

GNM solved paper series *Based on the Punjab Nurses Registration Council (PNRC)*



2nd
Year

GNM 2nd Year

Solved Question PAPERS

2024-2014

Based on the Punjab Nurses Registration Council (PNRC)

Key Features

- Covers last **11 years** Qs papers with Explanations up to **2024**
- **450+** Long Answer Questions
- **250+** Short Answer Questions
- **50+** Pedagogical features
- **250+** Short notes
- Explanations with References from standard textbooks

Subjects Covered

- Medical Surgical Nursing-I
- Medical Surgical Nursing-II
- Mental Health Nursing
- Child Health Nursing



CBS Publishers & Distributors Pvt. Ltd.

Sandeep Kaur
Priyanka Randhir



Medical Surgical Nursing-I

[2024–2014]

Solved Papers

References Taken From:

- Jaideep Herbert, Shweta Pattnaik, Anil Sharma, “Textbook of Adult Health Nursing” Volume-1, CBS Publishers
- Jaideep Herbert, Shweta Pattnaik, Anil Sharma, “Textbook of Adult Health Nursing” Volume-2, CBS Publishers

Medical Surgical Nursing-I 2024**1. Define the following terms:****[2×5=10]****a. Inflammation****Answer**

For answer, refer to 2016 paper, Q. 1 (a)

b. Allergy**Answer**

For answer, refer to 2015 paper, Q. 3 (c)

c. Dermatitis**Answer****Dermatitis**

Dermatitis is skin inflammation, often due to allergens, irritants, or genetic factors. Symptoms include redness, itching, and swelling. Treatments vary based on cause, ranging from topical medications to lifestyle adjustments.

d. Fumigation

(Ref: Harindarjeet Goyal, *Textbook of Nursing Foundations for BSc Nursing Students*, 2nd edition, CBS Publishers, p. 431)

Answer**Fumigation**

Fumigation refers to the process of using gaseous agents to sterilize or decontaminate laboratory equipment, workspaces, or materials to eliminate or reduce microbial contamination.

e. Epistaxis**Answer**

For answer, refer to 2015 paper, Q. 5 (a)

Punjab Nurses Registration Council
Examination: GNM Second Year
Subject: Medical Surgical Nursing-I
2023

Time: 3 Hours

M.M.: 75

Note: Attempt all the questions.

- 1. Define the following:** **[2×5=10]**
 - a. Shock
 - b. Osteoporosis
 - c. Dysphagia
 - d. Oliguria
 - e. Rheumatoid arthritis
- 2.**
 - a. Define pulmonary tuberculosis. **[2+5+8=15]**
 - b. Write down risk factors and clinical manifestations of pulmonary tuberculosis.
 - c. Explain medical and nursing management of patient with pulmonary tuberculosis.
- 3.**
 - a. Define peptic ulcer. **[2+5+8=15]**
 - b. Write down causes and clinical manifestations of peptic ulcer.
 - c. Explain medical, surgical and nursing management of peptic ulcer.
- 4. Write the nursing responsibilities of the following:** **[5×3=15]**
 - a. Administration of drugs
 - b. Kidney transplant
 - c. Oxygen therapy
- 5. Write short notes on the following (any four):** **[5×4=20]**
 - a. Hemorrhage
 - b. Urinary tract infection
 - c. Stroke
 - d. Dialysis
 - e. Diabetes mellitus

Medical Surgical Nursing-I 2023

1. Define the following:

a. Shock

[2×5=10]

(Ref: Jaideep Herbert, Shweta Pattnaik, Anil Sharma
"Textbook of Adult Health Nursing" Volume-1, CBS Publishers, p. 165)

Answer

Shock

Shock is defined as a complex, life-threatening condition or syndrome characterized by inadequate blood flow to the tissues and cells of the body.

Types of Shock

- **Hypovolemic shock:** It occurs when a significant amount of fluid is lost from the intravascular space, fluids may be blood, plasma, electrolytes solution.
- **Cardiogenic shock:** Cardiogenic shock occurs when the heart's ability to pump blood is impaired. This is a condition that results from inadequate perfusion of body tissue with oxygenated blood that is insufficient to sustain life.
- **Neurogenic shock:** Inability of nervous system to control dilation of blood vessels. Neurogenic shock results from generalized vasodilation and loss of vasomotor tone due to: Massive increase in vascular capacity, pooling of blood in periphery, decreased venous return to heart.
- **Anaphylactic shock:** Anaphylaxis is a life-threatening systemic hypersensitivity reaction contact with an allergen.

b. Osteoporosis

(Ref: Jaideep Herbert, Shweta Pattnaik, Anil Sharma
"Textbook of Adult Health Nursing" Volume-1, CBS Publishers, p. 789)

Answer

Osteoporosis

Osteoporosis is a bone disease that develops when bone mineral density and bone mass decreases, or when the quality or structure of bone changes. This can lead to a decrease in bone strength that can increase the risk of broken bones. Lack of calcium plays a role in the development of osteoporosis. Treatment includes medication, a healthy diet and weight-bearing exercise to help prevent bone loss or strengthen already weak bones.

c. Dysphagia

(Ref: Jaideep Herbert, Shweta Pattnaik, Anil Sharma
"Textbook of Adult Health Nursing" Volume-1, CBS Publishers, p. 315)

Medical Surgical Nursing-I 2016

1. Define the following:

[1×10=10]

a. Inflammation

(Ref: Jaideep Herbert, Shweta Pattnaik, Anil Sharma
"Textbook of Adult Health Nursing" Volume-1, CBS Publishers, p. 36)

Answer

Inflammation

Inflammation is the body's immune system's response to injury or infection. Inflammation occurs when the body releases chemicals that trigger an immune response to fight off infection or heal damaged tissue. Once the injury or infection is healed, the inflammatory process ends.

b. Necrosis

(Ref: Jaideep Herbert, Shweta Pattnaik, Anil Sharma
"Textbook of Adult Health Nursing" Volume-1, CBS Publishers, p. 56)

Answer

Necrosis

Necrosis is the death of body tissue. It occurs when too little blood flows to the tissue. This can be from injury, radiation, or chemicals. Necrosis cannot be reversed. When large areas of tissue die due to a lack of blood supply, the condition is called gangrene.

c. Asepsis

(Ref: Jaideep Herbert, Shweta Pattnaik, Anil Sharma
"Textbook of Adult Health Nursing" Volume-1, CBS Publishers, p. 56)

Answer

Asepsis

Asepsis is the state of being free from disease causing microorganism (such as pathogenic bacteria, viruses, fungi and parasites). There are two categories of asepsis: medical and surgical. Medical or clean asepsis reduces the number of organisms and prevents their spread; surgical or sterile asepsis includes procedures to eliminate micro-organisms from an area and is practiced by surgeons, technologists and nurses during sterile procedure.

d. Pharmacopoeia**Answer****Pharmacopoeia**

A pharmacopoeia, pharmacopeia or pharmacopoea, in its modern technical sense, is a book containing directions for the identification of compound medicines, and published by the authority of a government or a medical or pharmaceutical society.

