

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karn

- C. Staphylococcus aureus
- D. Staphylococcus Xylosus

13. The class of immunoglobulin that mediates reaginic hypersensitivity is
- A. IgG
 - ☒ B. IgE
 - C. IgA
 - D. IgM

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

III Semester B. Sc Nursing Degree Examination - 20-Jun-2025

Time: Three Hours

Max. Marks: 37

APPLIED MICROBIOLOGY – SECTION – A (RS-6)

Q.P. CODE: 1782

(QP Contains Two Pages)

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked

Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary

(Note: Both QP Codes 1782 and 1783 are to be answered within total duration of 3 hours)

LONG ESSAY

1 x 10 = 10 Marks

1. a) Explain the purposes of staining
- b) Describe the different methods of staining

SHORT ESSAYS

3 x 5 = 15 Marks

2. Explain bacterial cell with its morphology
- ~~3.~~ Describe the morphology and transmission of infection of Mycobacterium Tuberculosis.
4. List the types of hypersensitivity. Explain type I hypersensitivity reaction.

SHORT ANSWERS

3 x 2 = 6 Marks

5. Name four contributors to the field of microbiology
6. Enumerate four important applications of microbiology in nursing
7. Name two techniques of pure culture of bacteria.

Multiple Choice Questions

6 x 1 = 6 Marks

8. An example for a prokaryotic microorganism is
 - A. Fungi
 - B. Virus
 - ~~C.~~ Bacteria
 - D. Protozoa
9. A popular anaerobic culture medium is
 - ~~A.~~ Robertson's Cooked meat medium
 - B. Mac Conkey medium
 - C. Blood agar
 - D. Chocolate agar
10. A selective medium for isolation of Neisseria gonorrhoeae is
 - A. Mac Conkey's agar
 - B. Blood agar
 - C. Potassium tellurite blood agar
 - ~~D.~~ Thayer-Martin medium
11. Syphilis is caused by
 - A. Treponema carateum
 - B. Treponema pertenuae
 - ~~C.~~ Treponema pallidum
 - D. Treponema endemicum
12. A coagulase negative staphylococci that is an opportunistic pathogen is
 - A. Staphylococcus epidermidis
 - ~~B.~~ Staphylococcus saprophyticus

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

III Semester B.Sc Nursing Degree Examination – 20th June 2025

Time: Three Hours

Max. Marks: 38

INFECTION CONTROL AND SAFETY – SECTION – B (RS-6)

Q.P. CODE: 1783

(QP Contains Two Pages)

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked

Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary

(Note: Both QP Codes 1782 and 1783 are to be answered within total duration of 3 hours)

LONG ESSAY

1 x 10 = 10 Marks

1. a. Enumerate the steps for maintaining the respiratory hygiene in health care setting
b. Explain the blood transfusion policy.

SHORT ESSAYS

3 x 5 = 15 Marks

2. Explain the fumigation process
3. Describe three common emergency codes used in hospitals
4. Enlist the Standard Operating Protocol (SOP) for a needle stick injury

SHORT ANSWERS

3 x 2 = 6 Marks

5. Enumerate the ABCDE checklist for Catheter Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)
6. List the Hand ~~drying techniques~~ ^{type} *Hand hygiene*
7. Mention four Tips to prevent specimen contamination

Multiple Choice Questions

7 x 1 = 7 Marks

8. The Treatment of Hospital Acquired Infections (HAI) in hospital adds a huge
 - A. Economic burden to hospital
 - B. Social burden to patients
 - C. Ethical burden
 - D. Environmental burden
9. The practice recommended to reduce the risk of Hospital Acquired Infections(HAI) is
 - A. Reusing medical equipment without proper cleaning
 - B. Discarding used needles and sharps in regular waste bins
 - C. Using personal protective equipment (PPE) when necessary
 - D. Delaying patient discharge to reduce hospital crowding
10. Gauze and cotton are sterilized by
 - A. Hot air sterilization
 - B. Wet heat sterilization
 - C. Sterilization under high pressure
 - D. Chemical sterilization
11. The form of cold sterilization among the following is
 - A. Infrared rays
 - B. Steam sterilization
 - C. Gamma rays
 - D. UV rays

