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Smart digital tool for education
Erasmus+ Programme – Small-Scale Partnerships
Project Reference No. 2021-2-RO01-KA210-VET-000049399

Școala Postliceală de Afaceri Alba Iulia
Field: Health and Pedagogical Assistance
Professional qualification: Nursing

DigiTeste
Online testing

TESTS FOR NURSING



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1. TESTS 1st Year, 1st Term

Subject: GENERAL NURSING I

1. Hyposthenuria means:

- A. bloody urine
- B. low density urine below 1010
- C. urine in small quantity/24 h

2. Amnesia represents:

- A. memory disorder
- B. thought disorder
- C. perception disorder

3. Perspiration is loss:

- A. of water and heat through the skin
- B. of water through the skin
- C. of water through exhalation and through the skin

4. Vomica represents:

- A. vomiting with food content
- B. elimination of some collections of pus or exudate from the respiratory tract
- C. faecaloid vomiting

5. Prolonged menstrual bleeding is called:

- A. menorrhagia
- B. oligo-menorrhea
- C. hyper-menorrhea

6. The clinical manifestations of immobility are:

- A. ankylosis, cramp, muscle atrophy
- B. uncoordinated movements
- C. tremors

7. The consequences of prolonged bed immobilization can be:

- A. muscle spasms
- B. muscle atrophy, bedsores



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C. muscle contractions

8. The need for sleep in a healthy adult is:

- A. 7-9 h/24 h
- B. 12-14 h/24 h
- C. 6-8 h/24 h

9. Low fever represents:

- A. drop in body temperature below 36°C
- B. maintaining the body temperature between 37 and 38°C
- C. maintaining the body temperature between 38 and 39°C

10. To prevent bedsores, the autonomous interventions of the nurse are:

- A. changing the patient's position every 6-8 hours
- B. keeping the integuments clean and dry
- C. changing the patient's position every two hours and keeping the skin clean and dry

2. TESTS 2nd Year, 1st Term

Subject: DERMATOLOGY AND SPECIFIC NURSING

1. Desquamation

- A. is the process of corneous cell detachment from the epidermis
- B. secondary main lesions occurring after the drying out of a serous matter originating from an ulceration
- C. a localized thickening of the epidermis stratum corneum

2. A macula is

- A. a smooth pink or reddish spot under 1 cm in diameter
- B. a small round protrusion, with a diameter of less than 0.5 cm
- C. a larger round vesicle with serous content

3. A papule is:

- A. a small round protrusion, with a diameter of less than 0.5 cm
- B. red coloration of the skin that disappears with pressure
- C. a smooth pink or reddish spot with a diameter of about 0.5 cm

4. Vitiligo:



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- A. represents a white spot
- B. yellow coloration of the skin
- C. is a contagious disease

5. The dermis is:

- A. formed by connective tissue
- B. made up of muscle tissue
- C. is a rough, non-vascular tissue

6. Sebum is the excretion product of:

- A. sweat glands
- B. sebaceous glands
- C. sweat glands and sebaceous glands

7. Most frequent problems of patients with skin diseases can be:

- A. altering the integrity of the skin; potential for superinfection of rash
- B. bad nutrition
- C. both

8. To establish the diagnosis of skin diseases, the following examinations can be done:

- A. cytological, mycological of the skin, hair, nails
- B. skin biopsy
- C. both

9. To prevent skin mycoses, the patient must know:

- A. how to maintain personal hygiene and especially of the feet
- B. to use cotton underwear
- C. to wear only rubber shoes

10. A medication compress applied to the skin has the following effects:

- A. disinfectant, anti-inflammatory
- B. drying, antipruritic
- C. both



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Subject: PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION IN MODERN LANGUAGE (ENGLISH)

1. Complete the conversation:

Student nurse: Excuse me, I need a healthcare assistant.

Healthcare assistant: I _____ a healthcare assistant. _____?

- A. am/ Can I help you
- B. am/ Should I help you
- C. am/What's your name

2. Complete the conversation:

Patient: Are you nurse Angela Brown?

Nurse: Yes, _____.

- A. me
- B. It's me
- C. I am

3. Complete the conversation:

Patient: Excuse me, can I see Nurse Ann?

Healthcare assistant: I'm sorry, you can't Mrs. Anderson. Ellie _____ on the night _____.

- A. work/ shifts
- B. works/shift
- C. working/shift

4. Complete the conversation:

Nurse: How are you feeling today?

Patient: _____

- A. Am very well
- B. Is very bad
- C. I feel a little nauseous

5. Complete the conversation:

Nurse: What's the matter with you Mr. Arnold?

Patient: _____.

- A. I have got a headache
- B. I got headache
- C. I get a headache



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6. Complete the conversation:

Doctor: Do you have any _____?

Patient: I've got a sore _____ and _____.

- A. pain / neck / dizzy
- B. other symptoms / throat/cough
- C. fever/nose/pain

7. Which is the missing word?

Ask the patient to roll _____ their sleeve and use an _____ wipe to clean the patient's _____.

- A. down/cotton/eye
- B. on/soft/hand
- C. up/ antiseptic/arm

8. Choose the right option

The doctor _____ to check on the patient at 5 p.m.

- A. comes
- B. is coming
- C. will come

9. Choose the right option

I _____ a little _____ yesterday.

- A. feeled/gooder
- B. felt/better
- C. have felt/better

10. Choose the right option

_____ visit someone in hospital if you are _____.

- A. Never/sick
- B. Sometimes/ill
- C. Always/sick



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Subject: NUTRITION AND DIETETICS

1. The process of transforming glucose into glycogen is called:

- A. glycogen-genesis
- B. gluconeogenesis
- C. glycogenesis

2. The basic energy needs are:

- A. lower in children and increase with age
- B. higher in children and decrease with age
- C. same in children, adults and the elderly

3. A gram of protein provides approximately:

- A. 9 kcal
- B. 7 kcal
- C. 4 kcal

4. The body mass index is calculated as follows:

- A. $BMI = G(kg)/H(m)$
- B. $BMI = H(m)/G(kg)^2$
- C. $BMI = G(kg)/H(m)^2$

5. In childhood and adolescence, plastic and energetic needs are:

- A. higher than in adulthood
- B. smaller than in adulthood
- C. the same as in adulthood

6. Vitamins play the following roles:

- A. Energetic
- B. Plastic
- C. Biocatalysts

7. Marasmus is a state of:

- A. less nourish
- B. under nourish
- C. malnutrition



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8. Since it favours the appearance of swelling/edema, in pregnancy, it is recommended the reduced intake of :

- A. Sodium
- B. Calcium
- C. Magnesium

9. In the Mediterranean regions, the diet is very rich in:

- A. Carbohydrates and lipids
- B. Lipids and proteins
- C. Vegetables and fruits

