



ОҢТҮСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ		 SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»
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CONTROL AND MEASUREMENT TOOLS


Program Questions for Midterm Control 1, 2

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Questions for Midterm Control 1

1. Monitoring of the patient's condition. Level of consciousness. Data collection.
2. Objective nursing assessment. Evaluation of the patient's psychosocial status.
3. Methods of interviewing complaints and collecting the history of present illness and life history of a patient with diseases of the nervous system.
4. Disturbances of taste and smell.
5. Care of patients with disorders of the sensory organs: hearing, vision, and memory.
6. Care of patients with neurological diseases.
7. Specific features of communication with patients who have differences in hearing, vision, and speech.
8. Blood: general characteristics. Methods of blood examination.
9. The lymphatic system and its functions.
10. General methods of examination of patients with diseases of the hematopoietic system.
11. Examination algorithm and preparation of the patient for laboratory tests.
12. Algorithms for blood collection using the Vacutainer vacuum system. Groups of lymph nodes accessible for examination.
13. Types of blood tests and preparation of the patient for interpretation of blood test results.
14. Measurement of arterial blood pressure, pulse, and respiratory rate (RR). Injections.
15. Diseases of the urinary system. Diagnosis and pre-medical care.
16. Collection of medical history in a patient with diseases of the genitourinary system.
17. Diagnosis and pre-medical care for acute urinary retention.
18. Urinary bladder catheterization.
19. Technique and patient preparation for urinary bladder catheterization. Urine examination. General urinalysis.
20. Patient education on preparation and collection of urine for bacteriological examination.

Clinical Tasks

Test Questions

1 The nursing process is...

- A. how to assess a situation
- B. distribution of medications
- C. preparation for nursing
- D. a scientific method in nursing practice
- E. carrying out physician's orders

2 According to Maslow, human needs are divided into...


- A. 14
- B. 10
- C. 5
- D. 20
- E. 25

3 Oral rinsing... is NOT performed using:

- A. Esmarch's mug
- B. Janet syringe
- C. rubber bulb
- D. pipette
- E. swab

4 Adults usually receive ... drops in each ear from a dropper:

- A. 1–2
- B. 2–4
- C. 6–8
- D. more than 10 drops
- E. 3–5

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5Destruction of pathogenic and conditionally pathogenic microorganisms in wards and medical instruments is called:

- A. disinfection
- B. sterilization
- C. asepsis
- D. antisepsis
- E. quartz treatment (UV irradiation)

6A disinfectant that contains oxygen is:

- A. hydrogen peroxide
- B. chloramine
- C. brilliant green solution
- D. mercuric chloride solution
- E. iodine

7How patient bedding (mattress, pillow) is disinfected:

- A. chamber treatment with formalin vapors and air vapors
- B. boiling
- C. 2% chloramine solution
- D. quartz treatment (UV)
- E. ventilation

8Disinfection of patient's clothes and bed linen:

- A. place in 2% chloramine solution
- B. chamber treatment with formalin vapor and air vapor
- C. soak in detergent solution
- D. quartz treatment
- E. boiling

9Frequency of general cleaning in the vaccination room:

- A. once a week
- B. once a month
- C. twice a week
- D. three times a week
- E. daily

10Current cleaning in a vaccination room uses ... chloramine solution:

- A. 1%
- B. 10%
- C. 0.2%
- D. 5%
- E. 3%

11Method for preparing a 5% bleaching powder solution:

- A. 5 L water + 5 L of 10% bleaching powder

solution

B. 10 L water + 50 ml of 10% bleaching powder solution

C. 10 L water + 500 ml of 10% bleaching powder solution

D. 7 L water + 3 L of 10% bleaching powder solution

E. 10 L water + 1 L of 10% bleaching powder solution

12Order used in Kazakhstan to maintain sanitary–epidemiological safety in healthcare facilities:

- A. No. 1050, 476
- B. No. 330, 241
- C. No. 702
- D. No. 218, 150
- E. No. 630, 780

13Solution used for the defecation procedure (cleansing):

- A. furacilin, warm water
- B. ethyl alcohol
- C. hydrogen peroxide
- D. chloramine
- E. lidocaine

14Used scissors are disinfected with:

- A. 70% ethyl alcohol
- B. 0.5% chloramine solution
- C. rinsing under running water
- D. hydrogen peroxide
- E. 0.5% novocaine solution

15For oral cavity care in bedridden patients... is NOT used:


