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Question Database – First-Degree Nursing

Part II

1. **Single- or double-channel catheters inserted into large venous vessels are used for haemodialysis. Catheters are secured by:**
 - a) closing the catheter channel with a sterile cap
 - b) applying a sterile dressing around the puncture site, filling the catheter channel with heparin and closing it with a sterile cap
 - c) applying a dressing and closing the catheter
 - d) applying a sterile dressing and closing the catheter

2. **Which compound is a heparin antagonist?**
 - a) naloxone
 - b) polstygmine
 - c) protamine sulphate
 - d) magnesium sulphate

3. **Explain the concept of premedication:**
 - a) pharmacological preparation of a patient for anaesthesia and surgery
 - b) pharmacological treatment after surgery
 - c) treatment with antibiotics according to the antibiogram
 - d) preparation of the patient for pacemaker implantation

4. **The purpose of premedication is:**
 - a) to reduce the patient's anxiety, to calm the patient, to cause amnesia of events related to the operation
 - b) facilitating induction of anaesthesia, reducing the need for anaesthetic drugs, eliminating pain before surgery
 - c) to reduce the secretion of saliva and gastric juice, to alkalize gastric juice
 - d) all of the above

5. **The following scale is used to assess the patient's consciousness:**
 - a) Guedela
 - b) Vas
 - c) Asa
 - d) Glasgow

6. **A vial contains 20 ml of 15% potassium chloride (15% in 2 ml). The amount is:**
- a) 6 mg
 - b) 60 mg
 - c) 300 mg
 - d) 3 g
7. **The drug that lowers blood pressure is:**
- a) dopamine
 - b) dobutamine
 - c) levonor
 - d) ebrantil
8. **The purpose of pre-emptive analgesia is:**
- a) to improve the quality of postoperative analgesia
 - b) a soporific effect
 - c) sedative effect
 - d) replacement of premedication
9. **Resuscitation is:**
- a) a set of activities that led to the restoration of blood circulation and breathing
 - b) a set of activities that led to the restoration of circulation, breathing, nervous system function, and consciousness
 - c) a set of actions that led to the restoration of circulation
 - d) answers b and c are correct
10. **Cardioversion is used to treat:**
- a) ventricular fibrillation
 - b) atrial fibrillation and flutter
 - c) electromagnetic dispersion PEA
 - d) all of the above
11. **The first anaesthesia using ether in Poland was performed in:**
- a) 1966

- b) 1847
- c) 1946
- d) 1918

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

- a) volumetric
- b) flow
- c) return valve
- d) a non-return valve

13. **The Mallamati classification is used to assess:**

- a) patient eligibility for surgery
- b) patency of the catheter inserted into the subclavian vein
- c) assessment of upper airway patency
- d) assessment of lower airway patency

14. **EMLA cream is used for anaesthesia of:**

- a) the skin
- b) the subarachnoid space
- c) the epidural space
- d) the intraosseous space

15. **The caloric test, which is one of the mandatory brainstem reflex tests for potential organ donors, consists of:**

- a) administering 20 ml of warm water into the nasal passage and observing the reaction of the eyeballs
- b) administering 20 ml of ice-cold water into the external auditory canal and observing the reaction of the eyeballs
- c) administering 20 ml of ice-cold water into the external auditory canal and observing the reaction of the lower limb extension reflex
- d) administering 20 ml of ice-cold water into the external auditory canal and observing the gag reflex

16. **What is the maximum number of points on the Aldrete scale that a patient leaving the recovery room can receive?**

- a) 8 points

- b) 10 points
- c) 12 points
- d) 15 points

17. **A Combitube is:**

- a) a combination of two tubes, one of which has no end opening but is equipped with side openings through which ventilation is provided
- b) an oropharyngeal
- c) a laryngeal mask
- d) a nasal tube

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

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

19. **Contraindications to regional anaesthesia include:**

- a) lack of patient consent
- b) age over 60
- c) oxygen saturation below 90%
- d) all of the above

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

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

21. **Total inhalation anaesthesia is:**

- a) VIMA (Volatile Induction and Maintenance Anaesthesia)
- b) SIMV (Synchronized Intermittent Mandatory Ventilation)
- c) TIVA (Total Intravenous Anaesthesia)

- d) PCV (Pressure Controlled Ventilation)
22. **When administering parenteral nutrition, solutions with an osmolarity greater than the following should not be administered into peripheral veins:**
- a) 1200 mOsm/l
 - b) 1000 mOsm/l
 - c) 900 mOsm/l
 - d) 800 mOsm/l
23. **Plasma substitutes do not include:**
- a) 20% Mannitol
 - b) Dextran 40,000 70,000
 - c) 20% albumin
 - d) 10% HAES
24. **The "doll's eyes" reflex, sometimes observed in comatose patients, indicates damage to:**
- a) the cerebellum
 - b) the oculomotor nerve
 - c) abducens nerve
 - d) the brain stem
25. **In ventricular fibrillation, the most important thing is:**
- a) early defibrillation
 - b) chest compressions
 - c) intravenous adrenaline
 - d) adrenaline administered intratracheally, atropine administered intravenously
26. **Checking the effectiveness of artificial ventilation does not include:**
- a) hourly diuresis
 - b) nail plate colour
 - c) chest auscultation
 - d) correct blood pressure and heart rate values

27. **The basic standard for monitoring the clinical condition of a patient during surgery and general anaesthesia includes:**
- a) measurement of body temperature, blood pressure, heart rate, at least every 5 minutes, oxygen concentration in the breathing mixture, respiratory rate, saturation, ECG, degree of muscle relaxation and depth of anaesthesia
 - b) measurement of the depth of anaesthesia, ECG, every 15-30 minutes
 - c) observation of skin colour, ECG, respiratory rate, hourly diuresis every 5-10 minutes
 - d) all of the above
28. **When collecting blood for blood gas analysis, remember that:**
- a) the syringe should be rinsed with glucose solution
 - b) the syringe should be free of air bubbles
 - c) after collection, the sample should be stored at room temperature
 - d) the patient should not drink any liquids beforehand
29. **Before connecting 20% Mannitol, additionally check:**
- a) ambient temperature
 - b) the platelet count
 - c) heart rate and RR
 - d) fluid clarity
30. **The Esmarch manoeuvre consists of:**
- a) bending the head back, pushing the lower jaw forward so that the patient's teeth are in front of the upper teeth
 - b) positioning the patient with their head down and tilted to the right
 - c) bending the head back, pushing the lower jaw backward so that the patient's teeth are under the upper teeth
 - d) bending the upper limbs upward above the patient's head
31. **The apex of the heart is best auscultated using:**
- a) a bell (of the stethoscope)
 - b) a membrane
 - c) visual inspection
 - d) palpation examination

32. **Where can the aortic valve be auscultated?**
- a) it cannot be auscultated
 - b) anywhere in the heart area
 - c) in the second intercostal space on the right side of the sternum
 - d) in the second intercostal space on the left side of the sternum
33. **The patient assuming a sitting position is typical for:**
- a) bronchial asthma attack
 - b) pulmonary edema
 - c) pleural effusion
 - d) answers a and b are correct
34. **What do you pay attention to when palpating the chest?**
- a) thickening
 - b) vocal tremor
 - c) tenderness
 - d) all of the above
35. **The spleen is palpable:**
- a) always
 - b) when enlarged
 - c) in childhood
 - d) during fever
36. **We perform a physical examination of the abdomen in the following order:**
- a) visual inspection, auscultation, palpation, percussion
 - b) palpation, auscultation, percussion, inspection
 - c) inspection, auscultation, percussion, palpation
 - d) auscultation, palpation, percussion, inspection
37. **Blumberg's sign is a symptom of:**
- a) peritoneal irritation (e.g., appendicitis)

- b) congestion of the chest organs
 - c) bladder overflow
 - d) sciatica
38. **The right upper quadrant of the abdomen contains:**
- a) the liver, gallbladder, pylorus, duodenum, head of the pancreas, upper edge of the right kidney
 - b) the liver, gallbladder, stomach, body of the pancreas, and kidney
 - c) liver, gallbladder, sigmoid colon, ovaries, fallopian tube
 - d) upper edge of the right kidney, appendix, right ovary
39. **Breast examination for women is best performed:**
- 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 space at the sternum
 - b) V left intercostal space just next to the sternum and the left edge of the lower part of the sternum
 - c) V left intercostal space 1 cm inward from the midclavicular line
 - d) II right intercostal space at the sternum
41. **The Allen test is performed to assess:**
- a) the patency of the popliteal and dorsal foot arteries
 - b) the patency of the ulnar and radial arteries
 - c) the efficiency of the connecting vein valves
 - d) the patency of the saphenous and peroneal veins
42. **In the examination of the mammary glands, the "quadrant" method is:**
- a) a method of palpating breast glandular tissue
 - b) a method of visual inspection of the mammary glands
 - c) a method of describing the location of changes detected during breast examination

- d) a method of assessing the nipples
43. **A positive Goldflam sign is characterized by:**
- a) a dull, short pressure
 - b) pain
 - c) trembling, vibration
 - d) symptoms of renal colic
44. **Diastolic murmurs are always:**
- a) physiological
 - b) pathological
 - c) physiological and pathological
 - d) none of the above
45. **Correct capillary refill time is:**
- a) 1-3 seconds
 - b) 3-5 seconds
 - c) 3-6 seconds
 - d) 0.5 seconds
46. **Which parameter is not taken into account in the assessment of melanoma:**
- a) asymmetry
 - b) heart sounds and murmurs
 - c) colour
 - d) diameter
47. **The patient has a red, flat 3mm lesion on their skin. You can describe it as:**
- a) pustule
 - b) papule
 - c) macule
 - d) vesicle

48. **The patient has an abscess at the base of a lower jaw tooth. Which lymph nodes will be enlarged?**
- a) axillary
 - b) occipital
 - c) submental
 - d) auricular
49. **Undescended testicles can lead to testicular cancer. What other complications of this condition are you aware of?**
- a) urinary incontinence
 - b) erectile dysfunction
 - c) homosexuality
 - d) infertility
50. **Confrontation is an interview technique used to:**
- a) anger the patient
 - b) clarify conflicting information
 - c) ensuring that the patient's family visits them
 - d) identify the patient's sexual preferences
51. **What is the difference between delirium and dementia?**
- a) dementia can be reversed
 - b) delirium only occurs in older people
 - c) dementia only occurs in older people
 - d) delirium is an acute condition that usually recedes, while dementia is a slow, progressive deterioration of mental functions
52. **The patient was instructed to stand with their feet together and their eyes closed for 20-30 seconds. This test allows the following part of the brain to be assessed:**
- a) cerebral cortex
 - b) the cerebellum
 - c) the brain stem, deep tendon reflexes
 - d) the pons

53. **A characteristic feature of epilepsy are seizures, which are:**
- a) only genetically determined
 - b) the result of normal brain function, but during periods of increased stress
 - c) an expression of a disturbance in normal brain function resulting from pathological discharge of nerve cells
 - d) the result of brain damage of only metabolic origin
54. **The nervous system is divided into:**
- a) somatic and autonomic
 - b) central and peripheral
 - c) sympathetic and parasympathetic
 - d) central and sympathetic
55. **Motor aphasia is:**
- a) impaired speech comprehension with preserved speech ability
 - b) loss of the ability to correctly identify objects shown
 - c) complete impairment of the ability to speak while retaining comprehension
 - d) pure word blindness with preserved visual acuity
56. **An ophthalmoscope is an instrument used to examine:**
- a) the fundus
 - b) the middle ear
 - c) the conjunctiva
 - d) pupil size
57. **Physical examination can only be used to examine the sinuses:**
- a) maxillary and ethmoid
 - b) frontal and ethmoid
 - c) maxillary and frontal
 - d) sphenoid
58. **The term anisocoria means:**
- a) unequal pupil size

- b) determination of pupil size
- c) ocular-motor nystagmus
- d) pupillary light reflex

59. **During the examination of the respiratory system, we tap:**

- a) the diaphragmatic area
- b) the ribs
- c) the intercostal spaces
- d) the sternum

60. **Cool and rough skin, dry and brittle hair may be symptoms of:**

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

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

- a) colour
- b) contour
- c) temperature
- 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 in the palpation assessment of the mammary gland:**
- a) axillary
 - b) cervical
 - c) inguinal
 - d) subclavian
65. **Where can the mitral valve be auscultated:**
- a) in the 2nd intercostal space on the right side of the sternum
 - b) in the 5th intercostal space in the mid-clavicular line on the left
 - c) in the 5th intercostal space in the left parasternal line
 - d) at Erb's point
66. **An increase in the diameter of the apical impulse above 2.5 cm indicates:**
- a) right ventricular hypertrophy
 - b) increased peripheral blood pressure (hypertension)
 - c) rhythm disturbances
 - d) conduction disturbances
67. **Contrast examination of coronary vessels is called:**
- a) ventriculography
 - b) scintigraphy
 - c) coronary angiography
 - d) phlebography
68. **Blumberg's sign – so-called referred pain – consists of:**
- a) the occurrence of pain when tapping the lumbar region
 - b) the occurrence of sharp and stronger pain after releasing the pressure than during the pressure itself
 - c) the appearance of a strong contraction of the right thigh muscles
 - d) examination by tapping the abdominal cavity

69. **Sudden, very severe pain in the lumbar region, radiating along the inner thighs, may indicate:**
- a) appendicitis
 - b) paralytic ileus
 - c) renal colic
 - d) stomach perforation
70. **To assess intestinal peristaltic activity:**
- a) auscultate each quadrant of the abdomen for 5 minutes
 - b) auscultate each quadrant of the abdomen for 30 seconds
 - c) perform shallow palpation
 - d) examine using deep palpation
71. **A patient with symptoms of acute abdomen should be transported in the following position:**
- a) supine position
 - b) Trendelenburg position
 - c) on their side or in the Fowler position with their legs tucked up
 - d) safe position
72. **The source of bleeding in a patient vomiting blood in the form of "coffee grounds" is most likely located in:**
- a) the esophagus (esophageal varices)
 - b) the stomach
 - c) the large intestine
 - d) rectum
73. **Nonverbal communication, or "body language," is:**
- a) a person's appearance, neatness, and good manners
 - b) a person's appearance, neatness, and good manners
 - c) difficult to control nonverbal communication based on gestures, postures, facial expressions, and other externally observable forms of bodily reaction
 - d) deeply hidden thoughts and desires
74. **Important characteristics of a good communicator are:**
- a) clear articulation, good diction, rich vocabulary

- b) impeccable appearance, good manners, wide-ranging interests
 - c) the ability to push through one's point of view in a conversation
 - d) the ability to listen, control one's emotions, not interrupt, adapt one's vocabulary to the interlocutor, recapitulate, paraphrase the interlocutor's statements
75. **Active listening is:**
- a) building an attitude in conversation that is relevant to the listener's situation rather than the sender's
 - b) being well prepared in terms of content and listening to the other person with concentration
 - c) maintaining appropriate eye contact, concentration, awareness of body position and gestures, showing empathetic understanding, adopting an accepting attitude towards the interlocutor
 - d) focusing the conversation entirely on the listener, without any elements of the listener's activity that could interfere with listening
76. **To achieve good contact and reach an agreement, especially in conflict situations, it is important to:**
- a) have the ability to prove your point at all costs
 - b) use effective listening
 - c) use assertive behaviour
 - d) have a cooperative style of conversation
77. **Nursing diagnosis is:**
- a) assessment of the patient's biological and social condition
 - b) nursing interview with the patient and their family
 - c) conclusions from patient data showing the bio-psycho-social condition of the person
 - d) assessment of the patient's bio-psycho-social needs
78. **Blood pressure should be measured:**
- a) after a few minutes of rest
 - b) in the standard sitting or lying position
 - c) in calm conditions
 - d) all of the above
79. **The correct 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 indicating cardiac arrest is:**
- a) constriction of the pupils
 - b) dilated pupils
 - c) loss of consciousness
 - d) absence of pulse in large vessels
81. **The most common cause of airway obstruction in an unconscious patient is:**
- a) collapse of the tongue
 - b) accumulation of secretions
 - c) spasm of the respiratory muscles
 - d) foreign body
82. **The normal heart rate for 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 the following position:**
- a) supine
 - b) on their side
 - c) sitting
 - d) Trendelenburg
84. **During the skin examination, you notice paronychia, which is:**
- a) the dorsal part of the distal phalanx rounded and bulbous, increased convexity of the nail plate (clubbing)
 - b) reddened, swollen, tender nail folds
 - c) Terry's nails - whitish with a red-brown distal border

d) painless nail plates separating from the bed

85. **Impaired consciousness in ascending order:**

- a) lethargy, drowsiness, semicoma, coma
- b) semi-coma, coma, decerebration, decortication
- c) presleep, drowsiness, semicoma, coma
- d) coma, stupor, drowsiness, decerebration

86. **The ABCs of resuscitation are:**

- a) suctioning, intubation, ventilation
- b) pre-cardiac shock, heart massage
- c) airway management, artificial respiration, circulation
- d) securing the accident site, ventilation, chest compressions

87. **Where can the pulmonary valve be auscultated?**

- a) it cannot be auscultated
- b) anywhere in the heart area
- c) in the second intercostal space on the right side of the sternum
- d) in the second intercostal space on the left side of the sternum

88. **Indicate the incorrect statement about sinuses and eyes:**

- a) in 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, ask the patient to look in the directions indicated by the letter H
- d) the correct response of the pupils to bright light is constriction of the illuminated pupil and dilation of the pupil that is not illuminated

89. **The Glasgow scale is used to assess:**

- a) muscle tone
- b) body balance
- c) pulse tension
- d) assessment of the level of consciousness

90. **The following movements can be performed in the knee joint:**
- a) pronation and supination
 - b) abduction and adduction
 - c) external and internal rotation
 - d) flexion and extension
91. **The purpose of medical history is to:**
- a) gain a thorough understanding of the patient
 - b) introduce the patient to the staff
 - c) obtain information on the basis of which a preliminary diagnosis can be made
 - d) complete medical records
92. **List the stages of conducting an interview:**
- a) greeting, preparing the environment, conducting the interview
 - b) reviewing the documentation, preparing the environment, greeting, making a preliminary diagnosis, talking to the patient
 - c) reviewing documentation, preparing the environment, greeting, talking to the patient, making a preliminary diagnosis
 - d) reviewing documentation, making a preliminary diagnosis
93. **OLD CARD is used for:**
- a) accurate introduction of the person conducting the interview
 - b) clearly and accurately identifying all the characteristics of the patient's main complaint
 - c) determining the course of the patient's illness
 - d) a schematic representation of the patient's family ties
94. **When interviewing a talkative patient:**
- a) we allow the patient to talk freely
 - b) inform them that we have limited time for the interview
 - c) interrupt and ask specific questions
 - d) we give up on conducting the interview

95. **A comprehensive health interview includes:**
- a) social history, family history, history of complaints from individual organs and systems
 - b) an interview regarding the occurrence of ailments affecting individual organs and systems, a psychosocial interview, a social interview
 - c) interview regarding the occurrence of ailments affecting individual organs and systems, family interview, psychosocial interview
 - d) the content of the interview depends on the person who is conducting it
96. **Tenderness, thickening, chest mobility, and vocal fremitus can be examined:**
- a) by looking at the chest
 - b) by palpating the chest
 - c) by tapping the chest
 - d) by auscultating the chest
97. **The following do not belong to cognitive functions in the assessment of mental status:**
- a) orientation in terms of place, time, and person
 - b) perception disorders (illusions, hallucinations), abnormal or intrusive thoughts
 - c) attention span (ability to repeat a series of numbers in order and backwards)
 - d) long-term memory (birthdays, anniversaries, name of one's school)
98. **During a breast examination using palpation, we assess:**
- a) consistency, increased warmth, tenderness of lumps, nipple discharge
 - b) symmetry, colour, size, thickening, skin retraction, dimples
 - c) swelling, appearance of the areola and nipples, presence of discharge
 - d) appearance of the areola and nipples, colour, symmetry
99. **Select behaviours that facilitate conducting an interview:**
- a) normalization of feelings
 - b) use of phrases expressing empathy
 - c) interpreting the patient's problems from your own perspective
 - d) all of the above

