

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

VII Semester B. Sc Nursing Degree Examination - 01-Jul-2026

Time: Three Hours

Max. Marks: 75

COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING – II**Q.P. CODE: 1793****(QP Contains Two Pages)**

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked
Draw neat, labelled diagrams wherever necessary

LONG ESSAY**2 x 15 = 30 Marks**

1. a) What are the aims and principles of screening
b) Explain briefly the tools and techniques used to screen diarrhea in community set up
2. a) Explain the meaning of family planning its objectives and scope
b) Describe in detail various temporary family planning methods

SHORT ESSAYS**5 x 5 = 25 Marks**

3. Discuss the components Under five clinics
4. Enumerate the strategies of NPHCE
5. Explain the IPHS standard for PHC
6. What are the functions of WHO
7. Briefly discuss on youth friendly services

SHORT ANSWERS**4 x 2 = 8 Marks**

8. Write a note on RKSK
9. What is meant by Low stationary stage
10. Discuss the concepts of NIOSH
11. List the Objectives of NMHP

Multiple Choice Questions**12 x 1 = 12 Marks**

12. Which of the following is **NOT** a characteristic of effective leadership in community health?
 - A. Communication
 - B. Autonomy
 - C. Accountability
 - D. Support
13. What is the key principle of record writing in community health?
 - A. Inaccuracy and ambiguity
 - B. Completeness and clarity
 - C. Obscurity and confusion
 - D. Redundancy and repetition
14. What type of information is required for the preparation of a disaster plan?
 - A. Strategic Information
 - B. Tactical information
 - C. Operational Information
 - D. Statutory information

15. The condition of Byssinosis is found in which type of industry?
A. Cement industry
B. Textile industry
C. Mining industry
D. Leather industry
16. Who is the chief technical adviser to the central government on all matters relating to medical care and public health?
A. Health secretary
B. Health minister
C. Director of health service
D. Director general of Health service
17. What is the primary purpose of an audit?
A. To provide financial assistance to business
B. To increase Company profit.
C. To ensure compliance with legal and regulatory
D. To promote competition among business
18. In which phase of disaster damage assessment is done?
A. Warning phase
B. Impact phase
C. Rescue phase
D. Rehabilitation phase
19. What is the primary aim in population control?
A. Increase birth rate
B. Encourage migration
C. Achievement of social and economic development
D. Promote nuclear families only
20. Which supplement is essential during pregnancy to prevent neural tube defects?
A. Iron
B. Folic acid
C. Calcium
D. Zinc
21. What is the purposes of the HPV vaccine?
A. Prevent cervical cancer
B. Prevent breast cancer
C. Prevent ovarian cancer
D. Prevent uterine cancer
22. What is the focus of family planning 2020?
A. Promote permanent sterilization
B. Increase the birth rate
C. Universal access to voluntary contraception
D. Encourage teenage pregnancies
23. What is the term for a Urinary tract infection that involves the kidney and the ureters?
A. Cystitis
B. Urethritis
C. Pyelonephritis
D. Uveitis

Time: Three Hours

Max. Marks: 75

NURSING RESEARCH & STATISTICS

Q.P. CODE: 1794

(QP Contains Two Pages)

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked

Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary

(Note: Both Section A & B to be answered in the same booklet)

RESEARCH – SECTION – A (55 marks)

SHORT-ESSAYS *LONG ESSAYS*

2 x 15 = 30 Marks

1. Explain the concept and purposes of Evidence-Based Practice. Write a short note on qualitative research approaches
2. Describe the different methods of data collection used in nursing research and explain any one method of data collection. Write a short note on tabulation of data

SHORT ESSAYS

2 x 5 = 10 Marks

3. Describe the steps in writing a research proposal
4. Describe the commonly used online database for literature search and their importance in nursing research

SHORT ANSWERS

3 x 2 = 6 Marks

5. Name two types of research
6. Two factors affecting sample size
7. *Hawthorne-effect / What are research Ethics.*

Multiple Choice Questions

9 x 1 = 9 Marks

8. The null hypothesis is usually represented as:
A. H_1
B. H_0
C. H_2
D. H_x
9. A study that lacks randomization but involves manipulation and control of the independent variable is called:
A. True Experimental design
B. Descriptive design
C. Quasi-experimental design
D. Correlational design
10. A tool that consistently gives the same results on repeated administration is said to have
A. Validity
B. Objectivity
C. Reliability
D. Feasibility
11. The process of applying research findings in clinical practice is known as:
A. Research Utilization
B. Data analysis
C. Sampling
D. Pilot study
12. A sampling technique in which subjects are selected based on their easy availability to the researcher is called
A. Purposive sampling
B. Convenience sampling
C. Quota sampling
D. Snowball sampling

13. Grouping of data based on common characteristics is called:

- A. Editing
- B. Sampling
- C. Classification
- D. Referencing

14. Which of the following is **Not** the major parts of the research report?

- A. Results
- B. Abstract
- C. Method
- D. Footnotes

15. The primary purpose of a research report is to

- A. Collect data
- B. Communicate research findings
- C. Analyze data
- D. Formulate research-based hypotheses

