dinner and drink beverages, and giving the patient oral laxatives, such as Bisacodyl,
- b) Determining whether the patient is allergic to iodine and having the nurse measure the patient's weight to calculate the dose of shading agent,
- c) On the day of the test, the patient should remain fasting, and in patients who are dehydrated, additional fluids are administered the day before or on the day of the test in the form of intravenous drip infusions,
- d) All of the above correct.

454. After upper gastrointestinal endoscopy, it is recommended:

- a) Not consuming drinks and meals until the anesthesia of the return of the swallowing reflex is maintained,
- b) Going to the toilet to pass gas, which causes abdominal bloating,
- c) Brushing teeth to clean the mouth of residual mucous secretions,
- d) Not eating until the following day.

455. To insert the gastric tube, the patient is placed in the position:

- a) Always lying down,
- b) Always semi-high,
- c) Unconscious patients on the right side, and conscious patients in a sitting position,
- d) Body position does not play a significant role during the insertion of the gastric tube.

456. The basal body temperature of an adult measured under the armpit varies:

- a) Between 36-37 °C, in the rectum it is 0.5 °C, and in the mouth it is 0.3 °C higher than in the armpit,
- b) Between 35-38 °C, in the rectum it is 0.5 °C, and in the mouth it is 0.3 °C higher than in the armpit,
- c) Between 36-37 °C, in the rectum it is 1.0 °C, and in the mouth it is 0.5 °C higher than in the armpit,
- d) Within less than 38 °C, in the rectum and mouth is about the same as in the armpit.

457. The procedure of transfusing a blood product can be performed by a nurse:

- a) Only on the written order of a doctor and having completed a course in transfusion of blood and blood products,
- b) In the presence of a physician at the start of the transfusion of each successive container of blood or its component,
- c) May transfuse without a doctor's order in a life-threatening situation for the patient and in the presence of a nurse licensed to transfuse blood and blood products,
- d) True a and b.

458. Blood can stay at room temperature no longer than that before connection:

- a) 60 minutes,
- b) 30 minutes,
- c) 45 minutes,
- d) 120 minutes.

459. Before and after the blood transfusion, the blood should be measured and recorded:

- a) body temperature,
- b) heart rate,
- c) blood pressure,
- d) all of the above true.

460. Finishing the transfusion, the nurse must leave about 10 ml of the preparation in the container and store the sterile container so protected in the refrigerator:

- a) +2 OC to + 6 OC for 2 days,
- b) +2 OC to + 6 OC for 3 days,
- c) - 2 OC to + 2 OC for 2 days,
- d) There is no need to store in the refrigerator.

461. Disinfection of the injection site should last:

- a) No less than 30 sec.,
- b) Approximately 60 seconds,
- c) 1 to 2 minutes,
- d) Insertion sites do not need to be disinfected.

462. When inserting a cannula, avoid:

- a) Surrounding joints, veins on the lower extremities, veins close to the arteries,
- b) Deep veins, veins irritated by previous cannulation, fragile and hardened veins,
- c) Circumstances where there is lymphedema or inflammation or infected and injured skin surfaces,
- d) All true.

463. A nurse performing a subcutaneous injection should remember that:

- a) It can be performed in areas abundant with loose subcutaneous tissue,
- b) The amount of drug administered by this route should not exceed 2 ml,
- c) Aqueous drug solutions of isotonic concentration can be introduced and absorption of the drug takes about 15- 20 minutes,
- d) All of the above true.

464. By intramuscular injection, the following solutions can be administered:

- a) Hypotonic,
- b) Hypertonic,
- c) Aqueous, oily and suspensions in volumes up to 10 ml,

d) All forms of drugs.

465. The intradermal test consists of:

- a) Introduction of a certain amount of a substance that can cause an allergic reaction contained in 0.1 ml of solvent,
- b) Introduction of a certain amount of a substance that can cause an allergic reaction contained in 0.5 ml of solvent,
- c) Introduction of a specific substance, the dose of which depends on the patient's condition,
- d) Currently, we no longer perform the intradermal test.

466. To evaluate the reaction to the prick and introduction of a biological substance when performing an intradermal test:

- a) A control test is performed by injecting 0.9% NaCl solution in an amount of 0.1 ml into another site,
- b) The same amount of drug is administered again after 72 hours,
- c) An air bubble forms in the subcutaneous tissue,
- d) Such an evaluation for intradermal injection is unnecessary.

467. The following rules should be observed when administering insulin

- a) Insulin should be administered subcutaneously, not intramuscularly, and it is not necessary to disinfect the site of insulin administration, and it is sometimes recommended to make a skin fold before inserting the needle,
- b) Injections are performed at 45 or 90 degrees, depending on the degree of excess weight, the amount of fat at the injection site,
- c) After the injection is complete, do not withdraw the needle for 6-10 s,
- d) All true.

468. Complications that can occur during peripheral vein cannulation:

- a) Puncture and rupture of the vein and transfusion of fluid outside the vein,
- b) Accidental arterial puncture,
- c) Thrombophlebitis and even venous thrombosis,
- d) All of the above true.

469. Do not take a pressure measurement on an arm where:

- a) A venous catheter was inserted,
- b) In dialysis patients with an arteriovenous fistula in place,
- c) There is swelling of the hands,
- d) Correct A and B.

470. Normal blood pressure is considered to be:

- a) 85-89/130-139,
- b) 90-95/140-165,
- c) 100/150,
- d) The systolic pressure should be 100 plus the age of the patient and the amplitude between the systolic and diastolic pressures should be between 30 - 50 mmHg.

471. Bradycardia is the heart rate:

- a) Under 50 u/min.
- b) Less than 60 u/min.
- c) Above 100 u/min.
- d) 60 - 100 u/min.

472. The following years are considered to be the beginnings of professional nursing:

- a) 1860,
- b) 1892,
- c) 1854,
- d) 1900.

473. International Nursing and Midwifery Day falls on:

- a) 14th February,
- b) 1st May,
- c) 12th May,
- d) 5th July.



474. Poland's first nursing school based on modern principles of patient care opened in:

- a) Krakow in 1911,
- b) Warsaw in 1866,
- c) Lublin in 1954,
- d) Lublin in 1925.

475. The date of the formation of the Polish Association of Professional Nurses and accession to the ICN is taken as the date:

- a) 1925,
- b) 1954,
- c) 1899,
- d) 1969.

476. Practice of nursing:

- a) It consists in the provision of health services by a person with the required qualifications confirmed by appropriate documents, in particular nursing, preventive diagnostic, therapeutic, rehabilitation and health promotion services: health,
- b) First of all, it means helping people (both sick and healthy) to perform activities that contribute to maintaining health or restoring it (or to a peaceful death), which these activities a person would perform on his own if he had enough strength, motivation or adequate knowledge. The nurse's tasks also include acting and helping the person in question so that he or she becomes independent of this help as soon as possible,
- c) It is a learned care, and undertaken in a highly humanistic and skillful way, which involves assisting people from different cultures and social strata, and is aimed at helping them to form a favorable lifestyle, prevent illness, and regain health,
- d) True all above.

477. The law on the Self-Government of Nurses and Midwives came into being:

- a) 1st July 2011,

- b) 28th September 1993,
- c) 1st July 2002,
- d) 2nd October 1971.

478. The date of the Nursing and Midwifery Profession Act is assumed to be the date of its inception:

- a) 15th July 2011,
- b) 21st February 1969,
- c) 27th September 1993,
- d) 27th November 1991.

479. The Code of Ethics for Nurses and Midwives was adopted at:

- a) The 1999 Scientific Conference of Nurses and Midwives in Krakow, Poland,
- b) Fourth National Congress of Nurses and Midwives in Warsaw in 2003,
- c) General Assembly of the Chambers of Nursing in Warsaw in 2001,
- d) By the Trade Union of Nurses and Midwives in Cracow in 2003.

480. Nurses practice their profession based on:

- a) The Act of July 15, 2011 on the professions of nurse and midwife and the Act of July 1, 2011 on the self-government of nurses and midwives,
- b) Labor Code, Criminal Code, Civil Code,
- c) Company regulations, scopes of duties, powers and responsibilities on the job,
- d) All of the above true.