Or

An official publication containing a list of medicinal drugs with their effects and directions for their use. (A stock of medicinal drugs).

e. Atherosclerosis

(Ref: Jaideep Herbert, Shweta Pattnaik, Anil Sharma
"Textbook of Adult Health Nursing" Volume-1, CBS Publishers, p. 543)

Answer**Atherosclerosis**

Atherosclerosis is thickening or hardening of the arteries caused by a buildup of plaque in the inner lining of an artery. Risk factors may include high cholesterol and triglyceride levels, high blood pressure, smoking, diabetes, obesity, physical activity, and eating saturated fats.

f. Leukemia

(Ref: Jaideep Herbert, Shweta Pattnaik, Anil Sharma
"Textbook of Adult Health Nursing" Volume-1, CBS Publishers, p. 564)

Answer**Leukemia**

Leukemia is cancer of the body's blood-forming tissues, including the bone marrow and the lymphatic system. Many types exist such as acute lymphoblastic leukemia, acute myeloid leukemia and chronic lymphocytic leukemia. Many patients with slow-growing types of leukemia don't have symptoms. Rapidly growing types of leukemia may cause symptoms that include fatigue, weight loss, frequent infections and easy bleeding or bruising.

g. Stomatitis

(Ref: Jaideep Herbert, Shweta Pattnaik, Anil Sharma
"Textbook of Adult Health Nursing" Volume-1, CBS Publishers, p. 339, 340f, 447)

trunk, arms, legs and perineum. The method is easy to remember and is considered adequate for initial assessment of an adult burn patient. Adult body is divided into anatomical regions that represent 9% or multiples of 9% of the total body surface. Therefore, 9% for the head and 9% for each upper limb, 18% for each lower limb, front of trunk and back of trunk and 1% of the perineum are given

2. **Lund-Browder method:** Lund and Browder proposed a chart which considers patient's age for calculation of surface area of burns involved.

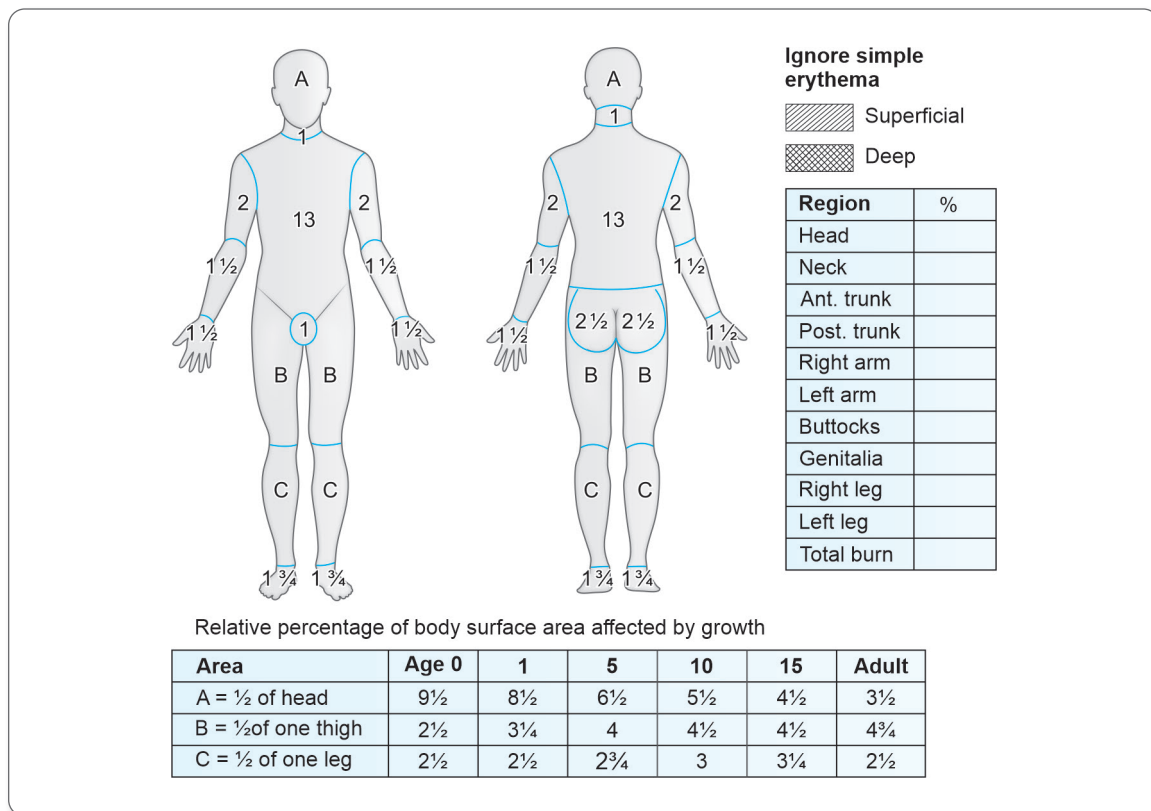


Fig. 1: Lund and Browder chart

3. **The palm method:** In order to calculate the BSA in patients with scattered burns, palm method can be used wherein comparison of the size of the patient's palm equates to approximately 1% BSA. For example, if the burn area is the size of 5 times the palm surface, the burn would be roughly 5% BSA. This method is used to assess minor burn areas for both adults and children.
4. **Surface area graphic evaluation (Sage) method:** This is an advanced technology that is computer based modality for estimating the burn wound extent. It quickly diagrams the burns injuries, estimates the burn area and calculates fluid resuscitation for burns over 20% total body surface area (TBSA) using Parkland formula.

Punjab Nurses Registration Council
Examination: GNM Second Year
Subject: Medical Surgical Nursing-I
2015

Time: 3 Hours

M.M.: 75

Note: Attempt all the questions.

- 1. Mr Ram Kumar, who is 28-year-old, is admitted with the diagnosis of intestinal obstruction and posted for laparotomy. [2+3+4+6=15]**
 - a. What do you understand by intestinal obstruction?
 - b. List the signs and symptoms of intestinal obstruction.
 - c. Write the preoperative management of Mr Ram Kumar.
 - d. Prepare a nursing care plan for 24 hours after his surgery.
- 2. Naseem is admitted in medical ward with the diagnosis of lobar pneumonia: [2+3+3+7=15]**
 - a. What do you understand by lobar pneumonia?
 - b. List the causes, signs and symptoms of lobar pneumonia.
 - c. Write the medical and nursing management of Naseem.
- 3. Write the definitions of any five of the following: [2×5=10]**

a. Chronic illness	b. Alkalosis
c. Allergy	d. Aseptic technique
e. Stressors	f. Cushing syndrome
- 4. Discuss special nursing measures you will provide for any four of the following: [5×4=20]**
 - a. While giving injection streptomycin IM
 - b. Patient is going for IVP
 - c. Patient is undergoing hemodialysis.
 - d. Sterilization and disinfection of an operation theater.
 - e. Giving nursing care to an unconscious patient.
 - f. Giving health education to an elderly type-II diabetic patient.
- 5. Write short notes on any three of the following: [5×3=15]**
 - a. Epistaxis
 - b. Glasgow coma scale
 - c. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR)
 - d. Sublupus erythematosus (SLE)

Medical Surgical Nursing-I 2015

1. **Mr. Ram Kumar, who is 28-year-old, is admitted with the diagnosis of intestinal obstruction and posted for laparotomy.** [2+3+4+6=15]

a. What do you understand by intestinal obstruction?

(Ref: Jaideep Herbert, Shweta Pattnaik, Anil Sharma
"Textbook of Adult Health Nursing" Volume-2, CBS Publishers, p. 382)

Answer

Intestinal Obstruction

It is defined as significant mechanical impairment or complete arrest of the passage of contents through the intestine due to pathology that causes blockage of the bowel

Types of intestinal obstruction:

1. Small bowel obstruction.
2. Large bowel obstruction.

b. List the signs and symptoms of intestinal obstruction.

(Ref: Jaideep Herbert, Shweta Pattnaik, Anil Sharma
"Textbook of Adult Health Nursing" Volume-2, CBS Publishers, p. 382)

Answer

- Severe pain due to persistent peristalsis at both sides below and above blockage.
- Vomiting (In case of ileum obstruction, fecal vomiting occurs) following pattern like first stomach content then bile stained content, of the duodenum and jejunum and finally fecal like from ileum.
- Dehydration symptoms like drowsiness, intense thirst, generalized malaise.
- Constipation (No feces instead patient may pass blood and mucus).
- Acidosis due to dehydration and water and sodium loss from body.
- Metabolic alkalosis may develop due to vomiting cause elimination of hydrogen and potassium ions that cause reduction of chloride and potassium in blood.
- Hypovolemic shock due to fluid loss.

c. Write the preoperative management of Mr Ram Kumar.