10. Lipids are digested very slowly and provide the body with energy for:

- A. a shorter period of time
- B. an average period of time
- C. a longer period of time

Subject: INTERNAL MEDICINE AND SPECIFIC NURSING I

1. The symptoms of pneumococcal pneumonia are not:

- A. severe fever and shivering
- B. rusty sputum cough
- C. hypothermia

2. The following are not used for treatment of pneumococcal pneumonia:

- A. penicillin G
- B. chloramphenicol
- C. clarithromycin

3. The general symptoms of Hodgkin's disease are not:

- A. fever
- B. itching
- C. jaundice

4. Bacillary impregnation syndrome does not include:

- A. chronic cough
- B. low fever
- C. neck stiffness

5. Major medicines to stop tuberculosis are not:



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- A. isonicotinic hydrazide
- B. rifampicin
- C. ethambutol

6. Haemophilia affects:

- A. the female sex
- B. the male sex
- C. both sexes

7. The symptoms of pneumothorax are not:

- A. violent chest stab
- B. progressive dyspnoea
- C. productive cough

8. The surgical treatment of bronchiectasis is:

- A. lobectomy
- B. tracheotomy
- C. laryngectomy

9. The major signs of acute articular rheumatism are not:

- A. polyarthrititis
- B. fever
- C. carditis

10. The main symptoms of mitral stenosis are not:

- A. dyspnoea
- B. haemoptysis
- C. tachycardia

Subject: SURGERY AND SPECIFIC NURSING I

1. The nurse must:

- A. prepare the patient, check the sample, help the doctor in collecting the sample, and provide specific care after collecting the sample
- B. check the evidence
- C. only take care of the patient



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2. The vein puncture is done in:
 - A. fingertip, earlobe
 - B. femoral, humeral artery
 - C. frequently in the elbow veins, or any vein

3. Drawing a blood sample for haematological examinations is done:
 - A. in the evening before going to bed
 - B. anytime the patient feels sick
 - C. in the morning without eating

4. To collect urine, you need:
 - A. cleaning hands, the genitourinary region, examination gloves and a sterile container
 - B. use of gloves only
 - C. using collection container and gloves

5. Incidents and accidents of gastric examination using a nasogastric tube are:
 - A. tube break
 - B. establishing the diagnosis
 - C. tube coiling, nausea, vomiting

6. The correct position of the patient for performing the evacuation enema is:
 - A. in right lateral decubitus
 - B. in supine position
 - C. any comfortable position of the patient

7. Preparing the patient for laparoscopy consists of:
 - A. administration of purgative solutions
 - B. fitting the gastric tube
 - C. evacuation enema, emptying the stomach

8. Where do we apply the tourniquet in the case of a wound in the middle third of forearm from which dark red blood springs out:
 - A. above the wound
 - B. below the wound
 - C. over the dressing applied to the wound



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9. Half of the amount of infusion solutions required for hydro electrolytic rebalancing in the first 24 hours in a patient with burns will be administered in:

- A. the first 8 hours
- B. the first 4 hours
- C. the first 16 hours

10. The conditions underlying a good dressing are:

- A. to cover the wound completely, to provide good absorption
- B. be a loose dressing to provide ventilation to the wound
- C. be tight so that it does not slip

3. TESTS 3rd Year, 1st Term

Subject: NURSING RESEARCH

1. Research in nursing can be carried out:

- A. in all healthcare professionals' work environments
- B. only in research centres
- C. in laboratories and research centres

2. Nursing research aims at:

- A. discovering new ways of patient care
- B. discovering new information in the field of nursing
- C. increasing the quality of the nursing process

3. Nursing research can be:

- A. qualitative
- B. quantitative
- C. quantitative and qualitative

4. In nursing research, prescriptive theories regard:

- A. concepts of interest: pain, empathy, anger, self-esteem, comfort, dignity, hope and quality of life
- B. therapeutic nursing and the consequences of interventions
- C. goals and observations describing what elements exist in nursing



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5. The main objective of quantitative research is:
- A. to analyse large amounts of data to build models and theories from them
 - B. to analyse data about attitudes and behaviours in order to build models and theories from them
 - C. to analyse both numerical data and behaviours to build models and theories from them
6. Qualitative research studies in depth:
- A. the attitudes, motivations, emotions, perceptions, feelings that make people act in various ways
 - B. correctness of collected statistical data
 - C. characteristics of the population sample included in the study
7. Observing non-verbal behaviours, which increases the quantity and quality of information, is one of the advantages of:
- A. Conversations
 - B. The questionnaire
 - C. The interview
8. Participatory observation implies:
- A. certain members of the group and the researcher take part together in observing the behaviour of the other members of the group
 - B. observing the lives of those studied by the researcher who is not a member of the group
 - C. the active involvement of the researcher in the lives of those studied, being accepted as a member of the group
9. The experimental research aims at:
- A. verifying causal relationships
 - B. formulating of new hypotheses
 - C. verifying causal relationships and formulating new hypotheses
10. Within the research paper, the bibliographical sources can be mentioned:
- A. throughout it
 - B. only at the end of it
 - C. throughout and at the end of it

Subject: MEDICAL PROCEDURES IN EMERGENCY, CRISES AND DISASTERS

1. Perforated abdominal wounds are those in which the traumatic agent:
- A. penetrated the peritoneum, but did not injure any organs



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- B. damaged and perforated one or more organs
 - C. did not penetrate the peritoneum, but damaged one or more organs
2. Prevention of anaphylactic shock can be done by:
- A. sensitivity testing to iodinated substances, antibiotics, correct anamnesis of patients
 - B. administration of laxatives
 - C. administration of synthetic antihistamines (Romergan, Pheniramine)
3. In case of a cardio-respiratory arrest we can encounter the following clinical signs:
- A. cessation of respiratory, thoracic and abdominal movements, cessation of heartbeat
 - B. increased pulse at the carotid artery
 - C. miosis with mobile eyeballs
4. The effectiveness of artificial respiration and external cardiac massage is assessed by:
- A. the appearance of the pulse in the large vessels
 - B. disappearance of mydriasis and recoloring of the skin
 - C. disappearance of miosis
5. Asthma crisis has the following characteristics:
- A. at the onset, the seizures are typical with a sudden beginning and end, with free intervals
 - B. the crisis occurs, usually in the second half of the day
 - C. is never preceded by sneezing, tearing, itching of the eyelids and headache
6. In the evolution of myocardial infarction, the following periods are distinguished:
- A. prodromal, onset, state and a convalescence
 - B. onset, state and convalescence
 - C. prodromal, onset and convalescence
7. Respiratory resuscitation is practiced:
- A. both in respiratory and cardiac arrest
 - B. only with cardiac massage
 - C. within a 12-15 minute interval to be successful
8. In unconscious victims, airway obstruction is frequently achieved by the following:
- A. tongue lowering, if they are lying on their back, the presence of foreign bodies (blood, secretions, vomit)
 - B. if intubated
 - C. tongue lowering, if they are in ventral decubitus
9. Obiectivele îngrijirii unei plăgii sunt:
- A. suprimarea durerii, aseptizarea plăgii