481. Based on the Law of July 15, 2011 on the professions of nurse and midwife, a nurse is authorized to perform independently, without a doctor's order, diagnostic services including:

- a) Performing an ECG,

b) Assessing the degree and area of burns and taking treatment measures as part of pre-medical aid,

c) All of the above true,

d) All false.

482. The nurse is authorized to perform immunizations independently, without a doctor's order, within the framework of the immunization calendar and on the order of the competent health care units, and to issue related certificates, provided:

a) Possession of the Right to Practice the Profession,

b) Taking a specialized course,

c) Completion of community nurse specialization,

d) All false.

483. The professional responsibility of a nurse is?

a) The moral or legal obligation to bear the consequences for professional acts performed personally or instructed another person to perform, or for their neglect or omission,

b) The descriptive science of morality is concerned with describing and explaining the regularities of the development of morality in different periods, social groups,

c) Metaethics (logic and methodology of ethics) - deals with the analysis of the language of morality and issues of veracity of norms and judgments,

d) All of the above true.

484. With a patient's urinary retention, after catheterization, the nurse must remember not to drop more than

a) 600-800 ml of urine,

b) 100 - 200 ml of urine,

c) Not more than 1500 ml,

d) It doesn't matter.

485. If the rules for catheterization are not followed, the patient is at risk of:

a) Introducing an infection, mechanical injury to the urethra,

b) Mental trauma, bleeding,

c) All of the above correct,

d) All of the above false.

486. Before catheterizing a patient, it is important:

- a) Performing perineal toileting,
- b) Disinfecting the urethral outlet,
- c) Perform all activities in accordance with the principles of aseptics and antisepsis,
- d) All of the above true.

487. Decubitus ulcer is:

- a) Local necrosis of tissues adjacent to convex parts of the skeletal system. It occurs as a result of local ischemia caused by excessive pressure on arterial and venous vessels,
- b) Damage to the skin and underlying tissues caused by pressure and/or shear forces that close or destroy capillaries,
- c) The effect of ischemia, hypoxia, and cell death,
- d) All of the above correct.

488. Indirect (internal) factors in the formation of bedsores:

- a) Deficiencies of blood, protein, electrolytes, long-term illness that reduces the efficiency of all physiological functions, and vascular factors, such as atherosclerosis, diabetes,
- b) Excessive static, that is, prolonged, unchanging pressure on the tissue around bony protrusions, in the area of which bedsores form,
- c) Friction - movement of the body on the ground, impacts, shocks, violent movements arising at moments of change in body position,
- d) All of the above true.

489. Biot's Breath:

- a) Several deep breaths are followed by a brief respiratory arrest,
- b) Deeper and deeper, then shallower and shallower breaths, ending in momentary breathlessness,
- c) Very deep, regular breaths with short periods of breathlessness,
- d) The chest rises during exhalation.

490. The respiratory rate in an adult is:

- a) 16-20,
- b) 20-24,
- c) 30 - 40 ,
- d) All false.

491. Enteral nutrition consists of:

- a) Administration of nutrients intravenously,
- b) Administration of fluids intravenously,
- c) All true,
- d) Feeding liquid nutrient mixtures intragastrically or entacheally by gavage or fistula.

492. Parenteral nutrition is:

- a) Parenteral nutrition,
- b) Enteral nutrition,
- c) Involves delivering all nutrients directly to the circulatory system,
- d) True A and B.

493. Microjejunostomy is:

- a) A nutrient fistula made between the jejunum and the abdominal wall,
- b) Urinary fistula,
- c) Fecal fistula,
- d) All false.

494. Malnutrition :

- a) Weight loss in the past 3 months of more than 10%,
- b) Albumin level < 3.5 g/dl,
- c) Total lymphocyte count in peripheral blood <1500/mm<sup>3</sup> of blood,
- d) All true.

495. The professional ethics of Nurses and Midwives are?

- a) A set of rules and norms defining the morally correct way of behavior and conduct of representatives of a specific professional group,
- b) The obligation of the perpetrator to compensate for the damage or loss caused,
- c) The obligation of the employee to perform the tasks specified by the employer and to be responsible for the actions in this regard,
- d) All of the above true.

496. Nurses are legally and morally responsible for the performance of their professional duties, i.e.:

- a) Implementing care at the highest possible level and using appropriate methods,
- b) Protecting the health and safety of the patient, informing the patient about the scope of nursing care provided,
- c) Obtaining the patient's consent to the proposed nursing program, providing the patient during nursing with conditions of intimacy, respect for personal freedom and dignity, maintaining professional confidentiality,
- d) All of the above true.

497. The following rules apply to oxygen therapy:

- a) Oxygen is a drug, and like any drug, it should be used as indicated and dosed accurately because an overdose of oxygen leads to toxic effects,
- b) The nurse can independently, without a doctor's order, administer oxygen on an ad hoc basis,
- c) For oxygen therapy, it is mandatory to complete a specialized course in nursing,
- d) All true.

498. Preparing the patient for inhalation involves:

- a) Positioning in a high sitting or lying position depending on the patient's condition,
- b) Informed to stay indoors after the procedure for 15-30 min and to refrain from smoking, consuming cold liquids and loud conversations for 1-2 h,
- c) Informing you on how to breathe during the procedure, i.e., taking rhythmic, slow and deep breaths,
- d) All of the above true.

499. An ileostomy is this:

- a) Stoma made at the level of the terminal segment of the small intestine by emerging this segment of intestine on the surface of the abdominal wall,
- b) Stoma made at the level of the bowel segment and emergence of this bowel segment on the surface of the abdominal wall,
- c) Stoma where the amount of intestinal contents is much more than normal, it is liquid and has an irritating effect on the skin,
- d) True a and c.

500. In order to calculate the correct drug dose to be set on the IV fluid transfusion set dropper, the nurse needs to know that:

- a) 1 ml of water = 20 drops of water,
- b) 1 ml of water = 30 drops,
- c) 1 ml of water = 10 drops,
- d) All of the above true, the number of drops in 1 ml depends on the type of fluid being rolled and the volume.

501. In 2% Lidocaine, where the ampoule is 2 ml is:

- a) 20 mg of the drug in 1 ml,
- b) 40 mg of the drug in 1 ml,
- c) 20 mg of the drug in 2 ml,
- d) The dose is calculated according to the amount of drug dissolved in the syringe.

502. Intramuscular administration of polibicillin in a dose of 600,000 IU was ordered, You have a 1 ml ampoule with 800 tys of IU in it How much of the drug will you administer?

- a) 0, 75 ml,
- b) 0.25 ml,
- c) It all depends on the age of the patient,
- d) All of the above false.

503. In order to maintain a fluid balance, lost fluids from the body are taken in amounts:

- a) Urine - 1500ml; Stool - 200ml. ;Intractable losses - 800ml,
- b) Urine - 1,500ml; Stool - 800ml; Intractable losses - 200ml,

- c) Urine - 1,500ml; Stool - 1,000ml; Intractable losses - 1,000ml,
- d) Urine - 2,500ml; Stool - 200ml; Intractable losses - 800ml.

504. When preparing enema, the nurse must keep in mind:

- a) The fluid ordered should be at a temperature of 36 or 38°C,
- b) Quantities for an adult 500-2000 ml, for a child 100-500 ml,
- c) The temperature difference between the fluid and the mucous membranes should be 1°C,
- d) All true.

505. Activities that improve urination are:

- a) Placing the patient on a heated pool or giving a duck with warm water, pouring warm water on the perineum, turning off the tap,
- b) Ensuring intimate conditions during urination, persuading the patient to urinate, uprighting the patient or placing the patient in a sitting position, applying dry heat to the bladder area (if ordered by the doctor), tapping, massaging the bladder area,
- c) Catheterization on doctor's orders,
- d) Correct a and b.

506. The nursing action algorithm is?

- a) This is a recipe for the performance of the task, which allows you to correctly solve all the tasks specified in the given formula,
- b) The form of implementation of tasks and activities falling within the scope of professional practice and arising from the professional role of a nurse,
- c) This is the standard of the nurse's performance of tasks in relation to patients in different conditions,
- d) All of the above true.