(Ref: [Slideshare.net/dramarkatheri/Anesthesia for Intestinal Obstruction.](https://www.slideshare.net/dramarkatheri/Anesthesia-for-Intestinal-Obstruction))

Answer

Preoperative management: The period of time when decision for surgical intervention is made when the patient is transferred to the operating room table.

Preoperative management:

- **Fluid and electrolyte imbalance:**
 - **Electrolyte disturbances:**
 - ♦ **Hyponatremia and hypochloremia:** Because of fluid accumulation and vomiting.
 - ♦ **Hypokalemia:** Mainly due to renal mechanism. Sometime due to metabolic alkalosis and hyperaldosteronism.
 - **Acid-base imbalance:** Metabolic acidosis is more common due to dehydration, loss of alkaline intestinal secretion, starvation ketosis.
- **Bowel and abdominal distension:** It occurs due to accumulation of fluids and gases.

Management:

- Nasogastric tube for abdominal decompression in preoperative management.
- Deeper anesthesia and muscle relaxants to provide adequate operative conditions.
- Gradual escape of fluid and monitor BP frequently during incision. (Sudden escape of fluids into the peritoneal cavity may cause severe hypotension.)
- **Respiratory problems:** Due to—
 - Abdominal distension which hinders the diaphragm resulting in inadequate ventilation. Thus level of PaO_2 decreases and PaCO_2 increases in the body.
 - Weakness of intercostal muscles due to hypokalemia.
- **CVS problems:**
 - **Hypotension and tachycardia up to shock:** Due to—
 - ♦ Hypovolemia
 - ♦ Septic shock
 - ♦ Hyponatremia
 - **Arrhythmias:** Due to hypokalemia.
- **Vomiting, regurgitation and aspiration:** Reversal of peristalsis and mechanical obstruction pushes the intestinal juice in addition to the gastric juice to produce a full stomach with an increased intra-abdominal pressure.
- **Investigation:**
 - X-ray abdominal in supine and erect position to ensure intestinal obstruction.
 - To detect complications: Hematocrit, WBCs, electrolyte and acid-base balance, arterial blood gases.
- **Premedication:**
 - Avoid all oral premedication.
 - Avoid drugs that may inhibit respiration. For example, opioids, sedatives, etc.
 - Avoid anticholinergics. For example, if fever or tachycardia occurs.
 - Avoid antacid or H_2 blockers although there is risk of aspiration.

d. Prepare a nursing care plan for 24 hours after his surgery.*(Ref: Internet)***Answer**

- **Assessing the patient:** Frequent assessment of the patient oxygen saturation, pulse volume and regularity, depth and nature of respiration, skin color and consciousness level.

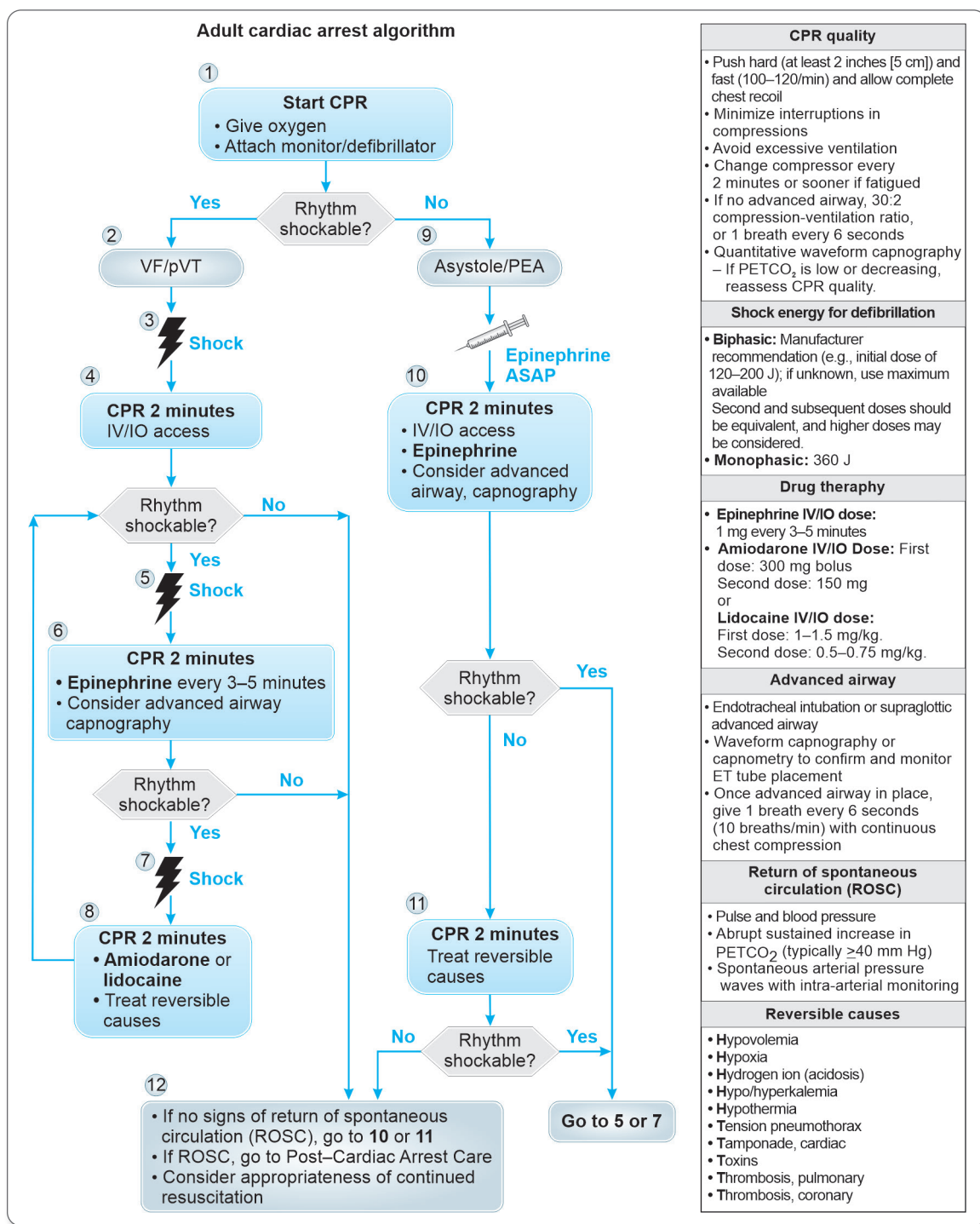


Fig. 2: Adult CPR as per AHA 2020 guidelines

Punjab Nurses Registration Council
Examination: GNM Second Year
Subject: Medical Surgical Nursing-I
2014

Time: 3 Hours

M.M.: 75

Note: Attempt all the questions.