100. **One of the symptoms of peripheral arterial circulatory failure is:**

- a) significant swelling (edema)
- b) weak or absent pulse
- c) elevated temperature
- d) none of the above

101. So-called pinpoint pupils are characteristic of:

- a) amphetamine poisoning
- b) clinical death
- c) opiate poisoning
- d) intracranial hematoma

102. Shortness of breath is a symptom of:

- a) respiratory diseases
- b) metabolic disorders
- c) cardiovascular diseases
- d) all of the above

103. **Match the location of abdominal pain with the organ most commonly responsible for it:**

1.Liver	2.Pancreas	3.Appendix	4.Left ureter
A. Left lower abdomen	B. Right iliac fossa	C. Right upper quadrant	D. Left mid-abdomen

- a) 1C, 2D, 3B, 4A
- b) 1B, 2C, 3D, 4A
- c) 1C, 2B, 3D, 4A
- d) 1D, 2C, 3B, 4A

104. **Understanding the internal states and processes occurring in the person we are interacting with is:**

- a) assertiveness
- b) empathy
- c) visualization
- d) intelligence

105. **To examine the right armpit, use your hand in the following way:**
- a) left hand flat
 - b) left hand forming a box
 - c) right hand flat
 - d) right hand forming a cup
106. **The purpose of light palpation is:**
- a) to assess intestinal peristalsis, detect abdominal tumours
 - b) assessment of muscle tension in the anterior abdominal wall, preliminary localization of enlarged organs or abdominal tumours
 - c) determination of the boundaries of enlarged organs, assessment of venous murmur
 - d) all of the above
107. **In cases of impaired sound perception in the right ear, in the Weber test:**
- a) the patient will hear better with the left ear
 - b) the patient will hear better with the right ear
 - c) the patient will hear equally well 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) abduction and adduction
 - c) external and internal rotation
 - d) flexion and extension
109. **The basic examination techniques used in physical examination are:**
- a) interview, auscultation, percussion, differentiation
 - b) interview, analysis, visual inspection, palpation
 - c) visual inspection, auscultation, listening, palpation
 - d) visual inspection, auscultation, percussion, palpation

110. **The order in which parts of the patient's body are examined during a physical examination is determined by:**
- a) the logic of the examination and the desire to ensure the patient's comfort during the examination
 - b) the convenience of the person conducting the examination
 - c) arrangements made with the patient prior to the examination
 - d) the need to ensure the patient's safety
111. **Hallucinations are:**
- a) altered perceptions of objects that actually exist
 - b) qualitative disturbances of consciousness
 - c) false perceptions without sensory stimuli
 - d) disrupted thought processes
112. **Hearing wheezing and crackles during auscultation of the lungs is:**
- a) a sign of normal lung function
 - b) the result of picking up sounds from the noisy external environment
 - c) always an indication of pathological changes in the respiratory system
 - d) of no diagnostic significance
113. **Chelmoński's sign can be observed as a result of irritation of:**
- a) the spleen
 - b) the kidneys
 - c) liver and gallbladder
 - d) pancreas
114. **In advanced diabetes, from a nursing perspective, it is important to prevent complications:**
- a) impaired wound healing, susceptibility to infections, primarily of the urinary tract and soft tissues, susceptibility to bedsores
 - b) gangrene of the toe, diabetic retinopathy, diabetic neuropathy
 - c) ischemic heart disease, stroke, thromboembolic complications
 - d) skin discoloration, cataracts, periodontal disease

115. **Helicobacter pylori can be found in:**
- a) the liver
 - b) the pancreas
 - c) the stomach lining
 - d) the gallbladder
116. **In addition to clinical examination of the mammary gland, examination of the lymph nodes should also be considered:**
- a) axillary
 - b) inguinal
 - c) cervical
 - d) neck
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 stream of urine
118. **Deep abdominal palpation is a palpation technique involving:**
- a) lightly pressing the entire surface of the abdomen with the hand
 - b) strong pressure with the entire surface of the abdomen
 - c) applying pressure with the hand clenched into a fist alternately
 - d) light and strong alternating pressure with the right and left hand on specific areas of the abdomen
119. **First action to relieve shortness of breath is to:**
- a) administer sedatives and oxygen
 - b) placing the patient in a supine position and administering oxygen
 - c) administering sedatives, laying flat
 - d) place in a sitting position with a slight forward lean and administer oxygen
120. **What are the characteristics of a normal lymph node:**
- a) small, immobile, tender

- b) large, mobile, painless
 - c) small, mobile, painless
 - d) large, immobile, tender
121. **What position should the patient be in during an examination of the lymph nodes in the head and neck:**
- a) head tilted slightly backward
 - b) head tilted forward
 - c) head bent toward the chest
 - d) head upright
122. **The correct sequence of steps during a physical examination of the chest (respiratory system) is as follows:**
- a) visual inspection, auscultation, percussion, palpation
 - b) inspection, palpation, auscultation, percussion
 - c) inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation
 - d) inspection, palpation, auscultation, percussion
123. **An essential condition for obtaining reliable information during an interview is consistency:**
- a) between various documents brought by the patient along with their freedom of expression
 - b) through verbal and nonverbal communication, verification of verbal information obtained
 - c) in the patient's state of consciousness and mood, in relation to their discussed life issues and well-being
 - d) in closed and open end questions to which the patient should respond unambiguously
124. **Indicate the basic conditions necessary to conduct an interview with a patient:**
- a) the patient's consent to this procedure
 - b) conversation without third parties
 - c) conducting the conversation in a manner appropriate to the patient's age and intellectual level
 - d) all of the above
125. **When conducting physical examinations, the nurse:**
- a) takes anthropometric measurements, assesses body structure and symmetry
 - b) touches, listens to the chest, observes
 - c) uses laboratory tests and basic vital signs

d) examines, palpates, taps, auscultates

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

- a) problems with swallowing, heartburn, nausea, vomiting, rectal bleeding, type of stools, diarrhoea, constipation, abdominal pain
- b) condition of teeth and gums, problems with swallowing, heartburn, nausea, vomiting, rectal bleeding, type of stools, diarrhoea, constipation, abdominal pain
- c) condition of teeth and gums, heartburn, nausea, vomiting, fainting
- d) chest pain, abdominal pain, difficulty swallowing

127. **In the pathological Babinski reflex as a reaction to the examination, we observe:**

- a) plantarflexion of the big toe
- b) extension of the big toe
- c) no motor response
- d) intense pain

128. **The cause of false blood pressure measurement may be:**

- a) incorrect cuff width
- b) cuff too tight or too loose
- c) incorrectly calibrated device
- d) all of the above

129. **The salivary glands are examined:**

- a) with the index fingers of both hands, pressing the gland simultaneously from the inside of the mouth and from the outside
- b) by pressing the gland from the outside with your finger
- c) by pressing the salivary gland from the oral side with a spatula
- d) only by carefully examining the oral cavity

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

- a) the presence of ulcers
- b) the symmetry of the palatine arches and tonsils
- c) size, colour, consistency, presence of plaque, pus plugs, and ulcers

d) the size of the tonsils and the colour of the palatine arches

131. **A funnel chest is:**

- a) a developmental disorder involving forward protrusion of the sternum
- b) a developmental deformity of the chest
- c) developmental disorders involving the lower part of the sternum being sunken backward
- d) developmental disorders involving the collapse of the lateral and posterior sections of the ribs

132. **The primary symptom in abdominal palpation in "acute abdomen" is:**

- a) positive Piskac sign
- b) positive wobbling sign
- c) positive Blumberg sign
- d) there are no symptoms typical of acute abdomen

133. **Urine should be collected:**

- a) in the evening before the patient goes to bed
- b) in a clean jar
- c) in the morning, immediately after night rest, from the middle stream
- d) in women during menstruation

134. **A comprehensive examination of the patient to assess their health consists of:**

- a) medical history and physical examination
- b) physical examination
- c) subjective and objective examination
- d) medical history and palpation

135. **Physical examination in nursing practice in Poland:**

- a) expands the scope of a nurse's formal competencies
- b) forms the basis for accurate and reliable assessment 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 the existing knowledge and professional experience of nurses

136. **The description of diagnosed primary skin lesions should include:**
- a) shape, size, layout, location, and colour of lesions
 - b) colour, smoothness, warmth, and moisture of the lesions
 - c) vascularization, petechiae, surface characteristics of lesions
 - d) thickness, tension, elasticity, and mobility of lesions
137. **Alarming features of lymph nodes found during physical examination of the axillary fossae include:**
- a) soft, small, painless nodes
 - b) soft, movable, centrally located nodes
 - c) enlarged, hard, immobile, painful nodes
 - d) none of the above
138. **The abdominal examination uses:**
- a) medical history
 - b) visual inspection and auscultation
 - c) percussion and palpation
 - d) all of the above
139. **When examining the abdomen, we pay attention to:**
- a) good lighting
 - b) full exposure of the abdomen
 - c) warmth of the examiner's hands
 - d) all of the above
140. **A tourniquet should not be applied for longer than:**
- a) 30 seconds
 - b) 60 seconds
 - c) 90 seconds
 - d) 120 seconds
141. **A temperature of 38.2°C in an adult is defined as:**
- a) normal temperature

- b) subnormal temperature
- c) subfebrile
- d) fever

142. **Kussmaul breathing is:**

- a) wheezing
- b) deep and rapid breathing
- c) with increasing frequency and depth of breathing, ending in apnea
- d) deep breathing

143. **When palpating the pulse, we assess:**

- a) rhythm
- b) frequency
- c) tension
- d) all of the above

144. **Your heart rate increases:**

- a) after physical exertion
- b) after emotional excitement
- c) after bathing in warm water
- d) all of the above

145. **The typical place to check a patient's heart rate in a hospital setting is:**

- a) the carotid artery
- b) the radial artery
- c) the femoral artery
- d) the brachial artery

146. **Chelmoński's sign consists of:**

- a) shaking the lower abdominal region
- b) shaking (tapping) the area of the right costal arch
- c) shaking the perirenal (kidney) region

d) shaking the precordial (heart) area

147. **The stages of physical examination of the respiratory system are as follows:**

- a) visual inspection, auscultation, percussion, palpation
- b) visual inspection, palpation, auscultation, percussion
- c) inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation
- d) visual inspection, palpation, auscultation, percussion

148. **The patient's silence makes it difficult to obtain information. In this situation, it is important to try to:**

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

149. **Anxiety, as an emotional disorder, is a response to a threat that the patient is unable to identify. After a long period of time, it manifests itself in the form of specific phobias (fears). Agoraphobia is a feeling of fear:**

- a) closed spaces
- b) of open spaces
- c) spiders
- d) of 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 bacteraemia 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. **Urinary urgency, lower abdominal pain, and a physically palpable distended bladder are symptoms of:**

- a) complete urinary retention
- b) partial urinary retention
- c) paradoxical enuresis

- d) mixed urinary retention
152. **The following conditions are NOT contraindications for magnetic resonance imaging:**
- a) demyelinating disease
 - b) claustrophobia
 - c) ocular prosthesis, foreign bodies in the eyeball
 - d) presence of vascular clips or other postoperative elements
153. **The following blood product is free from the risk of transmitting viral diseases:**
- a) red blood cell concentrate
 - b) cryoprecipitate
 - c) albumin
 - d) fresh frozen plasma
154. **The primary treatment, regardless of the form of shock, is:**
- a) use of broad-spectrum antibiotics
 - b) appropriate fluid therapy aimed at restoring intravascular volume and normal tissue perfusion
 - c) endotracheal intubation
 - d) determination of electrolyte, glucose, urea, and creatinine levels in the blood
155. **Patients receiving enteral nutrition via a tube placed in the jejunum may be given:**
- a) blended foods and special nutritional mixtures
 - b) only blended foods
 - c) only factory-prepared nutritional mixtures
 - d) special nutritional mixtures and 20% glucose solutions
156. **A patient who has undergone surgery under epidural or spinal anaesthesia assumes the following position:**
- a) flat on their back or side with their head raised at a 30° angle
 - b) semi-upright on their back
 - c) on their stomach with their head to the side
 - d) on their back with their head raised at a 60° angle

157. **The patient has developed venous thrombosis at the site of venflon insertion. The prescribed drip infusion should be connected:**
- a) above the inflammatory reaction
 - b) to another vein
 - c) below the inflammatory reaction
 - d) none of the above
158. **After undergoing an arteriovenous fistula procedure, it is important to know that you must NOT:**
- a) keep the arm on which the fistula was created elevated
 - b) apply tight bandages around the circumference of the arm or allow the patient to lie on the operated arm
 - c) check blood flow through the fistula (by feeling for vibrations at the site of the fistula and listening for the accompanying murmur)
 - d) move the arm and perform simple activities, such as using cutlery, for several hours after the procedure
159. **On the second day after the operation, the patient has a tube inserted to relieve the digestive tract of retained contents. To prevent pulmonary complications, the following should be used:**
- a) placing the patient in a semi-upright position, breathing exercises
 - b) place the patient in a flat position, use a narrow-bore tube
 - c) teaching breathing techniques that involve shallow breathing
 - d) flush the tube after each portion of food given to the patient
160. **Complications of postoperative wound healing include:**
- a) infection, wound dehiscence, evisceration, haemorrhage
 - b) discharge, abscess, sometimes boil
 - c) redness, fungal infection
 - d) increasing postoperative pain and difficulty breathing
161. **When administering oxygen to a patient through a nasal catheter, the nurse sets the oxygen flow rate to:**
- 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 should be placed in the following position:**
- a) flat on their back
 - b) with the head raised by about 30°, on the healthy side
 - c) semi-sitting with the set placed approximately 1 m below the level of the chest
 - d) sitting with the set placed approximately 30 cm below chest level
163. **When monitoring the patient's fluid balance, the following should be considered:**
- a) volume of fluids taken orally, volume and type of fluids transfused intravenously, amount of urine excreted
 - b) volume of fluids and type of fluids transfused intravenously, amount of urine excreted, amount of secretions from the nasogastric tube, drain, intestinal fistula
 - c) volume of fluids taken orally, volume and type of fluids transfused intravenously, amount of urine excreted, amount of secretion from the nasogastric tube, drain, intestinal fistula
 - d) volume of fluids taken orally, volume and type of fluids administered intravenously, amount of secretions from the nasogastric tube, drain, intestinal fistula
164. **The role of nurses in preventing thrombophlebitis of the lower limbs in patients after surgery is to:**
- a) allow early mobilization of the patient
 - b) immobilize the patient in bed
 - c) perform all hygiene procedures for the patient
 - d) position the limb on a splint
165. **The characteristics of an ideal dressing are:**
- a) maintaining high moisture on the wound surface
 - b) not damaging new tissue
 - c) being impermeable to bacteria
 - d) all of the above
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 moisture control
 - d) all of the above

167. **The symptoms of wound infection are:**
- a) wound pain, swelling
 - b) redness, elevated temperature
 - c) serous, serous-purulent, purulent exudate
 - d) all of the above
168. **A second-degree burn includes:**
- a) epidermis
 - b) the entire epidermis and part of the dermis
 - c) the epidermis and the dermis
 - d) all of the above
169. **A Torrance stage III pressure ulcer is characterized by:**
- a) damage to the entire thickness of the skin to the border with the subcutaneous tissue
 - b) advanced necrosis spreading to the fascia and muscles
 - c) non-blanching redness
 - d) all of the above
170. **Indications for the use of Aquacel dressings are:**
- a) heavily exuding and contaminated wounds
 - b) dry and poorly exuding wounds
 - c) wounds covered with dry and sloughy necrosis
 - d) all of the above
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 of the above
172. **The symptoms of hyperthyroidism are:**
- a) hypertensive crisis

- b) full moon face with red cheeks
- c) thyroid orbitopathy
- d) all of the above

173. **The basic principles of perioperative prevention are:**

- a) prevention of thromboembolic complications, antibiotic prophylaxis
- b) early mobilization and physical rehabilitation of the patient
- c) early initiation of nutritional therapy
- d) all of the above

174. **The extent of burns in adults is assessed using:**

- a) the rule of eights
- b) the rule of ones
- c) the rule of eighteens
- d) the rule of nines

175. **To minimize the risk of infection, preoperative skin shaving is best performed:**

- a) on the day of surgery
- b) 12 hours before the procedure
- c) immediately before the procedure
- d) on the day before the operation

176. **The insertion and maintenance of a catheter in the main vein primarily increases the risk of complications:**

- a) exogenous
- b) thromboembolic
- 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 any debris and skin fragments
- b) administer pain medication as prescribed by your doctor, preferably 15-30 minutes in advance
- c) shave the hair around the wound before reapplying the dressing

- d) moisten the previous dressing with saline solution
178. **The collection bag for secretions draining through a T-tube (Kehr's tube) should be hung next to the patient's bed:**
- a) at the level of the mattress on which the patient is lying
 - b) above the level of the mattress
 - c) below the level of the mattress
 - d) the height is irrelevant
179. **Symptoms such as pale skin, cold skin, especially in the distal parts of the body, oliguria, tachycardia, sweating, decreased blood pressure, and increased respiratory rate are symptoms of which shock:**
- a) anaphylactic
 - b) septic
 - c) cardiogenic
 - d) hypovolemic
180. **A drop in blood pressure during shock is characteristic of the phase:**
- a) compensated
 - b) uncompensated
 - c) irreversible
 - d) no normal response
181. **One of the conditions for successful orthopaedic surgery after trauma is the so-called 2+2 rule. It states that:**
- a) during the operation, two fusions can be performed on the upper limbs and two fusions on the lower limbs
 - b) the duration of orthopaedic surgery should not exceed two hours, during which time more than two units of blood should not be transfused
 - c) patients with a GCS score above 2 should not be eligible for surgery, and the duration of limb ischemia during surgery should not exceed two hours
 - d) during surgery, a maximum of two bones should be fused, with damage in no more than two places
182. **What should be done in a patient with a vascular catheter who suddenly develops fever, malaise, chills, and a drop in blood pressure when bacteraemia 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

183. **A blood product free from the risk of transmitting viral diseases is:**

- a) albumin
- b) factor VIII and IX concentrates
- c) cryoprecipitate
- d) plasma

184. **Older patients are at greater risk of which post-operative complications:**

- a) circulatory
- b) pulmonary
- c) neurological
- d) wound related

185. **The basic fluid requirement for adults is:**

- a) 8 ml/kg bw/h
- b) 6 ml/kg bw/h
- c) 4 ml/kg bw/h
- d) 2 ml/kg bw/h

186. **In the case of chemical burns, the first steps are:**

- a) cool the burned area with ice
- b) rinse the burned area with plenty of water
- c) obtain detailed information about 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. **The Trapnella classification on a four-point scale is used to assess:**
- a) the severity of injury
 - b) the risk and course of phlebitis associated with cannulation
 - c) acute pancreatitis
 - d) bedsores
189. **When caring for a patient with suspected abdominal organ damage, the following should be done first and foremost:**
- a) ensure an adequate amount of fluids for transfusion
 - b) prepare an adequate amount of painkillers
 - c) systematically monitor blood pressure, heart rate, and diuresis
 - d) perform breathing exercises
190. **In patients with thromboembolic disease treated with heparin, it is contraindicated to perform injections:**
- a) subcutaneous
 - b) intravenous
 - c) intramuscular
 - d) intradermal
191. **Symptoms of communication between a skull base fracture and the cranial air cavities include:**
- a) bloody or cerebrospinal fluid leakage from the nose, ear, or throat
 - b) brief loss of consciousness
 - c) increased intracranial pressure
 - d) cushing's triad
192. **In elderly patients, after surgery, rehabilitation treatment should be started:**
- 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 monitoring fluid balance in a patient, the following should be considered:**
- a) the volume of fluids taken orally, the volume and type of fluids transfused intravenously, the amount of urine excreted