507. Holism in nursing means

- a) Providing care in all areas of a person's life and in all their conditions,
- b) Provides a philosophical basis for activities oriented to the bio-psycho-social model of health,
- c) Treating the patient as a potential carrier, i.e. a person who may be a source of occupational exposure,



d)The real "a" and "b".

508. Colposcopic examination consists of:

- a) Viewing the cervix using a binocular magnifying glass, designed to do so from a distance of 20-25 cm,
- b) Examination of tissue fragments from the genital area,
- c) Microscopic evaluation of cells exfoliated from the top layer of the epithelium,
- d) Answers a and are correct.

509. The glucose load test is performed:

- a) 10 weeks pregnant,
- b) 24 weeks pregnant,
- c) Between 24 and 28 weeks of pregnancy,
- d) We do not perform such a test in a pregnancy with a physiological course.

510. Physiological weight loss in the newborn is caused by:

- a) lactation disorders,
- b) the immaturity of the gastrointestinal tract in a newborn,
- c) the answers a and b are correct,
- d) no answer is correct.

511. In the etiopathogenesis of necrotizing enterocolitis, the most important role is played by:

- a) intestinal immaturity,
- b) infections,
- c) ischemic and hypoxic changes in the intestines,
- d) all answers correct.

512. Prophylactic management by administering glucocorticosteroids to the pregnant woman before delivery reduces the risk:

- a) metabolic disorders,

- b) necrotizing enterocolitis,
- c) respiratory distress syndrome,
- d) intracranial bleeding.

513. The "kangaroo" method is:

- a) Breastfeeding technique,
- b) Developmental stimulation,
- c) The way you hold your baby,
- d) Placing the baby in an incubator.

514. Faithless passing of small volumes of urine, without a feeling of pushing and without an increase in the frequency of micturition during the day and night is characteristic of:

- a) Urgency urinary incontinence,
- b) Stress urinary incontinence,
- c) Overflow urinary incontinence,
- d) Failure to urinate due to extravesical causes.

515. Conservative treatment of all forms of incontinence consists of:

- a) Pharmacological treatment,
- b) Kinesitherapy,
- c) Bladder training,
- d) All answers are correct.

516. Menopause is:

- a) last menstrual bleeding followed by no menstruation for 12 months,
- b) the period of several years preceding the last menstrual period in a woman's life,
- c) the transition period between reproduction and old age, in which the cyclic function of the ovary is lost, primarily in the secretion of estrogen,
- d) the period of a woman's life following menopause.

517. The most common causes of vaginitis are:

- a) Herpes,

- b) Ehrlichiosis, ringworm, bacterial vaginosis,
- c) Actinomycosis,
- d) Condylomas.

518. The uterus at the level of the navel responds:

- a) 20 weeks of pregnancy,
- b) 24 weeks gestation,
- c) 18 weeks of pregnancy,
- d) 22 weeks of pregnancy.

519. Hysterosalpingography consists of:

- a) Administration of a shadowing agent into the uterine cavity, for the diagnosis of infertility,
- b) Direct inspection of the uterine cavity and observation of the uterine outlets of the fallopian tubes,
- c) Gaining direct insight into various structures and detecting, for example, endometriosis, malformations and inflammatory lesions, and allows for therapeutic interventions,
- d) Determination of sex chromatin by analysis of peripheral blood leukocyte cultures.

520. The oral contraceptive pill is not contraindicated:

- a) breast cancer,
- b) diabetes,
- c) thromboembolic disease,
- d) no answer is correct.

521. Symptoms of concern when nipple changes are found in pregnancy are not:

- a) Bloody leakage from one nipple,
- b) Bilateral transparent leakage from the nipple,
- c) Unilateral pain of a focal nature.
- d) Neither answer is correct.

522. Which of the listed types of human papillomavirus is endowed with high oncogenic potential:

- a) HPV 6,
- b) HPV11,

- c) HPV 16/18,
- d) HPV33.

523. The most common cancers in girls and young women are:

- a) cancers,
- b) cysts,
- c) adenocarcinomas,
- d) monstrosities.

524. Early mobilization of the postpartum obstetrician is advisable due to:

- a) Better healing of the perineal wound,
- b) Proper course of lactation,
- c) Reduction of limb swelling,
- d) Prevention of thromboembolic disease.

525. With a two-handed internal examination put together, we evaluate:

- a) The mucous membrane of the cervical canal,
- b) Vaginal wall,
- c) Uterine corpus,
- d) The size, mobility, consistency of the uterus and ovaries.

526. Decelerations of late:

- a) is a slow decrease in heart rate with subsequent slow return to baseline values. The peak of deceleration occurs about 30-60 seconds later than the inducing myocardial contraction,
- b) are a mirror image of uterine contractions, have a regular shape, resembling the letter U,
- c) occur in the shape of a V, their essence is explained by an increase in blood pressure due to compression of the umbilical artery,
- d) is a transient acceleration of heart rate by about 15 beats per minute, lasting more than 15 seconds.

527. The scale used to assess cervical maturity is:

- a) Bishop,

- b) Nixon,
- c) Saling,
- d) All answers are correct.

528. Standards of practice in preventive health care for students do NOT include:

- a) Group prevention of dental caries,
- b) Screening tests,
- c) Health education of students and their parents,
- d) Beyond mandatory immunizations.

529. Funding for health services provided by the school nurse is based on:

- a) The number of students, prepared on the basis of the so-called Student Lists, confirmed by the signature of the school director,
- b) The balance of costs of health services provided by a school nurse in a teaching and educational environment,
- c) The number of screening tests performed, in accordance with the current program and applicable procedures,
- d) The type of school where nursing services are implemented.

530. A complication of obesity in school-aged children and adolescents is NOT:

- a) knee valgus,
- b) flat feet,
- c) social isolation,
- d) hypotension.

531. Student health protection and promotion activities involve:

- a) school and health care,
- b) student, school and parents,
- c) student, school, parents and health care professionals,
- d) health care workers only.

532. Students who require additional corrective exercises for health reasons are qualified for the physical education group:

- a) As,
- b) B ,
- c) Bk,
- d) C .

533. What does the school nurse detect with the Cover-test screening test?

- a) presence of strabismus,
- b) color vision disorders,
- c) hearing damage,
- d) body static disorders.

534 Children whose body height corresponds to the value of:

- a) Below the 3rd percentile,
- b) Between the 3rd-5th percentile,
- c) Above the 5th percentile,
- d) None of the above.

535. In which channel of the centile grid will a child's normal weight development be contained?

- a) 0-10 percentile,
- b) 10-90 percentile,
- c) 5-93 percentile,
- d) 3-30 percentiles.

536. Which of the listed professions would you NOT recommend to a student with diabetes?

- a) dancers, nurses,
- b) accountant, librarian,

- c) seamstress, secretary,
- d) teachers, nutritionists.

537. Diagnostic services in teaching and educational environment nursing are:

- a) Evaluating the sanitary and hygienic condition and safety in the teaching and rearing facility, as well as teaching conditions in the school,
- b) Performing screening tests, in accordance with the current program and applicable procedures,
- c) Interacting with the school management in solving health problems of students/alumni and eliminating factors that threaten their health,
- d) All answers are correct.

538. One of the features of modern family nursing is:

- a) The dominance of services performed on the order of a PCP,
- b) The high importance of health education and counseling and patient empowerment,
- c) Focusing on the disease and the sick person,
- d) Orientation to meeting the needs of the wards.

539. Nursing care in the PCP is based on:

- a) zoning,
- b) nurse's free choice,
- c) first visit to the nurse,
- d) workplace.

540. One of the features of modern family nursing is:

- a) The dominance of services performed on the order of a PCP,
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- c) Focusing on the disease and the sick person,
- d) Orientation to meeting the needs of the wards.

541. The foundation for the development of family nursing in Poland was laid:

- a) The situation of not being able to secure inpatient care for patients according to their needs,
- b) Economization of the health care system and reform of primary health care,
- c) Insufficient number of places for the sick in nursing homes,
- d) The desire for complete independence of nurses employed in the POZ structures.

