

ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES NURSING ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

COMPREHENSIVE PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTION PAPER WITH DETAILED SOLUTIONS

Total Questions	80 Questions
Duration	90 Minutes
Maximum Marks	80 Marks
Marking Scheme	+1 per correct / No negative marking
Medium	English

Compiled by AIIMS Nursing Exam Experts

Includes: Anatomy, Medical-Surgical, OBG, Paediatrics, Community Health, Mental Health, Pharmacology, Nutrition, Emergency, ICU, Ethics & More

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. This question paper consists of 80 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs).
 2. Each question carries 1 mark. There is NO negative marking.
 3. Duration of examination: 90 minutes.
 4. Read each question carefully before choosing the answer.
 5. Subjects covered: Anatomy & Physiology, Medical-Surgical Nursing, OBG Nursing, Paediatric Nursing, Community Health Nursing, Mental Health Nursing, Pharmacology, Nursing Fundamentals, Microbiology, Nutrition, Surgical Nursing, Emergency Nursing, Critical Care Nursing, Ethics & Legal Aspects.
 6. Only one answer is correct for each question.
 7. Do not use calculators or mobile phones during the examination.
 8. The question paper includes a separate Answer Key and Detailed Explanations at the end.
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ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY

Questions 1 – 10

Q1. The normal resting heart rate in adults is:

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) 50-60 bpm | (B) 60-100 bpm |
| (C) 100-120 bpm | (D) 40-60 bpm |

Q2. The sinoatrial (SA) node is located in the:

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| (A) Right atrium | (B) Left atrium |
| (C) Right ventricle | (D) Left ventricle |

Q3. Normal urine output per hour for an adult is:

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| (A) 10-20 mL | (B) 30-50 mL |
| (C) 60-80 mL | (D) 80-100 mL |

Q4. Which lobe of the lung is absent on the left side?

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Upper lobe | (B) Middle lobe |
| (C) Lower lobe | (D) Lingular lobe |

Q5. The normal pH of blood is:

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| (A) 7.0-7.2 | (B) 7.25-7.35 |
| (C) 7.35-7.45 | (D) 7.45-7.55 |

Q6. Glomerular filtration rate (GFR) in a normal adult is approximately:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) 60 mL/min | (B) 80 mL/min |
| (C) 100 mL/min | (D) 125 mL/min |

Q7. Which cranial nerve controls heart rate?

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| (A) CN V | (B) CN IX |
| (C) CN X (Vagus) | (D) CN XII |

Q8. The largest gland in the human body is the:

(A) Pancreas	(B) Thyroid
(C) Liver	(D) Spleen

Q9. Normal hemoglobin level in adult males is:

(A) 10-12 g/dL	(B) 12-14 g/dL
(C) 13-17 g/dL	(D) 17-20 g/dL

Q10. The hormone responsible for regulating blood calcium is:

(A) Calcitonin	(B) PTH (Parathyroid)
(C) Insulin	(D) ADH

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MEDICAL-SURGICAL NURSING

Questions 11 – 20

Q11. The most common early sign of hypoxia is:

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (A) Cyanosis | (B) Restlessness and confusion |
| (C) Bradycardia | (D) Hypotension |

Q12. Cullen's sign (periumbilical bruising) is associated with:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (A) Appendicitis | (B) Acute pancreatitis |
| (C) Liver cirrhosis | (D) Cholecystitis |

Q13. In a patient with Cushing's syndrome, the nurse expects to find:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (A) Hypoglycaemia | (B) Moon face and buffalo hump |
| (C) Weight loss | (D) Hypotension |

Q14. The first action when a patient develops pulmonary embolism symptoms is:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (A) Administer oxygen | (B) Start IV heparin |
| (C) Call the physician | (D) Perform ECG |

Q15. Chvostek's sign is positive in:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| (A) Hyperkalemia | (B) Hypocalcemia |
| (C) Hyponatremia | (D) Hypomagnesemia |

Q16. The primary complication of prolonged immobility is:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (A) Hypertension | (B) Deep vein thrombosis |
| (C) Hyperglycaemia | (D) Metabolic alkalosis |

Q17. In diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA), the breathing pattern observed is:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (A) Cheyne-Stokes | (B) Kussmaul's breathing |
| (C) Biot's breathing | (D) Apneustic breathing |

Q18. Which electrolyte imbalance can cause cardiac arrhythmia most commonly?