- b) the volume and type of fluids transfused intravenously, the amount of urine excreted, amount of secretions from the nasogastric tube, drain, intestinal fistula
 - c) volume of fluids taken orally, volume and type of fluids transfused intravenously, amount of urine excreted, amount of secretions from the nasogastric tube, drain, intestinal fistula
 - d) volume of fluids taken orally, volume and type of fluids transfused intravenously, amount of secretions from the nasogastric tube, drain, intestinal fistula
194. **In the case of total lung resection, it is incorrect to connect the drain left in place during the procedure to suction, as this may result in:**
- a) hemothorax
 - b) bronchial fistula in the bronchial stump
 - c) displacement of the mediastinum toward the operated side
 - d) tension pneumothorax and cardiac arrest
195. **Indicate the incorrect recommendations for the management of a patient with acute intracranial hypertension:**
- a) supine position with the head elevated by 30°-45°
 - b) head hypothermia and hyperventilation
 - c) use of controlled breathing in patients below 8 GCS points
 - d) administration of glucose in continuous infusion
196. **In the case of uncomplicated, single fractures of several ribs, treatment to prevent atelectasis consists of:**
- a) administration of antitussive drugs
 - b) applying an immobilizing dressing to the chest
 - c) intensive respiratory rehabilitation after administering painkillers
 - d) use of expectorants
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 any debris and skin fragments
 - b) administer pain medication as prescribed by the doctor, preferably 15-30 minutes in advance
 - c) shave the hair around the wound before reapplying the dressing
 - d) moisten the previous dressing with a saline solution

198. **For peripheral veins, in parenteral nutrition, we administer solutions:**
- a) with osmolarity > 800 mOsm/L
 - b) with osmolarity < 800 mOsm/L
 - c) with low calorie and nitrogen content
 - d) answers B and C are correct
199. **What is the maximum amount of food that should be administered at one time to a patient fed through a gastric tube using the portion method within 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) the right ventricle of the heart
 - b) thrombosis of small pelvic veins
 - c) upper limb vein thrombosis
 - d) deep vein thrombosis of the lower limbs
201. **Hypovolemic shock is a consequence of:**
- a) trauma
 - b) internal or external bleeding
 - c) diabetes
 - d) all of the above
202. **Prevention of respiratory complications involves, among other things, percussion of the chest in patients who are bedridden and have limited mobility. Chest tapping is not performed in patients who have undergone the following surgery:**
- a) abdominal
 - b) cardiac
 - c) orthopaedic in the upper half of the body
 - d) thoracic

203. **The consequences of shock include:**
- a) intravascular coagulation syndrome
 - b) respiratory failure
 - c) renal tubular necrosis
 - d) all of the above
204. **Congestive dilation of the jugular veins is characteristic of:**
- a) closed pneumothorax
 - b) open pneumothorax
 - c) valvular pneumothorax
 - d) closed and open pneumothorax
205. **Secondary consequences of malnutrition in surgically treated patients include:**
- a) increased morbidity and mortality, weight loss
 - b) impaired wound healing, increased morbidity and mortality
 - c) impaired immunity, intestinal mucosal atrophy
 - d) impaired wound healing, iron deficiency anaemia
206. **A Kehr drain is inserted into:**
- a) the pancreatic duct
 - b) the duodenum
 - c) the stomach
 - d) the common bile duct
207. **When transporting a patient after thoracic surgery from the operating room to the intensive care unit, do NOT close or bend the drains, as even minimal air leakage can lead to:**
- a) haemothorax
 - b) bronchial fistula in the bronchial stump
 - c) negative pressure in the pleural cavity
 - d) tension pneumothorax and cardiac arrest

208. **Concussion manifests itself as a brief loss of consciousness at the moment of injury. The duration of unconsciousness can range from:**
- 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 changes in the breast and should be performed by women:**
- a) after reaching the age of 20, regularly once a month, immediately after menstruation
 - b) after reaching the age of 15, regularly twice a month, before and after menstruation
 - c) after reaching the age of 20, daily
 - d) after reaching the age of 35, regularly several times a month
210. **A patient undergoing enteral nutrition via a tube placed in the jejunum may be given:**
- a) blended foods and special nutritional mixtures
 - b) blended foods only
 - c) only factory-prepared nutritional mixtures
 - d) special nutritional mixtures and 20% glucose solutions
211. **Tetany, which most often occurs several hours or days after surgery, is caused by:**
- a) postoperative hypoparathyroidism resulting from removal or damage to the blood supply of the parathyroid glands
 - b) thyrotoxic crisis as a result of improperly treated hyperthyroidism in the preoperative period
 - c) collapse of the tracheal cartilages
 - d) damage to the superior laryngeal nerve and/or recurrent laryngeal nerve
212. **A commonly used scale is used to determine the activity of ulcer bleeding:**
- a) Forrest
 - b) Glasgow
 - c) Apache II
 - d) ASA

213. **In what position should a patient be placed after a head injury:**
- a) raising the head at an angle of 30° to the axis of the torso
 - b) raising the head at an angle of 15° to the axis of the torso
 - c) lying flat with the lower limbs bent at the knee and hip joints
 - d) in the anti-shock position
214. **To obtain a reliable result, a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) should be collected:**
- a) once
 - b) twice
 - c) three times
 - d) four times
215. **Symptoms such as pale skin, cold skin, especially in the distal parts of the body, oliguria, tachycardia, sweating, decreased blood pressure, increased respiratory rate are symptoms of which shock?**
- a) anaphylactic
 - b) septic
 - c) cardiogenic
 - d) hypovolemic
216. **The patient developed venous thrombosis at the site of intravenous cannula insertion. The prescribed drip infusion should be connected:**
- a) above the inflammatory reaction
 - b) to another venous vessel
 - c) below the inflammatory reaction
 - d) none of the above
217. **Short bowel syndrome is:**
- a) a consequence of a reduction in the absorption surface area of the small intestine, e.g., after extensive resection
 - b) a reduction in the absorption surface area of the large intestine
 - c) changes in the course of intestinal obstruction
 - d) changes in the rectum

218. **In small bowel obstruction, an upright abdominal X-ray will show:**
- a) distension of intestinal loops with the presence of pneumoperitoneum in the intestinal wall
 - b) distension of the stomach and intestinal loops
 - c) distended intestinal loops with air-fluid levels
 - d) calcifications within the abdominal cavity
219. **A dressing that can be used as a preventive measure in areas exposed to pressure and friction is:**
- a) alginate dressing
 - b) semi-permeable polyurethane film
 - c) a sterile hydrogel dressing
 - d) a hydrocolloid dressing
220. **In patients who have undergone balanced skeletal traction, the areas most vulnerable to pressure ulcers are:**
- a) calves
 - b) sacrum and sacroiliac joints
 - c) ankle joints
 - d) elbow joints
221. **In orthopaedic patients treated surgically, rehabilitation should begin:**
- a) after bone tissue fusion has been achieved, in order to perform weight-bearing exercises
 - b) immediately after surgery to prevent muscle atrophy and contractures
 - c) before surgery
 - d) after removing the stitches from the surgical wound, to prevent the edges of the wound from separating
222. **The most important contraindications for mobilizing a patient treated in the surgical ward are as follows:**
- a) bradycardia <35 beats/min
 - b) subfebrile condition, nausea, headache
 - c) unstable hypertension
 - d) answers A and C are correct

223. **The Polish Society for Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition recommends that every adult patient admitted to hospital for treatment should undergo a nutritional assessment using:**
- a) the Subjective Global Assessment (SGA) form or centile chart
 - b) body mass index (BMI) on a centile chart
 - c) the NRS 2002 form or Subjective Global Assessment (SGA)
 - d) the Minimum Nutritional Assessment (MNA) form and centile chart
224. **Breathing exercises are recommended for:**
- a) a patient with a single rib or sternum fracture
 - b) a patient with limited mobility or immobilized
 - c) a patient with respiratory disorders
 - d) all of the above
225. **What characteristic nursing problem does a nurse encounter when caring for a patient after lower limb amputation as a result of Buerger's disease?**
- a) postoperative wound pain
 - b) phantom pain
 - c) depression and apathy
 - d) unwillingness to cooperate with the therapeutic team
226. **Complications of bone healing include delayed union, nonunion, and:**
- a) pseudoarthrosis (false joint)
 - b) algodystrophy (complex regional pain syndrome)
 - c) volkman's ischemic contracture
 - d) acute osteomyelitis
227. **In acute mechanical bowel obstruction, abdominal pain is colicky. The lower the obstruction is located, the intervals between pain episodes are:**
- a) shorter
 - b) longer
 - c) there are no breaks, the pain is constant
 - d) it does not matter

228. **The care of catheters left in the urinary tract should focus on, among other things, preventing infection. In the prevention of urinary tract infections, nurses should pay particular attention to:**
- a) a high fluid intake for the patient
 - b) the use of a closed urine drainage system
 - c) replacing bags and catheters in accordance with the applicable rules of asepsis and antisepsis, and maintaining catheter patency
 - d) all of the above
229. **If weights cause a patient with a lower limb traction device to slide down the bed, proper traction should be ensured by:**
- a) removing enough weights so that the patient does not slide down
 - b) raising the foot of the bed by placing appropriate pads underneath
 - c) securing the patient's torso to the bed with a wide belt
 - d) use a fixed lift cord lock
230. **A patient who is scheduled to undergo intestinal ostomy surgery should have the location of the ostomy determined by a nurse prior to the procedure. The location of the ostomy is determined in the following positions:**
- a) standing and sitting
 - b) sitting and lying down
 - c) lying and standing
 - d) sitting, lying, and standing
231. **Complications of long-term catheterization include:**
- a) symptomatic urinary tract infections, urethral stricture, urinary tract stones
 - b) bedsores, burns, urethral deformities
 - c) weak urine stream, persistent urinary tract bleeding, urinary incontinence
 - d) infections, urinary incontinence, bedsores
232. **The primary treatment, regardless of the form of shock, is:**
- a) the use of broad-spectrum antibiotics
 - b) appropriate fluid therapy aimed at restoring intravascular volume and normal tissue perfusion
 - c) intubation
 - d) determination of electrolyte, glucose, urea, and creatinine levels in the blood

233. **After surgery under epidural or spinal anaesthesia, the patient assumes the following position:**
- a) flat on their back or side with their head raised at a 30° angle
 - b) semi-upright on their back
 - c) on their stomach with their head to one side
 - d) on their back with their head raised at a 60° angle
234. **A patient after gastrointestinal surgery with a gastrostomy. The first meal should be administered as follows:**
- a) in the presence of a doctor, administer approx. 50 ml of boiled water, increase subsequent portions while observing whether any contents are flowing out near the fistula and whether the patient feels any distension in the stomach
 - b) give approx. 150 ml of boiled water, then another portion after 30 minutes, observing whether any contents are flowing out near the fistula and whether the patient feels any stomach discomfort
 - c) in the presence of a doctor, give approx. 50 ml of gruel, increase subsequent portions while observing whether any contents are leaking from the fistula and whether the patient feels any distension in the stomach
 - d) in the presence of a doctor, administer approx. 250 ml of boiled water, observing whether any contents are leaking around the fistula and whether the patient feels any distension in the stomach
235. **On the second day after surgery, the patient has a tube inserted to relieve the digestive tract of retained contents. To prevent pulmonary complications, the following measures should be taken:**
- a) place the patient in a semi-upright position, perform breathing exercises
 - b) placing the patient in a flat position, a narrow-bore tube
 - c) teaching the patient a breathing technique that involves shallow breathing
 - d) flushing the tube after each portion of food given to the patient
236. **Which stage of pressure ulcer severity according to the Torrance classification is described below? "Ulceration - Damage to the entire thickness of the skin to the subcutaneous tissue. The edges of the wound are well defined, surrounded by edema and erythema. The bottom of the wound is filled with red granulation tissue or yellow masses of decaying tissue."**
- a) grade 2
 - b) grade 3
 - c) grade 5
 - d) grade 7

237. **Greenstick fractures are characteristic of:**
- a) women
 - b) men
 - c) children
 - d) elderly people
238. **Symptoms suggesting complications after applying an immobilizing bandage to a limb include all the following, except:**
- a) impaired finger movement
 - b) sensory disturbances in the periphery of the limb
 - c) bruising of the skin of the foot or hand
 - d) lack of pain in the limb
239. **Valve pneumothorax occurs as a result of:**
- a) a certain amount of air entering the pleural cavity without the possibility of this air freely passing into the atmosphere and back
 - b) one-way air entry into the pleural cavity
 - c) air entering the subcutaneous tissue
 - d) constant communication between the pleural cavity and the atmosphere, which allows air to flow freely into and out of the pleural cavity
240. **In caring for elderly patients, the prevention of complications during the perioperative period is very important. All of the following measures are recommended, with the exception of:**
- a) early mobilization
 - b) avoiding the risk of mental disorders
 - c) shorter retention of skin sutures
 - d) constant presence of a nurse with the patient
241. **Which of the following statements is true?**
- a) alkali burns reach much deeper into the tissue than acid burns
 - b) acid burns reach much deeper into the tissue than alkali burns
 - c) the depth of damage does not depend on the factor causing the burn
 - d) alkali burns lead to protein coagulation

242. **The goal of preoperative respiratory rehabilitation is to teach:**
- a) breathing using the diaphragm and coughing
 - b) breathing quickly and shallowly without causing pain
 - c) taking deep breaths using the diaphragm and avoiding coughing
 - d) diaphragmatic breathing, proper inhalation technique, effective coughing, non-pharmacological methods of pain relief, and protection of the surgical site
243. **Deep vein thrombosis occurs as a result of:**
- a) venous stasis
 - b) abnormalities in the structure of the vein 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 (tachypnea) and/or circulatory disorders (tachycardia)
 - d) all of the above
245. **The most favourable times to change urostomy bags are:**
- a) in the afternoon, after a meal and a short rest
 - b) evening, before going to bed
 - c) in the morning, before drinking fluids, when the fistula is less active
 - d) in the morning, after eating a meal and taking a short walk
246. **The pressure caused by the cast may result in:**
- a) muscle atrophy, bone decalcification, bedsores
 - b) limb ischemia, bone atrophy, bone decalcification
 - c) limb blood supply disorders, edema, nerve paralysis
 - d) deep vein thrombosis, joint capsule fibrosis, edema

247. **Post-traumatic cerebrospinal fluid leakage from the nasal passages, ears, or down the back of the throat is a symptom indicating:**
- a) depression of the skull bone
 - b) fracture of the skull base with damage to the dura mater
 - c) subarachnoid haemorrhage with intracerebral hematoma
 - d) intraventricular haemorrhage
248. **In the treatment of burns with dressings, moist dressings are used to:**
- a) facilitate the absorption of the applied medication and reduce pain
 - b) reduce the possibility of repeated skin damage when changing the dressing
 - c) do not inhibit the process of epidermal regeneration
 - d) all of the above
249. **The greatest blood loss in bone fractures is to be expected in fractures of:**
- a) several vertebrae and ribs
 - b) the femur
 - c) both forearm bones
 - d) pelvis
250. **Contraindications for chest percussion include:**
- a) cranial-cerebral trauma
 - b) tracheotomy
 - 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 appearance (peau d'orange)
 - d) answers B and C are correct
252. **When administering oxygen to a patient through a nasal cannula, 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 should be placed in the following position:**

- a) flat on their back
- b) with the head raised by about 30°, on the healthy side
- c) semi-sitting with the set placed about 1 m below the chest level
- d) sitting with the set placed about 30 cm below the chest level

254. **The presence of tarry stools in a patient indicates:**

- a) anal fissure
- b) colon polyps
- c) bleeding from the upper gastrointestinal tract
- d) anal varicose veins

255. **When applying a hydrocolloid dressing to a wound, it is essential to leave a margin beyond the edge of the wound reaching:**

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

256. **The role of nurses in preventing thrombophlebitis of the lower limbs in patients after surgery is to:**

- a) allow early mobilization of the patient
- b) immobilize the patient in bed
- c) perform all hygiene procedures on the patient
- d) place the limb on a splint

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

- a) segmentectomy
- b) lobectomy
- c) pneumonectomy

d) bilobectomy

258. **Temporary loss of consciousness is:**

- a) fainting
- b) unconsciousness
- c) coma
- d) lack of proper response

259. **A plaster cast was applied to the patient's lower limb. A symptom indicating pressure on the peroneal nerve will NOT be:**

- a) numbness and tingling in the toes
- b) inability to bend and straighten the toes
- c) pallor of the limb (pale limb)
- d) foot drop

260. **Alginate dressings are NOT recommended for use on wounds:**

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

261. **Visible deep skin damage down to the subcutaneous tissue is:**

- a) Stage V pressure ulcer
- b) Stage I pressure ulcer
- c) Stage III pressure ulcer
- d) Stage IV pressure ulcer

262. **Prolonged immobilization and lack of physical activity contribute to the occurrence of:**

- a) pneumonia, cardiac arrhythmia, bedsores
- b) bedsores, loss of pain sensation, eating disorders
- c) bedsores, thromboembolic complications, pneumonia
- d) thromboembolic complications, pneumonia, respiratory disorders

263. **The following scale is most used to assess the risk of developing pressure ulcers:**

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

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

- a) universality, continuity, kinesitherapy, continuation
- b) universality, continuity, comprehensiveness, early initiation
- c) physical therapy, universality, continuity, interdisciplinarity
- d) continuity, early initiation, multi-stage approach, kinesitherapy

265. **Physical therapy uses natural factors found in nature:**

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

266. **Kinesitherapy is:**

- a) treatment with movement
- b) exercises using only equipment
- c) only group gymnastics
- d) exercises combined with physical treatments

267. **An occupational therapist is:**

- a) orthopaedic supply technician
- b) occupational therapist
- c) psychotherapist
- d) another name for a physical therapist

268. **What diet is recommended for patients with bedsores?**

- a) low sodium

- b) high-protein
- c) low-fat
- d) rich in fruit and vegetables

269. **The first early symptoms of developing thrombosis are:**

- a) increased warmth, redness, and swelling of the limb
- b) increased warmth, trophic changes
- c) pain, swelling, retrosternal pain
- d) shortness of breath, 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

271. **The attitude of hostility towards older people manifested by society, excluding them from social life, is known as:**

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

272. **The most important risk factors for diabetes in older people are:**

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

273. **Modifiable risk factors for osteoporosis are:**

- a) age
- b) smoking and low physical activity
- c) gender

- d) family predisposition
274. **Comprehensive Geriatric Assessment is a multidirectional, interdisciplinary diagnostic process aimed at:**
- a) subjective and objective examination of the patient by medical specialists
 - b) psychological examination of the patient
 - c) determining functional capacity and identifying the health, psychological, and social needs of elderly patients
 - 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) pressure ulcer risk assessment scale
276. **The following are not considered major geriatric problems:**
- a) falls and dementia syndromes
 - b) osteoporosis and falls
 - c) tooth decay and joint pain
 - d) urinary and faecal incontinence
277. **The following are not core symptoms of depression:**
- a) anhedonia, increased fatigue
 - b) depressed mood
 - c) sleep disturbance
 - d) euphoria
278. **A common medical problem in elderly patients is:**
- a) anaemia
 - b) hip fracture
 - c) depression
 - d) all of the above