542. Taking advantage of the opportunities and potential of people living in the community is a method:

- a) group,
- b) individual case,
- c) environment,
- d) all answers are correct.

543. The decision on placement in a social welfare home is issued:

- a) The authority of the municipality running the social welfare home,
- b) Governor,
- c) The county head of the district in charge of the social welfare home,
- d) Correct answer. A and C.

544. The most severe punishment available to the Nurses and Midwives Court is:

- a) high fine,
- b) penalty of reprimand,
- c) prohibition from holding managerial positions in medical entities for a period of 1 to 5 years,
- d) deprivation of the right to practice as a nurse or midwife.



545. A genogram is a graphic record of a family that informs us about:

- a) Diseases present in the family,
- b) The ties that exist in a particular family,
- c) The structure of a particular family,
- d) All answers are correct.

546. Empathy in the work of a nurse/midwife, is defined as:

- a) The ability to deal with a morally difficult situation,
- b) Submission to the recommendations of a superior,
- c) The ability to empathize with the patient,
- d) Professional burnout .

547. The Ottawa Charter defines health promotion as:

- a) A process that allows each person to increase the impact on his own health in the sense of improving and maintaining it,
- b) A process aimed at preventing disease,
- c) The process leading to the prevention of disability and invalidity,
- d) Activities aimed at leading a pro-healthy lifestyle.

548. The least impact on an individual's health is/is:

- a) health care,
- b) lifestyle,
- c) physical and social environment,
- d) genetic factors.

549. One of the methods used in health education is , "brainstorming," which:

- a) is a variation of discussion, the goal of which is to find a large number of ideas for solving a single problem,
- b) involves using past events to shape the skills and ability to produce different options for solving a single problem,
- c) involves the collective solution of a problem situation specified in the situation description,
- d) is based on the exchange of ideas between participants.

550. Health education as a form of support for the family of a person with cancer should address:

- a) Cancer knowledge,
- b) The specifics of the disease, its sequelae, the type of pain and methods of managing it, how to live with cancer,
- c) Disorders from other systems,
- d) Infection prevention.

551. The traditional approach in health education refers to:

- a) consciously create learning opportunities that would consequently facilitate a predetermined change,
- b) conducting a series of training courses for a wide audience,
- c) carrying out activities aimed only at the behavior of individuals,
- d) conducting educational activities among children and young people.

552. ANTISODE behaviors are:

- a) resulting from climatic conditions,
- b) cultivating traditions in health behavior,
- c) aimed at diets and exercise to compensate for losses due to the nature of the work,
- d) undertaken by a person that directly or indirectly affects the deterioration of his health.

553. There are three models of health education. Which model is closest to the idea of health promotion?

- a) Disease-oriented health education,
- b) Risk factor-oriented health education,
- c) Health-oriented health education,
- d) Health education focused on health and risk factors.

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555. After what period of systematic administration, antidepressants work:

- a) after a week,
- b) after 2-3 weeks,
- c) after about 6 weeks,
- d) approximately 2-3 hours after admission.

556. The mental consequences of somatic illness are most often:

- a) anxiety,
- b) adaptation disorders,
- c) neurasthenic symptoms,
- d) A, B and C correct.

557. The patient should NOT be encouraged to participate in group music therapy:

- a) with memory impairment,
- b) deeply depressed,
- c) with depressive-compulsive disorder,
- d) autistic.

558. When dealing with a patient, in cases of aggression, it is advisable:

- a) holding long eye contact,
- b) showing non-verbal aversion,
- c) showing your negative evaluations of his behavior,

d) keeping the conversation on neutral topics.

559. Indicators for assessing the quality of nursing care do NOT include:

- a) patient satisfaction,
- b) job satisfaction,
- c) physical assets,
- d) documentary evidence.

560. The goals of nursing care for a patient with depression in the course of bipolar disorder include:

- a) Ensuring mental and physical safety,
- b) Lowering autism, lowering anxiety, leveling psychotic symptoms,
- c) Lowering anxiety, leveling mood, restoring motor activity,
- d) Answer A and C.

561. Common "masks" of endogenous depression include:

- a) sleep disorders (insomnia),
- b) anxiety and pain syndromes,
- c) vegetative and psychosomatic disorders,
- d) all correct.

562. Which of the following behaviors by a nurse is NOT appropriate in caring for a patient with manic syndrome:

- a) conducting long discussions with the patient,
- b) patient and lengthy discussions with the patient, persuading the patient to agree to the proposed procedure/activity,
- c) de-stressing patients who are significantly agitated, while eating meals,
- d) all of the above.

563. What behavior of the nurse contributes to reducing the verbal aggression of the mentally ill patient:

- a) Raised tone of voice, not accepting such behavior without showing dislike, not commenting on the patient's behavior,
- b) A calm tone of voice, not accepting such behavior, showing reluctance, not commenting on the patient's behavior,
- c) A calm tone of voice, not accepting such behavior without showing dislike, not commenting on the patient's behavior,
- d) Low tone of voice, not accepting such behavior without showing dislike, commenting on the patient's behavior.

564. The goals of nursing a patient with schizophrenia are derived from:

- a) psychopathological symptoms of schizophrenia,
- b) patient's medical history,
- c) nursing diagnoses,
- d) nursing reports.

565. In terms of social life, mental illnesses are often accompanied:

- a) isolation from immediate family,
- b) aggressive behavior towards the family,
- c) Impaired ability to assess and resolve difficulties in social life,
- d) all of the above.

567. Various forms of influencing the social environment to bring about a change in the functioning of an individual are referred to by the term:

- a) sociotherapy,
- b) psychotherapy,
- c) mental health assistance and support,
- d) psychorehabilitation.

568. The color scheme of the works analyzed during the psychoanalysis class indicates to us:

- a) patient's current mood,
- b) social diagnosis of the patient,
- c) its place in society,
- d) disease entity diagnose the patient.

569. Providing therapeutic contact with a patient with anxiety disorders is fostered by the following attitudes of the nurse, EXCEPT:

- a) willingness to understand the patient,
- b) listening and taking into account what the patient wants,
- c) downplaying the patient's feelings,
- d) patience and composure.

570. Which of the following behaviors of a nurse is therapeutic for a delusional patient:

- a) Confirming delusions, keeping the patient's attention on delusional experiences,
- b) Non-confirmation of delusions, denial of them,
- c) Sustaining the patient's attention on delusional experiences,
- d) Not confirming delusions, not denying them, directing the patient's attention to other matters through appropriately guided conversation, interesting activities.

571. Which tip should be included in the psycho-education plan of parents of a child with transient tics:

- a) when no tics occur for a long time, reward the child,
- b) eliminate tensions in the family, ensure a regulated lifestyle,
- c) calmly talk to the child, looking for the causes of the symptoms,
- d) A and B correct.

572. A contraindication to training in basic interviewing skills may be:

- a) persistence of acute psychotic symptoms,

- b) extremely low motivation to train,
- c) speech difficulties,
- d) answers A and B are correct.

573. Clarification, is a communication technique that involves:

- a) eliminating inaccuracies or ambiguities that arise during the conversation,
- b) repeating after the patient the essential elements of his/her statements,
- c) getting to know the patient's strengths,
- d) reassuring the patient.

574. Effective observation is:

- a) evaluative, goal-oriented, spontaneous,
- b) non-judgmental, goal-oriented, planned,
- c) non-evaluative, goal-oriented, spontaneous,
- d) evaluative, goal-oriented, planned.

575. The patient was admitted to a psychiatric hospital against her will. The psychiatrist before examining the patient should:

- a) secure in his office everything that a patient can use to bargain for her life,
- b) ask the nurse who is currently on duty to be present during the examination of the patient,
- c) warn the patient about the reasons for conducting the study,
- d) neither answer is correct.

576. When contacting and caring for a patient with suicidal activity, it is necessary:

- a) the possibility of using direct coercion,
- b) intensive pharmacotherapy,
- c) "suicide risk" assessment,
- d) family psychotherapy.

