



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
KRCCN AUGUST 2022 CLASS COLLEGE FINAL EXAM**

DATE: 10TH AUGUST 2023

Duration: 2 ½ HOURS

Start: 9:00 AM

Finish: 11:30 AM

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This exam is out of 120 marks
2. This Examination comprises ONE Section: of 120 Multiple Choice Questions (100 marks)
3. Answer ALL Questions.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

(120 MARKS)

1. The following is true about vital capacity;
 - a) Vital capacity is increased in emphysema and reduced in interstitial fibrosis
 - b) Vital capacity is the maximum amount of air which can be exhaled after maximal inspiration
 - c) Vital capacity is the sum of tidal volume and inspiratory capacity
 - d) Reduced vital capacity is a specific indication of restrictive lung disease
2. Well-functioning chest tube drainage system should have;
 - a) No fluctuation of water in the water seal chamber
 - b) Drainage system maintained above the patient's chest
 - c) Continuous bubbling in water chamber
 - d) Fluctuation of water in water seal chamber during inhalation and exhalation
3. The term barotrauma refers to injury caused by;
 - a) Oxygen
 - b) Friction
 - c) Temperature
 - d) Pressure
4. Metabolic acidosis results in;
 - a) Increased PaCO₂
 - b) Decreased PH
 - c) Increased base excess
 - d) Increased HCO₃
5. Interpret the following blood gas; PaO₂ 78; PaCO₂ 29; PH 7.29; HCO₃ 14; BE-10
 - a) Respiratory acidosis
 - b) Respiratory alkalosis
 - c) Metabolic acidosis
 - d) Metabolic alkalosis

6. During endotracheal suction, the point of resistance encountered upon inserting suction tube is the: -
- Carina
 - Hilum
 - Bronchi
 - Alveolar
7. Chest X-ray findings in a patient with COPD include: -
- Flattening of the diaphragm
 - Elevated hemi-diaphragm
 - Diminished radiolucency
 - Blunting of costophrenic angles
8. The most likely cause of septic shock is:
- Fungus
 - Virus
 - Parasite
 - Bacteria
9. Mrs. Z is admitted with a systolic blood pressure of 90mmHg and elevated white blood cell count. Other findings indicating that she is in early compensated stage of septic shock are:
- Urinary output of 60 mL over 4 hours, Warm and flushed skin
 - Tachycardia, Warm and flushed skin
 - Bradypnea, tachycardia
 - Tachycardia, Urinary output of 60 mL over 4 hours
10. The physician orders a patient in septic shock to receive a large IV fluid bolus. The nurse will know that the treatment was successful by:
- Mean arterial pressure changes from 57mmHg to 81mmHg
 - Patient's CVP 4cm H₂O
 - Patient's skin is warm and flushed
 - Patient's urinary output is 20 mL/hr

11. Inflammatory mediators with macrophages are:
- a) Reactive molecules
 - b) Chemotactic factors
 - c) Plasma proteases
 - d) Platelet activating factors
12. A patient receiving treatment in the critical care unit dies within 4 hours of admission. The next of kin has been informed and allowed to see the body, the most appropriate action for the nurse is:
- a) Perform last offices and take the body to the morgue
 - b) Inform the consultant and remove all the invasive devices
 - c) Obtain consent for post mortem and retain all the invasive devices
 - d) Obtain consent for post mortem and remove all the invasive devices
13. A critical care nurse states that her patient who is mechanically ventilated and has several other invasive devices needs an analgesic infusion. The nurse is playing the role of:
- a) A care giver
 - b) An advocate
 - c) An educator
 - d) Evaluator
14. Mr. Z admitted in the critical care unit is opening eyes to pain, mumbling inappropriate words and withdrawing from pain. His Glasgow coma score is:
- a) 10/15
 - b) 9/15
 - c) 8/15
 - d) 7/15
15. The normal rate for a junctional pacemaker is: -
- a) 60-100
 - b) 40-60
 - c) 20-40
 - d) >30

16. The second wave and last second segment on a normal electrocardiogram respectively are:

- a) Q Wave and ST segment
- b) QRS wave and ST segment
- c) T wave and QT segment
- d) P wave and PR segment

17. The preferred access for cardiac catheterization is:

- a) Carotid
- b) Subclavian
- c) Femoral
- d) Brachial

18. The most appropriate test for assessing left ventricular ejection fraction in a myocardial infarction patient is:

- a) Cardiac catheterization
- b) Echocardiogram
- c) Carotid angiography
- d) Coronary angiography