279. **In elderly patients, in a comprehensive geriatric assessment:**
- a) we use the GDS scale
 - b) we use the MMSE scale
 - c) we do not use any scales
 - d) answers a and b are correct
280. **In the prevention of pneumonia in elderly patients, one should not:**
- a) pat the patient
 - b) use respiratory rehabilitation
 - c) instruct the patient to lie still
 - d) ventilate the rooms where the patient is staying
281. **Geriatrics differs from other medical specialties in that:**
- a) its unclear etiology of all occurring diseases
 - b) its multimorbidity and polypharmacy
 - c) its interdisciplinary nature, which also includes the direction of demography, psychology, and sociology of old age, as well as population pedagogy
 - d) none of the above
282. **To assess pressure ulcer changes, you will use:**
- a) the Torrance scale or the Enis and Sormiento scale
 - b) the Tinetti or ADL scale
 - c) the Horton or Waterlow scale
 - d) answers a and c are correct
283. **The ability to perform complex activities of daily living can be assessed using the following scale:**
- a) Katz ADL
 - b) Lawton IADL
 - c) Tinetti
 - d) Norton
284. **"Major geriatric problems" include:**
- a) immobility, postural instability and falls, incontinence

- b) cognitive impairment, depression
- c) impaired vision and hearing, iatrogenic syndromes
- d) all of the above

285. **Polypharmacy is:**

- a) inadequate use of drugs recommended for the treatment or prevention of a specific disease
- b) the simultaneous use of 3-5 or more preparations or the recommendation of more therapeutic agents than is clinically indicated
- c) prescribing drugs whose use is associated with greater risks than potential benefits
- d) therapy that does not comply with current medical standards

286. **The main external risk factors for bedsores are:**

- a) pressure, shear forces, friction, moisture, increased temperature
- b) malnutrition, immobility, dehydration, impaired consciousness
- c) Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, peripheral neuropathies, anaemia, diabetes
- d) use of analgesics, sedatives, and antihypertensive drugs

287. **The following are not among the changes in arteries associated with the aging process:**

- a) a decrease in the number of elastic fibres in the vessel wall
- b) widening of the lumen of large arteries
- c) increased contractility of smooth muscle in arteries
- d) increased stiffness of the aortic walls

288. **In the pathogenesis of pulmonary embolism, the most important role is played by embolic material originating from:**

- a) veins of the lower limbs
- b) right atrium of the heart
- c) lower limb arteries
- d) pulmonary veins

289. **Complex activities of daily living do not include:**

- a) taking medication
- b) preparing meals

- c) using the toilet
 - d) shopping
290. **In an 80-year-old woman with a femoral neck fracture, the following treatment should be considered first:**
- a) conservative: bed rest and immobilization of the lower limb using a special orthopaedic boot
 - b) surgical: hip replacement or surgical fusion
 - c) conservative: bed rest and plaster cast for 6 weeks
 - d) early rehabilitation and administration of calcium supplements
291. **Dementia differs from disorders of consciousness mainly in the following ways:**
- a) its chronic, progressive, irreversible course
 - b) the absence of coexisting somatic diseases
 - c) the severity of orientation and memory disorders
 - d) worsening of mental/psychiatric symptoms in the morning
292. **The most common complication of insulin treatment for diabetes in the elderly is:**
- a) local fat tissue atrophy at the site of insulin injections
 - b) hypoglycaemia
 - c) hyperosmolar diabetic coma
 - d) diabetic retinopathy
293. **Nocturia is:**
- a) frequent urination during the day
 - b) frequent urination at night
 - c) frequent urination throughout the day
 - d) pain, burning sensation when urinating, and urinary urgency
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 for depression in older adults include:**
- a) psychosocial factors
 - b) somatic diseases
 - c) central nervous system diseases
 - d) all of the above
296. **The causes of urinary incontinence are:**
- a) urological and gynaecological causes
 - b) neurological causes
 - c) systemic causes
 - d) all of the above
297. **The nursing care plan for patients with Alzheimer's disease should consider the care of the patient's immediate caregiver, including in particular:**
- a) convincing the caregiver to place the patient in a residential nursing and care facility, a nursing and treatment facility, or a social welfare home
 - b) referring the caregiver to a specialist
 - c) referring the caregiver for diagnostic tests
 - d) supporting the caregiver, teaching them how to cope in difficult situations, encouraging them to relax and lead an independent life
298. **Eating disorders after a stroke are most often associated with:**
- a) hemispatial neglect syndrome
 - b) dysphagia
 - c) increased catabolism
 - d) cognitive disorders
299. **In patients with diabetes treated with oral hypoglycaemic drugs, we pay particular attention to:**
- a) the number of fluids consumed
 - b) additional medications, e.g., NSAIDs, sulphonamides
 - c) age of the patient
 - d) osteoporosis and calcium levels

300. **Dementia is the most common mental disorder in old age and is most often caused by:**

- a) CNS disease, Alzheimer's disease, Lewy body dementia
- b) vascular focal brain damage
- c) infectious diseases, pick's disease, AIDS
- d) all of the above

301. **Delirium in the elderly is the result of:**

- a) a pre-agonal state, heralding a breakdown in the body's homeostasis
- b) dehydration due to diuretic use, overheating, or insufficient fluid intake
- c) a sudden improvement in health
- d) answers a and b are correct

302. **Correct positioning in rheumatoid arthritis aims to prevent:**

- a) peripheral circulation disorders
- b) contractures and joint deformities
- c) bedsores
- d) osteoporosis

303. **The following indicate the occurrence of hyperglycaemia:**

- a) high blood glucose levels, the presence of glucose and acetone in the urine
- b) low blood glucose levels, absence of glucose and acetone in urine
- c) high blood glucose levels, absence of glucose and acetone in urine
- d) low blood glucose levels, the presence of glucose and acetone in the urine

304. **The degree to which a patient effectively uses a prosthesis depends on:**

- a) level of amputation and preserved, functionally mobile joints
- b) the patient's motivation and mental state
- c) overall physical condition
- d) all of the above

305. **To achieve bladder control, you should:**

- a) replace the catheter every 2 weeks

- b) begin tapping the suprapubic area and periodically repeat catheterization depending on the amount of urine remaining in the bladder
 - c) leave the catheter in place permanently
 - d) limit the amount of fluids consumed
306. **The diverse social and emotional situations of elderly people affect their mental functioning in the form of:**
- a) loneliness
 - b) spiritual emptiness
 - c) moral loneliness
 - d) all of the above
307. **Patients with Parkinson's disease treated with levodopa have difficulty initiating and continuing movement. Extensive involuntary movements of the limbs and trunk (motor fluctuations - dyskinesia) are sometimes observed. Difficulties in swallowing occur, which are associated with:**
- a) the patient's reluctance to eat
 - b) lowed function of the pharyngeal and esophageal muscles, reduced frequency of swallowing movements
 - c) the patient's fatigue
 - d) improper diet
308. **The emergency treatment for acute pulmonary edema is:**
- a) positioning of the patient – raising the torso 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) hypoglycaemic coma
 - b) hyperglycaemic coma
 - c) hearing disorders
 - d) diabetic foot syndrome
310. **The following factors are considered to accelerate the onset of osteoporosis:**
- a) reduced vitamin D intake and lack of exposure to sunlight, low calcium intake

- b) immobility and/or a sedentary lifestyle
- c) alcoholism, smoking
- d) all of the above

311. **Social assistance is provided to individuals and families in particular due to:**

- a) poverty, orphanhood
- b) homelessness, unemployment, disability
- c) long-term serious illness, domestic violence
- d) all of the above

312. **In order to prevent contractures after lower leg amputation, the stump should be positioned correctly by placing it:**

- a) on a flat, even surface
- b) on a pillow with the knee bent
- c) with hip joint flexion
- d) in a special box

313. **Psychoorganic syndrome is characterized by:**

- a) euphoria, sphincter dysfunction
- b) memory impairment, impaired thinking and orientation, loss of insight
- c) epileptic seizures and depressed mood
- d) balance disorders and spasticity

314. **The symptoms of cerebellar syndrome include:**

- a) scanning speech, balance disorders, wide-based gait
- b) aphasic speech, small steps
- c) quadriplegia, visual disturbances
- d) hemiplegia, mixed aphasia

315. **The speech of a patient with multiple sclerosis is characterized by:**

- a) elements of aphasia
- b) scanned
- c) stuttering

d) aphonic

316. **The phenomenon of one organ failing with the rapid deterioration of other organs is called:**

- a) the phenomenon known as physiological aging
- b) the domino effect
- c) progressive senile infirmity
- d) the phenomenon of cognitive impairment syndrome

317. **Short-term memory impairment, disorientation, difficulty thinking, personality and speech disorders are symptoms of:**

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

318. **During remission of multiple sclerosis, patients should:**

- a) switch to a vegetarian diet
- b) patients should lead a normal lifestyle during remission
- c) avoid physical exertion
- d) increase physical activity

319. **The following individuals are predisposed to long-term care:**

- a) individuals with acute circulatory failure
- b) individuals with a high body temperature above 38°C
- c) individuals with significantly reduced ability to care for themselves
- d) individuals after early mutilating procedures

320. **Progeria is:**

- a) a syndrome of accelerated aging
- b) generalized joint changes associated with osteoporosis
- c) a syndrome of mental disorders occurring in old age
- d) a social movement aimed at socializing older people

321. **Nursing measures to prevent joint stiffness and deformation in immobilized patients consist of:**
- a) inducing skin hyperaemia and applying physiotherapy
 - b) limiting muscle activity, avoiding pressure exerted by blankets
 - c) frequent changes of position, passive and active joint exercises, using proper positioning techniques
 - d) prolonged immobilization of limbs in a physiological position, and the use of kinesitherapy
322. **If a 65-year-old female patient who has been immobilized for 3 weeks due to chronic congestive heart failure experiences pain in the calf, slight bruising of the limb, and a difference in limb circumference when attempting to stand upright, the following should be suspected:**
- a) orthostatic hypotension
 - b) changes in the motor system
 - c) deep vein thrombosis
 - d) sciatica
323. **Which type of sport is NOT recommended for a patient with hypertension?**
- a) swimming
 - b) cycling
 - c) hiking
 - d) apparatus gymnastics
324. **Dysphagia is a disorder affecting:**
- a) swallowing
 - b) digestion
 - c) absorption
 - d) excretion
325. **Among the typical urinary disorders, nocturia is mentioned, which means:**
- a) painful urination
 - b) the need to urinate at night
 - c) the presence of protein in the urine
 - d) increased urine output

326. **List the components of a nerve cell:**
- a) myelin fibers, gap junctions
 - b) cell body, axon, dendrites
 - c) nerve endings, neural network
 - d) neurotransmitters, axon
327. **The structure of the synaptic junction determines their division into classified major types 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. **The spinal cord and brain contain connective tissue membranes referred to as:**
- a) inferior anterior group sinus
 - b) superior posterior group sinus
 - c) dura mater, arachnoid mater, and pia mater
 - d) sphenoparietal sinus
329. **The motor nerves of the eyeball muscles are:**
- a) facial nerve VII, glossopharyngeal nerve IX
 - b) vagus nerve X and accessory nerve XI
 - c) oculomotor nerve III, trochlear nerve IV, abducens nerve VI
 - d) optic nerve II, vestibulocochlear nerve VIII
330. **The autonomic nervous system is responsible for regulating vital functions of the body, such as:**
- a) disturbances in our body's relationship with its surroundings
 - b) counteracting internal balance and stability
 - c) conscious participation in maintaining the readiness of internal organs for action
 - d) breathing, digestion, metabolism, reproduction, heart action, blood pressure
331. **Muscle strength is assessed using:**
- a) Lewton's scale for assessing complex activities of daily living (IADL)

- b) the Katz scale for assessing basic activities of daily living
- c) the Lovett scale
- d) Barthel's scale for patient assessment

332. **The coordination test that examines the coordination of movements in the upper limbs is:**

- a) finger-nose test
- b) heel-knee test
- c) romberg test
- d) the line walking test

333. **The sciatic gait is characterized by:**

- a) walking with a wide base, with legs spread wide apart, unsteady
- b) walking with small steps, shuffling on the floor
- c) sparing the limb bent at the hip, knee, and ankle joints, the spine is positioned in scoliosis with the hip protruding to the side
- d) walking like a rooster with foot drop

334. **A meningeal examination is performed when the following conditions are suspected:**

- a) Parkinson's disease
- b) meningitis
- c) myasthenia gravis
- d) multiple sclerosis

335. **The most commonly used method of brain imaging is:**

- a) single photon emission computed tomography
- b) ultrasonography
- c) computed tomography
- d) magnetic resonance imaging

336. **Laboratory tests in the field of neurological electrophysiology include:**

- a) ultrasound
- b) electroneurography (ENG), electromyography (EMG), electroencephalography (EEG), evoked potentials (EP)
- c) endocrine system

d) immunological

337. **Difficulties in producing and understanding spoken, written, or sign language are referred to as:**

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

338. **Vascular disorders of the central nervous system include:**

- a) amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
- b) stroke (ischemic and haemorrhagic)
- c) spinal cord and spinal injury
- d) acute CNS infection

339. **The basic diagnostic test to distinguish between haemorrhagic and ischemic stroke is:**

- a) blood pressure measurement
- b) vascular examination (angiography and ultrasound)
- c) neurological examination
- d) computed tomography

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

- a) symptomatic and conservative treatment
- b) rehabilitation of the patient
- c) the use of thrombolytic therapy
- d) the use of secondary stroke prevention

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

- a) introducing primary prevention
- b) psychotherapy
- c) diagnosis and therapy
- d) introduction of secondary prevention

342. **The classic initial symptoms of aneurysm rupture are:**
- a) balance disorders
 - b) explosive headache, nausea, violent vomiting, sensitivity to light, sometimes loss of consciousness
 - c) hoarse, moist cough after drinking fluids
 - d) motor slowing
343. **The main types of clinical course of multiple sclerosis are:**
- a) neuropathy
 - b) relapsing-remitting form, primary progressive form, secondary progressive form, progressive- relapsing form
 - c) cognitive disorders, decreased muscle tone
 - d) eye movement disorders
344. **Drowsiness, impaired consciousness, blurred vision, nausea and vomiting accompanied by headache, especially in the morning, and neck stiffness, balance disorders may indicate:**
- a) hyperglycaemia
 - b) high blood pressure
 - c) heart attack
 - d) increased intracranial pressure
345. **The earliest possible pharmacological therapy in the acute phase of ischemic stroke – mainly thrombolytic – is the administration of:**
- a) antiplatelet drugs
 - b) anticoagulants
 - c) recombinant tissue plasminogen activator rtPA
 - d) drugs that lower blood pressure
346. **Motor slowing, muscle stiffness with "lead pipe" or "cogwheel" symptoms, resting tremor, and postural disorders are characteristic of:**
- a) Alzheimer's disease
 - b) multiple sclerosis
 - c) Parkinson's disease
 - d) spinal pain syndromes

347. **Myasthenia gravis belongs to which group of diseases:**
- a) neuromuscular junction disorders
 - b) dementia syndromes
 - c) extrapyramidal system
 - d) demyelinating
348. **Myasthenic crisis is a life-threatening condition caused by:**
- a) low dose of medication
 - b) drooping eyelids
 - c) drooping head
 - d) respiratory failure
349. **A sharp, radiating pain along the lower limb with pressure on the intervertebral disc at the L5 or S1 level is called:**
- a) femoral neuralgia
 - b) sciatica
 - c) entrapment syndrome
 - d) brachial plexus neuropathy
350. **Visual, auditory, and somatosensory evoked potentials are used in the diagnosis of:**
- a) spinal pain syndromes
 - b) multiple sclerosis
 - c) cerebrovascular accidents
 - d) epilepsy
351. **The algorithm for managing patients during the acute phase of stroke is:**
- a) rapid diagnosis and hospitalization
 - b) intensive monitoring in life-threatening conditions
 - c) thrombolytic therapy, early rehabilitation, early secondary prevention
 - d) all of the above
352. **The primary goal of care for patients after brain injury is:**
- a) prevention of secondary brain injury

- b) supervision enabling early detection of deterioration in the patient's neurological condition
 - c) counteracting arterial hypotension, taking steps to normalize intracranial pressure, preventing hypoxia
 - d) all of the above
353. **Complete transverse spinal cord injury is a term used to describe:**
- a) secondary spinal cord injury
 - b) spinal shock
 - c) spinal cord contusion
 - d) spinal cord concussion
354. **A patient hospitalized in the intensive neurological care unit due to status epilepticus passed 1500 ml of urine, was given 800 ml of intravenous fluids and 500 ml through a nasogastric tube. The daily fluid balance is:**
- a) -1200 ml
 - b) +800 ml
 - c) -1000 ml
 - d) +500 ml
355. **Indications for admission to the intensive neurological care unit include:**
- a) any case of stroke
 - b) meningitis
 - c) epilepsy
 - d) subarachnoid haemorrhage
356. **The correct use of painkillers 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) in consultation with the parents
357. **Indicate which of the following are indications for blood transfusion in patients with advanced cancer:**
- a) severe anaemia causing shortness of breath, significant weakness

- b) vascular bleeding and haemorrhage, when blood transfusion improves quality of life
- c) as preparation for intensive treatment methods
- d) all of the above

358. **Please indicate the correct definition of respiratory panic:**

- a) means an attack of shortness of breath combined with anxiety, also resulting from psychosocial and spiritual factors overlapping with existing shortness of breath
- b) is mainly associated with the patient's exertion and movement
- c) does not intensify with improper symptom control or in connection with the progression of the disease, may be mainly associated with fear of death and unresolved life issues
- d) respiratory panic is not affected by measures such as: strengthening the sense of security, controlling hyperventilation through slower and deeper breathing, effective communication with the patient, and the patient's trust in the staff

359. **In the terminal stage of cancer, the cause of dryness of the tongue mucosa in patients is:**

- a) dehydration
- b) pharmacotherapy
- c) cancer of the salivary glands
- d) all of the above

360. **The presence of effusion in the peritoneal cavity in advanced ovarian cancer is indicated by:**

- a) shortness of breath, pain radiating to the left arm
- b) nausea
- c) abdominal distension, heartburn, leg swelling, and progressive shortness of breath
- d) tingling, numbness in the lower limbs

361. **Due to the criterion of the location of perception, severe pain occurring in many places, accompanied by deep psychological changes and spiritual suffering in addition to somatic sensations, is defined as:**

- a) localized
- b) projected
- c) total
- d) psychogenic

362. **Breakthrough pains are characterized by:**
- a) slow onset and rapid disappearance
 - b) paroxysmal nature, rapid onset and short duration (approx. 30 min.)
 - c) paroxysmal nature, usually moderate intensity
 - d) significant intensity and long duration
363. **What documents relate to the rights of a sick child?**
- a) ACT card
 - b) terminally ill child's rights card
 - c) answers a and b are correct
 - d) none of the above
364. **According to Polish law, euthanasia is possible:**
- a) at the patient's request
 - b) at the request of the family
 - c) on medical grounds
 - d) Polish law does not allow euthanasia
365. **What are the indications for administering drugs subcutaneously?**
- a) nausea and vomiting, and problems with swallowing
 - b) the patient's severe condition preventing them from taking oral medication and poor absorption of medication from the gastrointestinal tract
 - c) the patient's reluctance to swallow medication
 - d) all of the above
366. **Select the correct statement regarding the definition of palliative and hospice care:**
- a) sustaining and supportive care for patients, 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 for patients suffering from incurable, untreatable progressive diseases, aimed at improving their quality of life
 - d) comprehensive and holistic care for elderly patients at the end of their lives, provided by an interdisciplinary team