577. The foundation of nursing theory according to H. Peplau is:

- a) the concept of stress,
- b) the concept of interpersonal processes,

- c) the concept of self-care deficit,
- d) systems theory.

578. Emergency admission of a mentally ill person to a psychiatric hospital without consent requires the approval of the head of the hospital within:

- a) 12 hours after admission,
- b) 24 hours after admission,
- c) 36 hours after admission,
- d) 48 hours after admission.

579. Health services provided to mentally ill and mentally retarded persons are:

- a) free of charge for the insured,
- b) free of charge for all listed patients,
- c) partially reimbursed,
- d) free for pension recipients.

580. The primary concern of a patient with an eating disorder is:

- a) no sense of illness and rejection of help,
- b) fear of getting fat,
- c) fear of hospitalization,
- d) refusal to take meals.

581. A necessary condition for improving nursing care is:

- a) Possession of specialization by all members of the nursing team,
- b) Development and implementation of standards of conduct,
- c) Knowledge of all nursing theories,
- d) Adoption by nurses of additional therapeutic functions.

582. Does the law allow the use of direct coercion when a patient violently destroys or damages objects in his environment:

- a) the law does not allow the use of direct coercion in such a situation,
- b) such situations are not covered by the law,
- c) yes, the use of direct coercion is then lawful,



d) the law allows the use of direct coercion when material losses are significant.

583. In the case of threats of violence, when a patient threatens to set himself on fire, you should:

- a) discuss with the patient,
- b) always take threats seriously,
- c) treat threats as "manipulative",
- d) treat threats as a desire to get attention.

584. Temporary, short-term immobilization of a person using physical force is:

- a) holding down,
- b) use of a straitjacket,
- c) isolation of the patient,
- d) immobilization with insulin belts.

585. The immobilized patient should be under special nursing supervision and his psychophysical condition should be monitored:

- a) not less frequently than every 15 minutes,
- b) not less frequently than every 1 hour,
- c) not less frequently than every 2 hours,
- d) when required.

586. Lowered mood, loss of interest and ability to enjoy oneself, and decreased energy leading to increased fatigue and reduced activity are among the symptoms of depression:

- a) primary,
- b) secondary,
- c) psychotic,
- d) somatic.

587. Alcoholic delusions are usually present in alcoholic delirium:

- a) persecutory and "going on" delusions,
- b) nihilistic and depressive,
- c) humiliating and xobic,
- d) grandiose and influential.

588. The phobia is this:

- a) strong, uncontrollable anxiety reaction that cannot be controlled, cannot be justified, often arises during sudden contact with an object,
- b) a defensive reaction to coming into contact with an objectively existing source of danger,
- c) thoughts and imagining against the will,
- d) change in perception of self and environment.

589. Agoraphobia is the fear of:

- a) open space,
- b) contracting an infectious disease,
- c) spiders,
- d) sharp objects.

590. Among the mental disorders associated with a significant risk of suicide, we do NOT recognize:

- a) depression,
- b) schizophrenic psychosis,
- c) addictions,
- d) eating disorders.

591. The somatic disorders most commonly seen with anorexia are:

- a) Dryness of the skin with significant carotenism of the skin coatings,
- b) Slowing of heart rate, decrease in blood pressure and body temperature, changes in ECG with features of atrioventricular conduction obstruction,
- c) Disappearance or irregular menstrual periods,
- d) All of the above.

592. Conscious, learned activity aimed at satisfying specific own needs, which purposefully regulates integrity, functioning and development is referred to as:

- a) self-care,
- b) health knowledge,
- c) health education,
- d) social support.

593. An important principle in dealing with an aggressive patient is:

- a) Refraining from a judgmental attitude and not taking the patient's offensive behavior literally,
- b) Demonstrating its advantage resulting from its coercive powers,
- c) Not avoiding prolonged eye contact,
- d) Avoiding friendly gestures.

594. The nurse's touch may be avoided by patients:

- a) in a panic attack,
- b) on schizophrenia,
- c) delusional,
- d) all listed.

595. Which of the listed factors can be taken as a criterion for placing a person in the risk group for schizophrenia:

- a) family burden of schizophrenia,
- b) perinatal complications,
- c) impaired development in the perinatal period,
- d) all of the above.

596. The optimal number of people to immobilize a person with belts is:

- a) 2 persons,
- b) 2-3 people,
- c) 3-4 people,
- d) 5 persons.

597. The likelihood of actualizing suicidal intentions increases alcohol abuse because:

- a) causes depression,
- b) impairs criticism,
- c) leads to disinhibition,
- d) all answers correct.

598. Direct coercion can last:

- a) 4 hours,
- b) 6 hours,
- c) 12 hours,
- d) until the reason for application ceases.

599. The main condition that a mentally ill person must meet in order to be treated at home is the absence of:

- a) patient's consent to inpatient treatment,
- b) danger to the patient or the environment,
- c) family consent to inpatient treatment,
- d) inpatient ward at the patient's place of residence.

600. The therapeutic way to communicate with a person with Alzheimer's disease includes:

- a) Not rushing the patient's speech, repeating questions repeatedly, giving short messages,
- b) Talking to the patient briefly, suggesting difficult words, repeating questions,
- c) Correcting erroneous statements, giving short messages when the patient is silent- ending contact,
- d) Relying on verbal messages, repeating questions repeatedly, encouraging long speeches.

601. The goal of nursing care for a patient exhibiting aggressive and violent behavior is:

- a) Ensuring the safety of the patient and the environment,
- b) Prevention of dangerous behavior in an aggressive patient,
- c) Formation of self-control and patient behavior,
- d) All of the above.

602. A constant increase in well-being manifested by contentment, feelings of happiness, carefree, a tendency to joke characterizes:

- a) anxious mood,

- b) manic mood,
- c) dissociative personality,
- d) all of the above.

603. The suicide rate in a depressed patient is markedly higher:

- a) at the onset of depression,
- b) at the time of its receding,
- c) in between relapses,
- d) at the beginning of the disease, during its recovery and in between relapses.

604. Difficulties in mental patients' compliance with medical recommendations are fostered by the following factors of mental illness:

- a) chronic nature of the condition,
- b) sex,
- c) labor activity,
- d) being married or not.

605. The basis for an addict to undertake therapy is:

- a) for the patient to gain insight into the nature of the problem,
- b) imparting knowledge about addictions,
- c) showing the negative effects of drinking alcohol,
- d) building self-esteem.

606. The golden hour is:

- a) time that elapses from the moment of injury to the performance of life-saving measures,
- b) first hour after injury,
- c) begins in the emergency department,
- d) begins during transport to the hospital ,

607. START system is used to:

- a) Evaluation of rescue operations,
- b) Pain level assessments,
- c) Segregation of patients during a mass event, disaster,
- d) State of consciousness.

608. Deceased persons during segregation are marked with a color:

- a) Green,
- b) Red,
- c) Yellow,
- d) Black.

609. The energy value for the first discharge during defibrillation in a child weighing 20 kg is:

- a) 20 J,
- b) 40 J,
- c) 60 J,
- d) 80 J.

610. In terms of resuscitation of children, the sequence of performing BLS as in adults can be used, with the proviso that:

- a) The ratio of rescue breaths to chest compressions should be 1:15,
- b) Do not shake the child to check the reaction,
- c) First perform 5 rescue breaths,
- d) BLS should be conducted continuously.

611. The correct first dose of Amiodarone administered during resuscitation is:

- a) 300 mg diluted in 20ml of 5% glucose,
- b) 300mg diluted in 20ml of 0.9% NaCl,
- c) 150mg diluted in 20ml of 5% glucose,
- d) 150mg diluted in 20ml of 0.9% NaCl.

612. The injured man was stung by a wasp while working in the garden. He suffocates, begins to lose consciousness, breathing shallow, fast about 40/min, undetectable pulse on radial artery, blood pressure 80/40 mmHg, saturation 75%, skin cool, sweaty with hives, swelling of eyelids and lips, GCS 9 points. Drug first order of business is:

- a) Hydrocortisone 200mg i.v,
- b) Epinephrine 1:10000 1ml s.c.,
- c) Epinephrine 1:1000 1 ml i .v,
- d) Epinephrine 1:1000 0.5 ml i .m.

