



WBHRB STAFF NURSE

TOP 100 NURSING MCQs

Practice Sets with Answers & Explanations

- 100 exam-focused nursing MCQs
- Practice Set 1: Questions 1-50
- Practice Set 2: Questions 51-100
- Suggested timing: 60 minutes per 50-question set
- Scoring: +2 correct | -0.5 wrong | 0 unattempted

Designed for focused revision and mock-test practice

medhaup • Clear Concept, Score Up.

How to use this PDF

- Attempt each set under timed conditions before checking the answer shown below each question.
- Mark difficult questions and revise the related concept, not just the correct option.
- Use the answer key at the end for a quick score check.

Coverage

- Medical-Surgical Nursing MCQs
- Midwifery & Gynaecological Nursing MCQs
- Nursing Foundation MCQs
- Anatomy & Physiology MCQs
- Community Health Nursing MCQs
- Child Health Nursing MCQs
- Mental Health Nursing MCQs
- Microbiology & Infection Control MCQs
- Pharmacology MCQs
- First Aid & Emergency Nursing MCQs
- Nutrition MCQs
- Nursing Administration & Research MCQs

Medical-Surgical Nursing MCQs

1. Which is often an early sign of hypoxia in an adult patient?

- A. Cyanosis
- B. Restlessness
- C. Bradycardia
- D. Hypotension

Answer: B. Restlessness

Explanation: Restlessness, anxiety and confusion can appear early when brain oxygenation begins to decrease.

2. Left-sided heart failure most commonly causes:

- A. Peripheral oedema only
- B. Ascites
- C. Pulmonary congestion
- D. Splenomegaly

Answer: C. Pulmonary congestion

Explanation: Failure of the left ventricle causes blood to back up into the pulmonary circulation.

3. Which ECG change is classically associated with hyperkalaemia?

- A. Peaked T waves
- B. U waves
- C. ST elevation only
- D. Prolonged QT interval

Answer: A. Peaked T waves

4. Which breathing pattern is commonly associated with diabetic ketoacidosis?

- A. Cheyne-Stokes breathing
- B. Kussmaul breathing
- C. Biot breathing
- D. Apneustic breathing

Answer: B. Kussmaul breathing

Explanation: Deep, rapid breathing helps compensate for metabolic acidosis.

5. Which of the following is a rapid-acting insulin?

- A. Glargine
- B. Lispro
- C. NPH
- D. Detemir

Answer: B. Lispro

6. Which laboratory marker is most specific for myocardial injury?

- A. Serum sodium
- B. Troponin
- C. Bilirubin
- D. Amylase

Answer: B. Troponin

7. A patient with active pulmonary tuberculosis requires which transmission-based precaution?

- A. Contact precaution
- B. Droplet precaution only
- C. Airborne precaution
- D. Reverse isolation

Answer: C. Airborne precaution

8. Which dietary restriction is commonly important in a patient with cirrhosis and significant ascites?

- A. Sodium restriction
- B. Vitamin C restriction
- C. Calcium restriction
- D. Complete carbohydrate restriction

Answer: A. Sodium restriction

9. Black, tarry stool is called:

- A. Haematemesis
- B. Haemoptysis
- C. Melena
- D. Haematuria

Answer: C. Melena

Explanation: Melena commonly indicates digested blood from an upper gastrointestinal source.

10. Pain from acute pancreatitis characteristically may radiate to the:

- A. Right leg
- B. Back
- C. Wrist
- D. Jaw only

Answer: B. Back

11. A patient with a left cerebral hemisphere stroke is most likely to develop:

- A. Left hemiplegia
- B. Right hemiplegia
- C. Bilateral blindness only
- D. Paraplegia

Answer: B. Right hemiplegia

12. Immediately after a generalised seizure ends, the nurse should generally position the patient:

- A. Flat on the back
- B. On the side
- C. Prone with head down
- D. Standing

Answer: B. On the side

Explanation: A lateral position helps maintain the airway and allows secretions to drain.