19. The biomarker of choice during cardiac triage in patient suspected to have acute coronary syndrome is: -

- a) D-Dimers and troponin
- b) Troponin and creatinine kinase MB
- c) C-reactive protein and D-Dimmers
- d) Procalcitonin and troponin

20. The FOUR Score is a neurological assessment tool that evaluates which of the following areas?

- a) Eye response, motor response, and verbal response
- b) Eye response, motor response, brainstem reflexes, and respiratory pattern
- c) Motor response, brainstem reflexes, and respiratory pattern
- d) Motor response, brainstem reflexes, and cranial nerve function

21. The purpose of using the Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) in neurological assessment is;
- a) To evaluate cognitive function
 - b) To assess muscle strength
 - c) To measure pain intensity
 - d) To determine the level of consciousness
22. A diagnostic tool that records electrical activity in the brain is
- a) Electrocardiogram (ECG)
 - b) Electroencephalogram (EEG)
 - c) Electromyography (EMG)
 - d) Nerve Conduction Studies (NCS)
23. Cerebrospinal Fluid (CSF) is obtained by performing;
- a) Lumbar puncture
 - b) Biopsy
 - c) Endoscopy
 - d) Bronchoscopy
24. The role of a ventricular drain in managing increased intracranial pressure is;
- a) Administering medications directly into the brain
 - b) Monitoring blood pressure fluctuations
 - c) Draining excess cerebrospinal fluid
 - d) Assessing brain oxygen levels
25. An intracranial space-occupying lesion refers to:
- a) Blood clot in the brain
 - b) Infection in the brain
 - c) Tumor in the brain
 - d) Swelling of the brain tissue
26. The type of cardiovascular accident caused by a blood clot that blocks a blood vessel in the brain is;
- a) Thrombotic Cardiovascular Accident
 - b) Hemorrhagic Cardiovascular Accident
 - c) Ischemic Cardiovascular Accident
 - d) Embolic Cardiovascular Accident

27. Generalized Tonic-Clonic Seizures are characterized by:
- a) Sudden brief loss of consciousness
 - b) Absence of convulsions
 - c) Muscle rigidity followed by jerking movements
 - d) Repetitive blinking or facial twitches
28. The main difference between a cerebrovascular accident (CVA) and a transient ischemic attack (TIA) is;
- a) Duration of symptoms
 - b) Severity of symptoms
 - c) Underlying cause
 - d) Age of the patient
29. A typical pattern of progression in Guillain-Barré Syndrome is;
- a) Ascending paralysis
 - b) Descending paralysis
 - c) Bilateral paralysis
 - d) Unilateral paralysis
30. The underlying cause of Myasthenia Gravis is;
- a) Autoimmune dysfunction
 - b) Genetic mutation
 - c) Viral infection
 - d) Traumatic injury
31. Brain abscesses most commonly result from:
- a) Direct extension from nearby infections
 - b) Hematogenous spread from a distant infection
 - c) Traumatic brain injury
 - d) Congenital malformations

32. Coma is a state of:
- Deep sleep
 - Unconsciousness with absent response to stimuli
 - Heightened consciousness and awareness
 - Temporary loss of motor function
33. The part of the brain responsible for regulating consciousness and arousal is;
- Reticular formation
 - Cerebellum
 - Thalamus
 - Hypothalamus
34. The clinical criteria for determining brain death is;
- Absence of all brainstem reflexes and a flat electroencephalogram (EEG)
 - Absence of cortical activity on electroencephalogram (EEG)
 - Absence of cranial nerve reflexes and motor response to pain
 - Absence of all cerebral blood flow on angiography
35. A typical position of the patient's head after a craniotomy is;
- Elevated at a 30-degree angle
 - Neutral position
 - Flexed at a 45-degree angle
 - Extended at a 10-degree angle
36. The nurse monitors the patient's intraoperative cerebral perfusion pressure (CPP), which is calculated as:
- Mean arterial pressure (MAP) - Intracranial pressure (ICP)
 - Intracranial pressure (ICP) + Central venous pressure (CVP)
 - Central venous pressure (CVP) - Intracranial pressure (ICP)
 - Mean arterial pressure (MAP) + Intracranial pressure (ICP)
37. Pulse rate that increases during inhalation and slows during exhalation is referred to as:
- Sick sinus syndrome
 - Conduction block
 - Sinus arrhythmia
 - Obstructive sleep apnea