613. Decontamination should be performed on the patient:

- a) with craniocerebral trauma,
- b) biologically, chemically contaminated,
- c) with myocardial infarction,
- d) stroke.

614. On the AVPU scale, the letter P specifies:

- a) responds to voice,
- b) conscious,
- c) responds to pain,
- d) unconscious.

615. The SAMPLE scale is used to:

- a) determine the state of consciousness,
- b) pain terms,
- c) determine responses to stimuli,
- d) interview.

616. Capnometry is used for:

- a) measurement of CO<sub>2</sub> in exhaled air,
- b) measurement of CO<sub>2</sub> in the inhaled air,
- c) measurement of O<sub>2</sub> in exhaled air,

d) measurement of O<sub>2</sub> in the inhaled air.

617. In mass accidents and disasters within the danger zone, the following shall operate:

- a) all emergency services,
- b) emergency medical teams,
- c) exclusively rescuers of the state fire department ,
- d) all correct.

618. Point out the FALSE statement regarding the proper performance of rescue breaths:

- a) Clear the airway,
- b) Tighten the wings of the nose and embrace the victim's mouth tightly with your lips,
- c) Blow air into the victim's mouth for 1 second,
- d) Observe if the chest descends during inspiration.

619. Conducting cardiopulmonary resuscitation in a young child, in view of the inability to obtain peripheral intravenous access, we can administer drugs :

- a) Intramuscularly, in an appropriately increased dose,
- b) Subcutaneously in the area of the child's arm, and then lift the limb upward
- c) Sublingually, with the airway protected from choking,
- d) Into the marrow cavity.

620. The drug to prevent ventricular arrhythmias during resuscitation attempts administered first is:

- a) lignocaine,
- b) bretylium,
- c) calcium,
- d) amiodarone.

621. Hyperventilation in cardiopulmonary resuscitation is:

- a) indicated,
- b) not advisable,
- c) absolutely necessary,
- d) doesn't matter.



622. Automated external defibrillators (AEDs) can be used on:

- a) children over the age of 8,
- b) over 1 year old,
- c) with a body weight of more than 15 kg,
- d) there are no age distinctions.

623. The Glasgow scale is based on an assessment:

- a) cranial nerve function,
- b) heart function, respiratory function, muscle tone, reaction to the catheter, skin color,
- c) eye-opening response, verbal and motor response ,
- d) muscle strength.

624. After defibrillation, the AED should recommend:

- a) heart rate assessment,
- b) performing another defibrillation ,
- c) placing in the safe position ,
- d) undertaking cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

625. Which of the following is a reason to stop the patient's initial evaluation?

- a) Cardiac arrest,
- b) Severe shock,
- c) Extensive head wound with visible brain tissue,
- d) All of the above.

626. If a decision is made to stop resuscitation efforts in a patient who is hypothermic, the principle should be followed:

- a) determination of death is carried out as in other cases,
- b) death cannot be determined until the victim is warmed,
- c) if there is no circulation after 20 minutes of performing CPR, death is always declared,

d) death is always pronounced if 20 minutes have elapsed since the victim's cooling episode.

627. The most effective treatment for severe carbon monoxide poisoning is:

- a) Placing the patient in an oxygen tent,
- b) Patient's stay in a decompression chamber,
- c) Administration of high-flow oxygen to the patient,
- d) The patient's stay in a hyperbaric chamber.

628. Adrenaline dilution of 1:100,000 means:

- a) 1ml = 0.1 mg epinephrine,
- b) 1ml = 0.01 mg adenaline,
- c) 1ml = 1mg of adrenaline,
- d) 0.1ml = 0.1 mg epinephrine.

629. Which of the statements regarding resuscitative measures taken on a hypothermic victim is NOT TRUE?

- a) Refrain from administering epinephrine and other drugs until the patient is warmed to a temperature above 30°C,
- b) If the deep temperature reaches 30°C, the time between drug doses should be doubled,
- c) If after 3 defibrillations ventricular fibrillation or ventricular tachycardia without pulse persists, the next one should be performed only after the patient is warmed up to a temperature above 30°C,
- d) The use of an AED is not recommended in cases of hypothermia.

630. Segregation of the injured (triage) is:

- a) qualification of accident victims according to the priority of treatment, with  
priority given to those requiring immediate action,
- b) qualification of accident victims to whom treatment can be temporarily postponed,
- c) qualification according to the initially diagnosed disease entity  
and deceased persons,
- d) selection process , which must be constantly repeated and have  
a member of the medical team.

631. Chest compressions in a newborn should be performed in the case of a newborn:

- a) tachycardia,
- b) tachycardia below 80 beats/minute,
- c) bradycardia of less than 60 beats/minute,
- d) lack of breath.

632. All of the following statements regarding S.T.A.R.T. casualty assessment are true except:

- a) The ability to walk independently,
- b) Airway patency,
- c) The presence of respiratory murmurs,
- d) The rate of capillary recurrence.

633. When conducting basic resuscitation procedures, we assess the condition of the injured adult:

- a) Every 1 minute,
- b) Every 5 cycles,
- c) We do not check the effectiveness of resuscitation procedures,
- d) Until a pulse appears on the common carotid artery .

634. At the scene where the mass casualty accident occurred, the person performing the segregation of the injured (START), 23-year-old patient, in whom she found: not walking, breathing 36 times/min, will give the following priority:

- a) green,
- b) red,
- c) yellow,
- d) black.

635. While performing CPR on a child, you have been ordered to administer epinephrine. You prepare the drug, which you can administer by various routes, remembering to calculate the dose and follow the algorithm for advanced resuscitation procedures. Indicate the correct answer:

- a) Epinephrine by intravenous ( i .v.) or intrathecal ( i . o . ) route should be given to the child at a dose of 10 micrograms/kg,
- b) The recommended dose of epinephrine via the endotracheal route is 10 micrograms/kg,
- c) Epinephrine via the intravenous ( i .v.) or intratracheal ( i . o . ) route should be given to the child at a dose of 1 microgram/kg,
- d) All answers are correct.

636. Diathermy is:

- a) treatment with high-voltage high-speed electric current,
- b) use of low temperatures in cryosaunas or cryochambers,

- c) treatment with low and medium frequency current,
- d) interference current.

637. We measure muscle strength with a test:

- a) Loveta,
- b) Glasgow,
- c) Tinetti,
- d) Norton.

638. Found no sign of muscle tension when attempting any movement is the strength is assessed at :

- a) 0%,
- b) 5%,
- c) 8%,
- d) 10%.

639. Continuity, in rehabilitation means:

- a) a unified and uninterrupted rehabilitation process, combined with other areas such as social, vocational and family improvement and rehabilitation,
- b) a year-long uninterrupted rehabilitation process, combined with other areas such as social, vocational and family improvement and rehabilitation,
- c) temporary rehabilitation process, concerning only the improvement,
- d) social and vocational support.

640. An external factor that promotes falls is the use of:

- a) pharmacotherapy,
- b) involutionary changes,
- c) inadequacy of the environment to meet the needs of the elderly,
- d) current acute illnesses.

641. ZZS stands for:

- a) osteoarthritis syndrome,
- b) prevention of joint dislocations,
- c) degenerative joint changes,
- d) ankylosing arthritis.

642. Palsy means :

- a) abolition of muscle strength,
- b) muscle weakness,
- c) abolition of muscle strength of lower limbs only,
- d) abolition of muscle strength of upper limbs only.

643. Treatment using various forms of movement is :

- a) bibliotherapy,
- b) ergotherapy,
- c) kinesitherapy,
- d) sociotherapy.

644. The law of August 27. 1997 is :

- a) Law on Professional and Social Rehabilitation and Employment of Persons with Disabilities,
- b) Law on Mental Health Protection,
- c) Law on self-government of nurses and midwives,
- d) Law on public health.