13. An appropriate position for many patients with increased intracranial pressure is:

- A. Head of bed elevated about 30°
- B. Trendelenburg position
- C. Flat with legs elevated
- D. Knee-chest position

Answer: A. Head of bed elevated about 30°

14. A patient has extensive facial burns and singed nasal hair. What is the nurse's highest priority?

- A. Measuring body weight
- B. Maintaining the airway
- C. Giving oral food
- D. Assessing bowel sounds

Answer: B. Maintaining the airway

15. Which is commonly an early compensatory sign of hypovolaemic shock?

- A. Tachycardia
- B. Severe bradycardia
- C. Hypertension
- D. Polyuria

Answer: A. Tachycardia

16. A patient has an arteriovenous fistula for haemodialysis. Which action should be avoided on that arm?

- A. Checking for thrill
- B. Listening for bruit
- C. Measuring blood pressure
- D. Observing the site

Answer: C. Measuring blood pressure

17. A major characteristic of nephrotic syndrome is:

- A. Massive proteinuria
- B. Severe polycythaemia
- C. Hypercalcaemia only
- D. Increased haemoglobin

Answer: A. Massive proteinuria

18. Which finding is characteristic of thyroid storm?

- A. Hypothermia
- B. Severe bradycardia
- C. Hyperthermia and tachycardia
- D. Reduced metabolic rate

Answer: C. Hyperthermia and tachycardia

19. Which electrolyte disturbance may occur in Addison's disease?

- A. Hyperkalaemia
- B. Severe hypernatraemia
- C. Hypercalcaemia only
- D. Hypermagnesaemia only

Answer: A. Hyperkalaemia

20. Which physical feature is commonly associated with Cushing syndrome?

- A. Moon face
- B. Severe wasting only
- C. Sunken eyes
- D. Clubbing

Answer: A. Moon face

Midwifery & Gynaecological Nursing MCQs

21. The normal baseline fetal heart rate is generally:

- A. 60–80 beats/min
- B. 80–100 beats/min
- C. 110–160 beats/min
- D. 180–220 beats/min

Answer: C. 110–160 beats/min

22. Quickening is commonly first perceived by a primigravida at approximately:

- A. 4–6 weeks
- B. 8–10 weeks
- C. 18–20 weeks
- D. 30–32 weeks

Answer: C. 18–20 weeks

23. The first stage of labour ends when:

- A. Contractions begin
- B. Cervix becomes fully dilated
- C. Baby is delivered
- D. Placenta is delivered

Answer: B. Cervix becomes fully dilated

24. Placenta previa classically presents with:

- A. Painful vaginal bleeding
- B. Painless vaginal bleeding
- C. Severe fever only
- D. Convulsions without bleeding

Answer: B. Painless vaginal bleeding

25. Placental abruption is commonly associated with:

- A. Painless bleeding and soft uterus
- B. Painful bleeding and uterine tenderness
- C. No abdominal pain
- D. Polyuria

Answer: B. Painful bleeding and uterine tenderness

26. The most common cause of primary postpartum haemorrhage is:

- A. Uterine atony
- B. Renal failure
- C. Pneumonia
- D. Hyperthyroidism

Answer: A. Uterine atony

27. Which drug is commonly used to prevent/control seizures in severe pre-eclampsia and eclampsia?

- A. Magnesium sulfate
- B. Ferrous sulfate
- C. Metformin
- D. Digoxin

Answer: A. Magnesium sulfate

28. Which uterotonic is commonly first-line for prevention and treatment of uterine-atony-related postpartum haemorrhage?

- A. Oxytocin
- B. Insulin
- C. Heparin
- D. Diazepam

Answer: A. Oxytocin

29. A partograph is primarily used to:

- A. Diagnose anaemia
- B. Monitor progress of labour
- C. Measure neonatal jaundice
- D. Diagnose pregnancy

Answer: B. Monitor progress of labour

30. APGAR scoring is routinely assessed soon after birth, particularly at:

- A. 1 and 5 minutes
- B. 10 and 20 hours
- C. 24 and 48 hours
- D. 7 and 14 days