(A) Hyponatremia	(B) Hypocalcemia
(C) Hypokalemia	(D) Hypermagnesemia

Q19. A patient on digoxin therapy should be monitored for:

(A) Hyponatremia	(B) Hypokalemia (digoxin toxicity risk)
(C) Hypercalcemia	(D) Hypermagnesemia

Q20. Post-gastrectomy dumping syndrome is best managed by:

(A) High-carbohydrate meals	(B) Small, frequent, low-carbohydrate meals
(C) Large meals TID	(D) High-fluid intake during meals

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OBG NURSING

Questions 21 – 25

Q21. Normal duration of active labour in primigravida is:

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (A) 2-4 hours | (B) 4-8 hours |
| (C) 8-12 hours | (D) 12-16 hours |

Q22. The drug of choice for pre-eclampsia seizure prophylaxis is:

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| (A) Diazepam | (B) Phenytoin |
| (C) Magnesium sulphate | (D) Labetalol |

Q23. Lochia rubra is normally present for:

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (A) 1-2 days | (B) 3-4 days |
| (C) 7-10 days | (D) 2 weeks |

Q24. The APGAR score is assessed at:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| (A) 1 and 5 minutes | (B) 2 and 10 minutes |
| (C) 5 and 15 minutes | (D) Immediately after birth |

Q25. A bishop score of ≥ 8 indicates:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (A) Cervix unfavourable for induction | (B) Favourable cervix for induction |
| (C) Need for caesarean | (D) Immature fetus |

PAEDIATRIC NURSING

Questions 26 – 30

Q26. Normal respiratory rate in a newborn is:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) 12-20 breaths/min | (B) 20-30 breaths/min |
| (C) 30-60 breaths/min | (D) 60-80 breaths/min |

Q27. Intussusception in children classically presents with:

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| (A) Projectile vomiting | (B) Currant jelly stools |
| (C) Ribbon stools | (D) Green bilious vomiting |

Q28. The MMR vaccine is given at:

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| (A) 6 weeks | (B) 9 months |
| (C) 15 months (as per UIP: 9-12 months for measles) | (D) 18 months |

Q29. The Moro reflex disappears by:

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (A) 1 month | (B) 3-4 months |
| (C) 6 months | (D) 12 months |

Q30. Physiological jaundice in newborns appears at:

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| (A) Within 24 hours | (B) 24-72 hours |
| (C) Day 5-7 | (D) After 2 weeks |

COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING

Questions 31 – 35

Q31. The primary prevention level of care includes:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| (A) Treatment of disease | (B) Rehabilitation |
| (C) Health promotion and specific protection | (D) Disability limitation |

Q32. The incubation period for cholera is:

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (A) 1-3 days | (B) 3-7 days |
| (C) 7-14 days | (D) 14-21 days |

Q33. Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) contains:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| (A) Glucose 13.5 g, NaCl 2.6 g, KCl 1.5 g, Na citrate 2.9 g per litre | (B) Glucose 20 g, NaCl 5 g per litre |
| (C) Only water and sugar | (D) Glucose 10 g, NaCl 3 g per litre |

Q34. BCG vaccine is given by which route?

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| (A) Oral | (B) Subcutaneous |
| (C) Intradermal | (D) Intramuscular |

Q35. The reproductive age group for females is defined as:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (A) 10-45 years | (B) 15-44 years |
| (C) 15-49 years | (D) 18-45 years |

MENTAL HEALTH NURSING

Questions 36 – 40

Q36. Thought broadcasting is a feature of:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Depression | (B) Schizophrenia |
| (C) Bipolar disorder | (D) OCD |

Q37. The drug of choice for bipolar disorder maintenance is:

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| (A) Haloperidol | (B) Lithium carbonate |
| (C) Diazepam | (D) Fluoxetine |

Q38. The therapeutic technique 'reflecting' means:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| (A) Giving advice | (B) Restating patient's words to encourage elaboration |
| (C) Changing subject | (D) Giving reassurance |

Q39. In electroconvulsive therapy (ECT), the nurse's role includes:

- | | |
|--|---|
| (A) Administering ECT independently | (B) Pre-ECT: fasting 6-8 hrs, removing dentures, voiding |
| (C) Informing family only | (D) No specific role |

Q40. Waxy flexibility is seen in:

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| (A) Mania | (B) Catatonic schizophrenia |
| (C) Depression | (D) Anxiety disorder |

PHARMACOLOGY

Questions 41 – 45

Q41. Antidote for morphine/opioid overdose is:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| (A) Flumazenil | (B) Naloxone |
| (C) Atropine | (D) N-acetylcysteine |

Q42. Which antibiotic is contraindicated in pregnancy?