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- B. spălarea plăgii cu apă caldă
- C. localizarea plăgii

9. The objectives of wound care are:

- A. pain relief, wound asepsis
- B. washing the wound with warm water
- C. identifying the wound

10. For a bleeding casualty the following emergency measures will be taken:

- A. restoring circulating mass, monitoring vital functions
- B. measuring the pulse
- C. morpho-functional examination of the kidneys

Subject: PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND MULTICULTURALITY

1. Bioethics concerns:

- A. rules of medicine that prohibit organ trafficking
- B. the morality of science in general and of medicine in particular, which prohibits the commercialization of the human body and the trafficking of organs, including the moral attitude of man towards animals and plants
- C. the moral attitude of man towards animals and plants

2. Fundamental responsibilities of nurses included in the ethical code are:

- A. providing appropriate treatment and care for the sick
- B. caring for the sick, performing treatments and providing health education
- C. promoting health, preventing illness, restoring health and alleviating suffering

3. The principle according to which the individual must be given the opportunity to decide on their own actions is:

- A. veracity
- B. justice
- C. autonomy

4. One of the most important values of the medical act, which are the basis of the relationship of trust between the doctor and the patient, is:

- A. compassion
- B. confidentiality
- C. patience



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5. Medical professional secret:

- A. may be disclosed to anyone after the patient's death
- B. can only be disclosed to the patient's first degree relatives
- C. cannot be disclosed either after the end of the treatment or after the death of the patient

6. To be valid informed consent involves the following three components:

- A. informing the patient correctly, informing the patient's family, the patient's independent decision
- B. informing the patient correctly, the patient's independent decision, the decision of the patient's family
- C. informing the patient correctly, the patient's decision-making capacity, the patient's independent decision

7. Performing defectively a medical procedure, due to insufficient and inappropriate professional training, represents:

- A. medical error
- B. medical mistake
- C. malpractice

8. Malpractice represents:

- A. the professional error committed in performing a medical or medico-pharmaceutical procedure, causing damage to the patient, involving the civil liability of the medical staff and the supplier of medical, sanitary and pharmaceutical products and services
- B. the professional error committed in performing a medical or medico-pharmaceutical procedure, causing damage to the patient, involving the criminal liability of the medical staff and the supplier of medical, sanitary and pharmaceutical products and services
- C. the professional error committed in performing a medical or medico-pharmaceutical procedure, causing damage to the patient, without involving the liability of the medical staff and the supplier of medical, sanitary and pharmaceutical products and services

9. If the order given by the doctor is good, but the subordinate is not supervised and controlled, the responsible one is:

- A. the nurse
- B. the doctor
- C. none of them

10. With discharge the patient has the right to request and receive,:

- A. a written summary of the diagnosis, treatment and care provided during the hospitalization
- B. a written summary of the diagnosis and care provided during hospitalization



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C. a written summary of the investigations, diagnosis, treatment and care provided during the hospitalization

Subject: NEUROLOGY AND SPECIFIC NURSING

1. Myasthenia Gravis is a disease of:

- A. extrapyramidal system
- B. neuromuscular synapse
- C. central motor neuron

2. The clinical symptoms in the case of Myasthenia Gravis are:

- A. difficult walking and stair climbing, occurred in the evening
- B. pyramidal muscle hypertonia
- C. myoarthrokinetic sensitivity disorders

3. They are not part of treatment principles in hemorrhagic stroke:

- A. bed rest
- B. treatment of cerebral edema
- C. treatment with anticoagulants

4. When cerebral ischemia occurs, the following mechanisms intervene:

- A. thromboembolic
- B. pH increase in the cerebral parenchyma
- C. vascular rupture

5. The general symptomatology of the cerebellar syndrome does not consist of:

- A. cerebellar ataxia
- B. intentional tremor
- C. resting tremor

6. The etiology of cerebellar syndrome is not:

- A. vascular
- B. toxica (alcoholism)
- C. metabolic by decreasing the blood pH

7. Parkinson's disease is generally characterized by:

- A. muscle hypertonia - "on a razor's edge"
- B. akinesia
- C. intention tremor



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8. The treatment of Parkinson's disease does not involve:
- A. restoring the concentration of dopamine at the central level
 - B. restoring the concentration of acetylcholine at the central level
 - C. the use of anticholinergics

9. TIAs in the carotid territory do not present:
- A. unilateral blindness; movement deficit under 24 hours
 - B. cranial nerve palsies
 - C. hemianopsia, paresthesia

10. A transient ischemic attack in the vertebro-basilar territory is not characterized by:
- A. movement deficit; vertigo
 - B. hemianopsia
 - C. cranial nerve palsies

Subject: MEDICA MANAGEMENT AND LEGISLATION

1. Select from the management functions presented below the one that is appropriate for the following statement.

The set of management processes through which the physical and intellectual work processes and their components are established and delimited: operations, works, tasks, etc., as well as their grouping by positions, work formations, compartments and their assignment to personnel, corresponding to certain managerial criteria, economic, technical and social in order to achieve the foreseen objectives.

- A. Planning function
- B. Co-ordination function
- C. Organising function

2. Determine which one of the following statements is false.

- A. The set of work processes that take place in any human systems can be divided into two main categories: execution processes and management processes
- B. Management processes are characterized by the fact that a part of the workforce acts on the other part, the majority of human resources, in order to obtain the highest possible efficiency
- C. modern management processes are characterized by the fact that a minority structure exploits a majority category in an organization

3. The authoritarian manager is characterized by:

- A. great determination capacity; availability for communication; innovative, creative spirit; courage in taking risks; flexibility in crisis situations or labor conflict - clear strategies