Answer: A. 1 and 5 minutes

31. Lochia rubra is normally seen primarily during the:

- A. Early postpartum days
- B. Entire pregnancy
- C. First trimester only
- D. Menopause

Answer: A. Early postpartum days

32. Soon after a normal delivery, the uterine fundus is generally palpated around the level of the:

- A. Xiphisternum
- B. Umbilicus
- C. Pubic symphysis only
- D. Costal margin

Answer: B. Umbilicus

33. Severe headache with visual disturbance in a pregnant woman should raise suspicion of:

- A. Pre-eclampsia
- B. Normal pregnancy only
- C. Common cold
- D. Appendicitis only

Answer: A. Pre-eclampsia

34. In umbilical cord prolapse, which maternal position can help reduce cord compression while urgent definitive care is arranged?

- A. Knee-chest position
- B. Supine flat position
- C. High Fowler position
- D. Sitting upright

Answer: A. Knee-chest position

35. In an uncomplicated birth, breastfeeding should ideally be initiated:

- A. Within the first hour after birth
- B. After 24 hours only
- C. After three days
- D. After one week

Answer: A. Within the first hour after birth

Nursing Foundation MCQs

36. What is the first step of the nursing process?

- A. Planning
- B. Assessment
- C. Evaluation
- D. Implementation

Answer: B. Assessment

37. Before administering medication, the nurse should confirm the patient's identity using:

- A. Room number only
- B. Bed number only
- C. Appropriate patient identifiers
- D. Another patient's statement

Answer: C. Appropriate patient identifiers

38. Which IM injection site is generally considered a safe site in adults because it avoids major nerves and vessels?

- A. Ventrogluteal
- B. Umbilical
- C. Popliteal
- D. Carpal

Answer: A. Ventrogluteal

39. In a sterile field, the outer border is generally considered:

- A. Sterile
- B. Contaminated
- C. Surgically clean
- D. Suitable for sterile instruments

Answer: B. Contaminated

40. The single most important routine measure for reducing transmission of healthcare-associated infection is:

- A. Hand hygiene
- B. Wearing shoe covers everywhere
- C. Keeping windows closed
- D. Giving antibiotics to every patient

Answer: A. Hand hygiene

41. Which position often helps a conscious patient experiencing breathing difficulty?

- A. Fowler's position
- B. Trendelenburg position
- C. Prone with head down
- D. Lithotomy position

Answer: A. Fowler's position

42. The usual position for administering a cleansing enema is:

- A. Left Sims' position
- B. Standing
- C. Lithotomy only
- D. Knee extension position

Answer: A. Left Sims' position

43. The most reliable method for confirming initial placement of a newly inserted nasogastric tube is:

- A. Listening for injected air only
- B. X-ray confirmation
- C. Asking the patient
- D. Looking at tube colour

Answer: B. X-ray confirmation

44. A commonly used minimum urine-output threshold indicating adequate renal perfusion in adults is approximately:

- A. 0.1 mL/kg/hour
- B. 0.5 mL/kg/hour
- C. 5 mL/kg/hour
- D. 10 mL/kg/hour

Answer: B. 0.5 mL/kg/hour

45. A urinary drainage bag should normally be kept:

- A. Above bladder level
- B. At the same height as the shoulder
- C. Below bladder level
- D. On the patient's abdomen

Answer: C. Below bladder level

46. Which instruction is essential when oxygen is being administered?

- A. Smoking is permitted nearby
- B. Keep oxygen near an open flame
- C. Avoid smoking and ignition sources
- D. Apply petroleum jelly inside the equipment

Answer: C. Avoid smoking and ignition sources

47. When communicating with a patient who has expressive aphasia, an appropriate approach is to:

- A. Shout loudly
- B. Ask several complex questions at once
- C. Use simple questions and allow adequate response time
- D. Avoid communication completely