- A. mixed alcohol
- B. 0.5% sodium bicarbonate solution
- C. isotonic sodium chloride solution
- D. weak potassium permanganate solution
- E. furacilin solution

15For care of bedridden patients... is NOT used:

- A. mixed alcohol
- B. eau de toilette
- C. 0.5% sodium bicarbonate solution
- D. table vinegar
- E. potassium permanganate solution

17For cleaning the patient's eyes, the following is used:

- A. 1:5000 furacilin solution

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- B. chlorhexidine solution
- C. 0.5% calcium hypochlorite solution
- D. 3% hydrogen peroxide
- E. 2% sodium bicarbonate solution

18 For ear care, the following is used:

- A. Janet syringe
- B. Kocher's forceps
- C. tweezers
- D. 5 ml syringe
- E. spatula

19 Types of artificial feeding:

- A. parenteral
- B. oral, displacer
- C. through gastrostomy and spoon
- D. combined, cast
- E. independent, by enema

20 Indications for feeding via a tube:

- A. impaired swallowing function
- B. dysphagia
- C. esophageal conduction disorders
- D. burns of the esophagus and pharynx
- E. gastrointestinal postoperative condition

21 Providing nutrition to a patient via a tube requires:

- A. nasogastric tube, Janet syringe
- B. thick gastric tube, syringe volume 5–10 ml
- C. olive-tip tube, 40% glucose solution
- D. oatmeal porridge, duodenal tube
- E. Esmarch's mug, 1 L boiling water

22 When feeding bedridden patients, it is necessary to:

- A. cover the patient's chest with a napkin or towel
- B. place the patient in Sim's position
- C. perform hand hygiene
- D. cover the chest area with a sterile disposable napkin
- E. rinse the mouth with potassium permanganate after eating

23 Blockage of a blood vessel by air is:


- A. air embolism
- B. venipuncture
- C. thromboembolism
- D. medication embolism
- E. fat embolism

24 Repeated administration of insulin into the same anatomical area leads to:

- A. lipodystrophy
- B. necrosis
- C. abscess
- D. thrombophlebitis
- E. muscle atrophy

25 Complications from injecting oily medications into muscles or subcutaneously:

- A. fat embolism
- B. medication embolism
- C. thromboembolism
- D. necrosis
- E. air embolism

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Questions for Midterm Assessment 2

1. Pre-medical care for diseases of the digestive and endocrine systems. Symptoms of digestive system dysfunction.
2. Principles of providing pre-medical care for acute abdominal pain. Pre-medical care for abdominal pain and gastrointestinal bleeding.
3. Methods of interviewing complaints and collecting the history of present illness and life history of patients with gastrointestinal diseases.
4. Pre-medical care for gastric and intestinal dyspepsia. Pre-medical care for food poisoning.
5. Changes in appetite, taste disturbances, bowel disorders (diarrhea, constipation, flatulence). Clinical and laboratory characteristics of the main clinical syndromes of the endocrine system.
6. Diseases of the respiratory system. Diagnosis and pre-medical care.
7. Pain in the region of the heart. Diagnosis and pre-medical care.
8. Pain in the cardiac region and behind the sternum. Pre-medical care for heart pain. Arterial hypertension and symptomatic hypertension.
9. Clinical methods of examination of patients with cardiovascular diseases.
10. Additional methods of examination of patients with cardiovascular diseases.
11. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation. ECG, 24-hour monitoring.
12. Diseases of the cardiovascular system. Diagnosis and pre-medical care.
13. Bronchial asthma. Diagnosis and pre-medical care.
14. Acute upper airway obstruction and pulmonary edema.
15. Acute and chronic respiratory failure.
16. Assessment of external respiratory function.
17. Clinical methods of examination of patients with respiratory diseases.
18. Acute coronary and cardiovascular failure. Ischemic heart disease, myocardial infarction, and stroke.
19. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation.
20. Rules for handling a deceased body.