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- B. has a rich previous experience and a solid personality; is very competent professionally; gives evidence of seriousness towards employees, fairness, severity, demandingness; shows disinterest in social problems; calls for the dismissal of unemployed staff, when the situation requires this; they aim at profit maximization; they are willing to resign if they cannot exercise their managerial style
- C. lack of strategic management; prioritize the resolution of salary claims; postpones staff layoffs, even if the concrete situation of the organization requires it; they resort to large loans for salaries, which lead to the violation of correlations between economic indicators
4. Determine which one of the following statements is true:
- A. delegation - consists in the temporary assignment by a manager of one of their duties to a subordinate, accompanied by the appropriate competence and responsibility
 - B. delegation - consists in assigning by a manager to a subordinate the performance of a task that falls to them by formal organization
 - C. delegation - consists in the assignment by a manager of one of their duties to a subordinate, accompanied by the appropriate competence and responsibility
5. Determine which type of leadership the following characteristics correspond to: flexibility, cooperation, communication, sociability, harmonious environment, friendly atmosphere within the organization.
- A. autocratic leadership
 - B. democratic leadership
 - C. bureaucratic leadership
6. The methods and techniques used for the selection of medical personnel are the following:
- A. theoretical and practical knowledge verification tests
 - B. talking to the recruited candidates - the interview; researching the references
 - C. tests to verify theoretical and practical knowledge, talking with recruited candidates - the interview; researching references
7. The economic motivation represents:
- A. the motivation aimed at satisfying the material aspirations and expectations of employees
 - B. the motivation aimed at satisfying the moral-spiritual aspirations and expectations of employees
 - C. the motivation aimed at the strictly human affective dimension of the employee, focusing on the satisfaction of his emotional needs within the organization
8. The notation is a method of general evaluation of employees. It consists of:
- A. the formulation of general evaluations that summarize the main qualities, in particular, the work and work results of the respective person. The evaluation is concreted in qualifications
 - B. awarding a grade that expresses the degree to which the holder of a position achieves the objectives circumscribed to him



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C. formulating an evaluation based on the comparison of the qualities, knowledge, skills, skills and behaviors of a person, with the requirements of the current or intended position, highlighting the concordances and inconsistencies found

9. Choose the correct option:

- A. the right to practice as a general nurse is obtained after graduating from a specialized school
- B. the right to practice as a general nurse is obtained after passing the graduation exam of a vocational school
- C. the right to practice as a general nurse requires obtaining the membership certificate of Order of General Nurses, Midwives and Medical Assistants in Romania

10. The central authority in the field of public health in Romania is represented by:

- A. National House of Health Insurance
- B. Order of General Nurses, Midwives and Medical Assistants in Romania
- C. Ministry of Health

Subject: GERONTOLOGY, GERIATRICS AND SPECIFIC NURSING

1. The characteristics of changes in the respiratory system in the elderly are not the following:

- A. the lungs become stiff
- B. decreases lung function
- C. increases the number of alveoli and their size

2. Theories of aging without genetic determination do not include the following:

- A. immunological theory
- B. neuroendocrine theory
- C. free radical theory

3. The etiology of arthritic disease in the elderly is:

- A. biochemical
- B. traumatic
- C. plurifactorial

4. The treatment of diabetes in the elderly involves:

- A. lifestyle modification (hygiene-dietary, hydroelectrolytic, physical exercises, stop smoking)
- B. weight control, blood glucose control taking oral antidiabetics, insulin, lipid control and hypertension risk factors
- C. all of the above



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5. Cerebrovascular disease in the elderly is not characterized by the following:
- A. the incidence of stroke and mortality from cerebrovascular disease increases with age
 - B. transient ischemic attacks last less than 24 hours
 - C. the symptoms are related to movement only and depend on the anatomy of the affected arteries
6. Tuberculosis in the elderly is caused by:
- A. precarious social factors – low average income
 - B. depressive states generated by the loss of the partner
 - C. decreased general immunological reaction
7. Oesophageal conditions more common in the elderly:
- A. reflux esophagitis
 - B. the presence of cardio spasm
 - C. oesophageal neoplasms
8. Ischemic colitis of the elderly is manifested by:
- A. frequent soft stools
 - B. precordial pain of variable duration
 - C. intermittent abdominal pain with claudication appearance
9. Triggering factors for respiratory diseases in the elderly are:
- A. the presence of a saprophytic flora associated with pathogenic flora
 - B. aspiration of germs from the stomach, alteration of the cough reflex, swallowing, duodena-gastric and gastroesophageal reflux
 - C. through chest wounds
10. There are no complications of arterial hypotension in the elderly:
- A. falls followed by fractures
 - B. anterior-septal myocardial infarction
 - C. anxiety attacks, balance disorders

Subject: INTENSIVE CARE AND SPECIFIC NURSING

1. To take care of a patient with a venous catheter, the nurse does the following:
- A. raises the region at 30° from the body and supervises the rate of perfusion
 - B. administer anticoagulant drugs
 - C. measures diuresis



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2. You need to administer penicillin and gentamicin at 12 o'clock to a patient who has a 5% glucose infusion. How do you proceed?
- A. inject intramuscularly the two antibiotics separately
 - B. combine the two antibiotic solutions and inject them intramuscularly
 - C. insert the antibiotic solution into the glucose bag
3. Defective thermoregulation produces:
- A. oliguria, anuria
 - B. insomnia, euphoria
 - C. hypothermia, hyperthermia
4. Natural feeding of a patient in severe condition comes back when:
- A. the swallowing reflex is present
 - B. after the patient leaves the ICU
 - C. as soon as the patient is out of the severe condition
5. The parenteral feeding of a seriously ill patient is carried out with:
- A. saline
 - B. nutrient solutions of amino acids, lipids, plasma, blood
 - C. orally
6. To assess the daily water balance, the nurse's interventions are:
- A. collection and recording of vomiting, aspiration, diuresis, stool
 - B. blood collection
 - C. the patient
7. The patient with consciousness disorders who cannot communicate verbally, reacts to:
- A. affective caress
 - B. painful stimuli
 - C. both
8. For emergency interventions in the case of patients in severe condition, the nurse must know how to operate some devices:
- A. for artificial ventilation, for defibrillation
 - B. for computer tomography
 - C. for the magnetic resonance device
9. Second degree coma is characterized by:
- A. lost consciousness, reflexes abolished, disturbance of circulation and breathing, mydriasis
 - B. present consciousness, circulation and breathing are normal



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C. complete loss of consciousness, the patient does not answer questions, osteo-tendinous and corneal reflexes are present, breathing and circulation are normal

10. Defibrillation is a treatment method applied to the patient in:

- A. state of shock
- B. cardiorespiratory arrest
- C. septic condition

Subject: OBSTETRICS, GYNECOLOGY AND SPECIFIC NURSING

1. Mammography represents:

- A. the main method of detecting breast cancer
- B. is not indicated
- C. genetic investigations

2. After mastectomy, the patient is taught:

- A. to perform movements that prevent ankylosis and muscle atrophy
- B. not to perform movements
- C. immobilization in bed

3. Cervical biopsy is:

- A. taking a tissue fragment for histopathological examination
- B. endoscopic examination
- C. ultrasound examination

4. Gynaecological diseases can cause the following problems:

- A. defective intestinal eliminations
- B. defective urinary excretions
- C. both

5. Hysterometry is:

- A. endoscopic investigation
- B. puncture of the bottom of the bag
- C. measures the uterine cavity

6. Ultrasound is:

- A. ultrasound examination that highlights tumours
- B. radiological examination
- C. cytological examination