Answer: C. Use simple questions and allow adequate response time

Anatomy & Physiology MCQs

48. The structural and functional unit of the kidney is the:

- A. Neuron
- B. Nephron
- C. Alveolus
- D. Osteon

Answer: B. Nephron

49. The natural pacemaker of the heart is the:

- A. AV node
- B. SA node
- C. Bundle of His
- D. Purkinje fibres

Answer: B. SA node

50. Which cranial nerve is responsible for the sense of smell?

- A. Optic
- B. Olfactory
- C. Trigeminal
- D. Vagus

Answer: B. Olfactory

Practice Set 1 Complete

Questions 1-50 • Suggested timing: 60 minutes • Scoring: +2 / -0.5 / 0

PRACTICE SET 2

Questions 51-100

Suggested timing: 60 minutes

Scoring: +2 correct | -0.5 wrong | 0 unattempted

Anatomy & Physiology MCQs

51. Insulin is secreted primarily by which cells of the pancreas?

- A. Alpha cells
- B. Beta cells
- C. Delta cells only
- D. Acinar cells

Answer: B. Beta cells

52. Gas exchange in the lungs occurs primarily in the:

- A. Trachea
- B. Bronchi
- C. Alveoli
- D. Pleura

Answer: C. Alveoli

53. The largest organ of the human body is the:

- A. Liver
- B. Skin
- C. Lung
- D. Kidney

Answer: B. Skin

54. Which blood component plays a major role in clot formation?

- A. Platelets
- B. Lymph only
- C. Plasma glucose
- D. Albumin only

Answer: A. Platelets

55. The normal resting pulse rate for most healthy adults is approximately:

- A. 10–20/min
- B. 30–40/min
- C. 60–100/min
- D. 140–180/min

Answer: C. 60–100/min

Community Health Nursing MCQs

56. Incidence refers to:

- A. All old and new cases at a point/period
- B. New cases developing in a population during a specified period
- C. Number of hospital beds
- D. Total population only

Answer: B. New cases developing in a population during a specified period

57. Prevalence measures:

- A. Only newly diagnosed cases
- B. Existing cases in a population at a specified time/period
- C. Only deaths
- D. Birth rate only

Answer: B. Existing cases in a population at a specified time/period

58. Immunisation is an example of:

- A. Primary prevention
- B. Secondary prevention
- C. Tertiary prevention
- D. Rehabilitation

Answer: A. Primary prevention

59. Screening for early detection of disease is primarily an example of:

- A. Primary prevention
- B. Secondary prevention
- C. Tertiary prevention
- D. Palliative care

Answer: B. Secondary prevention

60. Rehabilitation after permanent disability is an example of:

- A. Primary prevention
- B. Secondary prevention
- C. Tertiary prevention
- D. Primordial prevention only

Answer: C. Tertiary prevention

61. Most routine vaccines in the cold chain are generally stored at:

- A. 20–30°C
- B. 2–8°C
- C. 40–50°C
- D. –100°C

Answer: B. 2–8°C

62. ORS is primarily used to:

- A. Treat hypertension
- B. Prevent and treat dehydration due to diarrhoea
- C. Cure tuberculosis
- D. Treat fractures

Answer: B. Prevent and treat dehydration due to diarrhoea

63. ASHA primarily functions as a community-level health activist/link worker at the:

- A. Village/community level
- B. State secretariat only
- C. Medical college only
- D. Parliament level

Answer: A. Village/community level

64. NTEP is the national programme associated with control and elimination efforts for:

- A. Tuberculosis
- B. Diabetes only
- C. Cataract only
- D. Anaemia only

Answer: A. Tuberculosis

65. Infant Mortality Rate refers to deaths of children under one year of age per:

- A. 100 total population
- B. 1,000 live births
- C. 10 live births
- D. 100 pregnancies

Answer: B. 1,000 live births

Child Health Nursing MCQs

66. The maximum possible APGAR score is:

- A. 5
- B. 8
- C. 10
- D. 20

Answer: C. 10

67. Exclusive breastfeeding is generally recommended for approximately the first:

- A. 1 month
- B. 3 months
- C. 6 months
- D. 12 months with no complementary food

Answer: C. 6 months

68. Vitamin K is routinely given to newborns primarily to help prevent:

- A. Haemorrhagic bleeding due to vitamin K deficiency
- B. Neonatal diabetes
- C. Congenital heart disease
- D. Cleft palate