367. **In the 1950s, Hanna Chrzanowska initiated the following in Poland:**
- a) inpatient care for the chronically ill
 - b) home nursing care
 - c) care for mothers and children
 - d) hospital care for people with addictions
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 one that alleviates all pain according to the latest standards
 - c) the best place is an inpatient ward in a hospice, because it completely relieves the burden on the exhausted 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 conditions may be eligible for palliative and hospice care:**
- a) cancer
 - b) bedsores
 - c) primary systemic atrophy affecting the central nervous system
 - d) all of the above
370. **Asthenia is:**
- a) progressive weight loss and changes in appearance caused by the loss of fat and muscle tissue
 - b) reluctance to eat and feeling full quickly after eating small portions of food
 - c) loss of strength, weakness, feeling of fatigue, decreased activity
 - d) organ dysfunction
371. **How much blood does a patient cough up in a day in cases of massive haemoptysis?**
- a) more than 200 ml
 - b) 150 ml
 - c) 80 ml
 - d) 100 ml

372. **The ACT card for children with life-threatening conditions and their families specifies, among other things, that:**
- a) every child will be treated with dignity, respect, and privacy regardless of their psychological abilities
 - b) every child will be given the opportunity to participate in decisions concerning their care, in accordance with their age and understanding
 - c) every child will be guaranteed access to education, and efforts will be made to encourage the child to participate in other activities
 - d) all of the above
373. **The modern concept of palliative/hospice care was initiated by:**
- a) Lydia Hall
 - b) Hanna Chrzanowska
 - c) Dorota Orem
 - d) Cicely Saunders
374. **Medications administered until the end of life (during the dying process) include:**
- a) analgesics, sedatives, anticonvulsants, Buscolysine (Hyoscine)
 - b) analgesics, sedatives, anticonvulsants, antidiabetic drugs
 - c) analgesics, sedatives, antihypertensive drugs, antidiabetic drugs
 - d) analgesics, antidiabetic drugs, anticonvulsants, Buscolysine (Hyoscine)
375. **Acceptance of the inevitability of death means refraining from:**
- a) any actions during the period of agony
 - b) any extraordinary measures in people with cancer
 - c) any extraordinary measures during agony
 - d) resuscitation in patients with cancer
376. **"Orthothanasia" is:**
- a) discussing with the patient how to cope during the terminal period
 - b) refraining from artificial life support measures, e.g., resuscitation
 - c) taking a person's life at their request out of compassion
 - d) principles for dealing with the dying patient

377. **The "double effect" principle involves the use of:**
- a) two opioid drugs in pain therapy
 - b) measures aimed at alleviating troublesome symptoms using conventional and unconventional medicine
 - c) measures aimed at alleviating symptoms that are burdensome to the patient, despite the risk of shortening the patient's life as a result of such treatment
 - d) measures aimed at alleviating troublesome symptoms using chemotherapy and palliative radiotherapy
378. **Which of the following symptoms accompany spinal cord compression?**
- a) pain
 - b) motor and sensory disorders
 - c) coma
 - d) answers a and b are correct
379. **Cryptoeuthanasia means:**
- a) killing a person at their request and out of compassion
 - b) taking a person's life without their consent or knowledge, citing the welfare of the person or their loved ones
 - c) applying the principle of double effect
 - d) taking measures to artificially sustain life and using extraordinary measures during the dying process
380. **The second most common cause of death in the group of chronic diseases in Poland is:**
- a) cardiovascular diseases
 - b) respiratory diseases
 - c) malignant neoplasms
 - d) neurological diseases
381. **Invasive methods of cancer pain management include:**
- a) peripheral blocks and neurolysis
 - b) intrathecal administration of opioids
 - c) continuous pleural analgesia
 - d) all of the above
382. **Does long-term use of morphine in patients with chronic pain lead to dependence?**
- a) yes, physical and psychological dependence always occurs, which is why morphine is classified as a narcotic

- b) no, addiction never occurs if morphine is used properly
- c) no, if we simultaneously use drugs from the first step of the analgesic ladder
- d) yes, most often only physical dependence occurs, with withdrawal symptoms including anxiety, irritation, facial flushing, joint pain, nausea, vomiting, and abdominal pain

383. **Tolerating the habits and lifestyle of a patient, such as smoking in a terminally ill patient:**

- a) serves to improve the patient's quality of life
- b) is applied on condition that it does not temporarily worsen the patient's condition
- c) would be unacceptable if the disease had a favourable prognosis
- d) all of the above

384. **Where is morphine on the analgesic ladder?**

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

385. **Radiotherapy is a treatment using:**

- a) a solux lamp
- b) ionizing radiation
- c) cytostatics
- d) heat

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

- a) "it's not quite dead"
- b) "the skeleton took it away"
- c) "have you heard the joke about ..."
- d) "I'll be good, so I won't die"

387. **Noticing that a 3-year-old child clearly stages sexual behaviour while playing with dolls, the nurse should suspect that:**

- a) the child is displaying curiosity that is normal for preschool age

- b) the child is acting out their personal experiences
- c) the child is unable to play with dolls
- d) the child is developmentally delayed

388. **Which of the following cancers are most common in childhood:**

- a) lymphomas
- b) brain tumours
- c) acute lymphoblastic leukaemia
- d) osteosarcoma

389. **Which of the following tests (confirming the diagnosis) should a nurse prepare the parents of a child suspected of having leukaemia for?**

- a) lumbar puncture
- b) bone marrow aspiration biopsy
- c) complete blood count
- d) blood culture

390. **Which of the following goals of caring for a child with leukaemia is of primary importance:**

- a) meeting developmental needs
- b) ensuring proper nutrition
- c) preventing infections
- d) encouraging participation in recreational activities

391. **Which of the following statements, obtained during an interview with the child's parent, best describes primary enuresis?**

- a) "he never learned not to wet his clothes"
- b) "he underwent bladder training for a year"
- c) "he only wets himself during the day"
- d) "he usually experiences urinary incontinence during the day"

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 body's compensatory capacity, i.e.:**
- a) below 50 mg/kg bw/day
 - b) above 20 mg/kg bw/day
 - c) above 50 mg/kg bw/day
 - d) above 100 mg/kg bw/day
394. **A disease syndrome characterized by 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 diarrhoea
 - c) acute diarrhoea
 - d) cystic fibrosis
395. **West syndrome is characterized by:**
- a) generalized myoclonic seizures—so-called flexion seizures
 - b) tonic seizures, myoclonic seizures, and atypical absence seizures
 - c) non-convulsive absence seizures
 - d) absence seizures and convulsions
396. **The test used to assess the degree of vesicoureteral reflex is:**
- a) ultrasonography
 - b) urography
 - c) voiding cystourethrography
 - d) suprapubic puncture
397. **Scoliosis is:**
- a) a curvature of the spine in the sagittal plane
 - b) lateral curvature of the spine
 - c) excessive lumbar curvature
 - d) excessive backward curvature of the spine

398. **The treatment of haemophilia consists of administering:**
- a) platelet mass
 - b) the missing clotting factor
 - c) whole blood
 - d) multi-electrolyte fluid
399. **Physiological jaundice occurs:**
- a) on the 1st day of life
 - b) when the baby is born with physiological jaundice
 - c) on the 3rd day 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 newborn screening, using the dry blood spot method, we test for the possibility of:**
- 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 because it plays an important role in the transport of:**
- a) oxygen
 - b) carbon dioxide
 - c) sodium and potassium
 - d) answers a and b are correct
403. **Which of the following symptoms should be expected when losing 11% of body weight as a result of dehydration:**
- a) pale skin

- b) weak pulse
- c) bulging fontanelle
- d) pronounced oliguria

404. **The substance that protects the alveoli from collapsing is:**

- a) surfactant
- b) adrenaline
- c) insulin
- d) prostaglandin

405. **Which of the following diseases can be prevented by using the Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) vaccine?**

- a) tracheitis
- b) epiglottitis
- c) pneumonia
- d) all of the above

406. **A child's metabolic needs increase with:**

- a) anxiety, excessive movement, high temperature
- b) hypothermia, limited movement, calmness
- c) normal temperatures, excessive exercise, pharmacotherapy
- d) hypothermia, use of pharmacotherapy, and high-protein diet

407. **After reaching one year of age, a child on average:**

- a) triples their birth weight
- b) doubles their birth weight
- c) has a body weight equal to their birth weight
- d) has gained 10 kg in weight

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

- a) restlessness
- b) drowsiness
- c) convulsions

d) all of the above

409. **Which of the following sounds should be expected during an examination of a 4-month-old infant:**

- a) cooing
- b) babbling
- c) imitating sounds heard
- d) pronouncing syllable combinations

410. **For a child weighing 15 kg, the fluid requirement calculated based on calorie expenditure is:**

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

411. **Which of the following types of abuse does a nurse suspect if she finds that a mother is deliberately giving her child a laxative to cause diarrhoea:**

- a) emotional abuse
- b) Munchausen syndrome by proxy
- c) neglect of the child's health needs
- d) physical abuse

412. **What type of immunity does an infant vaccinated with the DiTePer vaccine acquire:**

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

413. **How is an acute asthma attack with a severe course that does not respond to traditional treatment defined:**

- a) intrinsic asthma
- b) status asthmaticus
- b) asthmatic status
- c) reactive lung disease

d) extrinsic asthma

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

- a) CF is an autosomal recessive inherited disease
- b) respiratory secretions are thicker than normal
- c) exocrine glands become blocked
- d) sweat shows increased chloride and sodium (not potassium)

415. **Which of the dietary components listed by the parents of a child with iron deficiency anaemia may require re-education on diet:**

- a) lean meat
- b) whole grain bread
- c) "yellow" vegetables
- d) fish

416. **Delirium most commonly occurs in:**

- a) schizophrenia
- b) example of quantitative disturbances of consciousness
- c) example of qualitative disturbances of consciousness
- d) none of the above

417. **The cause of ischemic stroke may be:**

- a) artery occlusion
- b) rupture of a cerebral artery
- c) rupture of an aneurysm
- d) all of the above

418. **Modifiable risk factors for stroke:**

- a) age, gender
- b) genetic factors, history of stroke
- c) hypertension, diabetes
- d) all of the above

419. **The following are not meningeal symptoms:**
- a) Babiński's sign
 - b) neck stiffness
 - c) Kernig's sign
 - d) Brudzinski's sign
420. **Straightening of the upper and lower limbs, hyperextension of the head and torso are symptoms of:**
- a) decerebration
 - b) decorticate
 - c) vegetative state
 - d) locked-in syndrome
421. **An unconscious patient diagnosed with subarachnoid haemorrhage was admitted to the hospital. You will assess the patient's unconsciousness according to the scale:**
- a) Vienna
 - b) Douglas
 - c) Norton
 - d) GCS
422. **The most common cause of subarachnoid haemorrhage is:**
- a) brain aneurysms and haemangiomas
 - b) haemangiomas and skull injuries
 - c) untreated hypertension
 - d) cerebral atherosclerosis
423. **A cerebellar gait is characterized by:**
- a) forearm bent at the elbow joint and turned inward, lower limb straightened at the knee joint
 - b) walking with a wide base, with the lower limbs widely spaced, unsteady
 - c) walking with excessive swaying of the hips
 - d) walking with small steps and shuffling

424. **When educating patients with Parkinson's disease, it is important to remember to recommend limiting the following foods in their diet:**
- a) carbohydrates
 - b) proteins
 - c) fats
 - d) vitamins
425. **The criterion that differentiates a transient ischemic attack (TIA) from an ischemic stroke is:**
- a) the duration of symptoms: up to 1 hour – TIA, longer than that – stroke
 - b) duration of symptoms: up to 24 hours – TIA, longer than that – stroke
 - c) duration of symptoms up to 24 hours – stroke, but symptoms do not disappear completely, above – TIA, but symptoms always disappear completely
 - d) degree of symptom resolution: if completely, even after several months, it is TIA; if some symptoms remain, it is a stroke
426. **Blood reaches the brain through:**
- a) 4 arteries (2 vertebral and 2 carotid)
 - b) 2 arteries (brachiocephalic trunk)
 - c) the ascending aorta
 - d) 2 basilar arteries
427. **Peripheral punctures should not be performed in:**
- a) lower limbs
 - b) limbs 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) a diffuse brain atrophy process with dementia
 - c) a specific form of progressive paralysis
 - d) an organic brain disorder manifested mainly by amnesia syndrome

429. **Which speech centre in the brain of a patient with motor aphasia has been damaged?**
- a) wernicke's centre
 - b) broca's centre
 - c) the temporo-parieto-occipital junction
 - d) the occipital lobe speech centre
430. **What type of damage to the nervous system in the course of multiple sclerosis causes the occurrence of neurological deficits?**
- a) mechanical damage to the cerebral cortex
 - b) biochemical disorder 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 loss of consciousness was an ischemic attack, the mechanism of loss of consciousness is associated with:**
- a) cerebral haemorrhage
 - b) metabolic disorders
 - c) cardiac ischemia
 - d) cerebral ischemia
432. **Which brain structure damage causes Parkinson's disease?**
- a) cerebral cortex
 - b) subcortical nuclei
 - c) brainstem
 - d) cerebellum
433. **The form of meningitis is differentiated by:**
- a) measurement of intracranial pressure
 - b) cerebrospinal fluid examination
 - c) venous pressure examination
 - d) examination of peripheral blood parameters

434. **The Glasgow scale assesses the following responses:**
- a) eye opening and motor responses
 - b) eye opening and verbal responses
 - c) verbal and motor responses
 - d) eye opening, verbal and motor responses
435. **Cholinergic crisis manifests itself as:**
- a) sweating, respiratory disorders, increased muscle tone
 - b) respiratory disorders, hyperactivity, dilated pupils
 - c) dilated pupils, convulsions, disturbances of consciousness
 - d) constriction of the pupils, respiratory disorders, diarrhoea
436. **When preparing and administering medications:**
- a) wash and disinfect your hands
 - b) follow the "five Ws" rule (right medication, right dose, right time, right form of medication, right patient)
 - c) check the doctor's order
 - d) all of the above
437. **Factors affecting laboratory test results include:**
- a) the influence of circadian rhythm and the menstrual cycle in women and pregnancy
 - b) medications, diet, surgery, intravenous infusions, and transfusions
 - c) physical exertion and body position
 - d) all of the above
438. **Factors affecting blood culture results include:**
- 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
439. **When collecting urine for culture, the nurse must remember to:**
- a) wash the perineum and collect a midstream urine sample

- b) collecting at least 10 ml of urine in a sterile container
 - c) immediately after collection, send the urine to the laboratory or store it in the ward at a temperature of 30-37°C for up to 2 hours
 - d) all of the above
440. **When instructing the patient on how to collect urine for culture, the nurse should inform them that:**
- a) urine should be collected in the morning, after a night's rest, from the first portion of the middle stream
 - b) before collecting urine, wash thoroughly and do not open the sterile container until the urine has been collected for testing
 - c) women should not provide urine for testing during menstrual bleeding - alternatively, urine is collected via a catheter
 - d) all of the above
441. **Stages of the Nursing Process:**
- a) assessment, planning, implementation, evaluation
 - b) assessment, case description, diagnosis, nursing evaluation
 - c) diagnosis, implementation of nursing activities
 - d) the nursing process is a description of nursing activities
442. **Nursing diagnosis is based on:**
- a) observation and interview
 - b) document analysis
 - c) measurement of parameters
 - d) all of the above
443. **Nursing is:**
- a) assessing a person's response to current or potential problems that nurses can address based on their knowledge, skills, and experience
 - b) These are conclusions drawn from patient data, indicating the biopsychosocial condition of a person requiring (or not requiring) nursing care, taking into account the origin and prognosis of this condition
 - c) identifying the patient's nursing and health needs
 - d) all of the above

445. **Before undergoing gastroscopy, the patient should not eat or drink:**
- a) for at least 2 hours
 - b) for at least 6 hours
 - c) for at least 12 hours
 - d) for 24 hours
446. **When preparing a patient for a colonoscopy, attention should be paid to:**
- a) thorough cleansing of the large intestine from faecal matter
 - b) the patient passing a stool before the examination
 - c) fasting throughout the day preceding the examination
 - d) withholding gas during the examination
447. **For a colonoscopy, the nurse helps the patient to assume the position:**
- a) lying on their back or left side, with the need to change position during the examination
 - b) lying on your back or right side, with the need to change position during the examination
 - c) lying on your back or side, without the need to change position during the examination
 - d) lying down or semi-sitting, depending on the patient's preference
448. **On the day of the examination, patients preparing for an abdominal ultrasound should:**
- a) not smoke and remain fasting
 - b) may smoke but remain fasting
 - c) not smoke cigarettes and have an enema
 - d) fast and have an enema
449. **A relative contraindication to CT scanning is:**
- a) head injury
 - b) abdominal tumour
 - c) pregnancy
 - d) seizures of unknown etiology
450. **During CT with contrast medium, the nurse observes the patient for the occurrence of:**
- a) allergic reactions

- b) heart disorders
 - c) respiratory disorders
 - d) indigestion symptoms
451. **A nurse who observes the following symptoms in a patient: abdominal pain, inability to pass gas or stool, bloating, and abdominal tension, should take the following first action:**
- a) apply warm compresses to the abdominal wall
 - b) apply cold compresses to the abdominal wall
 - c) report the patient's symptoms to the doctor on duty
 - d) insert a dry tube into the anus
452. **Preparation for an abdominal examination consists of:**
- a) administering pharmacological agents to the patient by a nurse, as prescribed by a doctor (on the evening before the examination), to facilitate intestinal degassing, e.g., Esputicon
 - b) not giving the patient dinner
 - c) the nurse performs an enema or administers oral laxatives, e.g., Bisacodyl
 - d) the patient remains fasting on the day of the examination
453. **Preparing the patient for a urography examination consists of:**
- a) giving the patient a light dinner and drinks on the day before the examination and administering oral laxatives, e.g., Bisacodyl
 - b) determining whether the patient is allergic to iodine and having a nurse measure the patient's weight in order to calculate the dose of contrast medium
 - c) on the day of the examination, the patient should remain fasting, and dehydrated patients should be given additional fluids in the form of intravenous drips on the day before or on the day of the examination
 - d) all of the above
454. **After upper gastrointestinal endoscopy, it is recommended to:**
- a) not consume any food or drink until the anaesthesia wears off and the swallowing reflex returns
 - b) go to the toilet to pass gas, which causes abdominal bloating
 - c) brushing the teeth to remove mucous secretions from the mouth
 - d) not eat until the next day

455. **To insert a stomach tube, place the patient in the following position:**
- a) always lying down
 - b) always semi-upright
 - c) unconscious patients on their right side, and conscious patients in a sitting position
 - d) the patient's body position does not significantly affect the insertion of a stomach tube
456. **The basic body temperature of an adult measured under the armpit ranges from:**
- a) between 36 and 37 °C, in the rectum it is 0.5 °C higher, and in the mouth, it is 0.3 °C higher than under the armpit
 - b) between 35 and 38 °C, in the rectum it is 0.5 °C higher, and in the mouth, it is 0.3 °C higher than under the armpit
 - c) between 36 and 37 °C, in the rectum it is 1.0 °C higher, and in the mouth, it is 0.5 °C higher than under the armpit
 - d) within the range of less than 38 °C, in the rectum and mouth it is the same as under the arm
457. **A nurse may perform a blood transfusion:**
- 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 doctor at the start of the transfusion of each subsequent container of blood or blood component
 - c) may perform a transfusion without a doctor's order in a life-threatening situation and in the presence of another nurse authorized to transfuse blood and blood products
 - d) answers a and b are correct
458. **Before connection, blood may be kept at room temperature for no longer than:**
- a) 60 minutes
 - b) 30 minutes
 - c) 45 minutes
 - d) 120 minutes
459. **Before and after the blood transfusion, the following measurements must be taken and recorded:**
- a) body temperature
 - b) pulse
 - c) blood pressure
 - d) all of the above