- 1. Define the following:** **[1×10=10]**
 - a. Gout
 - b. Pemphigus
 - c. Scalds
 - d. Cyst
 - e. Chorea
 - f. Myelitis
 - g. Uremia
 - h. Atherosclerosis
 - i. Cholecystitis
 - j. Colitis
- 2. Write the nursing management of any three of the following:** **[5×3=15]**
 - a. Hemorrhage
 - b. Acute asthma
 - c. Osteomyelitis
 - d. Spinal cord injury
- 3. Write only clinical manifestations of the following:** **[3×5=15]**
 - a. Tuberculosis
 - b. Hyperthyroidism
 - c. Hemophilia
 - d. Hiatus Hernia
 - e. Encephalitis
- 4. Write short notes on any four of the following:** **[5×4=20]**
 - a. Role of nurse in drug administration.
 - b. Concept of intensive care nursing
 - c. Cleft lip/Cleft palate
 - d. Meningitis
 - e. Chronic kidney disease
- 5. Mr Kamal is admitted in emergency with cerebrovascular accident (CVA)** **[2+3+10=15]**
 - a. Define CVA
 - b. Discuss pathophysiology of CVA
 - c. Write medical and nursing management for Mr Kamal

Medical Surgical Nursing-I 2014

1. Define the following:

[1×10=10]

a. Gout

(Ref: Jaideep Herbert, Shweta Pattnaik, Anil Sharma
“Textbook of Adult Health Nursing” Volume-1, CBS Publishers, p. 798)

Answer

Gout

- A form of arthritis characterized by severe pain, redness and tenderness in joints.
- Pain and inflammation occur when too much uric acid crystallizes and deposits in the joints. Symptoms of gout include severe pain, redness and swelling in joints, often the big toe. Attacks can come suddenly, often at night.

b. Pemphigus

(Ref: Jaideep Herbert, Shweta Pattnaik, Anil Sharma
“Textbook of Adult Health Nursing” Volume-1, CBS Publishers, p. 703)

Answer

Pemphigus

Pemphigus is a group of autoimmune skin conditions that cause sores, blisters or fluid-filled bumps to form on skin and mucous membranes. These often break open, causing pain and leaving skin vulnerable to infection. Pemphigus is not contagious.

c. Scalds

Answer

Scalds

Burns and scalds are damage to the skin caused by heat. Both are treated in the same way. A burn is caused by dry heat— by an iron or fire. A scald is caused by something wet, such as hot water or steam.

d. Cyst

Answer

Cyst

An abnormal, usually noncancerous growth filled with liquid or a semisolid substance, sometimes causing pain. Infections, tumors, parasites, and injuries can cause cysts.

e. Chorea

(Ref: Jaideep Herbert, Shweta Pattnaik, Anil Sharma
"Textbook of Adult Health Nursing" Volume-2, CBS Publishers, p. 1282)

Answer**Chorea**

Chorea is a movement disorder that causes involuntary, unpredictable body movements. Chorea symptoms can range from minor movements, such as fidgeting, to severe uncontrolled arm and leg movements. It can also interfere with:

- Speech
- Swallowing
- Posture
- Gait

f. Myelitis

(Ref: Jaideep Herbert, Shweta Pattnaik, Anil Sharma
"Textbook of Adult Health Nursing" Volume-1, CBS Publishers, p. 787)

Answer**Myelitis**

Myelitis refers to inflammation (swelling) of the spinal cord. The swelling damages the nerves and can leave permanent scars or lesions. The scars or lesions interrupt the communication between the nerves in the spinal cord and the rest of the body.

g. Uremia**Answer****Uremia**

Uremia is a dangerous condition that occurs when waste products associated with decreased kidney function build up in the blood. Uremia means "urine in the blood" and refers to the effects of the waste product accumulation. Uremia most often occurs due to chronic kidney disease (CKD) that may lead to end-stage renal (kidney) disease (ESKD).

h. Atherosclerosis

(Ref: Jaideep Herbert, Shweta Pattnaik, Anil Sharma
"Textbook of Adult Health Nursing" Volume-1, CBS Publishers, p. 787)

Answer**Atherosclerosis**

Atherosclerosis is the buildup of fats, cholesterol and other substances in and on the artery walls. This buildup is called plaque. The plaque can cause arteries to narrow, blocking blood flow. The plaque can also burst, leading to a blood clot.

Types of CVA

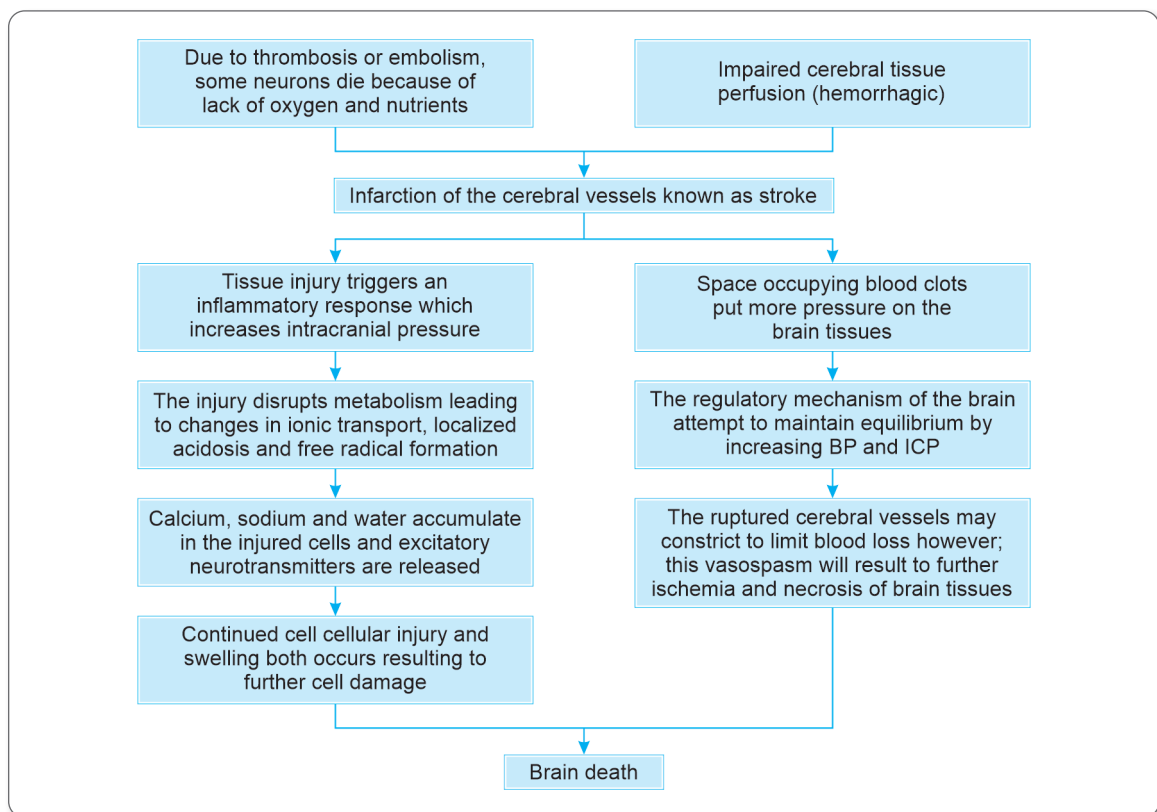
There are two main types of CVA or stroke:

1. Ischemic stroke is caused by a blockage
2. Hemorrhagic stroke is caused by the rupture of a blood vessel. Both types of stroke deprive part of the brain of blood and oxygen, causing brain cells to die.

b. Discuss pathophysiology of CVA.

Answer

Pathophysiology of CVA



c. Medical and nursing management

Answer

Medical Management

- Recombinant tissue plasminogen activator would be prescribed unless contraindicated, and there should be monitoring for bleeding.



Medical Surgical Nursing-II

[2024–2014]

Solved Papers

References Taken From:

- Jaideep Herbert, Shweta Pattnaik, Anil Sharma, “Textbook of Adult Health Nursing” Volume-1, CBS Publishers
- Jaideep Herbert, Shweta Pattnaik, Anil Sharma, “Textbook of Adult Health Nursing” Volume-2, CBS Publishers
- Sandhya Ghai, *Clinical Nursing Procedures*, PGIMER (NINE), 2nd edition, CBS Publishers
- Sandeep Kaur, “Textbook of Midwifery and Obstetrics Nursing for BSc Nursing Students”, 1st edition, CBS Publishers
- Sandeep Kaur, “Textbook of Midwifery and Gynecological Nursing for GNM Students”, 2nd edition, CBS Publishers
- Harindarjeet Goyal, “Textbook of Nursing Foundations for BSc Nursing Students”, 2nd edition, CBS Publishers

Punjab Nurses Registration Council
Examination: GNM Second Year
Subject: Medical Surgical Nursing-II
2021

Time: 3 Hours

M.M.: 75

Note: Attempt all the questions.