Answer: A. Haemorrhagic bleeding due to vitamin K deficiency

69. Koplik spots are classically associated with:

- A. Measles
- B. Mumps
- C. Tetanus
- D. Pertussis

Answer: A. Measles

70. A characteristic symptom of croup is:

- A. Barking cough
- B. Severe haematuria
- C. Bloody diarrhoea only
- D. Joint deformity

Answer: A. Barking cough

71. Which is a common clinical sign of dehydration in a child?

- A. Sunken eyes
- B. Generalised oedema in every case
- C. Increased tears
- D. Excessive urine output

Answer: A. Sunken eyes

72. The preferred IM injection site in an infant is commonly the:

- A. Deltoid only
- B. Vastus lateralis
- C. Dorsogluteal
- D. Forearm

Answer: B. Vastus lateralis

73. A normal respiratory rate for a newborn is approximately:

- A. 5–10/min
- B. 10–15/min
- C. 30–60/min
- D. 80–100/min

Answer: C. 30–60/min

Mental Health Nursing MCQs

74. Which is the best example of therapeutic communication?

- A. "Why did you do that?"
- B. "Tell me more about how you are feeling."
- C. "You should not feel like that."
- D. "Everything will definitely be fine."

Answer: B. "Tell me more about how you are feeling."

75. A hallucination is:

- A. A false fixed belief
- B. A sensory perception without an external stimulus
- C. Loss of long-term memory only
- D. Repetition of another person's words only

Answer: B. A sensory perception without an external stimulus

76. A patient experiencing mania commonly demonstrates:

- A. Increased need for sleep
- B. Decreased need for sleep
- C. Severe psychomotor retardation only
- D. Mutism in every case

Answer: B. Decreased need for sleep

77. Obsessions in obsessive-compulsive disorder are:

- A. Recurrent intrusive thoughts, urges or images
- B. Voluntary movements
- C. Hallucinations only
- D. Memory loss

Answer: A. Recurrent intrusive thoughts, urges or images

78. ECT may be particularly useful in a patient with:

- A. Severe depression requiring rapid treatment
- B. Simple common cold
- C. Uncomplicated fracture
- D. Mild dehydration

Answer: A. Severe depression requiring rapid treatment

79. A patient says, "I am going to kill myself tonight." What is the nurse's priority?

- A. Leave the patient alone
- B. Ensure immediate safety and suicide precautions
- C. Tell the patient to stop talking about it
- D. Wait until the next day

Answer: B. Ensure immediate safety and suicide precautions

80. A patient taking lithium should generally be taught to:

- A. Become severely dehydrated
- B. Maintain adequate fluids and a consistent dietary sodium intake
- C. Completely avoid all dietary salt regardless of medical advice
- D. Stop the medicine whenever mood improves

Answer: B. Maintain adequate fluids and a consistent dietary sodium intake

Microbiology & Infection Control MCQs

81. An autoclave sterilises equipment using:

- A. Dry cold air
- B. Moist heat under pressure
- C. Ultraviolet light only
- D. Soap solution only

Answer: B. Moist heat under pressure

82. Gram-positive bacteria appear which colour after Gram staining?

- A. Purple/violet
- B. Bright yellow only
- C. Black
- D. Colourless

Answer: A. Purple/violet

83. The acid-fast staining technique is classically important for identifying:

- A. Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- B. Plasmodium only
- C. Candida only
- D. Influenza virus

Answer: A. Mycobacterium tuberculosis

84. Standard precautions should be applied:

- A. Only to patients known to have HIV
- B. Only in ICU
- C. To all patients according to anticipated exposure
- D. Only to surgical patients

Answer: C. To all patients according to anticipated exposure

85. When caring for a patient with suspected *Clostridioides difficile* infection, handwashing with soap and water is particularly important because:

- A. Spores are difficult to remove with alcohol hand rub alone
- B. Hand hygiene is unnecessary
- C. Gloves completely replace hand hygiene
- D. The organism cannot contaminate hands