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (A) Amoxicillin | (B) Tetracycline |
| (C) Erythromycin | (D) Penicillin |

Q43. The antidote for heparin overdose is:

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------|
| (A) Vitamin K | (B) Protamine sulphate |
| (C) FFP | (D) Tranexamic acid |

Q44. Atropine is used in the treatment of:

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| (A) Tachycardia | (B) Bradycardia |
| (C) Hypertension | (D) Glaucoma |

Q45. Which insulin has the shortest duration of action?

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| (A) NPH | (B) Glargine |
| (C) Regular insulin | (D) Lente |

NURSING FUNDAMENTALS

Questions 46 – 50

Q46. The five rights of medication administration include all EXCEPT:

(A) Right patient	(B) Right dose
(C) Right route	(D) Right diagnosis

Q47. Trendelenburg position is used for:

(A) Head injury	(B) Hypovolemic shock
(C) Respiratory distress	(D) Cardiac failure

Q48. The most reliable method to confirm nasogastric tube placement is:

(A) Auscultation of air bolus	(B) X-ray confirmation
(C) pH testing of aspirate	(D) Observing for coughing

Q49. Standard hand washing time recommended by WHO is:

(A) 10 seconds	(B) 20-30 seconds
(C) 40-60 seconds	(D) 2 minutes

Q50. In Glasgow Coma Scale, a maximum score of 15 indicates:

(A) Deep coma	(B) Severe injury
(C) Mild impairment	(D) Normal consciousness

MICROBIOLOGY

Questions 51 – 55

Q51. MRSA stands for:

- | | |
|---|--|
| (A) Multi-resistant Staph aureus | (B) Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus |
| (C) Macrolide-resistant Strep aureus | (D) Multi-drug resistant Salmonella aureus |

Q52. The causative organism of tuberculosis is:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (A) Streptococcus pyogenes | (B) Mycobacterium tuberculosis |
| (C) Klebsiella pneumoniae | (D) Haemophilus influenzae |

Q53. Universal precautions apply to:

- | | |
|--|---|
| (A) Only HIV-positive patients | (B) All patients regardless of diagnosis |
| (C) Immunocompromised patients only | (D) ICU patients only |

Q54. Autoclaving sterilises at:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| (A) 100°C for 30 min | (B) 121°C at 15 psi for 15-20 min |
| (C) 150°C for 10 min | (D) 160°C for 1 hour |

Q55. The recommended needle-stick injury protocol first step is:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| (A) Report to nurse in-charge | (B) Squeeze the wound and wash with soap and water for 15 min |
| (C) Apply tourniquet | (D) Immediately start PEP |

NUTRITION

Questions 56 – 60

Q56. Vitamin C deficiency causes:

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| (A) Rickets | (B) Pellagra |
| (C) Scurvy | (D) Beriberi |

Q57. The best dietary source of Vitamin B12 is:

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| (A) Fruits | (B) Green leafy vegetables |
| (C) Animal products (liver, meat, eggs) | (D) Cereals |

Q58. Kwashiorkor is caused by:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (A) Caloric deficiency | (B) Protein deficiency |
| (C) Fat deficiency | (D) Vitamin A deficiency |

Q59. Recommended daily iron intake for a pregnant woman is:

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (A) 18 mg | (B) 27 mg |
| (C) 38 mg | (D) 50 mg |

Q60. Night blindness is caused by deficiency of:

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| (A) Vitamin C | (B) Vitamin D |
| (C) Vitamin A | (D) Vitamin K |

SURGICAL NURSING

Questions 61 – 65

Q61. The primary goal of informed consent is:

- | | |
|---|---|
| (A) Legal protection of hospital | (B) To ensure patient autonomy and voluntary agreement |
| (C) Documentation requirement | (D) Hospital protocol compliance |

Q62. Post-operative atelectasis is best prevented by:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| (A) Keeping patient supine | (B) Deep breathing and coughing exercises |
| (C) Restricting fluids | (D) Bed rest |