38. The following abnormal electrolyte imbalances is noted in a patient with Addisonian Crisis:

- a) Potassium level of 3.2
- b) Sodium level of 112
- c) Blood glucose level of 120
- d) Phosphate level of 1.2

39. Arterial blood gas analysis for a patient suffering from DKA would be:

- a) PaO_2 : increased in the context of pneumonia
- b) PaCO_2 : high as a result of metabolic acidosis
- c) pH: high in the presence of acidic ketones
- d) HCO_3^- : low due to metabolic acidosis

40. A change management that applies to people who are always complaining and there is need to exercise authority is:

- a) Normative-re-educative
- b) Empirical- rationale
- c) Environmental-adaptive
- d) Power-coercive

41. The managerial function of co-ordination:

- a) Develops abilities of all outputs by employees
- b) Checks to ensure the set of standards of nursing practice are effected
- c) Issues orders to ensure work is performed efficiently
- d) Encourages the efforts of nurses to accomplish desired tasks

42. Division and specialization of labor are associated with:

- a) Behavioral Theory
- b) Contingency Theory
- c) Systems Theory
- d) Scientific Theory

43. Techniques to deal with time management include:

- a) Time analysis, decision making and controlling
- b) Delegation, training and supervision
- c) Generating different types of knowledge, delegation
- d) Priority setting, duty allocation and communication

44. Organizational conflict may be caused by:

- a) Poor salaries and close supervision
- b) Poor coordination of activities and demotions
- c) Team disputes and job rotation
- d) Unclear authority structures and competition of resources

45. Delegation is a dynamic process which involves the following factors:

- a) Responsibility for work delegated and accountability
- b) Recognition and professional advancement
- c) Planning and budgeting
- d) Monitoring staff behavior and controlling

46. When managing a diverse team, it is important to keep in mind that:

- a) Diverse groups are generally less creative
- b) Communication should be easier because the group is diverse
- c) Lack of a common perspective leads to more time on discussion
- d) The group may be less open to new ideas because of its diversity

47. Following statements is true about stress:

- a) Positive stress is short-term
- b) Negative stress can be short or long-term
- c) Negative stress can lead to mental as well as physical problems
- d) Negative stress is perceived within our coping abilities

48. The following counseling skills involves directing the conversation with the client toward certain topics or areas:

- a) Focusing
- b) Empathy
- c) Questioning
- d) Attentive Listening

49. The key characteristics of transactional leaders include:

- a) Guiding, mentoring and motivating
- b) Guiding, commanding and motivating
- c) Guiding, demonstrating and motivating
- d) Guiding, mentoring and demonstrating

50. A client diagnosed with myasthenia gravis experiences a myasthenia crisis, assessment finding that requires priority nursing intervention is:

- a) Heart rate 110 beats/minute
- b) Vertigo
- c) Vomiting
- d) Dysphagia

51. A nurse provides care for a client experiencing status epilepticus. The most appropriate action for the nurse to take is:

- a) Place a tongue blade in the client's mouth
- b) Prevent the client from falling the arms
- c) Place a pillow below the client's head
- d) Maintain the client's head in a slanting position

52. The nurse provides care for a client diagnosed with head trauma. The client experiences a seizure, the nurse should:

- a) Keep the client in a prone position
- b) Arouse the client frequently to assess neurological status
- c) Provide environmental stimuli to help the client awaken
- d) Place suction equipment and an oral airway at the client's bedside

53. A nurse plans care for a client diagnosed with left-sided paralysis and slurred speech. The priority nursing intervention will be to:

- a) Report any incontinence
- b) Turn the client every 2 hours
- c) Keep the head elevated to 30 degrees
- d) Change the linens immediately following a bath

54. A nurse plans to assess cranial nerve III in a client. What item does the nurse use to test the nerve: -

- a) Coffee
- b) Cotton ball
- c) Penlight
- d) Sugar and salt

55. A patient most likely to develop autonomic dysreflexia is:
- a) A 24-year-old male with a traumatic brain injury
 - b) A 15-year-old female with a spinal cord injury at C7
 - c) A 35-year-old male with a spinal cord injury at L6
 - d) A 42-year-old male recovering from a hemorrhagic stroke
56. In data collection, the term validity refers to:
- a) Stability or repeatability of the data collected
 - b) Originality of the tools being used for data collection
 - c) The results obtained actually represent the phenomenon under study
 - d) The extent to which the study instruments collect what was intended
57. An example of an intervention study design is:
- a) Experimental
 - b) Evaluative study design
 - c) Exploratory study
 - d) Descriptive study
58. Plagiarism occurs if a researcher:
- a) Quotes the exact words of another author and gives reference
 - b) Paraphrases a passage of another author and gives no reference
 - c) Uses an idea or material based directly on the work of another author but gives reference
 - d) Summarizes a passage by another author and states the publisher
59. A sampling method where the researcher picks every Nth number is:
- a) Snowball
 - b) Stratified
 - c) Systematic
 - d) Purposive