- 1. Define the following terms:** **[2×5=10]**
 - a. Sinusitis
 - b. Mastectomy
 - c. Glaucoma
 - d. Amputation
 - e. Hemophilia
- 2. a. Define fracture.** **[2+3+10=15]**
 - b. What is close reduction?
 - c. Write down the management of patient with plaster of Paris.
- 3. Describe medical, surgical and nursing management of the following:** **[5×3=15]**
 - a. Patient with burns
 - b. Cardiac arrest
 - c. Cataract
- 4. Describe the nursing management of the patient with:** **[5×3=15]**
 - a. AIDS
 - b. Tetanus
 - c. Otitis media
- 5. Write short note on any four of the following:** **[5×4=20]**
 - a. Blood transfusion
 - b. Tonsillitis
 - c. Radiation therapy
 - d. Menopause
 - e. Cancer of breast

Medical Surgical Nursing-II 2021

1. Define the following terms:

[2×5=10]

a. Sinusitis

(Ref: Jaideep Herbert, Shweta Pattnaik, Anil Sharma
"Textbook of Adult Health Nursing" Volume-2, CBS Publishers, p. 1004)

Answer

Sinusitis

Sinusitis is present when the tissues lining the sinuses (spaces in the forehead, cheeks and nose usually filled with air) become swollen or inflamed. It occurs as the result of an inflammatory reaction or an infection from a virus, bacteria, or fungus. Signs and symptoms of sinusitis include:

- Nasal inflammation.
- Thick, discolored discharge from the nose (runny nose).
- Drainage down the back of the throat (postnasal drainage).
- Blocked or stuffy (congested) nose causing difficulty breathing through the nose.

b. Mastectomy

(Ref: Sandhya Ghai, *Clinical Nursing Procedures, PGIMER (NINE), 2nd edition, CBS Publishers, p. 393*)

Answer

Mastectomy

Surgical removal of all or a part of the breast and sometimes associated lymph nodes and muscles as a way to treat or prevent breast cancer.

Types of Mastectomy

- **Total (simple) mastectomy:** This involves the surgeon removing the entire breast but leaving the muscles under the breast and the lymph nodes in place.
- **Double mastectomy:** This involves the surgeon removing both breasts, usually as a preventive measure—if genetic features indicate a high-risk of breast cancer.
- **Radical mastectomy:** This involves the surgeon removing the entire breast, the underarm lymph nodes, and the chest wall muscles.
- **Modified radical mastectomy:** This involves the surgeon removing the entire breast and underarm lymph nodes but leaving the chest wall muscles intact.

Alternative Mastectomies

- **Skin-sparing mastectomy:** This involves the surgeon removing the breast tissue and nipple but leaving the skin intact. A surgeon also reconstructs the breast during the procedure.
- **Nipple-sparing mastectomy:** This relatively new procedure involves leaving the skin, nipple and peripheral breast tissue intact.

c. Glaucoma**Answer**

For answer, refer to 2023 paper, Q. 1 (e)

d. Amputation

(Ref: Sandhya Ghai, *Clinical Nursing Procedures, PGIMER (NINE)*, 2nd edition, CBS Publishers, p. 309)

Answer

Amputation

The removal of body extremity by trauma, prolonged constriction or intentional surgical removal of any body part or limb or to remove diseased tissue or relieve pain.

Indications of Amputation

- Trauma — RTA, gunshot
- Malignant tumors
- Nerve injuries and infection
- Extreme heat and cold burn, gangrene
- Peripheral vascular insufficiency
- Congenital absence of limbs or malformation
- Severe infection

Causes of Amputation

- Natural causes
- Accidental causes
- Ritual, punitive and legal amputations
- Cold steel and gunshot causes

Types of Amputation

- Closed amputation
- Open amputation

e. Hemophilia

(Ref: Jaideep Herbert, Shweta Pattnaik, Anil Sharma
"Textbook of Adult Health Nursing" Volume-1, CBS Publishers, p. 578)

Answer

Hemophilia

Hemophilia is a rare disorder in which the blood does not clot normally because it lacks sufficient blood-clotting proteins (clotting factors).

Punjab Nurses Registration Council
Examination: GNM Second Year
Subject: Medical Surgical Nursing-II
2019

Time: 3 Hours

M.M.: 75

Note: Attempt all the questions.

1. Define the following terms:

[1×10=10]

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| a. Conjunctivitis | b. Tonsillectomy |
| c. Blepharitis | d. Alopecia |
| e. Thrombocytopenia | f. Encephalitis |
| g. Osteomyelitis | h. Cardiogenic shock |
| i. Hemophilia | j. Gynecomastia |

2. a. Define hypertension.

[2+5+8=15]

- b. Enlist the risk factors of hypertension.
c. Describe the medical and nursing management of patient with hypertension.

3. a. Define otitis media.

[2+5+8=15]

- b. Enlist causes and sign and symptoms of otitis media.
c. Describe medical, surgical and nursing management of otitis media.

4. Describe the role and responsibilities of nurse during:

[5×3=15]

- a. Blood transfusion
b. Chemotherapy
c. ICU

5. Write short notes on any four of the following:

[5×4=20]

- a. Vesicovaginal fistula
b. Corneal transplant
c. Deep vein thrombosis
d. Physiotherapy
f. Atherosclerosis
e. Tuberculosis

Medical Surgical Nursing-II 2019

1. Define the following terms:

[1×10=10]

a. Conjunctivitis

(Ref: Jaideep Herbert, Shweta Pattnaik, Anil Sharma
“Textbook of Adult Health Nursing” Volume-1, CBS Publishers, p. 1042)

Answer

Conjunctivitis

Conjunctivitis, also known as pink eye, is an inflammation of the conjunctiva. The conjunctiva is the thin clear tissue that lies over the white part of the eye and lines the inside of the eyelid. It is caused by allergens, irritants, bacteria and viruses.

b. Tonsillectomy

(Ref: Jaideep Herbert, Shweta Pattnaik, Anil Sharma “Textbook of Adult Health Nursing”
Volume-2, CBS Publishers, p. 1024)

Answer

Tonsillectomy

Tonsillectomy is the surgical removal of the tonsils, two oval-shaped pads of tissue at the back of the throat—one tonsil on each side.

Indications: Sore throat, fever, trouble swallowing, swollen glands around the neck, throat is red and tonsils are covered in a whitish or yellow coating.

c. Blepharitis

(Ref: Jaideep Herbert, Shweta Pattnaik, Anil Sharma
“Textbook of Adult Health Nursing” Volume-1, CBS Publishers, p. 1041)

Answer

Blepharitis

Blepharitis is inflammation of the eyelids. It usually affects both eyes along the edges of the eyelids. Blepharitis commonly occurs when tiny oil glands near the base of the eyelashes become clogged, causing irritation and redness.

d. Alopecia

(Ref: Sandhya Ghai, Clinical Nursing Procedures, PGIMER (NINE), 2nd edition, CBS Publishers, p. 386)

Punjab Nurses Registration Council
Examination: GNM Second Year
Subject: Medical Surgical Nursing-II
2016

Time: 3 Hours

M.M.: 75

Note: Attempt all the questions.

1. Define the following

[1×10=10]

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| i. Cataract | ii. Menopause |
| iii. Epistaxis | iv. Meniere's disease |
| v. Syphilis | vi. Myopia |
| vii. Otitis media | viii. Typhoid |
| ix. Spontaneous abortion | x. infertility |

2. a. Define retinal detachment.

[2+3+3+7=15]

- b. Enlist the clinical manifestations of retinal detachment.
c. Write the surgical management of retinal detachment.
d. Write the pre- and postoperative management of the patient with retinal detachment.