Q63. Wound dehiscence refers to:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| (A) Wound infection | (B) Separation of wound edges |
| (C) Protrusion of organs through wound | (D) Wound haemorrhage |

Q64. The priority nursing action when a patient develops malignant hyperthermia is:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| (A) Administer paracetamol | (B) Stop triggering agents and administer dantrolene sodium |
| (C) Apply ice packs | (D) Increase IV fluids |

Q65. Foley catheter care priority is:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| (A) Irrigating daily | (B) Maintaining closed drainage, keeping bag below bladder level |
| (C) Clamping catheter hourly | (D) Inflating balloon with saline |

EMERGENCY NURSING

Questions 66 – 70

Q66. In adult BLS, chest compression depth should be:

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| (A) 1-2 inches | (B) 2-2.4 inches (5-6 cm) |
| (C) 3 inches | (D) 0.5-1 inch |

Q67. The compression-to-ventilation ratio in adult CPR (single rescuer) is:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (A) 15:1 | (B) 15:2 |
| (C) 30:2 | (D) 30:3 |

Q68. First aid for chemical burns to the eye is:

- | | |
|--|--|
| (A) Apply neutralizing agent | (B) Irrigate with copious water for 15-20 minutes |
| (C) Cover with sterile dressing | (D) Apply antibiotic drops |

Q69. Triage priority colour for immediate life-threatening but salvageable patient is:

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| (A) Black | (B) Green |
| (C) Yellow | (D) Red |

Q70. Normal systolic blood pressure in adults is:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (A) <100 mmHg | (B) 100-110 mmHg |
| (C) 110-120 mmHg | (D) <120 mmHg (optimal) |

ETHICS & LEGAL

Questions 71 – 75

Q71. The ethical principle of 'do no harm' is termed:

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| (A) Beneficence | (B) Non-maleficence |
| (C) Autonomy | (D) Justice |

Q72. The Indian Nursing Council was established under which Act?

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| (A) Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947 | (B) Indian Nursing Act, 1950 |
| (C) Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors Act, 1947 | (D) Medical Council Act, 1956 |

Q73. A nurse who discloses confidential patient information without consent commits:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| (A) Negligence | (B) Battery |
| (C) Breach of confidentiality | (D) Assault |

Q74. Negligence in nursing practice means:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| (A) Intentional harm to patient | (B) Failure to meet standard of care causing harm |
| (C) Verbal abuse of patient | (D) Improper documentation |

Q75. The Mental Health Care Act in India was enacted in:

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (A) 2007 | (B) 2013 |
| (C) 2017 | (D) 2020 |

CRITICAL CARE NURSING

Questions 76 – 80

Q76. Normal central venous pressure (CVP) is:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) 0-2 mmHg | (B) 2-6 mmHg |
| (C) 8-12 mmHg | (D) 15-20 mmHg |

Q77. PEEP (Positive End-Expiratory Pressure) in mechanical ventilation is used to:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| (A) Reduce tidal volume | (B) Prevent alveolar collapse and improve oxygenation |
| (C) Increase respiratory rate | (D) Reduce FiO ₂ |

Q78. The Glasgow Coma Scale assesses:

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| (A) Vital signs | (B) Eye opening, verbal response, motor response |
| (C) Pain level | (D) Reflexes only |

Q79. SIADH (Syndrome of Inappropriate ADH) causes:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| (A) Hyponatraemia | (B) Hyponatraemia |
| (C) Hyperkalaemia | (D) Hypercalcaemia |

Q80. The normal arterial oxygen saturation (SpO₂) is:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| (A) 85-90% | (B) 90-94% |
| (C) 95-100% | (D) 80-85% |