645. The interdisciplinary team of rehabilitation is :

- a) A group of people, specialists in various fields, engaged in solving a specific problem using the resources at the disposal of each member of such a Team,
- b) A group of people, specialists in 5 fields, engaged in solving a specific problem using the resources at the disposal of each member of such a Team,
- c) Social workers dedicated to solving a specific problem using the resources at the disposal of each member of such a Team,
- d) A group of people appointed exclusively for young people up to the age of 18.

646. The correct model of rehabilitation

assumes its:

- a) universality , teamwork , early action , continuity,
- b) universality , teamwork,
- c) teamwork , early action, continuity,
- d) universality , early action , continuity.

647. Contraindication to massage is:

- a) cancer
- b) limitation of mobility in the spine overload,
- c) changes in the lower limbs degenerative,
- d) changes in the spine.

648. After amputation of the lower limb below the knee joint, the patient should be placed:

- a) on the back with the stump raised at a 45° angle,
- b) on the back with the stump elevated at 25°,
- c) on the back with the stump elevated at 15°,
- d) in a convenient position for the patient.

649. Hospital-acquired infection is defined as:

- a) Any hospital-acquired infection, clinically diagnosed and/or laboratory-confirmed, the infectious agent of which is of endogenous origin,
- b) Any hospital-acquired infection, clinically diagnosed and/or laboratory-confirmed, the infectious agent of which is of exogenous origin,
- c) Infection that became apparent during the period of the patient's stay in the hospital or after leaving the hospital, and which was not in the incubation period at the time of admission to the hospital,
- d) All true.

650. Endogenous Infections :

- a) This is any infection that was not found on admission to the hospital and was not in the incubation period, but occurred during the hospital stay and was caused by the patient's own flora,
- b) This is any infection that was not found on admission to the hospital and was not in the incubation period, but occurred during the hospital stay and was caused by flora from another patient or medical personnel,
- c) It is any infection found during a patient's stay in the hospital,
- d) It is an opportunistic infection.

651. Antiseptic :

- a) Decontamination procedure to destroy microorganisms on instruments
- b) Decontamination using ultraviolet rays and ionizing radiation.
- c) Disinfection treatment to destroy microorganisms on the skin and mucous membranes,
- d) True a and b.

652. Aseptic:

- a) Proceedings to strive for bacteriological asepsis of rooms, instruments, dressing materials and other objects in order to keep microorganisms out of the specified environment,
- b) Decontamination with chemicals,
- c) Aiming to eliminate microorganisms colonized on human mucous membranes,
- d) All false.

653. Disinfection:

- a) Destruction of vegetative forms of microorganisms in the external environment,
- b) Action to clean surgical instruments of potentially infectious material,
- c) Dipping surgical instruments in disinfectant immediately after a surgical procedure,
- d) True a and b.

654. Sterilization:



- a) A unitary technological process involving the destruction of all, both vegetative and spore forms of microorganisms,
- b) Reduction of microorganisms to safe levels,
- c) Action to prevent infection of sterile material,
- d) All true.

655. Properly sterilized material is:

- a) Sterile - that is, it does not contain any live microorganisms and their spore forms or toxins,
- b) Sterile, but there may be spore forms on it,
- c) Liable to temperature,
- d) Can only be sterile for 2 months.

656. Disinfection results depend on:

- a) The microorganism - species, number, physiological activity,
- b) Disinfectant - chemical and physical properties, concentration, duration of action,
- c) Environment - temperature, humidity, pH, presence of organic matter, levels of  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Mn}^{2+}$  cations, etc.,
- d) All true.

657. Other potentially infectious material (IPIM) is:

- a) Semen, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal fluid, pleural fluid,
- b) Joint fluid, pericardial fluid, peritoneal fluid, amniotic fluid, breast milk,
- c) Saliva and any body fluid that is contaminated with blood,
- d) All true.

658. Professional exposure is contact with IPIM:

- a) Which occurred while the employee was performing his professional duties. (Stabbing, cutting, splashing),
- b) Which occurred as a result of an error in our actions and the patient was infected with,
- c) HIV Which occurred during sexual contact,
- d) All true.

659. Urine, feces, saliva, sputum, vomit, nasal secretions, sweat and tears, if they do not contain blood or IPIM, are not infectious and:

- a) Contact with them does not require the use of post-exposure prophylaxis,
- b) Require the use of post-exposure prophylaxis,
- c) They are always contagious,
- d) True b and c.

660. Isolation of the infected patient is:

- a) One of the primary methods of reducing the spread of infections in hospital settings,
- b) Knowledge based on experience in the epidemiology of infectious diseases,
- c) It is the appropriate selection of methods and measures necessary to interrupt the transmission routes of infections,
- d) All of the above true.

661. Isolation is:

- a) A complex of rooms, consisting of a patient room, a sanitary node and a sluice - located between the room and the ward's main circulation path,
- b) It should have a direct exit to the outside of the building,
- c) Isolation of infected and suspected infected individuals under conditions that prevent transmission of infection to susceptible individuals,
- d) The real A and B.

662. Social hand washing:

- a) Apply before all routine procedures in the ward; patient care, meal preparation, feeding,
- b) Eliminates transient flora,
- c) Perform it with soap and running water for at least 10 -15 seconds,
- d) All of the above true.

663. Hygienic hand washing:

- a) Use in high-risk areas, before performing medical procedures and after contact with secretions and excretions,
- b) We use before putting on and after taking off the gloves and before and after taking care of the patient,
- c) All the above true,
- d) All false.

664. Surgical handwashing:

- a) We use before all surgical and invasive procedures eliminates,
- b) Transitional flora and significantly reduces solid flora,
- c) Consists of an extended washing time up to 3-5 minutes with enlargement of the washed skin areas by wrists and forearms and cleaning of nails, drying hands with a sterile towel, double disinfection usually 2 x 5 ml of the preparation each time until the skin is completely dry,
- d) All of the above true.

665. Infection is:

- a) The presence of pathogenic microorganisms in the body to cause the disease process,
- b) A cut with a sharp surgical instrument,
- c) Contamination of microorganisms on inanimate matter,
- d) All true.

666. The risk of infection depends on:

- a) The predisposition of the patient,
- b) The nature of the microorganism,
- c) From activities related to the diagnostic and treatment process during hospitalization,
- d) All true.

667. Patient-dependent risk factors for nosocomial infections are:

- a) Age and underlying and concomitant diseases,

- b) Malnutrition or obesity,
- c) Chronic hypoxia and poor personal hygiene,
- d) All true

668. Prevention of HCV infection in the hospital setting, consists of:

- a) Testing blood donors for anti-HCV antibodies,
- b) Use of disposable equipment in all possible situations,
- c) Use of virucidal preparations for disinfection of reusable equipment,
- d) All mentioned.

669. In 80% of patients, cystitis is caused by:

- a) Escherichia coli,
- b) Candida albicans,
- c) Proteus mirabilis,
- d) Staphylococcus aureus.

670. Palpable crackling of tissues is a late symptom:

- a) Tetanus,
- b) Advanced gas gangrene,
- c) Limb abscess,
- d) Subcutaneous injection.

671. A patient complains of constipation, what causes do you look out for?

- a) Low-carb diet, chronic pancreatitis, short bowel syndrome, lack of exercise, electrolyte disorders, hypothyroidism,
- b) Disorders of intestinal motility, presence of excessive bacteria,
- c) All,
- d) Depression, lack of sleep.

672. Examination of the thyroid gland by palpation

technique is carried out:

- a) At the level of the thyroid-ring cartilage,
- b) At the level of the hyoid bone,
- c) For two fingers above the sternal notch,
- d) Sub-mandibularly.

673. Do you feel comfortable? - kind of question:

- a) Open,
- b) Deepening,
- c) Straight,
- d) Compounding.

674. The degree of moisture and skin warmth were examined:

- a) By viewing technique,
- b) By tapping technique,
- c) By palpation technique,
- d) None of the above.

675. Examination of the external auditory canal in adults involves:

- a) Pulling the auricle upward, backward and a little outward,
- b) Pulling the auricle downward and forward,
- c) Watching the clam,
- d) Pulling the clam to the side.

676. The following techniques are used in the palpation of the breasts:

- a) Clock dial, mesh examination or spiral technique,
- b) Careful viewing of the axillary fossa,
- c) Examination of the axillary spur of the breast,
- d) 2nd-person assistance.