16. Which characteristic is essential for scientific research?

- A. Bias
- B. Accountability
- C. Systematic approach
- D. Integration approach

STATISTICS – SECTION – B (20marks)

SHORT ESSAYS

2 x 5 = 10 Marks

- 17 1. Discuss the application of statistics in nursing research
- 18 2. Systolic BP of ten patient is given below;
Calculate the standard deviation (SD)
120, 110, 160, 120, 170, 120, 150, 140, 160, 140

SHORT ANSWERS

3 x 2 = 6 Marks

- 19 3. Name 2 graphical methods of data presentation
- 20 4. What is a histogram?
- 21 5. Define Correlation

Multiple Choice Questions

4 x 1 = 4 Marks

- 22 6. The normal distribution curve is explained using
- A. Mean and mode
 - B. Mean and standard deviation
 - C. Median and standard deviation
 - D. Mean and median
- 23 7. What is the median for the following set of scores: 18, 6, 12, 10, 14
- A. 12
 - B. 10
 - C. 14
 - D. 18
- 24 8. Which graphical method is commonly used to examine the relationship between two quantitative variables visually?
- A. Bar graphs
 - B. Pie graphs
 - C. Line graphs
 - D. Scatterplots
- 25 9. Correlation is a procedure used to determine whether:
- A. X comes before Y
 - B. X causes Y
 - C. X and Y are different
 - D. X and Y vary together.

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka
VII Semester B. Sc Nursing Degree Examination - 08-Jul-2026

Time: Three Hours

Max. Marks: 75

MIDWIFERY / OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY NURSING I & II

Q.P. CODE: 1795

(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. RR, 26 years, G2P1L1A0 at 39 weeks gestation, comes to labor room with complaints of pain abdomen since 4 hours
What are the signs and symptoms of true labor and the causes of onset of normal labor. Write the preparation of mother for delivery
2. Define multiple pregnancy, list the types of twin pregnancy, medical and nursing care of the mother with twin pregnancy

SHORT ESSAYS

5 x 5 = 25 Marks

3. Describe the physiological changes of gastrointestinal and metabolic system during pregnancy
4. Explain the role of nurse in family planning counselling
5. Describe the different types of cord prolapse and its management
6. Define thrombophlebitis, explain the assessment and management of thrombophlebitis
7. What is surrogacy and write the eligibility criteria in intending parents for surrogacy

SHORT ANSWERS

4 x 2 = 8 Marks

8. Difference between obstetrics and gynecology
9. Draw a cross section of umbilical cord and label it
10. Define Galactogenesis
11. What is the action of copper T

Multiple Choice Questions

12 x 1 = 12 Marks

12. RMNCH+A stands for
 - A. Research, medical, nutrition, child health, adult health
 - B. Reproductive, medicine, nutrition, child health, adult health
 - C. Reproductive, maternal, nutrition, child health, adolescent health
 - D. Reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health
13. The term placenta weighs roughly
 - A. 1/2 of fetal weight
 - B. 1/4 of fetal weight
 - C. 1/6 of fetal weight
 - D. 1/8 of fetal weight
14. The term amniotic fluid can be turbid due to presence of
 - A. Watson jelly
 - B. Vernix caseosa
 - C. Lanugo
 - D. Antibodies and nutrients

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15. The incision commences from the center of the fourchette and extends posteriorly along the midline for about 2.5 cm.
- Lateral
 - Mediolateral
 - Median
 - J Shaped
16. Rooming-in should be started:
- Immediate after birth
 - 6 hours after birth
 - 24 hours after birth
 - After shifting to postnatal ward
17. Delay in cord clamping for 2-3 minutes in baby facilitates an extra blood transfer of
- 40 - 60ml
 - 60 - 80ml
 - 80 - 100ml
 - 100 - 110ml
18. The classical features of placenta previa.
- Painful, dark red vaginal bleeding
 - Painless bright red vaginal bleeding
 - Uterine Tenderness
 - Hard uterus
19. Most common cause of prolonged labor is
- Cephalopelvic disproportion
 - Malpresentation
 - Abnormal uterine contractions
 - Contracted pelvis
20. Surgical treatment of pulmonary embolism **EXCEPT**
- Placement of vena cave filters
 - Embolectomy
 - Ligation of inferior vena cava and ovarian vein
 - Lobectomy
21. The subperiosteal collection of blood secondary to rupture of blood vessels between the skull and the periosteum
- Caput succedenum
 - Cephalohematoma
 - Kumpke's palsy
 - Erb palsy
22. Prophylactic surfactant is given to
- All preterm babies
 - Babies with Meconium aspiration syndrome
 - Very premature baby
 - Babies only after X-ray confirmation
23. Pap smear testing can be used to screen
- Endometrial cancer
 - Vulval cancer
 - Ovarian cancer
 - Cervical cancer