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7. The nurse must be aware of the following morphological - functional changes occurring during pregnancy:
- A. general changes in the body
 - B. local changes in the female genital system
 - C. both
8. Metabolism changes during pregnancy as follows:
- A. increases
 - B. decreases
 - C. keeps constant
10. At the level of the mammary gland during pregnancy:
- A. breast volume increases with the development of the Haller vascular network and pigmentary changes
 - B. colostrum secretion occurs
 - C. both

Subject: CHILD CARE, PEDIATRICS AND SPECIFIC NURSING

1. Contraindications to breastfeeding are:
- A. umbilical nipple
 - B. febrile condition of the infant
 - C. infant's diarrhoea
2. Vitamin D deficiency in infants and young children is called:
- A. scurvy
 - B. rickets
 - C. pellagra
3. The infant's general bath is carried out:
- A. in the evening, after the last meal
 - B. in the adult bathtub
 - C. with water at 37°- 38°C
4. The care of the umbilical wound with granuloma is carried out by:
- A. staining with tincture of iodine
 - B. touches with silver nitrate 5%
 - C. sulfamide powder is introduced into the wound



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5. The temperature measurement in 0-3 year – old children is done:

- A. in the rectum, with individual lubricated thermometer
- B. in axillary fold
- C. in the oral cavity, with a special thermometer

6. The areas prone to intertrigo are the following, except:

- A. inguinal plicae
- B. limb plicae
- C. umbilical area

7. The first signs of rickets appear at the age of:

- A. 8-12 months
- B. 3-6 months
- C. when the infant stands up

8. Asthma crisis in children is manifested by:

- A. inspiratory dyspnoea
- B. wheezing
- C. perioronasal cyanosis

9. The causes of acute diarrhoea in infants can be the following, except:

- A. Acute digestive and respiratory infections
- B. overfeeding
- C. feeding on powdered milk

10. The causes of vomiting can be the following, except:

- A. diseases of the digestive tract
- B. hypertrophic pyloric stenosis
- C. parenteral drug administration

4. TESTS 1st Year, 2nd Term

Subject: GENERAL NURSING II

1. Thoracentesis represents the puncture:

- A. peritoneal cavity
- B. pericardial cavity



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C. pleural cavity

2. The nature of the pleural fluid (exudate or transudate) is determined by the following reactions:

- A. Pandy
- B. Rivalry
- C. Nonne-Apelt

3. Abdominal paracentesis represents:

- A. penetration into the peritoneal cavity using a trocar
- B. needle penetration into the pleural cavity
- C. needle penetration into a parenchymal organ

4. Abdominal paracentesis is performed:

- A. in the left iliac fossa, Monroe - Richter line
- B. in the middle of the line between the navel and the pubic symphysis
- C. both

5. The most effective way of assessing a patient's need for O₂ is:

- A. observation of skin colour
- B. noting the changes in the frequency and amplitude of breathing
- C. both

6. Cheyne-Stockes breathing is characterized by:

- A. periods of increasingly frequent breathing, after which the frequency decreases, followed by apnoea; the cycle starts again
- B. very weak breathing
- C. periods of rapid breathing, interrupted by periods of apnoea

7. Kussmaul breathing means:

- A. shallow breathing
- B. altered breathing found in febrile conditions
- C. prolonged inspiration followed by forced expiration and apnoea

8. Wounds which are not treated on time can be complicated by:

- A. lipothymia
- B. local suppurations
- C. hypertension (high blood pressure)

9. The balloon probe applied for haemostatic purposes in case of bleeding oesophageal varices is:

- A. Foley
- B. Blackmore



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C. Endotracheal tube

10. The venepuncture is done for:

- A. exploring purpose
- B. therapeutic purpose
- C. both options are correct

5. TESTS 2nd Year, 2nd Term

Subject: **EPIDEMIOLOGY**

1. The main purpose of epidemiology is:

- A. to identify, manage and eliminate epidemics
- B. to improve population's health
- C. to stop spreading infectious diseases

2. Epidemiology focuses on:

- A. explaining the causal principles of diseases, with emphasis on variable environmental factors:
- B. removing the factors that cause diseases
- C. methods of disease eradication

3. Pathogenic agents can also be called:

- A. germs
- B. parasites
- C. helminths

4. The purpose of investigating an epidemic is:

- A. to identify sick individuals
- B. to isolate sick individuals
- C. to identify the cause and the best means of control

5. The management of an epidemic involves:

- A. treating cases, preventing the spread of disease and monitoring the effect of control measures
- B. identifying new cases and preventing the spread of the disease
- C. isolating disease cases and preventing the spread of the disease

6. Varicella is an infectious disease transmitted by:

- A. soil



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- B. water
- C. air

7. Autoclaving can inactivate the following categories of medical waste:

- A. cytotoxic waste
- B. sharp and infectious cutting waste
- C. infectious waste

8. Malaria is an infectious disease transmitted by:

- A. water
- B. vectors
- C. air

9. The decontamination method that destroys 99-99.9% of the vegetative forms of microorganisms is:

- A. disinfection
- B. disinsection
- C. sterilization

10. Packaging for collecting hazardous medical waste has the following characteristics:

- A. they are disposable and comply with the colour code – yellow
- B. are disposable and follow the colour code – black
- C. are reusable and comply with the colour code – yellow

Subject: INTERNAL MEDICINE II

1. Hepatitis B is not transmitted through:

- A. digestive
- B. parenteral
- C. sexual

2. The following symptoms do not belong to viral hepatitis:

- A. Jaundice, hepatomegaly
- B. ascites
- C. hyper chromic urine

3. The following biochemical constants are not modified in viral hepatitis:

- A. TGO, TGP
- B. bilirubin
- C. LDH



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4. Vascular decompensation in liver cirrhosis is manifested by:
- A. ascites
 - B. splenomegaly
 - C. encephalopathy
5. The symptoms of hyperthyroidism are not:
- A. weight loss
 - B. anorexia
 - C. tachycardia
6. The symptoms of hypothyroidism are not:
- A. oedema of the skin and mucous membranes
 - B. polyphagia
 - C. slowing down of mental functions
7. Pancreatic cancer is associated with some vascular changes; which of these requires investigations for its detection?
- A. Acute arterial obstructions
 - B. migratory superficial thrombophlebitis
 - C. obliterating arteriopathy
8. Hepatitis B is not transmitted through:
- A. digestive
 - B. parenteral
 - C. sexual
9. The following symptoms do not belong to viral hepatitis:
- A. Jaundice, hepatomegaly
 - B. ascites
 - C. hyper chromic urine
10. Urine culture is not necessary in the diagnosis:
- A. cystitis
 - B. pyelonephritis
 - C. polycystic kidney



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Subject: INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND SPECIFIC NURSING

1. Remittent fever is characterized by:
 - A. high fever oscillations between 37 and 39 g C, the minimum temperature does not fall below 37 g C
 - B. four-six days the body temperature is 39-40 g C after which we have four-six days the temperature drops below 37°C
 - C. the maximum temperature is recorded during the day and the minimum in the evening