60. A nurse researcher categorized nurses in hospital X according to their departments and then selected the study subjects from each category. The sampling technique used is:

- a) Quota
- b) Cluster
- c) Stratified
- d) Purposive

61. The predictive relationship between variables in a research study is known as:

- a) Validity
- b) Reliability
- c) Hypothesis
- d) Objectivity

62. Focused groups in data collection involve interviews of groups of _____ people

- a) 5-15
- b) 10-15
- c) 5-10
- d) 10-20

63. The main purpose of a pilot study is to:

- a) Assess problems with data analysis
- b) Determine whether the proposed study is feasible
- c) Familiarize with the study environment
- d) Explain study variables to the research subjects

64. Equivalence form of data collection involves:

- a) The use of two different data collection tools that measure the same concept
- b) Administering the same instrument twice to the same subjects but at different times
- c) Data collection tool is designed in such a way that it has two parts
- d) Evaluation of individual questions in comparison with one another

65. Mean arterial pressure for a blood pressure of 120/60 mmHg is:

- a) 65mmHg
- b) 70mmHg
- c) 75mmHg
- d) 80mmHg

66. The amount ejected with each ventricular contraction is referred to as:

- a) Cardiac output
- b) Systemic vascular resistance
- c) Pulmonary vascular resistance
- d) Stroke volume.

67. The function of Cardioplegic solution during heart surgery is to:

- a) Prevents diastolic arrest during open heart surgery
- b) Increases myocardial oxygen demands
- c) Should be administered after addition of sodium bicarbonate.
- d) Induces ischemic damage during arrest phase

68. Dobutamine 250mg is reconstituted in 50mls of D5w. Calculate the infusion rate, if the patient weight is 70kg and the prescription is 7.5mcg/kg/min

- a) 3.15ml/hour
- b) 7.9ml/hour
- c) 3.9ml/hour
- d) 6.3ml/hour

69. While the AED is analyzing the heart rhythm, the rescuer should:

- a) Check the pulse
- b) Continue chest compression
- c) Give rescue breaths only
- d) Stand clear of the victim

70. During a two-rescuer CPR an adult with an advanced airway in place should be given how many breaths per minute:

- a) Every 2 to 3 seconds (20-30 breaths per minute)
- b) Every 4 to 5 seconds (12-15 breaths per minute)
- c) Every 6 to 8 seconds (8-10 breaths per minute)
- d) Every 10 to 12 seconds (5- 6 breaths per minute)

71. The treatment of choice in management of pulseless electrical activity is:

- a) Epinephrine
- b) Atropine
- c) Defibrillation
- d) Cardioversion

72. The treatment of choice in management of unstable supraventricular tachycardia is:

- a) Atropine
- b) Adenosine
- c) Defibrillation
- d) Cardioversion

73. The hallmark of acute respiratory failure is:

- a) Hypercapnia
- b) V/Q mismatch
- c) Alveolar hypoventilation
- d) Hypoxemia

74. Gas exchange between capillaries and the cell is referred to as:

- a) Pulmonary ventilation
- b) External respiration
- c) Gas transport
- d) Internal respiration

75. PEEP is contraindicated in the management of:

- a) Status asthmaticus
- b) Aspiration pneumonia
- c) Flail chest
- d) Respiratory distress

76. During artificial ventilation, the maximum oxygen percentage that a simple face mask can deliver is:

- a) 30%
- b) 42%
- c) 60%
- d) 100%

77. Mechanical ventilation setting for a patient with respiratory distress include:

- a) Low breath rate
- b) Controlled mode of ventilation
- c) High tidal volume
- d) High positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP)

78. Right bronchus is:

- a) Wider shorter and more vertical
- b) Narrower longer and more vertical
- c) Wider, shorter and more horizontal
- d) Narrower, longer and more horizontal