ANSWER KEY

Q#	Ans	Q#	Ans	Q#	Ans	Q#	Ans	Q#	Ans
1	(B)	2	(A)	3	(B)	4	(B)	5	(C)
6	(D)	7	(C)	8	(C)	9	(C)	10	(B)
11	(B)	12	(B)	13	(B)	14	(A)	15	(B)
16	(B)	17	(B)	18	(C)	19	(B)	20	(B)
21	(B)	22	(C)	23	(B)	24	(A)	25	(B)
26	(C)	27	(B)	28	(C)	29	(C)	30	(B)
31	(C)	32	(A)	33	(A)	34	(C)	35	(C)
36	(B)	37	(B)	38	(B)	39	(B)	40	(B)
41	(B)	42	(B)	43	(B)	44	(B)	45	(C)
46	(D)	47	(B)	48	(B)	49	(C)	50	(D)
51	(B)	52	(B)	53	(B)	54	(B)	55	(B)
56	(C)	57	(C)	58	(B)	59	(B)	60	(C)
61	(B)	62	(B)	63	(B)	64	(B)	65	(B)
66	(B)	67	(C)	68	(B)	69	(D)	70	(D)
71	(B)	72	(C)	73	(C)	74	(B)	75	(C)
76	(C)	77	(B)	78	(B)	79	(B)	80	(C)

DETAILED EXPLANATIONS & RATIONALES
ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY

Q#	Ans	Explanation
1	(B)	Normal adult resting HR = 60-100 bpm. Below 60 = bradycardia; above 100 = tachycardia.
2	(A)	SA node (pacemaker) lies in the posterior wall of the right atrium near the SVC opening.
3	(B)	Normal urine output = 0.5-1 mL/kg/hr \approx 30-50 mL/hr in adults. <30 mL/hr = oliguria.
4	(B)	Left lung has only 2 lobes (upper & lower). The middle lobe is present only on the right.
5	(C)	Normal arterial blood pH = 7.35-7.45. Below 7.35 = acidosis; above 7.45 = alkalosis.
6	(D)	Normal GFR \approx 125 mL/min (180 L/day). CKD is defined when GFR <60 mL/min for >3 months.
7	(C)	Vagus nerve (CN X) carries parasympathetic fibers to the SA node, slowing heart rate.
8	(C)	Liver (~1.5 kg) is the largest gland. It performs >500 functions including bile production.
9	(C)	Normal Hb: Males 13-17 g/dL, Females 12-15 g/dL. Below these = anaemia.
10	(B)	PTH raises blood calcium by stimulating bone resorption and renal calcium reabsorption.

MEDICAL-SURGICAL NURSING

Q#	Ans	Explanation
11	(B)	Restlessness/agitation is an early sign; cyanosis appears late when SpO ₂ <85%.
12	(B)	Cullen's sign indicates retroperitoneal haemorrhage, classically in severe acute pancreatitis.
13	(B)	Excess cortisol causes central obesity: moon face, buffalo hump, and truncal obesity.
14	(A)	Priority = maintain oxygenation. Give high-flow O ₂ first, then notify physician, then anticoagulation.
15	(B)	Tapping facial nerve \rightarrow facial muscle twitch = Chvostek's sign, indicating hypocalcaemia.
16	(B)	Venous stasis from immobility \rightarrow DVT. Prevention: early ambulation, compression stockings, anticoagulants.
17	(B)	Kussmaul's = deep, rapid breathing compensating for metabolic acidosis in DKA.
18	(C)	Hypokalemia reduces resting membrane potential, causing dysrhythmias including V-fib.
19	(B)	Hypokalemia potentiates digoxin toxicity. K ⁺ must be maintained \geq 3.5 mEq/L.
20	(B)	Small frequent low-carb meals slow gastric emptying and reduce osmotic fluid shift to intestine.

OBG NURSING

Q#	Ans	Explanation
21	(B)	Active phase: cervix 6-10 cm. Average duration ~4-8 hrs in primigravida, ~2-5 hrs in multigravida.

22	(C)	MgSO ₄ (Pritchard/Zuspan regimen) is WHO-recommended for preventing eclamptic convulsions.
23	(B)	Lochia rubra (bloody): days 1-3. Serosa (pink): days 4-9. Alba (white): day 10-6 weeks.
24	(A)	APGAR: A=Appearance, P=Pulse, G=Grimace, A=Activity, R=Respiration. Scored at 1 & 5 min.
25	(B)	Bishop score ≥ 8 = favourable cervix; high success rate for labour induction without agents.

PAEDIATRIC NURSING

Q#	Ans	Explanation
26	(C)	Newborn RR = 30-60/min. Tachypnoea >60/min; apnoea = cessation >20 sec.
27	(B)	Intussusception = bowel invaginates into itself. Currant jelly stools (blood+mucus) + colicky pain + mass.
28	(C)	In India UIP: Measles at 9-12 mths. MMR at 15-18 mths (private). Booster at 4-6 yrs.
29	(C)	Moro reflex (startle) present at birth, disappears by 4-6 months. Persistence = neurological issue.
30	(B)	Physiological jaundice: appears 24-72 hrs, peaks day 3-5, resolves by day 10-14 in term babies.

COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING

Q#	Ans	Explanation
31	(C)	Leavell & Clark: Primary = health promotion + specific protection (vaccination). Before disease onset.
32	(A)	Cholera (<i>Vibrio cholerae</i>) IP = few hours to 5 days (typically 1-3 days). Rice-water stools are classic.
33	(A)	WHO low-osmolarity ORS (2006): Na 75, Cl 65, K 20, citrate 10, glucose 75 mmol/L.
34	(C)	BCG = intradermal, left arm, deltoid region, 0.1 mL (0.05 mL at birth). Scar forms in 2-3 weeks.
35	(C)	WHO defines reproductive age as 15-49 years for statistical purposes in maternal health.

MENTAL HEALTH NURSING

Q#	Ans	Explanation
36	(B)	Thought broadcasting = belief that one's thoughts are being transmitted to others = first-rank symptom of schizophrenia.
37	(B)	Lithium is first-line mood stabilizer for bipolar. Therapeutic range = 0.6-1.2 mEq/L.
38	(B)	Reflection = rephrasing patient's statement to show understanding and encourage further expression.
39	(B)	Pre-ECT prep: NBM 6-8 hrs, remove jewellery/dentures/nail polish, void, consent, monitoring.

40	(B)	Waxy flexibility (catalepsy) = limbs maintain whatever position placed = catatonic schizophrenia.
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PHARMACOLOGY

Q#	Ans	Explanation
41	(B)	Naloxone (Narcan) = opioid receptor antagonist. Reverses respiratory depression within 2-5 min.
42	(B)	Tetracyclines deposit in fetal bone/teeth causing discoloration; contraindicated in pregnancy.
43	(B)	Protamine sulphate neutralizes heparin; 1 mg protamine neutralizes ~100 units of heparin.
44	(B)	Atropine (anticholinergic) blocks vagal tone → increases HR. Used in symptomatic bradycardia.
45	(C)	Regular (soluble) insulin: onset 30 min, peak 2-4 hrs, duration 5-8 hrs. Used IV in DKA.

NURSING FUNDAMENTALS

Q#	Ans	Explanation
46	(D)	5 Rights: Right Patient, Drug, Dose, Route, Time. 'Right diagnosis' is NOT among them.
47	(B)	Trendelenburg (feet elevated 15-30°) improves venous return in hypovolaemic shock.
48	(B)	Radiographic confirmation is the gold standard. pH <5.5 supports gastric placement but not definitive alone.
49	(C)	WHO surgical hand rub = 20-30 sec; full handwash = 40-60 sec. 6-step technique.
50	(D)	GCS: E4V5M6 = 15 = fully conscious. ≤8 = coma. Minimum = 3 (deep unresponsive coma).

MICROBIOLOGY

Q#	Ans	Explanation
51	(B)	MRSA = Methicillin-resistant S. aureus. Resistant to all beta-lactams. Treat with vancomycin.
52	(B)	M. tuberculosis (Koch's bacillus) = acid-fast bacillus causing TB. Droplet transmission.
53	(B)	Universal/Standard precautions = treat every patient's blood/body fluids as potentially infectious.
54	(B)	Autoclave (moist heat): 121°C, 15 psi, 15-20 min destroys all organisms including spores.
55	(B)	First: bleed/squeeze site, wash thoroughly with soap & water for 10-15 min. Then report, then PEP if indicated.

NUTRITION

Q#	Ans	Explanation
56	(C)	Scurvy = Vit C deficiency. Features: bleeding gums, perifollicular haemorrhages, poor wound healing.

57	(C)	Vit B12 (cobalamin) found almost exclusively in animal products. Strict vegans need supplements.
58	(B)	Kwashiorkor = protein deficiency (adequate calories). Features: oedema, hair changes, fatty liver.
59	(B)	WHO/ICMR: 27 mg/day in pregnancy (India gives 100 mg elemental Fe + 500 µg folate daily).
60	(C)	Vit A deficiency → rhodopsin insufficiency → nyctalopia (night blindness). Also causes xerophthalmia.