2. The Brudzinski sign is characteristic:
 - A. encephalic syndrome
 - B. meningeal syndrome
 - C. febrile syndrome

3. Very high lymphocytosis is characteristic in:
 - A. rubella
 - B. viruses
 - C. whooping cough

4. The epidemiological investigation will take into account:
 - A. the source of infection, the way of transmission, the immunological state
 - B. source of infection, route of transmission, immunological status, secondary epidemiological factors
 - C. primary, secondary, viral epidemiological factors

5. Symptoms of peripheral collapse include:
 - A. hypertension, hyperthermia, bradycardia
 - B. hypotension, hypothermia, tachycardia
 - C. hypertension, hypothermia, pale skin

6. The eruptive syndrome includes:
 - A. Filatov mask
 - B. the Kering sign
 - C. the Brudzinski sign

7. Raspberry tongue is characteristic in:
 - A. hepatitis
 - B. scarlet fever
 - C. chicken pox



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8. The pathogenic agent in chicken pox is:

- A. staphylococcus
- B. virus
- C. streptococcus

9. The Grozovici - Pastia sign appears in:

- A. scarlet fever
- B. chicken pox
- C. measles

10. The rash in scarlet fever does not appear:

- A. on the lower limbs
- B. thorax
- C. on the face

Subject: GENERAL SURGERY AND SPECIFIC NURSING II

1. The correct position of the patient for performing the evacuation enema is:

- A. in right lateral decubitus
- B. in supine position
- C. any comfortable position of the patient

2. Where do we apply the tourniquet in the case of a wound in the middle third of the forearm from which dark red blood gushes out?

- A. above the wound
- B. below the wound
- C. over the dressing applied to the wound

3. The conditions that form the basis of a good dressing are:

- A. to cover the wound completely to have good absorbent power
- B. to be a loose dressing to provide ventilation to the wound
- C. to be tight so that it will not slip



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4. Post-intubation the role of the nurse is:
- A. monitoring vital functions, keeping the probe permeable by suction, cleaning the oral cavity
 - B. monitoring the patient if agitated
 - C. giving analgesics
5. The maximum time to maintain the drain tube in thoracic emergency is:
- A. 10-12 days
 - B. 3-5 days
 - C. 7-8 days
6. Preoperative preparation in the evening of the day before the intervention is done by:
- A. measuring vital functions T A. pulse, temperature, E.K.G, evacuation enema
 - B. bladder survey
 - C. nasogastric survey
7. Open chest injuries are:
- A. thoracic contusion without fractures
 - B. chest wounds associated with fractures
 - C abdominal contusion
8. Intense ultraviolet rays primarily affect:
- A. the eye tolerates ultraviolet irradiation well
 - B. the conjunctiva and the cornea
 - C. the iris
9. The surgical treatment for the evacuation of the hydatid cyst is carried out by:
- A. thoracotomy
 - B. cholecystectomy
 - C. appendectomy
10. The purpose of pleural drainage is to:
- A. elimination of sputum
 - B. have proper breathing
 - C. eliminate the air and blood in spontaneous traumatic hemothorax



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6. TESTS 3rd Year, 2nd Term

Subject: PEDAGOGY

1. Justify the fact that Pedagogy is a socio-human science by choosing the appropriate one from the following options.
 - A. education represents a specific human social phenomenon
 - B. contains different methods by which it acts on the subject
 - C. has the ability to change the subject's behaviour
2. Fill in the blank space of the following statement regarding Pedagogy so that it is correct. Pedagogy was defined as the fundamental and synthesis science of education that studies the young generation in particular, the formation and improvement of man in general.
 - A. intellectual abilities
 - B. education laws
 - C. behaviour
3. The correlation between society's needs and educational action is called:
 - A. educational objective
 - B. educational ideal
 - C. educational approach
4. Fill in the blanks of the following statement by choosing the appropriate terms from the proposed options.
Didactic design involves all the operations ofof the instructive - educational activity, thus acquiring an efficient character.
 - A. rational anticipation
 - B. systematic anticipation
 - C. rational and systematic anticipation
5. Choose from the following verbs the ones you can use to operationalize the educational objectives.
 - A. to know, to understand
 - B. to analyse, to enumerate
 - C. to know, to become familiar with
6. Operationalizarea obiectivelor didactice se refera la:
 - A. comportamentul de învățare al elevului
 - B. comportamentul profesorului
 - C. comportamentul elevului și al profesorului



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6. The operationalization of didactic objectives refers to:

- A. the student's learning behaviour
- B. the teacher's behaviour
- C. the student's and teacher's behaviour

7. Determine which didactic principle the following presentation belongs to.

The essence of this principle is expressed taking into account the student as a subject of his own process of development, assimilation of what is transmitted and of formation of his personality. It expresses the requirement that the acquisition of students' knowledge should be done in an active process of processing them, through their own effort, in order to reach the awareness of the essential features and their understanding.

- A. the principle of accessibility of knowledge, skills and abilities
- B. the principle of systematization and continuity in learning
- C. the principle of conscious and active participation of students in the educational process

8. Determine for which of the notions presented below the following statement is appropriate

The fundamental ability of living matter to transmit from one generation to another, in the form of the genetic code, the specificity messages of the species, the group and the individual.

- A. environment
- B. education
- C. heredity

9. The set of systematic and organized educational actions, developed and carried out within specialized educational institutions, is called:

- A. informal education
- B. formal education
- C. non-formal education

10. Determine which of the following statements regarding learning motivation is false.

- A. the intrinsic motivation regarding learning has its source in the very activity carried out by the student
- B. intrinsic motivation regarding learning has the teacher at its centre
- C. the intrinsic motivation regarding learning causes the student to participate in a learning activity for the pleasure and satisfaction it offers him, without being constrained by external factors



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Subject: QUALITY OF CARE AND PATIENT SAFETY

1. Accessibility to health services is one of the nine dimensions of quality identified in relation to providing medical services. This refers to:
 - A. prioritizing access to health services for certain social categories
 - B. access to certain health services should be based on the value of the contribution to social health insurance
 - C. access to the provision of health services is not restricted by geographical, social, cultural, organizational or economic barriers

2. Determine to which category of indicators regarding the analysis of the activity of a medical unit the following indicator belongs: "rate of medical errors"
 - A. efficiency indicators
 - B. indicators regarding the quality of the medical act
 - C. financial performance indicators

3. The "staff involvement" principle does not imply:
 - A. assuming responsibility in solving problems
 - B. prioritizing one's own interests
 - C. valuing skills, knowledge and experience

4. In order to have a functional quality management system, it is recommended to use motivation for employees:
 - A. positive
 - B. negative
 - C. employees are conscientious and do not need to be motivated