3. Enlist the clinical manifestations of the following:

[3×5=15]

- a. Sinusitis
b. Ca breast
c. Vulvitis
d. Fibroid uterus
e. Tetanus

4. Write the prevention of any three of the following:

[5×3=15]

- a. Blindness
b. Sexually transmitted diseases
c. Cholera
d. AIDS

5. Write the short note on the following:

[5×4=20]

- a. Mastitis
b. Infective hepatitis
c. Tonsillitis
d. Rabies

Medical Surgical Nursing-II 2016

1. Define the following

[1×10=10]

i. Cataract

Answer

For answer, refer to 2022 paper, Q. 1 (b)

ii. Menopause

Answer

For answer, refer to 2022 paper, Q. 1 (a)

iii. Epistaxis

Answer

For answer, refer to 2017 paper, Q. 1 (f)

iv. Meniere's disease

(Ref: Jaideep Herbert, Shweta Pattnaik, Anil Sharma
"Textbook of Adult Health Nursing" Volume-1, CBS Publishers, p. 986)

Answer

Meniere's Disease

An inner ear disorder that causes episodes of vertigo (spinning). Ménière's disease usually starts in one ear, but later may involve both. Smoking, infections or a high-salt diet may worsen the disease. Symptoms include a spinning sensation (vertigo), hearing loss, ear ringing (tinnitus) and ear pressure. The vertigo may cause severe nausea and imbalance. Hearing loss may become permanent.

v. Syphilis

(Ref: Jaideep Herbert, Shweta Pattnaik, Anil Sharma
"Textbook of Adult Health Nursing" Volume-1, CBS Publishers, p. 910)

Answer

Syphilis

Syphilis is a sexually transmitted infectious (STI) disease caused by the bacterium *Treponema pallidum*. This bacterium causes infection when it gets into broken skin or mucous membranes, usually of the genitals. Syphilis is most often transmitted through sexual contact, although it also can be transmitted in other ways.

vi. Myopia

(Ref: Jaideep Herbert, Shweta Pattnaik, Anil Sharma
"Textbook of Adult Health Nursing" Volume-2, CBS Publishers, p. 1032)

Answer

Myopia

Nearsightedness (myopia) is a common vision condition in which near objects appear clear, but objects farther away look blurry. It occurs when the shape of the eye—or the shape of certain parts of the eye—causes light rays to bend (refract) inaccurately.

vii. Otitis media**Answer**

For answer, refer to 2020 paper, Q. 1 (g)

viii. Typhoid

(Ref: Jaideep Herbert, Shweta Pattnaik, Anil Sharma
"Textbook of Adult Health Nursing" Volume-1, CBS Publishers, p. 863)

Answer

Typhoid

Typhoid fever is a life-threatening infection caused by the bacterium *Salmonella Typhi*. It is usually spread through contaminated food or water. Once *Salmonella Typhi* bacteria are ingested, they multiply and spread into the bloodstream. Symptoms include high fever, headache, stomach pain, weakness, vomiting and loose stools.

ix. Spontaneous abortion

(Ref: Sandeep Kaur, *"Textbook of Midwifery and Gynaecological Nursing"*
 2nd edition, CBS Publishers, p. 205)

Answer

Spontaneous Abortion

Spontaneous abortion is the loss of pregnancy naturally before twenty weeks of gestation. Spontaneous abortion is often caused by chromosomal abnormalities or maternal reproductive tract abnormalities (e.g., bicornuate uterus, fibroids), but etiology in an individual case is usually not confirmed.

x. Infertility**Answer**

For answer, refer to 2022 paper, Q. 1 (d)



Mental Health Nursing

[2024–2014]

Solved Papers

References Taken From:

- Eleena Kumari, “Textbook of Mental Health Nursing for GNM Students”, 2nd edition, CBS Publishers
- P. Prakash, “Textbook of Mental Health Nursing for BSc Students”, 1st edition, CBS Publishers
- Panchali Pal, “Textbook of Pediatric Nursing for Nursing Students”, 2nd edition, CBS Publishers

Punjab Nurses Registration Council
Examination: GNM Second Year
Subject: Mental Health Nursing
2022

Time: 3 Hours

M.M.: 75

Note: Attempt all the questions.

1. a. Define mental health. **[3+6+6=15]**
b. What are the causes of mental health issues?
c. List down the mental health team.
2. a. Define mania. **[3+5+7=15]**
b. Write the types of mania.
c. Explain the role of nurse in lithium therapy.
3. a. Explain the differences between individual and group therapy. **[5×2=10]**
b. Explain the steps in history taking of mentally ill patient.
4. a. Describe the clinical features of OCD. **[5×3=15]**
b. What is the etiology of obsessive-compulsive disorders?
c. How can a nurse help a patient with OCD in the ward?
5. **Write short notes on any five of the following:** **[4×5=20]**
 - a. Electroconvulsive therapy
 - b. Phobia
 - c. Types of delusions
 - d. Types of psychotherapy
 - e. Characteristics of good interviewer
 - f. Psychosomatic disorders
 - g. EPS

Mental Health Nursing 2022

1. a. Define mental health.

[3+6+6=15]

(Ref: Eleena Kumari, "Textbook of Mental Health Nursing for GNM Students", Unit I: Introduction, 2nd edition, CBS Publishers, p. 2)

Answer

Mental Health

Mental health, according to **Freud**, is the attainment of psychic equilibrium through resolving unconscious conflicts and integrating the id, ego, and superego. It involves gaining insight into the unconscious mind, managing inner struggles, and achieving greater self-awareness, emotional stability, and overall well-being.

Or

Mental health: From the perspective of **Aaron T Beck**, a cognitive psychologist:

"Mental health is the result of balanced cognitive processes that contribute to the absence of significant cognitive distortions, negative automatic thoughts, and maladaptive beliefs. It is the ability to think rationally, problem-solve effectively, and accurately interpret the world around oneself. Beck's view emphasizes that mental health is closely linked to cognitive restructuring, where individuals can identify and modify their irrational thought patterns, leading to more adaptive behaviors and emotional well-being. Achieving mental health involves developing cognitive resilience, coping skills, and maintaining a healthy perspective on life's challenges."

b. What are the causes of mental health issues?

(Ref: Eleena Kumari, "Textbook of Mental Health Nursing for GNM Students", Unit V: Mental Disorders and Nursing Interventions, 2nd edition, CBS Publishers, p. 107)

Answer

Causes of Mental Health Issues

The causes of mental health issues are complex and multifaceted, often involving a combination of biological, psychological, and environmental factors. Some of the key causes include:

- **Biological factors:** Genetic predisposition, imbalances in brain chemistry, and neurological conditions can contribute to mental health disorders.
- **Psychological factors:** Traumatic experiences, unresolved childhood issues, and personality traits may play a role in the development of mental health problems.
- **Environmental factors:** Stressful life events, adverse childhood experiences, socioeconomic factors, and living conditions can impact mental well-being.
- **Social factors:** Isolation, lack of social support, discrimination, and stigma can negatively affect mental health.
- **Lifestyle factors:** Substance abuse, poor nutrition, lack of physical activity, and inadequate sleep can influence mental well-being.

Answer**Stupor**

Stupor is a state of profound mental and physical inertia, marked by a near-complete lack of responsiveness, awareness, and cognitive activity, often due to intoxication, illness, or trauma.

Or

Stupor refers to an altered mental state characterized by extreme lethargy, reduced alertness, and impaired consciousness, where individuals have minimal responsiveness to external stimuli, typically resulting from medical conditions or substances.

d. Agitation

(Ref: Mitolo M, Tonon C, La Morgia C, Testa C, Carelli V, Lodi R. *Effects of Light Treatment on Sleep, Cognition, Mood, and Behavior in Alzheimer's Disease: A Systematic Review. Dement Geriatr Cogn Disord.* 2018;46(5-6):371-384. [PubMed])

Answer**Agitation**

Agitation is a state of restlessness and emotional unease, often accompanied by heightened motor activity and difficulty in remaining calm or settled.