460. **After completing the transfusion, the nurse must leave approximately 10 ml of the preparation in the container and store the sterile container in the refrigerator:**
- a) +2°C to +6°C for 2 days
 - b) +2°C to +6°C for 3 days
 - c) -2°C to +2°C for 2 days
 - d) no need to store it in the refrigerator
461. **Disinfection of the injection site should last:**
- a) no less than 30 seconds
 - b) approximately 60 seconds
 - c) from 1 to 2 minutes
 - d) the puncture site does not need to be disinfected
462. **When inserting the cannula, avoid:**
- a) areas around joints, veins in the lower limbs, veins located close to arteries
 - b) deep veins, veins irritated by previous cannulation, fragile and hardened veins
 - c) areas where there is lymphatic or inflammatory edema or infected and injured skin surfaces
 - d) all of the above
463. **A nurse performing a subcutaneous injection should remember that:**
- a) it can be performed in areas rich in loose subcutaneous tissue
 - b) the amount of medication administered in this way should not exceed 2 ml
 - c) isotonic aqueous solutions of drugs can be administered, and are absorbed within approximately 15–20 minutes
 - d) all of the above
464. **The following solutions can be administered by intramuscular injection:**
- a) hypotonic
 - b) hypertonic
 - c) aqueous, oily, and suspensions in volumes up to 10 ml
 - d) all forms of drugs

465. **An intradermal test consists of:**
- a) the introduction of a specific amount of a substance that may cause an allergic reaction, contained in 0.1 ml of solvent
 - b) the introduction of a specific amount of a substance that may cause an allergic reaction, contained in 0.5 ml of solvent
 - c) the introduction of a specific substance, the dose of which depends on the patient's condition
 - d) we no longer perform intradermal tests
466. **In order to assess the reaction to the prick and the introduction of a biological substance during the intradermal test:**
- a) a control test is performed by injecting 0.1 ml of a 0.9% NaCl solution into another site
 - b) the same amount of the drug is administered again after 72 hours
 - c) an air bubble forms in the subcutaneous tissue
 - d) such an assessment is unnecessary in the case of intradermal injection
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. It is sometimes recommended to make a skin fold before inserting the needle
 - b) injections are performed at an angle of 45 or 90 degrees, depending on the degree of excess weight and the amount of fat tissue at the injection site
 - c) after the injection, keep the needle in place for 6–10 seconds
 - d) all of the above
468. **Complications that may occur during peripheral vein cannulation include:**
- a) puncture and rupture of the vein and fluid transfusion outside the vein
 - b) accidental intravascular puncture
 - c) thrombophlebitis and even venous thrombosis
 - d) all of the above
469. **Blood pressure should not be measured on the arm on which:**
- a) a venous catheter has been inserted
 - b) patients undergoing dialysis with an arteriovenous fistula
 - c) there is swelling of the hand

d) answers a and b are correct

470. **The following blood pressure is considered normal:**

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

471. **Bradycardia is a heart rate:**

- a) below 50 bpm
- b) below 60 bpm
- c) above 100 bpm
- d) 60-100 bpm

472. **The year considered to be the beginning of professional nursing is:**

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

473. **International Nurses and Midwives Day falls on:**

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

474. **The first Polish nursing school based on modern principles of patient care was opened in:**

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

475. **The date of establishment of the Polish Association of Professional Nurses and its accession to the ICN is accepted as:**
- a) 1925
 - b) 1954
 - c) 1899
 - d) 1969
476. **The practice of nursing:**
- a) it consists of providing health services, in particular nursing, preventive, diagnostic, therapeutic, rehabilitation, and health promotion services, by a person with the required qualifications confirmed by relevant documents
 - b) it primarily means helping people (both sick and healthy) to perform activities that contribute to maintaining or restoring their health (or to a peaceful death), which they would perform themselves if they had enough strength, motivation, or knowledge. The tasks of a nurse also include activities and assistance to a given person so that they can become independent of this assistance in the shortest possible time
 - c) this is learned, highly humanistic, and skilled care, consisting of assisting people from different cultures and social strata, and aimed at helping them develop a healthy lifestyle, prevent disease, and regain health
 - d) all of the above
477. **The Act on the Self-Government of Nurses and Midwives was enacted on:**
- a) July 1st, 2011
 - b) September 28th, 1993
 - c) July 1st, 2002
 - d) October 2nd, 1971
478. **The date of enactment of the Act on the Profession of Nurse and Midwife is accepted as:**
- a) July 15th, 2011
 - b) February 21st, 1969
 - c) September 27th, 1993
 - d) November 27th, 1991
479. **The Code of Professional Ethics for Nurses and Midwives was adopted at:**
- a) the Scientific Conference of Nurses and Midwives in 1999 in Krakow
 - b) the 4th National Congress of Nurses and Midwives in Warsaw in 2003
 - c) the General Assembly of Nursing Chambers in Warsaw in 2001
 - d) by the Nurses and Midwives Trade Union in Krakow in 2003

480. **Nurses practice their profession based on:**
- a) the Act of July 15th 2011, on the professions of nursing and midwifery and the Act of July 1st 2011 on the self- government of nurses and midwives
 - b) the Labor Code, the Criminal Code, the Civil Code
 - c) company regulations, job descriptions, powers, and responsibilities at work
 - d) all of the above
481. **Pursuant to the Act of July 15th 2011, on the professions of nursing and midwifery, a nurse is authorized to perform independently, without a doctor's order, diagnostic services including:**
- a) performing ECG
 - b) assessing the degree and area of burns and taking medical action as part of pre-medical care
 - c) all of the above
 - d) none of the above
482. **A nurse is authorized to perform preventive vaccinations independently, without a doctor's order, as part of the vaccination schedule and at the request of the relevant health service organizations, and to issue related certificates, provided that:**
- a) they hold a valid license to practice
 - b) they have completed a specialist course
 - c) completion of a community nurse specialization
 - d) none of the above
483. **What is the professional responsibility of a nurse?**
- a) a moral or legal obligation to bear the consequences for professional activities performed personally or assigned to another person, or for their neglect or omission
 - b) descriptive morality deals with describing and explaining the regularities of moral development in different periods and social groups
 - c) metaethics (the logic and methodology of ethics) deals with the analysis of the language of morality and issues of the truthfulness of norms and judgments
 - d) all of the above
484. **In the event of urinary retention in a patient, after catheterization, the nurse must remember not to drain more than:**
- a) 600-800 ml of urine at a time
 - b) 100–200 ml of urine at a time

- c) no more than 1500 ml of urine at a time
- d) it does not matter

485. **If the rules for catheterization are not followed, the patient is at risk of:**

- a) infection, mechanical injury to the urethra
- b) psychological trauma, bleeding
- c) all of the above
- d) none of the above

486. **Before catheterizing a patient, it is important to:**

- a) perform perineal hygiene
- b) disinfect the urethral opening
- c) perform all procedures in accordance with the principles of asepsis and antisepsis
- d) all of the above

487. **A bedsore is:**

- a) local necrosis of tissues adjacent to the convex parts of the skeletal system. It is caused by local ischemia resulting from prolonged pressure on arterial and venous vessels
- b) damage to the skin and deeper tissues caused by pressure and/or shearing forces that close or destroy capillaries
- c) the effect of ischemia, hypoxia, and cell death
- d) all of the above

488. **Indirect (internal) factors contributing to the development of pressure ulcers:**

- a) deficiencies in blood, protein, electrolytes, along with long-term illness, reducing the efficiency of all physiological functions, and vascular factors, e.g., atherosclerosis, diabetes
- b) excessive static, i.e., prolonged, unchanging pressure on the tissue around protruding bone elements, in the area where pressure ulcers develop
- c) friction - moving the body on the ground, impacts, shocks, sudden movements occurring when changing body position
- d) all of the above

489. **Biota breathing occurs as:**

- a) a few deep breaths, along with a brief pause in breathing

- b) progressively deeper then shallower breaths, ending with a brief pause in breathing
- c) very deep, regular breaths with short periods of apnea
- d) the chest rising during exhalation

490. **The respiratory rate in an adult is:**

- a) 16-20
- b) 20-24
- c) 30 – 40
- d) none of the above

491. **Enteral nutrition involves:**

- a) the intravenous administration of nutrients
- b) the intravenous administration of fluids
- c) the administration of liquid nutritional mixtures via a feeding tube or feeding fistula into the stomach or intestines
- d) all of the above

492. **Parenteral nutrition is:**

- a) non-enteral nutrition
- b) enteral nutrition
- c) involves delivering all nutrients directly into the circulatory system
- d) answers a and b are correct

493. **Microjejunostomy is:**

- a) a feeding fistula created between the jejunum and the abdominal wall
- b) a urinary fistula
- c) a faecal fistula
- d) none of the above

494. **Malnutrition is regarded as:**

- a) weight loss of more than 10% of body mass in the last 3 months
- b) serum albumin level less than $< 3.5 \text{ g/dl}$
- c) total lymphocyte count in peripheral blood less than $< 1500/\text{mm}^3$

d) all of the above

495. **Professional ethics for nurses and midwives is:**

- a) a set of rules and standards defining the morally correct way of behaving and acting for representatives of a specific professional group
- b) the obligation to compensate for damage or loss caused by the perpetrator
- c) the employee's obligation to perform tasks specified by the employer and to bear responsibility for actions in this regard
- d) all of the above

496. **Nurses bear legal and moral responsibility for the performance of their professional duties, i.e.:**

- a) providing 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 care program, ensuring that the patient's privacy, freedom, and personal dignity are respected during care, maintaining professional confidentiality
- d) all of the above

497. **The following rules apply to oxygen therapy:**

- a) oxygen is a medicine, and like any medicine, it must be used as directed and dosed accurately, because an overdose of oxygen can lead to toxic effects
- b) a nurse may administer oxygen on an ad hoc basis without a doctor's order
- c) oxygen therapy requires completion of a specialist nursing course
- d) all of the above

498. **Preparing a patient for inhalation involves:**

- a) placing the patient in an upright or lying position, depending on their condition
- b) informing the patient of the need to remain in a closed room for 15-30 minutes after the procedure and to refrain from smoking, consuming cold liquids, and talking loudly for 1-2 hours
- c) informing the patient about how to breathe during the procedure, i.e., taking rhythmic, slow, and deep breaths
- d) all of the above

499. **An ileostomy is:**
- a) a stoma created at the end of the small intestine by bringing this section of the intestine to the surface of the abdominal wall
 - b) a stoma created at the level of the large intestine and bringing this section of the intestine to the surface of the abdominal wall
 - c) a stoma where the number of intestinal contents is significantly higher than normal, is liquid, and irritates the skin
 - d) answers a and c are correct
500. **In order to calculate the appropriate dose of medication to be set on the dropper of the infusion set, the nurse must know that:**
- a) 1 ml of water = 20 drops
 - b) 1 ml of water = 30 drops
 - c) 1 ml of water = 10 drops
 - d) all of the above are correct; the number of drops per ml depends on the type and volume of the fluid being infused
501. **In 2% lidocaine, where the ampoule contains 2 ml, there 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 depends on the amount of drug dissolved in the syringe
502. **An intramuscular injection of 600,000 IU of polybicillin has been prescribed. You have a 1 ml ampoule containing 800,000 IU. How much of the drug will you administer?**
- a) 0.75 ml
 - b) 0.25 ml
 - c) it all depends on the patient's age
 - d) none of the above
503. **In order to maintain fluid balance, the following amounts of fluid are assumed to be excreted from the body:**
- a) urine – 1500 ml; stool – 200 ml; imperceptible losses – 800 ml
 - b) urine – 1500 ml; stool – 800 ml; unaccounted losses – 200 ml
 - c) urine – 1500 ml; stool – 1000 ml; unaccounted losses – 1000 ml

d) urine – 2500 ml; stool – 200 ml; insensible losses – 800 ml

504. **When preparing an enema, the nurse must remember that:**

- a) the prescribed fluid should be at a temperature of 36–38°C
- b) amounts for adults: 500-2000 ml, for children: 100-500 ml
- c) the temperature difference between the fluid and the mucous membranes should be 1°C
- d) all of the above

505. **Measures to improve urination include:**

- a) placing the patient on a heated bed or administering a warm water enema, pouring warm water over the perineum, turning on the tap
- b) ensuring privacy during urination, encouraging the patient to urinate, placing the patient in an upright or sitting position, applying dry heat to the bladder area (as directed by a doctor), tapping and massaging the bladder area
- c) catheterization as directed by a doctor
- d) answers a and b are correct

506. **What is the nursing algorithm?**

- a) it is a recipe for performing a task that enables the correct solution of all tasks specified in the given pattern
- b) the form of performing tasks and activities falling within the scope of professional practice and resulting from the professional role of a nurse
- c) it is a standard for the performance of tasks by a nurse in relation to patients in various conditions
- d) all of the above

507. **Holism in nursing means:**

- a) providing care in all areas of human life and in all human conditions
- b) it is the philosophical basis for activities oriented towards 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) answers a and b are correct

508. **Colposcopy involves:**

- a) viewing the cervix with a binocular magnifying lens from a distance of 20–25 cm
- b) examination of tissue fragments from the reproductive organs
- c) microscopic evaluation of cells exfoliated from the surface layer of the epithelium

d) answers a and c are correct

509. **The glucose tolerance test is performed:**

- a) at 10 weeks of pregnancy
- b) at 24 weeks of pregnancy
- c) between 24 and 28 weeks of pregnancy
- d) we do not perform this test in physiologically normal pregnancies

510. **Physiological weight loss in newborns is caused by:**

- a) lactation disorders
- b) immaturity of the newborn's digestive system
- c) answers a and b are correct
- d) none of the above

511. **The most important factors in the etiopathogenesis of necrotizing enterocolitis are:**

- a) intestinal immaturity
- b) infections
- c) ischemic and hypoxic changes in the intestines
- d) all of the above

512. **Prophylactic treatment consisting of administering glucocorticosteroids to pregnant women before delivery reduces the risk of:**

- a) metabolic disorders
- b) necrotizing enterocolitis
- c) respiratory distress syndrome
- d) intracranial haemorrhage

513. **The "kangaroo" method is:**

- a) a breastfeeding technique
- b) developmental stimulation
- c) skin-to-skin contact with the mother
- d) positioning the baby in an incubator

514. **Unconscious passing of small amounts of urine, without feeling the urge to urinate and without an increase in the frequency of urination during the day and night, is characteristic of:**
- a) urge incontinence
 - b) stress incontinence
 - c) overflow incontinence
 - d) non-sphincteric urinary incontinence
515. **Conservative treatment of all forms of urinary incontinence consists of:**
- a) pharmacological treatment
 - b) kinesitherapy
 - c) bladder training
 - d) all of the above
516. **Menopause is:**
- a) the last menstrual period, followed by 12 months without menstruation
 - b) the period of several years preceding the last menstruation in a woman's life
 - c) the transitional period between reproductive age and old age, loss of cyclical ovarian function, primarily estrogen secretion
 - d) the period of a woman's life following menopause
517. **The most common causes of vaginitis are:**
- a) herpes
 - b) trichomoniasis, fungal infection, bacterial vaginosis
 - c) actinomycosis
 - d) condyloma acuminata
518. **The uterus at the level of the umbilicus corresponds to:**
- a) 20 weeks of pregnancy
 - b) 24 weeks of pregnancy
 - c) 18 weeks of pregnancy
 - d) 22 weeks of pregnancy

519. **Hysterosalpingography involves:**
- a) administration of a contrast medium into the uterine cavity for the purpose of infertility diagnosis
 - b) direct visualization of the uterine cavity and observation of the uterine tube openings
 - c) obtaining direct insight into various structures and detecting, for example: endometriosis, developmental defects, and inflammatory changes, as well as allowing for therapeutic procedures
 - d) determination of sex chromatin based on analysis of peripheral blood leukocyte cultures
520. **The following are not contraindications for the use of oral contraceptive pills:**
- a) breast cancer
 - b) diabetes
 - c) thromboembolic disease
 - d) none of the above
521. **The following is not a cause for concern in the event of changes in the breasts during pregnancy:**
- a) bloody discharge from one nipple
 - b) clear discharge from both nipples
 - c) unilateral focal pain
 - d) none of the above
522. **Which of the following types of human papillomavirus has a 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) carcinomas
 - b) cysts
 - c) fibroadenomas
 - d) teratomas
524. **Early mobilization of the mother after delivery is recommended due to:**
- a) better healing of the perineal wound

- b) normal lactation
- c) reduction of limb swelling
- d) prevention of thromboembolic disease

525. **A two-handed internal examination is used to assess:**

- a) the mucous membrane of the cervical canal
- b) the vaginal wall
- c) the uterine body
- d) size, mobility and consistency of the uterus and ovaries

526. **Late decelerations:**

- a) is a slow decrease in heart rate with a subsequent slow return to baseline. The peak of deceleration occurs about 30–60 seconds after the uterine contraction that caused it
- b) they are a mirror image of uterine contractions, have a regular U-shaped pattern
- c) they occur in a V shape, and their essence is explained by an increase in blood pressure as a result of compression of the umbilical artery
- d) it is a temporary acceleration of the 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 of the above

528. **Standards of conduct in preventive health care for students does NOT include:**

- a) group prevention of dental caries
- b) screening tests
- c) health education for students and their parents
- d) non-mandatory vaccinations

529. **The basis for financing health services provided by the school nurse is:**

- a) the number of students, prepared on the basis of the so-called student lists, confirmed by the signature of the school principal

- b) the balance of costs of health services provided by the school nurse in the teaching and educational environment
- c) number of screening tests performed, in accordance with the applicable program and procedures
- d) type of school where nursing services are provided

530. **The following is NOT a complication of obesity in school-age children and adolescents:**

- a) bow legs
- b) flat feet
- c) social isolation
- d) hypotension

531. **The following institutions are involved in activities aimed at protecting and promoting the health of students:**

- a) the school and health care services
- b) students, schools, and parents
- c) students, schools, parents, and healthcare professionals
- d) health care workers only

532. **Students who require additional corrective exercises for health reasons are eligible for the following physical education groups:**

- a) As
- b) B
- c) Bk
- d) C

533. **What does the school nurse detect with the Cover-test screening test?**

- a) the presence of strabismus
- b) colour vision disorders
- c) hearing impairment
- d) body posture disorders

534. **Children whose height corresponds to the following values are considered short:**

- a) below the 3rd percentile

- b) between the 3rd and 5th percentile
 - c) above the 5th percentile
 - d) none of the above
535. **In which percentile channel will the normal development of a child's body weight fall?**
- a) 0-10 percentiles
 - b) 10-90 percentiles
 - c) 5-93 percentiles
 - d) 3-30 percentiles
536. **Which of the following professions would you NOT recommend to a student with diabetes?**
- a) dancer, nurse
 - b) accountant, librarian
 - c) seamstress, secretary
 - d) teacher, dietitian
537. **Diagnostic services in nursing in the teaching and education environment include:**
- a) assessing the sanitary and hygienic conditions and safety in the teaching and education facility, as well as the teaching conditions at school
 - b) performing screening tests in accordance with the applicable program and procedures
 - c) cooperating with the school management in solving the health problems of students/pupils and eliminating factors threatening their health
 - d) all of the above
538. **One of the features of modern family nursing is:**
- a) the predominance of services performed at the request of a primary care physician
 - b) the high importance of health education and counselling, and patient empowerment
 - c) a focus on the disease and the sick person
 - d) focus on meeting the needs of patients
539. **Nursing care in primary health care is based on:**
- a) regionalization
 - b) free choice of a nurse