5. Specific to KAIZEN quality improvement strategy is the fact that:
 - A. is based on the principle of gradual and continuous improvement, "with small steps"
 - B. is based on the improvement obtained through technological innovation
 - C. is based on important investments made beforehand

6. The "PDCA Cycle" (Plan-Do-Check-Act) also known as the PEVA Cycle (plan-execute-verify-act) consists of going through the following phases:
 - A. planning phase, execution phase, verification phase, action phase
 - B. execution phase, verification phase, action phase, presentation phase
 - C. planning phase, supply phase, execution phase, action phase



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7. The NAHQM accreditation is based on the following requirements and indicators:
- A. strategic and organizational management; Clinical management;
 - B. clinical management; Medical ethics and patient rights
 - C. strategic and organizational management; Clinical management; Medical ethics and patient rights
8. Determine the elements that can be considered strong points for the SWOT analysis of the quality of nursing provided.
- A. professional ethics, freely agreed self-discipline, resistance to stress
 - B. deficiencies in assuming responsibilities, little time given to the patient
 - C. inefficient use of working time; inadequate quality of equipment
9. Establish the elements that can be considered weak points for the SWOT analysis of the quality of nursing provided.
- A. personnel trained for vital emergencies; medical procedures according to protocols
 - B. outdated concepts of work for certain categories of staff; morally and physically worn out medical equipment
 - C. short time interval from the initial consultation to the institution of a symptomatic treatment; adequate and timely treatment
10. Identify among the following statements regarding the completion of the general clinical observation sheet those that are wrong:
- A. Filling the following requirements with capital letters: county, locality, hospital, department, name, first name and all diagnoses on the first page
 - B. Filling the observation sheet taking into account the following official documents: identity card; pension slip; birth certificate for children under 15 (who do not have an identity card yet); passport; driver's license
 - C. the hospitalization diagnosis is that given by the General Practitioner



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Subject: PALLIATIVE CARE

1. Determine which of the following statements characterizes the unit with hospice-type beds.
 - A. are established in hospitals, the duration of hospitalization in the units with palliative care beds is a maximum of 3 weeks, the hospitalization in the units with beds can be day, continuous, discontinuous
 - B. provides specialized assistance to eligible patients and the place of activity is at the patients' home
 - C. is created exclusively for the provision of specialized palliative care services and is addressed to patients with severe and uncontrolled symptoms at home, who require continuous supervision and care, terminal patients or their families

2. Determine which of the following activities fall within the duties of the medical assistant in a palliative care team:
 - A. evaluates the patient, completes the registration form and develops the therapeutic plan
 - B. evaluates the patient's care needs, performs and monitors compliance with medication administration
 - C. communicates the plan, discusses and obtains the patient's consent for applying the therapeutic plan

3. Non-maleficence is an ethical principle that regulates the medical staff-patient relationship. This principle refers to:
 - A. all actions should be in the interest of the patient (do good)
 - B. the patient's right to participate in making therapeutic decisions and planning the treatment in the knowledge of the cause
 - C. treatments with uncertain benefits or with unacceptable side effects for the patient will not be administered (do not harm)

4. The analgesic scale of the WHO contains three steps. Determine which of the following associations represents the correct correspondence between the type of treatment against pain recommended and each separate step.
 - A. step 1 includes strong opioids
 - B. step 2 includes non-opioid analgesics
 - C. stage 3 includes strong opioids

5. Abnormal breathing characterized by shallow, slow 3-4 breaths per minute, irregular to which is added thirst for air, myoclonus and caudate vocalizations is known as:
 - A. agony breathing
 - B. dyspnoea
 - C. apnoea

6. Autonomous interventions for the prevention of bedsores according to the palliative care plan of a patient in the terminal phase include:
 - A. changing the patient's position every 6-8 hours



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- B. keeping integuments moist
C. changing the patient's position every 2 hours and keeping the skin clean and dry
7. Melena represents:
A. stool elimination of digested blood, coming from the upper part of the digestive tube
B. spitting blood derived from the lungs or bronchial tubes
C. the result of iron-based medication
8. Convulsions are dysfunctions manifested suddenly that cause loss of consciousness, contractions, tremors or other temporary brain disorders. Determine which of the following actions are not recommended as first aid measures.
A. the patient must be prevented from injuring himself without obstructing his movements
B. the patient's head must be kept in a position to prevent swallowing the tongue or drowning in their own vomit
C. a hard object is inserted between the victim's teeth
9. Hypercalcemia represents:
A. decrease in blood calcium level
B. increase in blood calcium level
C. decrease in the level of oxygen in the blood
10. In the case of the patient in the active state of death whose swallowing reflex is altered, the administration of the treatment against pain is done:
A. using the parenteral route
B. using the oral route
C. both

Subject: NURSING RESEARCH

1. Research in nursing can be carried out:
A. in all healthcare environments
B. only in research centres
C. in laboratories and research centres
2. Cercetarea în nursing are drept scop:
A. descoperirea unor noi modalități de îngrijire a pacientului
B. descoperirea de informații noi în domeniul nursingului
C. creșterea calității procesului de nursing



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2. Nursing research aims at:

- A. discovering new ways of caring patients
- B. discovering new information in the field of nursing
- C. increasing the quality of the nursing process

3. Nursing research can be:

- A. qualitative
- B. quantitative
- C. quantitative and qualitative

4. In nursing research, prescriptive theories focus on:

- A. concepts of interest: pain, empathy, anger, self-esteem, comfort, dignity, hope and quality of life
- B. therapeutic nursing and the consequences of interventions
- C. identifying goals and observations describing what elements exist in nursing

5. The main objective of quantitative research is:

- A. to analyse large amounts of data to build models and theories from it
- B. to analyse data about attitudes and behaviours in order to build models and theories from them
- A. to analyse both numerical data and behaviours to build models and theories from them

6. Qualitative research studies in depth:

- A. the attitudes, motivations, emotions, perceptions, feelings that lead people to act in various ways
- B. correctness of collected statistical data
- C. characteristics of the population sample included in the study

7. Observing non-verbal behaviour, which increases the quantity and quality of information, is one of the advantages of:

- A. conversation
- B. questionnaire
- C. interview

8. Participatory observation implies:

- A. certain members of the group participate with the researcher in observing the behaviour of the other members of the group
- B. observation of the lives of those studied by the researcher who is not a member of the group
- C. the active involvement of the researcher in the lives of those studied, being accepted as a member of the group



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10. În cadrul lucrării de cercetare, sursele bibliografice pot fi menționate:

- A. pe tot parcursul acesteia
- B. doar la sfârșitul acesteia
- C. pe tot parcursul și la sfârșitul acesteia

9. The experimental research aims at:

- A. verifying causal relationships
- B. formulating new hypotheses
- C. verifying causal relationships and formulating new hypotheses

10. Within the research paper, the bibliographical sources can be mentioned:

- A. throughout the paper
- B. only at the end of it
- C. throughout and at the end of it