Or

Agitation refers to a condition characterized by increased psychomotor activity, irritability, and a sense of inner turmoil or distress.

e. Ego

(Ref: P. Prakash, "Textbook of Mental Health Nursing for BSc Students", Chapter 2: Principles and Concepts of Mental Health Nursing, 1st edition, CBS Publishers, p. 39)

Answer**Ego**

Ego in psychology: In psychology, the ego is one of the three components of Sigmund Freud's structural model of the psyche, along with the id and superego. The ego represents the conscious, rational, and reality-oriented aspect of the mind. It mediates between the often conflicting demands of the id (which seeks immediate gratification of desires) and the superego (which represents societal and moral standards). The ego's role is to balance these demands while considering the constraints of reality.

Or

Ego in common language: In everyday language, the term 'ego' is often used to refer to a person's sense of self, self-esteem, or self-importance. It can describe an individual's perception of their own abilities, achievements, and identity. In this context, a strong ego may indicate confidence and self-assuredness, while a fragile or inflated ego can suggest arrogance or self-centeredness.



Child Health Nursing

[2024–2014]

Solved Papers

References Taken From:

- Panchali Pal, *“Textbook of Pediatric Nursing for Nursing Students”*, 2nd edition, CBS Publishers
- Krishne Gowda, *“Essentials of Sociology”*, 1st edition, CBS Publishers

Punjab Nurses Registration Council
Examination: GNM Second Year
Subject: Child Health Nursing
2021

Time: 3 Hours

M.M.: 75

Note: Attempt all the questions.

1. a. Explain the following exclusive breastfeeding **[5×3=15]**
 - b. Growth and development
 - c. Menstrual hygiene
2. **Write in detail about:** **[5×3=15]**
 - a. Immunization schedule
 - b. Home accidents
 - c. Female feticide
3. a. Enumerate the common health problems in childhood. **[5×3=15]**
 - b. Write about early marriage and its effects.
 - c. Explain the child labor.
4. a. Explain weaning and the process of weaning in children. **[5×3=15]**
 - b. What are benefits of breast milk?
 - c. Write about School Health Program.
5. **Short notes on any three of the following:** **[5×3=15]**
 - a. ORS
 - b. Diarrhea
 - c. Mid-day meal
 - d. Anemia

Child Health Nursing 2021

1. Explain the following terms

[5×3=15]

a. Exclusive breastfeeding

(Ref: Panchali Pal, "Textbook of Pediatric Nursing for Nursing Students", Chapter 6: Health Maintenance of the Child, 2nd edition, CBS Publishers, p. 97)

Answer

Exclusive Breastfeeding

Definition: Exclusive breastfeeding refers to the practice of feeding a newborn or an infant with only breast milk, without giving any other liquids or solid foods, not even water. The World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) recommend exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of a baby's life. After six months, breastfeeding should be continued along with the introduction of complementary foods until the child is at least two years old.

Key Benefits

- **Nutritional superiority:** Breast milk is a complete source of nutrition for infants, providing essential nutrients, vitamins, and antibodies necessary for growth and development.
- **Immune protection:** Breast milk contains antibodies and immune cells that protect the baby against infections and diseases, reducing the risk of illnesses such as respiratory infections, diarrhea, and allergies.
- **Digestibility:** Breast milk is easily digestible and tailored to the baby's nutritional needs, promoting optimal growth and preventing digestive issues.
- **Bonding and emotional connection:** Breastfeeding fosters a strong emotional bond between the mother and the baby, providing comfort, security, and a sense of closeness.
- **Convenience:** Breast milk is always available at the right temperature, eliminating the need for preparation and ensuring the baby is promptly fed whenever hungry.
- **Cost-effectiveness:** Breastfeeding is cost-free, eliminating the need to purchase formula, bottles, and sterilization equipment.

Guidelines for Exclusive Breastfeeding

- **Early initiation:** Breastfeeding should ideally begin within the first hour after birth when the baby is the most alert and eager to nurse.
- **Frequent feeding:** Newborns have small stomachs and need to breastfeed frequently, at least 8 to 12 times in 24 hours, to ensure they receive adequate nutrition and hydration.
- **Responsive feeding:** Mothers should respond to their baby's cues for feeding, such as rooting, sucking on fists, or crying, to ensure that the baby is fed promptly and on demand.
- **Avoiding supplements:** During exclusive breastfeeding, infants do not require any additional water, formula, or solid foods. These can interfere with the natural breastfeeding process.

- **Proper latch and positioning:** Ensuring a correct latch and comfortable positioning during breastfeeding helps prevent nipple soreness and ensures efficient milk transfer.
- **Mother's nutrition:** Mothers should maintain a balanced and nutritious diet, staying well-hydrated to support healthy milk production.

Challenges and Support

While breastfeeding is natural, it can be sometimes pose challenges for both mothers and babies, including latching difficulties, sore nipples, or insufficient milk supply. Support from healthcare providers, lactation consultants, and family can make a significant difference. Education, emotional support, and access to resources are vital in overcoming breastfeeding challenges and ensuring successful exclusive breastfeeding.

Exclusive breastfeeding provides the numerous health benefits. It is a crucial foundation for a child's lifelong well-being. It requires support, education, and commitment from both healthcare providers and families to ensure that mothers and babies have the best possible start in their breastfeeding journey.

b. Growth and development

(Ref: Panchali Pal, "Textbook of Pediatric Nursing for Nursing Students", Chapter 4: Growth and Development of the Child, 2nd edition, CBS Publishers, p. 57-66)

Answer

Growth and Development

Definition: Growth refers to the physical changes and increase in size of an organism or any of its parts over time. It is a measurable and observable process that often follows a predictable pattern. Development, on the other hand, is a broader concept that includes both quantitative and qualitative progress. It involves not only physical changes but also advancements in intellectual, emotional, and social domains. While growth is more easily quantifiable, development is a multidimensional and complex phenomenon.

Factors Affecting Growth and Development

- **Genetics:**
 - Genetic factors play a crucial role in determining an individual's growth and development. The genetic code inherited from parents influences physical characteristics, potential health issues, and to some extent, cognitive abilities.
- **Nutrition:**
 - An adequate nutrition is essential for proper growth and development. Malnutrition, whether due to a lack of nutrients or an excess of unhealthy foods, will significantly impact physical and cognitive development, on children.
- **Environment:**
 - The environment, encompassing living conditions, socioeconomic factors and cultural influences, plays a vital role. A supportive and stimulating environment can positively contribute to cognitive and social development.
- **Healthcare:**
 - Access to healthcare services, including prenatal care, immunizations, and medical treatment, is crucial for ensuring healthy growth and development. Health challenges can hinder progress in various aspects of life.

Punjab Nurses Registration Council
Examination: GNM Second Year
Subject: Child Health Nursing
2014

Time: 3 Hours

M.M.: 75

Note: Attempt all the questions.

1. Define the following terms:

[2×5=10]

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| a. Pediatric nursing | b. Jaundice |
| c. Child development | d. Hypothermia |
| e. Weaning | |

2. a. Define low birth weight baby.

[2+8+5=15]

- b. Explain common health problems of low birth weight baby.
c. Describe nursing management of low birth weight baby.

3. a. Define growth and development.

[2+5+8=15]

- b. Enlist the factors affecting growth and development.
c. Explain the parameters to measure growth and development.

4. a. Define diarrhea.

[5×3=15]

- b. Explain about the causes of diarrhea.
c. Write the nursing management of diarrhea.