- c) the first visit to the nurse
- d) place of work

540. **One of the features of modern family nursing is:**

- a) the predominance of services performed on the recommendation of a primary care physician
- b) the high importance of health education and counselling, and patient empowerment
- c) focus on the disease and the sick person
- d) an orientation towards meeting the needs of patients

541. **The basis for the development of family nursing in Poland was created by:**

- a) the inability to provide inpatient care to patients in accordance with their needs
- b) economization of the healthcare system and reform of primary healthcare
- c) insufficient number of places for patients in social welfare homes
- d) the desire for nurses to be employed in primary healthcare structures to become completely independent

542. **Harnessing the capabilities and potential of people living in the local community is a method of:**

- a) group
- b) individual case
- c) community-based
- d) all of the above

543. **The decision to place someone in a social welfare home is made by:**

- a) the municipal authority running the social welfare home
- b) the provincial governor
- c) the county administrator running the social welfare home
- d) answers a and c are correct

544. **The most severe penalty available to the Nurses and Midwives Court is:**

- a) a heavy fine
- b) a reprimand
- c) a ban on holding managerial positions in healthcare entities for a period of 1 to 5 years
- d) revocation of the right to practice as a nurse or midwife

545. **A genogram is a graphical representation of a family that provides information about:**
- a) illnesses occurring in a given family
 - b) the bonds within a given family
 - c) the structure of a given family
 - d) all of the above
546. **Empathy in the work of a nurse/midwife is defined as:**
- a) the ability to cope in morally difficult situations
 - b) following the recommendations of a superior
 - c) the ability to empathize with the patient's situation
 - d) burnout
547. **The Ottawa Charter defines health promotion as:**
- a) a process that enables each person to increase control over their own health and to improve and maintain it
 - b) a process aimed at preventing disease
 - c) a process leading to the prevention of disability and impairment
 - d) actions aimed at promoting a healthy lifestyle
548. **The following have the least impact on an individual's health:**
- 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 type of discussion aimed at finding a large number of ideas for solving a single problem
 - b) involves using past events to develop the skills and abilities to generate different variants for solving a single problem
 - c) involves collectively solving a problem situation specified in the description of the situation
 - d) is based on the exchange of ideas among participants
550. **Health education as a form of support for the family of a person with cancer should cover:**
- a) knowledge about cancer

- b) the nature of the disease, its consequences, type of pain and methods of managing it, and living with cancer
- c) disorders affecting other systems
- d) infection prevention

551. **The traditional approach to health education refers to:**

- a) consciously creating learning opportunities that would facilitate a predetermined change
- b) conducting a series of training sessions for a wide audience
- c) conducting activities aimed solely at the behaviour of individuals
- d) educational activities among children and young people

552. **UNHEALTHY behaviours are behaviours which are:**

- a) resulting from climatic conditions
- b) cultivating traditions in the field of health behaviours
- c) aimed at applying diets and physical exercise to compensate for losses resulting from the nature of the work performed
- d) undertaken by humans, which directly or indirectly contribute to the deterioration of their 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

554. **The traditional approach to health education refers to:**

- a) consciously creating learning opportunities that would facilitate a predetermined change
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- d) educational activities among children and young people

555. **After what period of systematic administration do antidepressants begin to take effect?**

- a) after a week
- b) after 2-3 weeks
- c) after about 6 weeks

d) about 2-3 hours after taking them

556. **The psychological consequences of somatic illness are most often:**

- a) anxiety
- b) adjustment disorders
- c) neurasthenic symptoms
- d) answers a, b, and c are correct

557. **Patients should NOT be encouraged to participate in group music therapy if they are:**

- a) with memory disorders
- b) deeply depressed
- c) with depressive-compulsive disorders
- d) autistic

558. **When dealing with patients who are aggressive, it is advisable to:**

- a) maintain prolonged eye contact
- b) show nonverbal dislike
- c) show negative assessments of their behaviour
- d) conduct a conversation on neutral topics

559. **The following are NOT indicators of the quality of nursing care:**

- a) patient satisfaction
- b) job satisfaction
- c) material resources
- d) documentation evidence

560. **The goals of nursing care for patients with depression in the course of bipolar disorder include:**

- a) ensuring mental and physical safety
- b) reducing autism, reducing anxiety, eliminating psychotic symptoms
- c) reducing anxiety, stabilizing mood, restoring physical activity
- d) answers a and c are correct

561. **Common "masks" of endogenous depression include:**
- a) sleep disorders (insomnia)
 - b) anxiety and pain syndromes
 - c) vegetative and psychosomatic disorders
 - d) all of the above
562. **Which of the following behaviours is NOT RECOMMENDED by a nurse when caring for a patient with manic syndrome:**
- a) having long discussions with the patient
 - b) patient and lengthy discussions with the patient, persuading the patient to agree to the proposed treatment/procedure
 - c) isolating patients who are significantly agitated during meals
 - d) all of the above
563. **What behaviour on the part of the nurse contributes to reducing verbal aggression in the mentally ill patients:**
- a) raised tone of voice, lack of acceptance of such behaviour without showing dislike, not commenting on the patient's behaviour
 - b) calm tone of voice, lack of acceptance of such behaviour, showing dislike, not commenting on the patient's behaviour
 - c) calm tone of voice, lack of acceptance of such behaviour without showing dislike, not commenting on the patient's behaviour
 - d) low tone of voice, lack of acceptance of such behaviour without showing dislike, commenting on the patient's behaviour
564. **The goals of caring for a patient with schizophrenia result from:**
- a) psychopathological symptoms of schizophrenia
 - b) the patient's medical history
 - c) nursing diagnosis
 - d) nursing reports
565. **In terms of social life, mental illness is often accompanied by:**
- a) isolation from their immediate family
 - b) aggressive behaviour towards family
 - c) impaired ability to assess and resolve difficulties in social life

- d) all of the above
566. **Various methods of influencing a person's social environment to bring about changes in their functioning are referred to by the term:**
- a) sociotherapy
 - b) psychotherapy
 - c) psychological help and support
 - d) psychorehabilitation
567. **The colours used in the works analysed during psychodrawing classes indicate:**
- a) the patient's current mood
 - b) the patient's social diagnosis
 - c) their place in society
 - d) the medical condition diagnosed in the patient
568. **The following attitudes of the nurse are conducive to establishing therapeutic contact with a patient with anxiety disorders, EXCEPT:**
- a) the desire to understand the patient
 - b) listening to and taking into account what the patient wants
 - c) downplaying the patient's feelings
 - d) patience and composure
569. **Which of the following behaviours of a nurse is therapeutic for a patient with delusions:**
- a) confirming delusions, keeping the patient's attention on delusional experiences
 - b) not confirming delusions, denying them
 - c) keeping the patient's attention focused on their delusional experiences
 - d) not confirming delusions, not denying them, directing the patient's attention to other matters through appropriate conversation and interesting activities
570. **Which tip should be included in the psychoeducation plans for parents of children with transient tics:**
- a) if there are no tics for a long period of time, reward the child
 - b) eliminate tension in the family, ensure a regular lifestyle
 - c) talk calmly with your child, looking for the causes of the symptoms

d) answers a and b are correct

571. **Contraindications to training basic conversation skills may include:**

- a) persistent acute psychotic symptoms
- b) extremely low motivation to train
- c) difficulty in expressing oneself
- d) answers a and b are correct

572. **Clarification is a communication technique that involves:**

- a) eliminating inaccuracies or ambiguities that arise during a conversation
- b) repeating important elements of the patient's statements
- c) recognizing the patient's strengths
- d) reassuring the patient

573. **Effective observation is:**

- a) evaluative, goal-oriented, spontaneous
- b) non-judgmental, goal-oriented, planned
- c) non-judgmental, goal-oriented, spontaneous
- d) judgmental, goal-oriented, planned

574. **The patient was admitted to a psychiatric hospital against their will. Before examining the patient, the psychiatrist should:**

- a) secure everything in his office that the patient could use to attempt suicide
- b) ask the nurse currently on duty to be present during the examination
- c) inform the patient of the reasons for the examination
- d) none of the above

575. **When interacting with and caring for a patient with suicidal tendencies, it is necessary to remember about:**

- a) possibility of using direct coercion
- b) intensive pharmacotherapy
- c) assessment of "suicide risk"
- d) family psychotherapy

576. **The foundation of H. Peplau's nursing theory is:**
- a) the concept of stress
 - b) the concept of interpersonal processes
 - c) the concept of self-care deficit
 - d) systems theory
577. **The emergency admission of a mentally ill person to a psychiatric hospital without consent requires approval by the head physician within:**
- a) 12 hours from the time of admission
 - b) 24 hours from the time of admission
 - c) 36 hours from the time of admission
 - d) 48 hours from the time of admission
578. **Health services provided to mentally ill and mentally disabled persons are:**
- a) free of charge for insured persons
 - b) free of charge for all patients listed
 - c) partially reimbursed
 - d) free for pensioners
579. **The primary problem for patients with eating disorders is:**
- a) lack of awareness of their illness and refusal of help
 - b) fear of gaining weight
 - c) fear of hospitalization
 - d) refusal to eat
580. **The necessary conditions for improving nursing care are:**
- a) all members of the nursing team having a specialization
 - b) developing and implementing standards of conduct
 - c) knowledge of all nursing theories
 - d) nurses taking on additional therapeutic functions

581. **Does the law allow the use of direct coercion when a patient violently destroys or damages objects in their 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
582. **In the event of a threat of violence, when a patient threatens to set fire to something, you should:**
- a) discuss the matter with the patient
 - b) always take threats seriously
 - c) treat threats as "manipulative"
 - d) treat the threats as a desire to attract attention
583. **Temporary, short-term immobilization of a person using physical force is defined as:**
- a) restraint
 - b) the use of a straitjacket
 - c) isolation of the patient
 - d) restraint using insulin belts
584. **An immobilized patient should be under special nursing supervision, and their mental and physical condition should be monitored:**
- a) at least every 15 minutes
 - b) at least once every hour
 - c) at least every 2 hours
 - d) as needed
585. **Depressed mood, loss of interest and ability to enjoy oneself, and decreased energy leading to increased fatigue and reduced activity are symptoms of depression:**
- a) basic
 - b) additional
 - c) psychotic
 - d) somatic

586. **Alcoholic delirium usually involves delusions of:**
- a) persecutory and "happening"
 - b) nihilistic and depressive
 - c) humiliation and personal
 - d) grandiose and influence
587. **A phobia is:**
- a) a strong, uncontrollable anxiety reaction that cannot be controlled or justified, often arising during sudden contact with the subject
 - b) a defensive reaction to contact with an objectively existing source of danger
 - c) thoughts and images that arise against one's will
 - d) change in perception of oneself and one's surroundings
588. **Agoraphobia is the fear of:**
- a) open spaces
 - b) contracting an infectious disease
 - c) spiders
 - d) sharp objects
589. **Among mental disorders associated with a significant risk of suicide, we do NOT recognize:**
- a) depression
 - b) schizophrenic psychosis
 - c) addictions
 - d) eating disorders
590. **The somatic disorders most commonly associated with anorexia are:**
- a) dry skin with significant carotenosis of the skin
 - b) slowed heart rate, decreased blood pressure and body temperature, changes in the ECG with signs of atrioventricular conduction disturbances
 - c) amenorrhea or irregular menstruation
 - d) all of the above

591. **Conscious, learned activity aimed at satisfying specific personal needs, which deliberately regulates integrity, functioning, and development, is referred to as:**
- a) self-care
 - b) health knowledge
 - c) health education
 - d) social support
592. **An important principle in dealing with aggressive patients is:**
- a) refraining from judgmental attitudes and not taking the patient's offensive behaviour literally
 - b) demonstrate your superiority resulting from having means of coercion at your disposal
 - c) not avoiding prolonged eye contact
 - d) avoiding friendly gestures
593. **Patients may avoid being touched by nurses if they are:**
- a) in a panic attack
 - b) suffering from schizophrenia
 - c) with delusions
 - d) all of the above
594. **Which of the following factors can be used as a criterion for classifying a person as at risk of developing schizophrenia:**
- a) family history of schizophrenia
 - b) perinatal complications
 - c) impaired development during the perinatal period
 - d) all of the above
595. **The optimal number of people needed to immobilize a person using restraints is:**
- a) 2 people
 - b) 2-3 people
 - c) 3-4 people
 - d) 5 people

596. **The likelihood of suicidal intentions being carried out is increased by alcohol abuse because:**
- a) it causes depression
 - b) it impairs critical thinking
 - c) it leads to disinhibition
 - d) all of the above
597. **Direct coercion may last:**
- a) 4 hours
 - b) 6 hours
 - c) 12 hours
 - d) until the reason for its use ceases to exist
598. **The main condition that a mentally ill person must meet in order to be treated at home is the absence of:**
- a) the patient's consent to hospital treatment
 - b) a threat to the patient or their surroundings
 - c) the family's consent to hospital treatment
 - d) an inpatient ward in the patient's place of residence
599. **Therapeutic ways of communicating with a person suffering from Alzheimer's disease include:**
- a) not rushing the patient's speech, repeating questions multiple times, conveying short messages
 - b) talking to the patient briefly, suggesting difficult words, repeating questions
 - c) correcting incorrect statements, conveying short messages when the patient is silent—ending contact
 - d) relying on verbal messages, repeating questions multiple times, encouraging long statements
600. **The goal of nursing care for patients exhibiting aggressive and violent behaviour is to:**
- a) ensuring the safety of the patient and their environment
 - b) preventing dangerous behaviour in aggressive patients
 - c) shaping self- control behaviours in patients
 - d) all of the above
601. **A constantly elevated mood manifested by satisfaction, feelings of happiness, carefreeness, and a tendency to joke characterizes:**
- a) an anxious mood

- b) a manic mood
 - c) dissociative personality
 - d) all of the above
602. **The frequency of suicide in patients with depression is significantly higher:**
- a) at the onset of depression
 - b) during its remission
 - c) between relapses
 - d) at the onset of the illness, during its remission, and between relapses
603. **The following factors related to mental illness contribute to difficulties in following medical recommendations:**
- a) the chronic nature of the condition
 - b) gender
 - c) professional activity
 - d) marital status
604. **The basis for an addicted person to undergo therapy is:**
- a) the patient gaining insight into the nature of the problem
 - b) providing knowledge about addiction
 - c) showing the negative effects of drinking alcohol
 - d) building self-esteem
605. **The golden hour is:**
- a) the time that elapses from the moment of injury to the performance of life-saving measures
 - b) the first hour after the injury
 - c) begins in the emergency department
 - d) begins during transport to the hospital
606. **The START system is used for:**
- a) assessing rescue operations
 - b) assessing the level of pain
 - c) segregating patients during a mass incident or disaster

d) assessing the level of consciousness

607. **Persons who have died during triage are marked with the following colours:**

- a) green
- b) red
- c) yellow
- d) black

608. **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

609. **When performing BLS on children, the sequence is generally similar to that in adults, with the following key differences:**

- a) initial rescue breaths: Begin with 5 rescue breaths before starting chest compressions
- b) compression-to-breath ratio: Use a ratio of 15 compressions to 2 rescue breaths (1:15) when performing two-rescuer BLS
- c) assessment of responsiveness: Do not shake the child to check their response
- d) continuity of care: continue BLS without interruption once started

610. **The correct first dose of Amiodarone administered during resuscitation is:**

- a) 300 mg diluted in 20 ml of 5% glucose
- b) 300 mg diluted in 20 ml of 0.9% NaCl
- c) 150 mg diluted in 20 ml of 5% glucose
- d) 150 mg diluted in 20 ml of 0.9% NaCl

611. **A man was stung by a wasp while working in the garden. He is choking, beginning to lose consciousness, breathing shallowly and rapidly at approx. 40/min, with no palpable pulse in the radial artery, blood pressure 80/40 mmHg, oxygen saturation 75%, skin cool, sweaty with hives, swelling of the eyelids and lips, GCS 9 points. The first-line drug is:**

- a) hydrocortisone 200 mg i.v.
- b) adrenaline 1:10000 1 ml s.c.

- c) adrenaline 1:1000 1 ml i.v.
- d) adrenaline 1:1000 0.5 ml i.m.

612. **Decontamination should be performed on patients with:**

- a) craniocerebral trauma
- b) a biological or chemical contamination
- c) myocardial infarction
- d) stroke

613. **On the AVPU scale, the letter P indicates:**

- a) responds to voice
- b) conscious
- c) responds to pain
- d) unconscious

614. **The SAMPLE scale is used to:**

- a) determining the state of consciousness
- b) determining pain
- c) determining response to stimuli
- d) gathering medical history

615. **Capnometry is used to:**

- a) measuring CO₂ in exhaled air
- b) measuring CO₂ in inhaled air
- c) measuring O₂ in exhaled air
- d) measurement of O₂ in inhaled air

616. **In mass accidents and disasters within the danger zone, the following are in operation:**

- a) all emergency services
- b) emergency medical teams
- c) only state fire department rescuers
- d) all of the above

617. **Indicate the FALSE statement regarding the correct performance of rescue breathing:**
- a) clear the airway
 - b) pinch the victim's nostrils and seal own mouth tightly around the victim's mouth
 - c) blow air into the victim's mouth for 1 second
 - d) observe whether the chest rises during inhalation
618. **When performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation on a small child, if peripheral intravenous access cannot be obtained, we can administer drugs through the following methods:**
- a) intramuscularly, in an appropriately increased dose
 - b) subcutaneously into the child's shoulder area, then lift the limb upward
 - c) sublingually, with the airway secured against aspiration
 - d) into the bone marrow cavity
619. **The drug of first choice for preventing ventricular arrhythmias during resuscitation attempts is:**
- a) lignocaine
 - b) bretylium
 - c) calcium
 - d) amiodarone
620. **Hyperventilation in cardiopulmonary resuscitation is:**
- a) indicated
 - b) not indicated
 - c) absolutely necessary
 - d) irrelevant
621. **Automated external defibrillators (AEDs) can be used in:**
- a) children over 8 years of age
 - b) over 1 year of age
 - c) weighing over 15 kg
 - d) there are no age restrictions
622. **The Glasgow scale is based on the assessment of:**

- a) cranial nerve function, heart function, respiratory function, muscle tone, response to catheterization, and skin colour
 - b) eye-opening response, verbal response, and motor response
 - c) muscle strength, reflexes, and coordination
 - d) pupil size, blood pressure, and heart rate
623. **After defibrillation, when should the AED be recommended?**
- a) after pulse assessment
 - b) when performing another defibrillation
 - c) when placing the patient in a safe position
 - d) during the initiation of cardiopulmonary resuscitation
624. **Which of the following is a reason to interrupt the initial assessment of the patient?**
- a) cardiac arrest
 - b) severe shock
 - c) extensive head injury with visible brain tissue
 - d) all of the above
625. **If a decision is made to discontinue resuscitation in a patient with hypothermia, the following rule should be followed:**
- a) death is determined as in other cases
 - b) death cannot be declared until the victim has been rewarmed
 - c) if there is no circulation after 20 minutes of resuscitation, death is always declared
 - d) death is always declared if 20 minutes have passed since the hypothermia episode
626. **The most effective method of treating severe carbon monoxide poisoning is:**
- a) placing the patient in an oxygen tent
 - b) placing the patient in a decompression chamber
 - c) administering high-flow oxygen to the patient
 - d) placing the patient in a hyperbaric chamber
627. **A dilution of adrenaline 1:100,000 means:**
- a) 1 ml = 0.1 mg of adrenaline

- b) 1 ml = 0.01 mg of adrenaline
- c) 1 ml = 1 mg of adrenaline
- d) 0.1 ml = 0.1 mg of adrenaline

628. **Which of the following statements regarding resuscitation measures taken in a hypothermic patient is FALSE?**