Answer: A. Spores are difficult to remove with alcohol hand rub alone

Pharmacology MCQs

86. The antidote for heparin is:

- A. Vitamin K
- B. Protamine sulfate
- C. Naloxone
- D. Atropine

Answer: B. Protamine sulfate

87. The agent used to reverse the anticoagulant effect of warfarin is:

- A. Vitamin K
- B. Calcium gluconate
- C. Protamine only
- D. Magnesium sulfate

Answer: A. Vitamin K

88. The emergency antidote for opioid overdose is:

- A. Naloxone
- B. Atropine
- C. Digoxin
- D. Insulin

Answer: A. Naloxone

89. Before administering digoxin, the nurse should particularly assess the:

- A. Apical pulse
- B. Hair colour
- C. Height only
- D. Visual acuity only

Answer: A. Apical pulse

90. Furosemide therapy can cause:

- A. Hypokalaemia
- B. Hyperkalaemia in every patient
- C. Hyperglycaemia only
- D. Severe hypercalcaemia only

Answer: A. Hypokalaemia

First Aid & Emergency Nursing MCQs

91. The recommended adult chest-compression depth during high-quality CPR is approximately:

- A. 1 cm
- B. 2 cm
- C. 5–6 cm
- D. 10 cm

Answer: C. 5–6 cm

92. The recommended adult chest-compression rate during CPR is:

- A. 20–40/min
- B. 60–70/min
- C. 100–120/min
- D. 160–200/min

Answer: C. 100–120/min

93. The first-line emergency drug for anaphylaxis is:

- A. IM epinephrine
- B. Oral paracetamol
- C. Oral iron
- D. IV glucose in every case

Answer: A. IM epinephrine

94. Which drug is a key antidotal treatment for muscarinic manifestations of organophosphate poisoning?

- A. Atropine
- B. Warfarin
- C. Insulin
- D. Digoxin

Answer: A. Atropine

Nutrition MCQs

95. Vitamin C deficiency causes:

- A. Rickets
- B. Scurvy
- C. Beriberi
- D. Pellagra

Answer: B. Scurvy

96. Vitamin D deficiency in children can cause:

- A. Rickets
- B. Scurvy
- C. Night blindness
- D. Sickle-cell disease

Answer: A. Rickets

97. Iron-deficiency anaemia is classically:

- A. Macrocytic and hyperchromic
- B. Microcytic and hypochromic
- C. Normocytic in every stage
- D. Associated with polycythaemia

Answer: B. Microcytic and hypochromic

Nursing Administration & Research MCQs

98. In POSDCORB, the letter “P” stands for:

- A. Planning
- B. Psychology
- C. Pathology
- D. Prevention

Answer: A. Planning

99. Which is a probability sampling method?

- A. Convenience sampling
- B. Purposive sampling
- C. Simple random sampling
- D. Snowball sampling

Answer: C. Simple random sampling

100. In an experimental study, the variable deliberately manipulated by the researcher is called the:

- A. Dependent variable
- B. Independent variable
- C. Confounding variable only
- D. Extraneous outcome

Answer: B. Independent variable

QUICK ANSWER KEY

Questions 1-100

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	B	26	A	51	B	76	B
2	C	27	A	52	C	77	A
3	A	28	A	53	B	78	A
4	B	29	B	54	A	79	B
5	B	30	A	55	C	80	B
6	B	31	A	56	B	81	B
7	C	32	B	57	B	82	A
8	A	33	A	58	A	83	A
9	C	34	A	59	B	84	C
10	B	35	A	60	C	85	A
11	B	36	B	61	B	86	B
12	B	37	C	62	B	87	A
13	A	38	A	63	A	88	A
14	B	39	B	64	A	89	A
15	A	40	A	65	B	90	A
16	C	41	A	66	C	91	C
17	A	42	A	67	C	92	C
18	C	43	B	68	A	93	A
19	A	44	B	69	A	94	A
20	A	45	C	70	A	95	B
21	C	46	C	71	A	96	A
22	C	47	C	72	B	97	B
23	B	48	B	73	C	98	A
24	B	49	B	74	B	99	C
25	B	50	B	75	B	100	B