79. The airway adjunct recommended for a patient with a gag reflex is:

- a) Nasopharyngeal airway
- b) Oropharyngeal airway
- c) Pharyngeal lumen airway
- d) Double lumen airway

80. COPD is defined as a disease state characterized by:

- a) Airflow limitation that is not fully reversible
- b) Airflow limitation that is fully reversible
- c) Difficulty in inhalation only
- d) Inability to breathe

81. The flail segment in a flail chest is pulled:

- a) Inwards during inspiration
- b) Outwards during inspiration
- c) Inwards during expiration
- d) Together with uninjured ribs

82. Transcutaneous temporary pacing:

- a) Requires highly skilled operator
- b) Is performed in an emergency setting
- c) Last resort in emergency setting
- d) Has limited success rate

83. The primary treatment of pulmonary thrombo-embolism is:

- a) Ventilation perfusion scan
- b) Thromboembolic stocking
- c) Surgical embolectomy
- d) Thrombolytic therapy

84. After an emergency intubation, the nurse notices that the patient pulse oximeter is dropping to 80%. The first thing that the nurse should do is to:

- a) Order a repeat chest x-ray film
- b) Call the doctor
- c) Extubate and manually ventilate the patient with 100% oxygen
- d) Increase the FiO_2 to 100% and auscultate the chest

85. Alveolar recruitment in respiratory distress syndrome is achieved by:

- a) Giving supplemental oxygen
- b) Setting high tidal volume
- c) Setting high positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP)
- d) Setting low positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP) is set low

86. The commonest cause of healthcare acquired pneumonia include:

- a) *S. aeruginosa* and MRSA
- b) *S. pneumonia* and MRSA
- c) *Klebsiella* and *E. coli*
- d) *H. influenza* and *Pneumonia*

87. Atrial blood gas analysis (ABGA) of PH 7.31, PCO₂ 48mmHg, PO₂ 86mmHg, HCO₃ - 24meq/l and BE -2 is indicative of:

- a) Respiratory alkalosis
- b) Metabolic alkalosis
- c) Metabolic acidosis
- d) Respiratory acidosis

88. Alveolar dead space refers to:

- a) Volume of the airway in which gas exchange cannot take place
- b) Alveoli which are ventilated but not perfused with pulmonary blood
- c) Sum of anatomical and alveolar dead space
- d) Relationship between pulmonary capillary perfusion and alveolar ventilation

89. When weaning a patient from synchronized intermittent mandatory ventilation, the nurse role is to reduce:

- a) Respiratory rate
- b) Tidal volume
- c) Pressure support
- d) Inspiratory pressure

90. Theory of nursing systems to meet patient's needs was developed by:

- a) Madeleine Leininger
- b) Calista Roy
- c) Dorothea Orem
- d) Florence Nightingale

91. Physiological needs of a patient in Critical care unit could be met by applying ____ theory.

- a) Virginia Henderson
- b) Florence Nightingale
- c) Martha Rogers
- d) Betty Neuman

92. Anticholinesterase inhibitor test is used to diagnose:

- a) Multiple sclerosis
- b) Tetanus
- c) Myasthenia gravis
- d) Bell's palsy

93. Condition that starts with muscle weakness and diminished reflexes of the lower extremities is:

- a) Myasthenia gravis
- b) Multiple sclerosis
- c) Guillain Barre
- d) Meningitis

94. True statement about status epilepticus is:

- a) Seizures last less than 30 minutes, with loss of consciousness
- b) Goal of treatment is to stop seizures as quickly as possible
- c) Tongue depressant should be used to stop tongue bite
- d) Prolonged of anti-convulsant is precipitating factor

95. Commonest cause of bacterial meningitis in adult is:

- a) Streptococcus Pneumoniae
- b) Klebsiella species
- c) Staphylococcus aureus
- d) Pseudomonas aeruginosa

96. A patient present with serious painful muscle spasms and stiffness, dysphagia, post- trauma, most definite diagnosis is:

- a) Bell's palsy
- b) Trigeminal neuralgia
- c) Epilepsy
- d) Tetanus

97. Vitamin k dependent blood clotting factors are:

- a) VI, II, IX, X
- b) X, III, VI, V
- c) VII, II, IX, X
- d) I, II, X, IX

98. True statement about hemophilia is:

- a) It affects factor VII and Factor X
- b) Mostly affect male gender, female are carriers
- c) It is more of acquired than inherited
- d) It is treatable if early diagnosis is made