- a) adrenaline and other drugs should not be administered until the patient's temperature rises above 30°C
- b) if the core temperature reaches 30°C, the time between doses of medication should be doubled
- c) if, after 3 defibrillations, ventricular fibrillation or ventricular tachycardia without a pulse persists, further defibrillation should only be performed after warming the patient to a temperature above 30°C
- d) the use of an AED is not recommended in cases of hypothermia

629. **Triage is:**

- a) the classification of accident victims according to treatment priority, with priority given to those requiring immediate action
- b) classification of accident victims whose treatment can be temporarily postponed
- c) classification according to preliminary diagnosis and deceased persons
- d) a selection process that must be repeated continuously and assigned to a member of the medical team

630. **Chest compressions in newborns should be performed in the following cases:**

- a) tachycardia
- b) tachycardia below 80 beats per minute
- c) bradycardia below 60 beats per minute
- d) no breathing

631. **All of the following statements regarding the assessment of accident victims in the START system are true. Except for:**

- a) ability to walk independently
- b) airway patency
- c) presence of breath sounds
- d) capillary refill time

632. **When performing basic resuscitation procedures, we assess the condition of an adult victim:**

- a) every minute

- b) every 5 cycles
 - c) we do not check the effectiveness of resuscitation procedures
 - d) until a pulse is detected in the common carotid artery
633. **At the scene of a mass casualty incident, the person performing triage using the S.T.A.R.T. system will assign the following priority to a 23-year-old patient who is unable to walk and is breathing 36 times per minute:**
- a) green
 - b) red
 - c) yellow
 - d) black
634. **During cardiopulmonary resuscitation of a child, the administration of adrenaline was ordered. You prepare the drug, which can be administered in various ways, remembering to calculate the dose and follow the advanced resuscitation algorithm. Select the correct answer:**
- a) adrenaline should be administered intravenously (i.v.) or intraosseously (i.o.) to the child at a dose of 10 micrograms/kg
 - b) the recommended dose of adrenaline administered intratracheally is 10 micrograms/kg
 - c) adrenaline administered intravenously (i.v.) or intraosseously (i.o.) should be given to a child at a dose of 1 microgram/kg
 - d) all of the above
635. **Diathermy is:**
- a) treatment with high-voltage alternating current
 - b) the use of low temperatures in cryosaunas or cryochambers
 - c) treatment with low and medium frequency current
 - d) interference current
636. **Muscle strength is measured using the following test:**
- a) Lovet
 - b) Glasgow
 - c) Tinetti
 - d) Norton

637. **If there is no sign of muscle tension when attempting any movement, we assess the strength as:**
- a) 0%
 - b) 5%
 - c) 8%
 - d) 10%
638. **Continuity in rehabilitation means:**
- a) uniform and uninterrupted rehabilitation process, integrated with other areas such as physical improvement and social, occupational, and family rehabilitation
 - b) one-year uninterrupted rehabilitation process, integrated with other areas such as physical improvement and social, occupational, and family rehabilitation
 - c) a temporary rehabilitation process focusing only on physical improvement
 - d) social and occupational support
639. **An external factor contributing to decline is:**
- a) the use of pharmacotherapy
 - b) involitional changes
 - c) an environment that is not adapted to the needs of older people
 - d) current acute medical conditions
640. **The abbreviation ZZS stands for:**
- a) osteoarthritis syndrome
 - b) prevention of joint dislocations
 - c) degenerative joint changes
 - d) ankylosing spondylitis
641. **Paralysis means:**
- a) loss of muscle strength
 - b) weakness of muscle strength
 - c) loss of muscle strength only in the lower limbs
 - d) loss of muscle strength only in the upper limbs

642. **Treatment using various forms of movement is:**

- a) bibliotherapy
- b) occupational therapy
- c) kinesitherapy
- d) sociotherapy

643. **The Act of August 27th, 1997 is:**

- a) Act on Vocational and Social Rehabilitation and Employment of Persons with Disabilities
- b) Act on Mental Health Protection
- c) Act on the Self-Government of Nurses and Midwives
- d) Act on Public Health

644. **An interdisciplinary rehabilitation team is:**

- a) a group of people, specialists in various fields, dealing with the solution to a specific problem using the resources available to each member of such a team
- b) a group of people, specialists in respectable fields, working to solve a specific problem using the resources available to each member of the team
- c) social workers dealing with solving a specific problem using the resources available to each member of such a team
- d) a group of people appointed exclusively for young people under the age of 18

645. **The correct model of rehabilitation assumes:**

- a) universality, teamwork, early intervention, continuity
- b) universality, teamwork
- c) teamwork, early intervention, continuity
- d) universality, early intervention, continuity

646. **Contraindications for massage include:**

- a) cancer
- b) limited mobility of the spine
- c) overload changes in the lower limbs
- d) degenerative changes in the spine

647. **After amputation of a lower limb below the knee joint, the patient should be positioned:**
- a) on their back with the stump raised at a 45° angle
 - b) on their back with the stump raised at an angle of 25°
 - c) on their back with the stump raised at an angle of 15°
 - d) in a position comfortable for the patient
648. **A hospital-acquired infection is defined as:**
- a) any infection acquired in a hospital, clinically diagnosed and/or laboratory confirmed, whose infectious agent is of endogenous origin
 - b) any infection acquired in hospital, clinically diagnosed and/or laboratory confirmed, whose infectious agent is of exogenous origin
 - c) an infection that manifested itself during the patient's stay in hospital or after discharge, and which was not in the incubation period at the time of admission to hospital
 - d) all of the above
649. **Endogenous infections is considered as:**
- a) this is any infection that was not detected upon admission to the hospital and was not in the incubation period, but occurred during the patient's stay in the hospital and was caused by the patient's own flora
 - b) this is any infection that was not detected upon admission to the hospital and was not in the incubation period, but occurred during the patient's stay in the hospital and was caused by flora originating from another patient or medical staff
 - c) this is any infection that was diagnosed during the patient's stay in hospital
 - d) an opportunistic infection
650. **Antisepsis is:**
- a) disinfection procedure aimed at destroying microorganisms on instruments
 - b) disinfection using ultraviolet rays and ionizing radiation
 - c) disinfection procedure aimed at destroying microorganisms on the skin and mucous membranes
 - d) answers a and b are correct
651. **Asepsis is:**
- a) a procedure aimed at achieving bacteriological sterility of rooms, instruments, dressing materials, and other items in order to prevent microorganisms from entering a specific environment
 - b) decontamination using chemical agents
 - c) aiming to eliminate microorganisms colonized on human mucous membranes

d) none of the above

652. **Disinfection is considered as:**

- a) destruction of vegetative forms of microorganisms in the external environment
- b) action aimed at cleaning surgical instruments of potentially infectious material
- c) immersion of surgical instruments in a disinfectant immediately after surgery
- d) answers a and b are correct

653. **Sterilization is considered as:**

- a) a specific technological process involving the destruction of all microorganisms, both vegetative and spore-forming
- b) reducing the number of microorganisms to a safe level
- c) action aimed at preventing the infection of sterile material
- d) all of the above

654. **Properly sterilized material is:**

- a) sterile – meaning it does not contain any living microorganisms, their spore forms, or toxins
- b) sterile, but may contain spore forms
- c) labile to temperature
- d) can remain sterile for 2 months

655. **Disinfection results depend on:**

- a) the microorganism – species, number, physiological activity
- b) disinfectant – chemical and physical properties, concentration, exposure time
- c) environment – temperature, humidity, pH, presence of organic matter
- d) Ca^{2+} and Mn^{2+} cation levels, etc.

656. **Other potentially infectious material (OPIM) includes:**

- a) semen, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal fluid, and pleural fluid
- b) synovial fluid, pericardial fluid, peritoneal fluid, amniotic fluid, breast milk, and saliva
- c) any body fluid that is contaminated with blood
- d) all of the above

657. **Occupational exposure is contact with blood or other potentially infectious material (OPIM):**
- a) that occurs while an employee is performing their professional duties (e.g., needlestick injury, cut, splash to mucous membranes or non-intact skin)
 - b) that occurred as a result of a mistake and the patient became infected with HIV
 - c) that occurred during sexual contact
 - d) all of the above
658. **Urine, faeces, saliva, sputum, vomitus, nasal secretions, sweat, and tears — if not visibly contaminated with blood — are considered:**
- a) infectious material requiring post-exposure prophylaxis
 - b) non-infectious material, contact with which does not require post-exposure prophylaxis
 - c) always high-risk infectious material
 - d) both answers b and c are correct
659. **Isolation of an infected patient is:**
- a) one of the fundamental methods of limiting the spread of infections in hospital settings
 - b) a practice based on the principles and experience of infectious disease epidemiology
 - c) the appropriate selection of methods and measures necessary to interrupt routes of transmission
 - d) all of the above
660. **An isolation room is:**
- a) a set of rooms consisting of a patient room, a sanitary unit, and an anteroom (sluice) located between the patient room and the main hospital corridor
 - b) a room with direct access to the outside of the building
 - c) the separation of infected or suspected individuals under conditions preventing transmission to susceptible persons
 - d) both answers a and b are correct
661. **Social hand washing:**
- a) used before all routine procedures in the ward; patient care, meal preparation or feeding
 - b) it eliminates transient flora
 - c) we wash our hands with soap and running water for at least 10-15 seconds
 - d) all of the above

662. **Hygienic hand washing:**

- a) we use it in high-risk areas, before performing medical procedures, and after contact with secretions and excretions
- b) we use it before putting on and after taking off gloves, and before and after patient care
- c) all of the above
- d) none of the above

663. **Surgical hand washing:**

- a) is performed before all surgical and invasive procedures
- b) eliminates transient flora and significantly reduces resident flora
- c) Involves prolonged washing (3–5 minutes), including wrists and forearms, cleaning under the nails, drying hands with a sterile towel, and performing double disinfection (usually 2 × 5 ml of antiseptic until complete skin dryness)
- d) all of the above

664. **Infection is:**

- a) the presence of pathogenic microorganisms in the body
- b) a cut with a sharp surgical instrument
- c) contamination of microorganisms on inanimate matter
- d) all of the above

665. **The risk of infection depends on:**

- a) the patient's predisposition
- b) the nature of the microorganism
- c) activities related to the diagnostic and therapeutic process during hospitalization
- d) all of above

666. **Patient-related risk factors for hospital-acquired infections include:**

- a) age and underlying and concomitant diseases
- b) malnutrition or obesity
- c) chronic hypoxia and poor personal hygiene
- d) all of the above

667. **Prevention of HCV infection in hospital settings consists of:**
- a) testing blood donors for the presence of anti-HCV antibodies
 - b) using disposable equipment in all possible situations
 - c) using virucidal preparations to disinfect reusable equipment
 - d) all of the above
668. **In 80% of patients, cystitis is caused by:**
- a) escherichia coli
 - b) candida albicans
 - c) proteus mirabilis
 - d) staphylococcus aureus
669. **Palpable tissue crepitus is a late symptom of:**
- a) tetanus
 - b) advanced gas gangrene
 - c) limb abscess
 - d) subcutaneous fasciitis
670. **The patient complains about constipation. What causes do you consider?**
- a) low-residue diet, chronic pancreatitis, short bowel syndrome, lack of exercise, electrolyte disturbances, hypothyroidism
 - b) intestinal motility disorders, excessive bacteria,
 - c) depression, lack of sleep
 - d) all of the above
671. **At which anatomical level is palpation of the thyroid gland performed?**
- a) at the level of the cricoid cartilage
 - b) at the level of the hyoid bone
 - c) two fingers above the suprasternal notch
 - d) in the submandibular region
672. **“Are you feeling well?” is what type of question?**
- a) open-ended

- b) probing / follow-up
- c) direct (straightforward)
- d) compound

673. **The degree of skin moisture and temperature is examined by:**

- a) visual inspection technique
- b) percussion technique
- c) palpation technique
- d) none of the above

674. **Examination of the external auditory canal in adults involves:**

- a) pulling the auricle up, back, and slightly outward
- b) pulling the auricle down and forward
- c) visual inspection of the auricle
- d) pulling the auricle to the side

675. **The following technique is used in the palpation examination of the breast:**

- a) clock face, grid examination, or spiral technique
- b) careful visual examination of the armpits
- c) examination of the axillary branch of the breast
- d) assistance from a second person

676. **A sitting position is recommended for the examination of:**

- a) female genital organs
- b) head, neck, chest, back, armpits, upper limbs
- c) hip joint
- d) feet

677. **Highlight the subjective symptom from among those listed below:**

- a) increased vocal tremor
- b) itchy skin
- c) discoloration

d) rash on the torso

678. **Select behaviours that you should facilitate when conducting an interview:**

- a) normalization of feelings
- b) use of phrases which express empathy
- c) looking at the patient's problems from your own perspective
- d) approval of the patient's behaviour

679. **Spider angiomas on the skin of the trunk are one of the symptoms of:**

- a) intestinal diverticulosis
- b) anaemia
- c) liver cirrhosis
- d) pulmonary emphysema

680. **If the patient does not experience abdominal pain, the most active quadrant and the place for examining peristaltic movements is:**

- a) lower left quadrant
- b) lower right quadrant
- c) upper right quadrant
- d) upper left quadrant

681. **Normal breathing should be considered as:**

- a) regular, shallow, inaudible, involving the respiratory muscles
- b) regular, moderately deep, effortless, odourless
- c) regular, shallow, odourless, with visible chest movements
- d) regular, deep

682. **Is a nurse authorized to perform physical rehabilitation (sitting, standing, learning to walk, learning self-care) without a doctor's order?**

- a) yes
- b) no
- c) depends on the head physician
- d) it depends on the patient

683. **Proper speech development is associated with:**
- a) correcting errors in the child's speech
 - b) frequently speaking to the child in a simple language
 - c) using diminutive forms or childish jargon
 - d) teaching long rhymes
684. **A 2-year-old boy was admitted to the ward for diagnostic tests. How can we help the child adapt to hospital conditions?**
- a) allow the mother to stay with the child
 - b) introduce pharmacotherapy as prescribed
 - c) explain to your child why they need to stay in the hospital
 - d) introduce them to other children
685. **The chloride test is an essential test in the diagnosis of:**
- a) cystic fibrosis
 - b) mukopolysaccharidosis
 - c) bronchopulmonary dysplasia
 - d) emphysema
686. **The most common cause of seizures in infants is:**
- a) infectious and toxic factors
 - b) allergic conditions
 - c) rapid rise in fever
 - d) fear of the dark
687. **Hay fever is exacerbated by:**
- a) spring grasses in bloom
 - b) contact with a sick person
 - c) contact with irritating odours
 - d) lack of flu vaccination

688. **A 13-year-old boy has diabetes. The boy has been in the hospital for two weeks to prepare for self-monitoring. During his education, the boy should be taught:**
- a) how to adjust to new lifestyle needs
 - b) self-administration of insulin as prescribed
 - c) independent dosing and administration of insulin
 - d) participation in an educational group
689. **When assessing the hydration status of a patient, the following should be considered:**
- a) muscle tone
 - b) skin elasticity
 - c) liver size
 - d) colour of mucous membranes
690. **In the event of convulsions in a hospitalized child, the primary course of action is:**
- a) transport to the ICU as quickly as possible
 - b) determining the cause of the convulsions
 - c) administering diazepam rectally
 - d) placing the patient in the lateral position
691. **Histamine is:**
- a) excessive loss of transferrin in urine
 - b) a substance that causes allergy symptoms
 - c) a diuretic substance
 - d) a contrast agent
692. **The venom of stinging insects can cause the following symptoms in allergic individuals:**
- a) swelling of the throat and larynx
 - b) pneumonia
 - c) runny nose
 - d) swelling around the ankles (lower limbs)
693. **A laryngoscope is a tool used to visualize:**
- a) the inner ear

- b) the larynx
- c) bronchi
- d) frontal sinuses

694. **Specific immunotherapy involves:**

- a) administering an anti-inflammatory drug to an allergic person
- b) administering a vaccine containing harmless bacteria
- c) administering a vaccine containing the allergen to the allergic person in order to induce tolerance
- d) administering the patient's own blood intramuscularly

695. **Skin tests are not performed for the purpose of:**

- a) allergy diagnosis
- b) qualification for immunotherapy
- c) assessing skin condition
- d) none of the above

696. **Seizures are:**

- a) voluntary, short, rapid successive contractions of skeletal muscles or generalized contractions
- b) involuntary, short, rapid successive contractions of skeletal muscles or generalized convulsions
- c) short, rapid contractions that occur at will
- d) striated muscle contractions

697. **When measuring blood pressure, remember that the cuff should cover:**

- a) the entire arm
- b) 1/2 the length of the arm
- c) 2/3 the length of the arm
- d) elbow joint

698. **The basic principle of paediatric nursing is:**

- a) respecting the dignity and rights of the child
- b) systematic professional development
- c) acting as a "surrogate mother"

d) all of the above

699. **What could be indicated by the results of a bacteriological urine test showing mixed bacterial flora?**

- a) urinary tract infection
- b) contamination of the urine sample
- c) systemic infection
- d) glomerulonephritis

700. **The factors that have the greatest impact on the health of children and young people include:**

- a) health care
- b) lifestyle
- c) genetic factors
- d) the type of school they attend

701. **In a child with suspected meningitis, the following tests should be performed as a matter of priority:**

- a) blood culture
- b) lumbar puncture and cerebrospinal fluid collection
- c) magnetic resonance imaging
- d) urine sample for culture

702. **Who controls the supervision of nosocomial infections?**

- a) State Labor Inspectorate
- b) Hospital-Acquired Infection Control Team
- c) State Sanitary Inspection
- d) Epidemiological Nurse

703. **How many minutes after collection should the transfusion of red blood cell concentrate from the blood bank begin?**

- a) immediately after collection
- b) up to 30 minutes after collection
- c) up to 60 minutes after collection
- d) up to 45 minutes after collection

704. **Cardiopulmonary resuscitation in children begins with:**
- a) securing venous access
 - b) 5 effective breaths
 - c) 30 chest compressions
 - d) 2 slaps
705. **Hypokalaemia is a body disorder characterized by a deficiency of:**
- a) sodium
 - b) potassium
 - c) chloride
 - d) magnesium
706. **Dehydration is a dangerous condition that can result from:**
- a) chronic diarrhoea and vomiting
 - b) inflammation
 - c) pneumonia
 - d) excessive sleep
707. **After each administration of medication through an intravenous cannula, you should:**
- a) rinse the cannula with 0.9%NaCl
 - b) rinse the cannula with 5% glucose
 - c) not flush the cannula
 - d) change the dressing
708. **Indicate the correct rule:**
- a) hand washing and disinfection are not the most important activities in preventing infections
 - b) hand washing and disinfection are the most important activities in preventing infections as it significantly reduces the risk of transmitting pathogenic microorganisms
 - c) hand washing and disinfection are the most important activities in preventing infections as such procedures do not reduce the transmission of pathogenic microorganisms
 - d) hand hygiene does not reduce the transmission of pathogenic microorganisms

709. **On what basis can a nurse transfuse blood and blood components to a patient?**
- a) on the basis of having completed a specialist course in emergency medical services
 - b) on the basis of training in the transfusion of blood and blood components
 - c) on the basis of training along with a certificate obtained from the Regional Blood Donation and Blood Treatment Centre in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Health
 - d) the head physician's decision
710. **Which of the following parental attitudes is appropriate:**
- a) submissive
 - b) excessively demanding
 - c) acceptance
 - d) affirmation of children
711. **The basic treatment for celiac disease is:**
- a) a dairy-free diet and administration of pancreatic enzymes
 - b) a gluten-free diet
 - c) a low-fat diet and drugs that lower blood cholesterol levels
 - d) a high dose of physical exercise