Q.P. CODE: 1

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

12. The first step in framing an antimicrobial policy for a healthcare facility is
- A. Formation of a multidisciplinary team
 - B. Establishing objectives
 - C. Providing education and training
 - D. Monitoring and evaluation
13. The key safety measure when administering insulin injections is
- A. Using a dull needle for injection
 - B. Avoiding inspection of injection sites
 - C. Ensuring correct dosage and injection site
 - D. Reusing insulin syringes for multiple patients
14. The site marking procedure is typically performed in
- A. Orthopaedic surgeries
 - B. Neurosurgeries
 - C. Cardiothoracic surgeries
 - D. All surgical procedures

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

- B. Atelectasis
- ~~C. Pleural effusion~~
- D. Empyema

16. The condition in which coarse crackles sound is heard on chest auscultation is
- A. Pulmonary edema
 - ~~B. Bronchial asthma~~
 - C. Pneumothorax
 - ~~D. Atelectasis~~ ✓
17. A complication of Polycythemia is
- ~~A. Thrombosis~~ ✓
 - B. Haemorrhage
 - C. Pulmonary edema
 - D. Disseminated intra vascular coagulation
18. Placement of AED pads on an adult victim is
- A. One pad on the center of the chest and the other on the back
 - ~~B. One pad on the upper right chest and the other on the lower left chest~~ ✓
 - C. Both pads on the upper chest above the nipples
 - D. One pad below the left armpit and the other below the right armpit
19. The procedure in which subfreezing temperature is used to destroy epidermal lesion is
- ~~A. Electrodesiccation~~ ✓
 - B. Electrocoagulation
 - ~~C. Cryosurgery~~
 - D. Keratolysis
20. Partial or incomplete displacement of joint surface is termed as
- ~~A. Dislocation~~ ✓
 - B. Subluxation
 - C. Contusion
 - D. Fracture
21. The diagnostic test done for Allergic Dermatitis is
- A. Tzanck test ✓
 - ~~B. Skin culture~~
 - C. Immunofluorescent studies
 - ~~D. Patch test~~
22. The total loss of skin pigment in affected area is termed as
- ~~A. Vitiligo~~ ✓
 - B. Nevus of Ota
 - C. Pallor
 - D. Impetigo
23. Which of the following is a vector borne disease?
- A. Malaria ✓
 - B. Typhoid
 - C. Cholera
 - ~~D. Tetanus~~

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

III Semester B. Sc Nursing Degree Examination - 23-Jun-2025

Time: Three Hours

Max. Marks: 75

ADULT HEALTH NURSING I (RS-6)

Q.P. CODE: 1784

(QP Contains Two Pages)

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked

Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary

LONG ESSAY

2 x 15 = 30 Marks

1. Mrs. Y, aged 50 years is admitted with pain abdomen and is diagnosed as Cholelithiasis.
 - a) Define Cholelithiasis
 - b) Enlist the risk factors and clinical features of Cholelithiasis
 - c) Explain the surgical and nursing management of Mrs. Y
2. Mr. X, aged 70 years is admitted to the cardiology ward with the diagnosis of Angina Pectoris.
 - a) Define angina,
 - b) Enlist the risk factors and types of angina pectoris
 - c) Explain the management of Mr. X for first 48 hours.

SHORT ESSAYS

5 x 5 = 25 Marks

3. Explain the different types of anesthesia
4. Discuss about Spirometry
5. Write a brief note on Bronchiectasis
6. Explain about Diabetic Foot Care
7. Discuss the care of patient after Total Hip Replacement surgery

SHORT ANSWERS

4 x 2 = 8 Marks

8. Define Hyponatremia
9. Enlist four clinical features of Pulmonary Tuberculosis
10. Define Hemophilia
11. List two types of medicated bath used for skin disorders

Multiple Choice Questions

12 x 1 = 12 Marks

12. Separation and disruption of previously joined wound edges is termed as
 - A. Evisceration
 - B. Dehiscence
 - C. Herniation
 - D. Adhesions
13. The type of anaesthesia used for procedures at the perineum is
 - A. Brachial plexus block
 - B. Transsacral block
 - C. Paravertebral block
 - D. Surgical block
14. The chemical substance which increases the sensitivity of pain receptor is
 - A. Endorphin
 - B. Enkephalin
 - C. Prostaglandin
 - D. Nociceptors
15. Accumulation of purulent material in the pleural space is termed as
 - A. Empyema