677. The sitting position is recommended in the study:

- a) Female genitalia,
- b) Head, neck, chest, back, armpits, upper limbs,
- c) Hip joint,
- d) Feet.

678. Highlight the subjective symptom, or subjective symptom, of the following:

- a) Increased vocal tremor,
- b) Itching of the skin,
- c) Change of coloration,
- d) Rash on the trunk.

679. Select behaviors that facilitate interviewing:

- a) Normalization of feelings,
- b) Use of phrases that express empathy,
- c) Looking at the patient's problems from one's own perspective,
- d) Approval of the patient's behavior.

680. Vascular spider veins on the skin of the trunk are one of the symptoms:

- a) Diverticulosis of the intestines,
- b) Anemia,
- c) Cirrhosis of the liver,
- d) Emphysema of the lungs.

681. If the patient does not have abdominal pain, the most active quadrant and the site of the peristaltic motion test is:

- a) Left lower quadrant,
- b) Right lower quadrant,
- c) Right upper quadrant,
- d) Left upper quadrant.

682. Proper breathing should be:

- a) Measured, shallow, inaudible, with involvement of respiratory muscles,
- b) Measured, moderately deep, performed effortlessly, odorless,
- c) Measuring, shallow, odorless, with visible chest movements,
- d) Measured, deepened.

683. Is the nurse authorized to perform motor improvement ( sitting up, uprighting, learning to walk, learning self-care) independently without a doctor's order?

- a) Yes,
- b) Not,
- c) Depends on the orderly,
- d) Depends on the patient.

684. Proper speech development is associated with :

- a) Correcting errors in the child's speech,
- b) Frequently speaking to the child in plain language,
- c) The use of diminutive language or child jargon,
- d) Teaching long rhymes.

685. A 2-year-old boy was admitted to the ward for diagnostic tests. How to facilitate the child's adaptation to the hospital environment?

- a) Allow the mother to stay with the child,
- b) Introduce prescribed pharmacotherapy,
- c) Explain to the child the need to stay in the hospital,
- d) Get acquainted with other children.

686. The chloride test is an essential test in the diagnosis of:

- a) Cystic fibrosis,
- b) Pukopolysaccharidosis,
- c) Bronchopulmonary dysplasia,
- d) Emphysema of the lungs.

687. The most common cause of seizures in infants is:

- a) Infectious-toxic agents,

- b) Allergic conditions,
- c) A rapid rise in fever.
- d) Fear of darkness.

688. Exacerbation of hay fever causes:

- a) Blooming grasses in spring,
- b) Contact with a sick person,
- c) Contact with irritating odors
- d) No flu vaccination.

689. A 13-year-old boy is suffering from diabetes. The boy has been in the hospital for 2 weeks to prepare for self-care and self-control. In the course of education, the boy needs to be taught:

- a) Living with limitations,
- b) Self-administration of insulin as ordered,
- c) Self-dosing and administration of insulin,
- d) Interaction in an educational group.

690. When evaluating hydration status, consider:

- a) Muscle tension,
- b) Skin elasticity,
- c) Liver size,
- d) Color of mucous membranes.

691. In the case of seizures in a hospitalized child, the first-line management is:

- a) Transport to the ICU as soon as possible,
- b) Determine the cause of seizures,
- c) The administration of diazepam rectally,
- d) Lateral positioning.

692. Histamine is:

- a) Excessive loss of transferrin in the urine,
- b) Substance that causes allergy symptoms,
- c) Diuretic,
- d) Shading agent.



693. Stinging insect venom can trigger sensitization in allergic individuals:

- a) Swelling of the throat and larynx,
- b) Pneumonia,
- c) Rhinitis,
- d) Swelling around the ankles ( lower limb).

694. A laryngoscope is an instrument with which one can visualize:

- a) Inner ear,
- b) Larynx,
- c) Bronchi,
- d) Frontal bays.

695. Specific immunotherapy consists of:

- a) Administering an anti-inflammatory drug to an allergic person,
- b) Administering a vaccine containing harmless bacteria,
- c) Administering an allergen-containing vaccine to an allergic person to induce tolerance,
- d) Intramuscular administration of the patient's own blood.

696. Skin tests are not performed for:

- a) Allergy diagnostics,
- b) Qualification for immunotherapy,
- c) Skin condition assessment,
- d) None appropriate.

697. Twitching is:

- a) Will-dependent short, rapidly consecutive skeletal muscle contractions or generalized spasms,
- b) Will-independent short, rapidly consecutive skeletal muscle spasms or generalized spasms,
- c) Will-dependent short, rapidly consecutive contractions,
- d) Contractions of striated muscles.

698. When measuring blood pressure, make sure the cuff includes:

- a) Whole arm,
- b) 1/2 arm length,
- c) 2/3 of the arm's length,
- d) Elbow joint.

699. The basic principle of the pediatric nurse's work is:

- a) Respect for the dignity and respect for the rights of the child,
- b) Systematic professional development,
- c) All listed,
- d) Plays the role of "surrogate mom".

700. What can be indicated by the result of a bacteriological examination of urine, in which a mixed bacterial flora is found?

- a) urinary tract infection,
- b) contamination of the urine sample,
- c) systemic infection,
- d) glomerulonephritis.

701. Among the factors that most affect the health of children and adolescents are:

- a) health care,
- b) lifestyle,
- c) genetic conditions,
- d) the type of school where they study.

702. In a child with suspected meningitis, the following tests should be performed as a priority:

- a) Collection of blood for culture,
- b) Lumbar puncture and cerebrospinal fluid collection,
- c) MRI,
- d) Collection of urine for culture.

703. Who controls the surveillance of nosocomial infections?

- a) The State Labor Inspectorate,
- b) Intra-hospital Infection Control Team,
- c) State Sanitary Inspection,
- d) Epidemiological Nurse.

704. Up to how many minutes should the transfusion of Red Blood Cell Concentrate taken from the Blood Bank be started?

- a) Immediately after downloading,
- b) Up to 30 minutes after intake,
- c) Up to 60 minutes after intake,
- d) Up to 45 min after download.

705. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation in a child begins with:

- a) securing venous access,
- b) 5 effective breaths,
- c) 30 chest compressions,
- d) 2 spankings.

706. Hypokalemia is a disorder characterized by a deficiency in the body of:

- a) Sodium,
- b) Potassium,
- c) Chloride,
- d) Magnesium.

707. Dehydration is a dangerous condition , which can result from:

- a) chronic diarrhea, vomiting,
- b) inflammation,
- c) pneumonia,
- d) too much sleep.

708. After each administration of the drug through an intravenous cannula, it is necessary:

- a) Rinse the cannula with Na Cl 0.9%,
- b) Rinse the cannula with 5% Glucose,
- c) Do not flush,
- d) Change the veneer.

709. Indicate the correct rule:

- a) Hand washing and disinfection are not the most important steps in preventing infection,
- b) Hand washing and disinfection are the most important activities in preventing infections. Hand hygiene procedures significantly reduce the risk of transmission of pathogenic microorganisms,
- c) Hand washing and disinfection are the most important activities in preventing infections. Hand hygiene procedures do not reduce the transmission of pathogenic microorganisms,
- d) Hand hygiene procedures do not reduce the transmission of pathogenic microorganisms.

710. On what basis can a nurse transfuse blood and blood components to a patient?

- a) On the basis of the specialized course in Emergency Medical Services held,
- b) Based on training in transfusion of blood and its components,
- c) On the basis of training and a certificate received from the Regional Center for Blood Donation and Hematology in accordance with the Decree of the Minister of Health,
- d) Decision of the head of the department.

711. Which of the following parental attitudes is the correct one:

- a) Submissiveness,
- b) Overly demanding,
- c) Accepting,
- d) Affirming children.

712. The primary treatment for celiac disease is the use of:

- a) Dairy-free diet and administration of pancreatic enzymes,
- b) Gluten-free diet,
- c) A low-fat diet and blood cholesterol-lowering drugs,
- d) A large dose of physical exercise.

