

**NATIONAL NEONATOLOGY FORUM  
NNF NURSING FELLOWSHIP EXAMINATION  
THEORY PAPER -2 MCQ - OCTOBER 2021**

- 1. Each MCQ carries 2 marks**
- 2. Enter answers in the answer sheet**

1. Routine care of well new born at birth includes
  1. Suction mouth and nose immediately after birth
  2. Breast feeding after one hour
  3. Check blood glucose level
  4. Give skin to skin contact
  
2. Scrub the hub of the IV port should be done
  1. Once in every shift
  2. Five times before giving antibiotics
  3. For 15 seconds using alcohol swabs
  4. 15 times before use
  
3. The expressed breast milk can be kept in room temperature before feeding
  1. Two hours
  2. Six hours
  3. Twelve hours
  4. Eight hours
  
4. The most appropriate pain management measures for a neonate during venipuncture –
  1. Restraint the baby's limbs during the procedure
  2. Oral analgesic (paracetamol) as advised by doctor
  3. Breast milk 2 ml orally before the procedure
  4. Nothing is necessary, as baby does not feel pain
  
5. CPAP refers to application of positive pressure to the airway of a spontaneously breathing neonate
  1. During inspiratory phase only
  2. During expiratory phase only
  3. In between the inspiration and expiration
  4. Throughout the respiratory cycle

6. All statements about seizures are correct when compared to jitteriness EXCEPT
1. Often associated with autonomic changes
  2. Fast movements of equal amplitude
  3. Have both fast and slow components
  4. Does not stop with restraint
7. IV calcium gluconate can cause the following except
1. Tachycardia
  2. Sloughing of skin if extravasation
  3. Bradycardia
  4. None of the above
8. Which one of the following condition carries an increased risk of developing jaundice in a neonate?
1. Cephalhematoma
  2. Formula feeding
  3. Dehydration
  4. Both a and c
9. If the temperature probe gets detached from the infant's skin while using a radiant warmer in Servo mode, what usually results?
1. Infant becomes hyperthermic
  2. Infant becomes hypothermic
  3. No change in infant's temperature
  4. Warmer shuts down
10. The practice of giving "trophic feed" in premature neonates is helpful in lowering incidence of-
1. Anemia of prematurity
  2. Necrotising enterocolitis
  3. Neonatal jaundice
  4. Bronchopulmonary dysplasia
11. A mother wants to know why Vitamin K injection should be given immediately after birth. The best response from the nurse will be:
1. "Your infant needs vitamin K to develop immunity."
  2. "The vitamin K will protect your infant from being jaundiced."
  3. "Newborn infants are deficient in vitamin K, and this injection prevents your infant from abnormal bleeding."
  4. "Newborn infants have sterile bowels, and vitamin K promotes the growth of bacteria in the bowel."

12. The nurse is aware that a healthy newborn's respirations are

1. Regular, abdominal, 40-50 per minute
2. Irregular, abdominal, 30-60 per minute
3. Irregular, initiated by chest wall, 30-60 per minute
4. Regular, initiated by the chest wall, 40-60 per minute

13. A neonate of a mother with diabetes is at risk for what complication?

1. Anemia
2. Hypoglycemia
3. Nitrogen loss
4. Thrombosis

14. When teaching umbilical cord care to a new mother, the nurse would include which information?

1. Keep the cord covered with clean cloth
2. Apply baby powder after bathing
3. Keep the cord dry and open to air
4. Wash the cord with soap and water each day during a tub bath

15. By keeping the nursery temperature warm and wrapping the neonate in blankets, the nurse is preventing which type of heat loss?

1. Conduction
2. Convection
3. Evaporation
4. Radiation

16. During endotracheal suctioning the pressure should be kept at

1. 80-100 mmHg
2. 40-60 mmHg
3. 60-70 mmHg
4. 70-80 mmHg

17. The indication to screen for retinopathy of prematurity is

1. Gestational age  $\leq 34$  weeks, birth weight  $\leq 2000$  gms
2. All preterm infants weighing less than 2500 gms
3. All neonates with neonatal sepsis
4. All neonates needing ventilation

18. Cold stress in neonates presents as

1. Warm Trunk and warm peripheries
2. Cold Trunk and cold peripheries
3. Warm Trunk and cold peripheries
4. Cold Trunk and warm peripheries

19. In case of presumed neonatal sepsis without abdominal distension it is recommended to
1. Keep NPO for at least 3 days
  2. Introduce feeding as early as possible
  3. Keep NPO till culture report is available
  4. Aspirate regularly for GI bleeding
20. A newborn infant is categorized as 'very preterm' when born with the gestational age of –
1. Less than 28 weeks
  2. 28 to less than 32 weeks
  3. 32 to less than 34 weeks
  4. 34 to less than 37 weeks
21. According to WHO, Duration of Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) for low birth weight neonate in each session should be at least –
1. 45 minutes
  2. One hour
  3. Two hours
  4. More than two hours.
22. Treatment of Cracked nipples includes
1. Stop breast feeding temporarily
  2. Clean the nipple regularly
  3. Give oral antibiotics
  4. Apply Hindmilk
23. In case of seizures due to hypoglycemia in a newborn treat with loading dose of the  
Following
1. 2 ml/Kg of 50% dextrose
  2. 2 ml/Kg of 10% Dextrose
  3. 5 ml/kg of 10% Dextrose
  4. 5 ml/Kg of 50% dextrose
24. Therapeutic Hypothermia is a modality of treatment for
1. Prevention of complications of perinatal hypoxia
  2. Prevention of complications of sepsis
  3. Prevention of intraventricular hemorrhage
  4. Prevention of death due to asphyxia
25. Components of developmentally supportive care
1. Family centered care
  2. Cluster care
  3. Regulation of light of sound in NICU
  4. All of the above.