Clinical Cases:

Test questions:

1. Diet No. 10 according to Pevzner is prescribed ...
 - A. for cardiovascular diseases
 - B. for kidney diseases
 - C. for liver and bile diseases
 - D. for lung diseases
 - E. for endocrine system diseases
2. Diet No. 7 according to Pevzner is prescribed for ...
 - A. kidneys
 - B. circulation
 - C. liver and bile
 - D. lungs
 - E. endocrine system
3. For a patient with high blood pressure, it is recommended to ...
 - A. limit salt intake
 - B. limit fluid intake
 - C. monitor blood sugar levels

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- D. oxygen therapy
- E. use coffee
4. Pathological type of breathing:
 - A. Cheyne-Stokes
 - B. Sims
 - C. Laennec
 - D. Flint
 - E. Babinski
5. Asthma is ...
 - A. a change in breathing
 - B. slowing of breathing
 - C. immediate decrease in breathing during auscultation
 - D. crepitation
 - E. apnea
6. Patient T. was admitted to the emergency department with food poisoning. The doctor prescribed gastric lavage. The amount of water needed for gastric lavage using a tube is ...
 - A. 10–12 liters
 - B. 3–5 liters
 - C. 1–2 liters
 - D. 12–15 liters
 - E. 20–25 liters
7. The patient has noisy deep breathing. This is ...
 - A. Kussmaul breathing
 - B. Cheyne-Stokes breathing
 - C. Biot breathing
 - D. Grocca breathing
 - E. Jones breathing
8. Routine cleaning of the procedure room is carried out using ... % chloramine solution.
 - A. 1%
 - B. 10%
 - C. 0.2%
 - D. 5%
 - E. 3%
9. A nurse analyzes the patient's data, identifies all existing or potential deviations from a comfortable, harmonious state, determines what burdens the patient the most at the moment, and formulates a nursing diagnosis. This stage of the nursing process is:
 - A. Stage II
 - B. Stage I
 - C. Stage III
 - D. Stage IV
 - E. Stage V
10. The volume of water for an adult cleansing enema is ... liters.
 - A. 1.5–2.0
 - B. 0.5–1.0
 - C. 2.5–3.0
 - D. 3.5–4.0
 - E. 1.0–1.2
11. The main examination methods include:
 - A. questioning, inspection
 - B. questioning, radiography
 - C. inspection, electroodontodiagnostics
 - D. electroodontodiagnostics, radiography
 - E. percussion, electroodontodiagnostics
12. Normal arterial blood pressure ... mmHg
 - A. 120/80
 - B. 80/40
 - C. 180/110
 - D. 140/90
 - E. 150/100
13. Patients with inflammatory periodontal diseases in the acute stage are recommended to use a ... toothbrush.
 - A. soft
 - B. medium hardness
 - C. very hard
 - D. hard
 - E. no tooth brushing required
14. Before measuring blood pressure, the patient is advised to ...
 - A. rest for 5 minutes
 - B. rest for 30 minutes
 - C. drink coffee
 - D. avoid salty food
 - E. not take medications

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15. Body temperature measurement in the hospital ...
 - A. from 16:00 to 18:00 and from 6:00 to 8:00
 - B. before dinner, in the morning after breakfast
 - C. at the patient's request
 - D. before evening sleep, after morning walk
 - E. after a snack, during lunch break
16. Complaints of patients in the first stage of fever:
 - A. chills, muscle pain
 - B. profuse sweating
 - C. thirst, feeling of heat
 - D. delirium, dry mouth
 - E. bradycardia, oliguria
17. General cleaning of surgical premises is carried out ...
 - A. once a week
 - B. once a month
 - C. every other day
 - D. every day
 - E. every 2 days
18. Type of fever rise:
 - A. subfebrile
 - B. normal
 - C. abnormal
 - D. wave-like
 - E. variable
19. Daily fluctuations of body temperature depending on the type of fever are characteristic of ...
 - A. hectic
 - B. febrile
 - C. pyretic
 - D. hyperpyretic
 - E. pyrogenic
20. Duration of clinical death ... minutes.
 - A. 5–6
 - B. 9–10
 - C. 6–12
 - D. 12–15
 - E. 16–17
21. Adult respiratory rate per minute ... times.
 - A. 16–18
 - B. 12–14
 - C. 22–24
 - D. 26–28
 - E. 30–32
22. Thready pulse is NOT characteristic for ...
 - A. hypertensive crisis
 - B. major blood loss
 - C. acute vascular insufficiency
 - D. acute heart failure
 - E. cardiogenic shock
23. Symptoms of bronchial asthma ...
 - A. difficulty breathing, dry wheezing
 - B. cough with rusty sputum
 - C. jelly-like sputum
 - D. difficulty breathing
 - E. asthma, apnea
24. Dyspnea is ...
 - A. sudden sensation of lack of air
 - B. rhythm disturbance of breathing
 - C. slowing of breathing
 - D. rapid breathing
 - E. absence of breathing
25. Drugs that irritate the gastrointestinal mucosa should be taken ...
 - A. after meals
 - B. during meals
 - C. before meals
 - D. regardless of meals
 - E. before sleep