99. HIV belongs to sub- family called _____ virus.

- a) Lenti
- b) Retro
- c) Parvo
- d) Papilloma

100. The ethical principle that involves doing what is safe for the patient is:

- a) Autonomy
- b) Beneficence
- c) Non-maleficence
- d) Distributive justice

101. Regarding the cardiac action potential:

- a) Phase 0 involves opening of the fast sodium channels
- b) Phase 2 is responsible for the QRS complex on the ECG
- c) Phase 3 involves slow inward movement of calcium causing cardiac contraction
- d) When depolarization occurs, the inside of the cell is said to be more negative

102. Period during which some cardiac cells have depolarized to their threshold potential and can respond to a stronger than normal stimulus is:

- a) Refractoriness
- b) Absolute refractory
- c) Repolarization
- d) Relative refractory

103. Cyanide poisoning will present with:

- a) Hypoxic hypoxia
- b) Stagnant hypoxia
- c) Histotoxic hypoxia
- d) Anemic hypoxia

104. After establishing a database and before the identification of nursing diagnosis, the nurse:

- a) Documents the database
- b) Analysis the of database
- c) Files the database
- d) Acquires information

105. Data Clustering in nursing process is:

- a) Analyzing signs and symptoms
- b) Identifying patient statements
- c) Grouping related cues together
- d) Entering patient data in the computer

106. The second step in calculating glucose Infusion Rate is:

- a) Converting grams into milligrams
- b) Dividing by patient's weight in kilogram
- c) Dividing by minutes per day
- d) Maximizing the crystalline into milligrams

107. The basal daily metabolic rate for a woman aged 32, weighing 50 kg, height of 153 is:

- a) 1617.25
- b) 1616.25
- c) 1716.25
- d) 1717.25

108. The enzyme phospholipase in pancreatitis:

- a) Causes necrosis of pancreas and surrounding fatty tissue
- b) Leads to dissolution of elastic fibers in blood leading to hemorrhage
- c) Increases vascular permeability which promotes oedema
- d) Synthesizes and secretes digestive enzymes

109. In gastric ulcers there is:

- a) Weight gain and melena stool
- b) Weight loss and melena stool
- c) Weight gain and hematemesis
- d) Weight loss and hematemesis

110. The type of hepatitis that majorly leads to hepatocellular carcinoma is:

- a) A
- b) B
- c) C
- d) D

111. Patients with hepatorenal syndrome should be optimally resuscitated with intravenous albumin:

- a) Initially 1g of albumin/kg of body weight
- b) Initially 2g of albumin/kg of body weight
- c) To a maximum of 100g within 6hours, followed by 20-40g/day
- d) To a maximum of 200g within 2hours, followed by 20-40g/day

112. Functional cause of peritonitis secondary to intestinal obstruction is:

- a) Bowel twisting and turning
- b) Loops of the intestine become adherent to the peritoneum
- c) One part of the intestine slips into another part located below it
- d) Electrolyte imbalance like hypocalcemia

113. Cause of metabolic acidosis in hypovolemic phase of burn injury is:

- a) Aerobic metabolism and increased respiration
- b) Anaerobic metabolism and decreased respiration
- c) Aerobic metabolism and increased production of bicarbonate
- d) Anaerobic metabolism and loss of serum bicarbonate

114. Students are passive in:

- a) Project method
- b) Discovery method
- c) Lecture method
- d) Inquiry method

115. Symposium is a type of:

- a) Role play method
- b) Discussion method
- c) Lecture method
- d) Demonstration method

116. The following is not true about lesson plan:
- a) It develops confidence
 - b) It helps in orderly delivery of contents
 - c) It is developed by students
 - d) It saves from haphazard teaching
117. Example of cognitive domain is when a student is able to:
- a) Describe a topic
 - b) Develop an X-ray film
 - c) Type a letter
 - d) Take responsibility for tools
118. Fast pain is transmitted via:
- a) Unmyelinated sensory neurons
 - b) Myelinated sensory neurons
 - c) Unmyelinated motor neurons
 - d) Myelinated motor neurons
119. Many pain pathways travel from the periphery to the brain via the:
- a) Dorsolateral tract
 - b) Spinothalamic tracts
 - c) Thalamocortical tracts
 - d) Periaqueductal grey mater
120. Covid 19 virus actual genetic materials are tested using:
- a) Antigen test
 - b) Antibody test
 - c) PCR test
 - d) Blood test