5. Write short notes on any four of the following:

[5×4=20]

- a. Birth injuries
- b. High-risk newborns
- c. Prevention of accidents
- d. Child's reaction to hospitalization
- e. Child welfare agencies

Child Health Nursing 2014

1. Define the following terms:

[5×2=10]

a. Pediatric nursing

(Ref: Panchali Pal, "Textbook of Pediatric Nursing for Nursing Students", Chapter 1: Trends in Pediatric Nursing, 2nd edition, CBS Publishers, p. 3)

Answer

Pediatric nursing is a specialized branch of healthcare that focuses on the comprehensive care of infants, children, and adolescents. Pediatric nurses provide physical, emotional, and developmental support to young patients and their families, promoting their health and well-being.

Or

Pediatric nursing encompasses the assessment, diagnosis, and management of healthcare needs specific to pediatric populations. It involves delivering age-appropriate care, educating families, and collaborating with healthcare teams to optimize the health and growth of children and adolescents.

b. Jaundice

(Ref: Panchali Pal, "Textbook of Pediatric Nursing for Nursing Students", Chapter 8: High-Risk Newborn, 2nd edition, CBS Publishers, p. 171)

Answer

Jaundice in children is a medical condition characterized by yellowing of the skin, eyes, and mucous membranes due to elevated levels of bilirubin in the bloodstream, often indicating an underlying liver or blood disorder.

Or

Jaundice in pediatric patients refers to the yellow discoloration of body tissues caused by an excess of bilirubin, typically due to factors such as immature liver function, hemolysis, or obstructed bile flow, and requires thorough evaluation and management.

c. Child development

(Ref: Panchali Pal, "Textbook of Pediatric Nursing for Nursing Students", Chapter 4: Growth and Development of Child, 2nd edition, CBS Publishers, p. 57)

Answer

Child development is the dynamic and sequential process through which infants, toddlers, children, and adolescents acquire physical, cognitive, emotional, and social skills, reaching various milestones and stages of growth.

Or

Child development refers to the progressive and multifaceted changes in a child's physical, intellectual, emotional, and social abilities and behaviors as they mature from infancy through adolescence, reflecting their evolving capabilities and potential.

d. Hypothermia

(Ref: Panchali Pal, "Textbook of Pediatric Nursing for Nursing Students", Chapter 7: Essential Newborn Care, 2nd edition, CBS Publishers, p. 145)

Answer

Neonatal hypothermia is a condition in which a newborn's body temperature drops below the normal range, often due to inadequate temperature regulation. It can pose serious health risks, including respiratory distress and infection, and requires immediate medical attention.

Or

Hypothermia in neonates refers to the potentially life-threatening drop in body temperature in newborns, usually below 36.5°C (97.7°F). It is common in premature infants and can lead to complications, including breathing problems, infection, and hypoglycemia, necessitating prompt warming and medical care.

e. Weaning

(Ref: Panchali Pal, "Textbook of Pediatric Nursing for Nursing Students", Chapter 6: Health Maintenance of the Child, 2nd edition, CBS Publishers, p. 106)

Answer

Weaning is the gradual process of transitioning an infant from a solely milk-based diet (breast milk or formula) to solid foods and other liquids. It typically begins around 6 months of age and helps the baby learn to eat a variety of foods.

Or

Weaning is the gradual cessation of breastfeeding or bottle-feeding to introduce the babies to a diet that includes solid foods and alternative liquids, allowing them to become more self-sufficient in their nutritional intake as they grow and develop.

2. a. Define low birth weight baby.

[2+8+5=15]

(Ref: Panchali Pal, "Textbook of Pediatric Nursing for Nursing Students", Chapter 8: High-Risk Newborn, 2nd edition, CBS Publishers, p. 159)

Answer

Definition: Low birth weight (LBW) is defined as a birth weight of less than 2,500 g (5.5 pounds), regardless of gestational age. LBW infants can be further categorized into very low birth weight (VLBW), with a birth weight less than 1,500 g (3.3 pounds), and extremely low birth weight (ELBW), with a birth weight less than 1,000 g (2.2 pounds).

b. Explain common health problems of low birth weight baby.

(Ref: Panchali Pal, "Textbook of Pediatric Nursing for Nursing Students", Chapter 8: High-Risk Newborn, 2nd edition, CBS Publishers, p. 160)

GNM 2nd Year

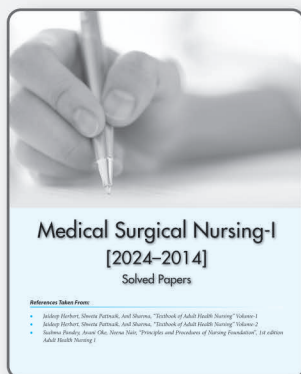
Solved Question PAPERS

2024-2014

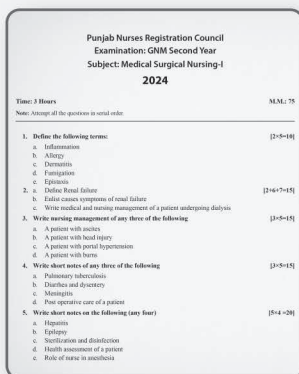
Based on the **Punjab Nurses Registration Council (PNRC)**



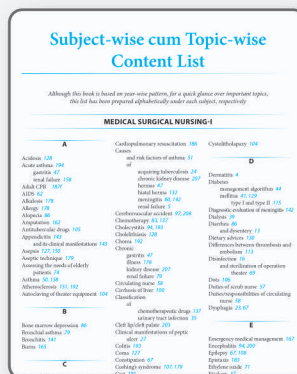
This book is an invaluable resource for GNM Nursing Second-Year students preparing for the Punjab Nurses Registration Council (PNRC) examinations. The book is an indispensable aid for GNM Nursing Second-Year students, offering a comprehensive collection of last 11 years' Solved Question Papers with purely examination-oriented approach. This book will play a pivotal role as far as the success of the student is concerned as it is a vital educational tool and reference resource for them.



Covering **Authentic Question Papers** of Punjab Nurses Registration Council (PNRC) of the GNM Nursing Second-Year Subjects



Extensive coverage of **Last 11 Years, Qs papers** of GNM Nursing Second-Year up to 2024



Subject-wise cum Topic-wise content list in the beginning of the book has been given for quick glance over the important topics

Nursing intervention	Rationale
Assess visual acuity and monitor the signs of eye infection.	To establish patient's baseline and monitor for any worsening of visual acuity or signs of eye infection.
Advise the patient to perform regular hand hygiene, avoid touching the affected eye, and limit close physical contact with others.	To reduce the risk of infecting other people at home or in the community.
Encourage proper eye hygiene.	To reduce the risk of infecting other people at home or in the community.
Teach the patient to self-administer eye drops on the affected eye while avoiding the medication's tip from touching any part of the eye.	To avoid contaminating the eye drop container.

Explanations of Qs are supplemented with different **pedagogical features**, like Tables, Flowcharts and Images for better understanding of the concepts

[2024-2014]
Solved Papers

References Taken From:

- Jaisdeep Herbert, Shweta Puttnaik, Anil Sharma, "Textbook of Adult Health Nursing" Volume-1
- Jaisdeep Herbert, Shweta Puttnaik, Anil Sharma, "Textbook of Adult Health Nursing" Volume-2
- Sushma Pandey, Anand Oke, Nema Nair, "Principles and Procedures of Nursing Foundation", 1st edition Adult Health Nursing I

Each and every Qs has been provided with **Standard References of Textbook** for detailed understanding of the respective topic



CBS Publishers & Distributors Pvt. Ltd.

4819/XI, Prahlad Street, 24 Ansari Road, Daryaganj, New Delhi 110 002, India

E-mail: feedback@cbspd.com, Website: www.cbspd.com

New Delhi | Bengaluru | Chennai | Kochi | Kolkata | Lucknow | Mumbai

Hyderabad | Jharkhand | Nagpur | Patna | Pune | Uttarakhand

ISBN: 978-93-94525-98-6