SURGICAL NURSING

Q#	Ans	Explanation
61	(B)	Informed consent upholds patient autonomy. Must include diagnosis, procedure, risks, alternatives.
62	(B)	Deep breathing/incentive spirometry/early ambulation re-expand alveoli and prevent atelectasis.
63	(B)	Dehiscence = partial or total separation of wound layers. Evisceration = organ protrusion through wound.
64	(B)	MH = hypermetabolic crisis triggered by volatile anaesthetics. Dantrolene (2.5 mg/kg IV) is life-saving.
65	(B)	Closed drainage system prevents CAUTI. Bag must stay below bladder to prevent back-flow.

EMERGENCY NURSING

Q#	Ans	Explanation
66	(B)	AHA 2020: compress at least 2 inches (5 cm) but not more than 2.4 inches (6 cm) at 100-120/min.
67	(C)	30:2 (30 compressions : 2 breaths) for adults, single or two rescuers without advanced airway.
68	(B)	Immediate copious water/saline irrigation for 15-20 min is critical; do not use neutralizing agents.
69	(D)	Red tag = immediate. Yellow = delayed. Green = minor. Black = deceased/unsalvageable.
70	(D)	JNC 8 / AHA: Normal BP <120/<80 mmHg. Elevated: 120-129/<80. Stage 1 HTN: 130-139/80-89.

ETHICS & LEGAL

Q#	Ans	Explanation
71	(B)	Non-maleficence = primum non nocere (first, do no harm). One of 4 bioethics principles (Beauchamp & Childress).
72	(C)	INC established under the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947 (Act No. 48 of 1947). HQ: New Delhi.

73	(C)	Breaching confidentiality violates patient's right to privacy. Exceptions: court order, public safety.
74	(B)	Negligence = failure to exercise the standard of care a reasonably prudent nurse would provide, causing patient harm.
75	(C)	Mental Healthcare Act 2017 replaced the Mental Health Act 1987. It enshrines right to mental healthcare.

CRITICAL CARE NURSING

Q#	Ans	Explanation
76	(C)	CVP (RAP) = 8-12 mmHg (or 5-8 cmH ₂ O). Low = hypovolaemia; high = fluid overload or RHF.
77	(B)	PEEP keeps alveoli open at end-expiration, improving FRC and oxygenation in ARDS.
78	(B)	GCS: Eye (1-4) + Verbal (1-5) + Motor (1-6) = 3-15. Developed by Teasdale & Jennett 1974.
79	(B)	SIADH: excess ADH → water retention → dilutional hyponatraemia. Serum Na <135 mEq/L.
80	(C)	Normal SpO ₂ = 95-100%. <90% = significant hypoxaemia requiring intervention.

QUICK REFERENCE MNEMONICS & HIGH-YIELD POINTS

Topic	Key Point
APGAR Score	A=Appearance, P=Pulse, G=Grimace, A=Activity, R=Respiration (0-2 each, max 10; <7=resuscitation)
5 Rights of Medication	Right Patient, Right Drug, Right Dose, Right Route, Right Time
Glasgow Coma Scale	Eyes (4) + Verbal (5) + Motor (6) = 3-15. ≤8=coma, intubate
CPAP vs BiPAP	CPAP=single pressure; BiPAP=two pressures (IPAP/EPAP). Used in respiratory failure
Triage Colours	Red=Immediate, Yellow=Delayed, Green=Minor, Black=Expectant/deceased
Fluid & Electrolytes	Na ⁺ 135-145, K ⁺ 3.5-5.0, Ca ²⁺ 8.5-10.5, Cl ⁻ 96-106, HCO ₃ ⁻ 22-26 mEq/L
ABG Normal Values	pH 7.35-7.45 PaO ₂ 80-100 PaCO ₂ 35-45 HCO ₃ ⁻ 22-26 SpO ₂ 95-100%
Vital Signs (Adult)	BP <120/80 HR 60-100 RR 12-20 Temp 36.5-37.5°C SpO ₂ 95-100%
INC Establishment	Indian Nursing Council Act 1947 INC HQ: New Delhi Regulates nursing education
Vaccine Schedule (UIP)	BCG/OPV/Hep-B at birth; DPT+OPV+Hib+IPV at 6,10,14wks; Measles at 9mths; MMR 15mths

Best of Luck for your AIIMS Nursing Entrance Examination!

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