Subject: MENTAL HEALTH, PSYCHIATRY AND SPECIFIC NURSING

1. Ethanol withdrawal is characterized by:

- A. anorexia, nausea, severe tremors in the fingers
- B. sweating, tachycardia, hypertension
- C. all of the above

2. During the anamnesis, the patient expresses his firm belief that he will be killed by the security, this example illustrates:

- A. hallucination
- B. delusional idea of self-incrimination
- C. delusion of persecution

3. The phrase "I'm sick because the TV presenter is hypnotizing me with a laser, even when I unplug the TV", exemplifies:

- A. autistic thinking
- B. illusion
- C. the delusional idea of external influence

4. Indicate the false answer:

- A. tricyclic antidepressants potentiate the effects of alcohol
- B. the association of alcohol and tricyclic antidepressants is indicated, to accelerate the healing of endogenous depression



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- C. phenothiazine increase the toxicity of tricyclic antidepressants
5. Indicate which contraceptive method would be useful in a young epileptic woman treated with Phenobarbital:
- A. oral contraceptives
 - B. sterile
 - C. vasectomy
6. Haloperidol is contraindicated in patients with:
- A. Parkinson's disease;
 - B. senile dementia;
 - C. Alzheimer's disease
7. Ethanol dementia is:
- A. the final stage of chronic alcoholism, which causes cerebral atrophy
 - B. Korsakov alcoholic polyneuritis psychosis
 - C. hepatic sclerosis
8. The fear of microbes is called:
- A. thanatophobia
 - B. zoophobia
 - C. bacillophobia
9. The discordant syndrome is characteristic for:
- A. schizophrenia
 - B. alcoholism
 - C. dementia
10. What is respect?
- A. treating patients' thoughts, feelings and experiences seriously
 - B. empathic understanding between the sick person and the nurse
 - C. the nurses' ability to put themselves into the world of experience and their lives

Subject: ONCOLOGY AND SPECIFIC NURSING

1. Infections in oncology can be caused by:
- A. bacteria, viruses
 - B. Candida Albicans, protozoa
 - C. all of the above



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2. For the diagnosis of bronchi - pulmonary cancer, the following are not necessary:
- A. lung x-ray, computed tomography
 - B. bronchoscopy, bronchial biopsy
 - C. gastroscopy
3. Favourable factors of infections in oncology are not:
- A. neutropenia
 - B. bone marrow transplantation
 - C. administration of vaccines
4. Paraclinical investigations necessary for oncological diagnosis are not:
- A. thoracic-pleural-mediastinum-pulmonary x-ray
 - B. bone scintigraphy
 - C. a jeune blood sugar
5. In case of opiate overdose:
- A. meiosis
 - B. intense cyanosis
 - C. acute pulmonary oedema
6. Painful syndromes in cancer:
- A. pain from bone metastases, abdominal pain
 - B. plexopathies, peripheral neuropathies
 - C. all of the above
7. Side effects of cytostatic treatment are not:
- A. nausea, vomiting
 - B. alopecia
 - C. increased appetite
8. In immunotherapy the administration of large doses of Interferon or Interleukin can cause:
- A. motor hyper stimulation
 - B. respiratory failure
 - C. fever
9. The initial symptomatology in bronchi-pulmonary cancer does not consist of:
- A. cough
 - B. chest pain
 - C. epistaxis



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10. Bronchi-pulmonary cancer treatment does not consist of:

- A. surgical intervention
- B. chemotherapy
- C. hormone therapy

Subject: MEDICAL PROCEDURES IN EMERGENCY, CRISES AND DISASTERS

1. In a collective accident the medical personnel arriving at the scene of the disaster have the duty:

- A. to limit the consequences of injuries (pain, haemorrhage)
- B. to make a statistic of the number of injured
- C. to contact the hospital

2. The victim with many injuries in a collective accident in construction environment requires:

- A. specialized supervision up to the hospital if the medical staff is sufficient
- B. is sent to the hospital in an ambulance with only the driver
- C. is sent to the hospital in a private car without a specialist attendant

3. In a disaster with multiple victims with multiple injuries, the hospital activates the plan

- A. red
- B. yellow
- C. white

4. In war when the wounds can be considerably contaminated, it is considered:

- A. primary suturing of the wound and the state of anti-tetanus immunity
- B. removing the object (bullet), disinfecting the wound, suturing it, checking the state of anti-tetanus immunity
- C. wounds are left open to close naturally without intervention.

5. Temporary haemostasis using a tourniquet is done by applying it:

- A. above the wound when the haemorrhage originates from an artery
- B. above the wound when the bleeding is from a vein
- C. in the wound when the haemorrhage comes from a vein

6. What are the precautions to prevent tourniquet shock?

- A. maintaining the tourniquet for as little time as possible
- B. quick lifting of the tourniquet when the injured person arrived at the surgery service
- C. lifting the tourniquet as slowly as possible.



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7. The colour of blood in oesophageal haemorrhages is:
- A. airy red, foamy
 - B. unaired red
 - C. dark red, brown.
8. In a collective accident the first evacuated to the specialized health units will be:
- A. agitated casualties
 - B. apathetic burns that react slowly and only to strong stimuli
 - C. burns with combined injuries
9. If an injured person brought to the hospital is in a state of shock, the priority intervention consists of:
- A. removal of phlyctena and foreign bodies
 - B. carrying out the anti-shock treatment, simultaneously with the removal of clothes, the disinfection of the skin and the removal of phlyctena
 - C. performing anti shock treatment before any surgical manoeuvre
10. The application of splints will be done in such a way that they always exceed:
- A. the joint above the fractured area
 - B. the joint below the fractured area
 - C. the joint above and below the fractured area

Subject: COMMUNITY NURSING AND CARE OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

1. Level I preventive interventions include:
- A. curative interventions - for the treatment of diseases
 - B. maintaining and promoting health, as well as preventing illnesses
 - C. primary prophylaxis
2. The nurse's role in Level III preventive interventions is:
- A. to support the cared-for person to adapt to various difficulties caused by health problems - role in the person's recovery.
 - B. to discover problems in time
 - C. make health education/primary prevention
3. Which of the following statements is correct:
- A. the nucleus dyad consists of a husband, wife and children living together



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- B. the extended family consists of husband and wife
C. the nucleus family consists of husband, wife and offspring living in a joint household
4. The assessment of the health status of family is done by:
A. home visit and data collection
B. assessment of education and housing
C. community change
5. The nursing process applied to promote family health refers to:
A. data collection, data analysis and interpretation, patient profiling
B. data collection, data analysis and interpretation, setting goals and priorities
C. data collection, data analysis and interpretation, establishing the patient profile, establishing objectives and priorities, drawing up the nursing plan, applying and evaluating care
6. Identify the correct option. The patients who benefit from home care services are:
A. all insured patients
B. all insured patients who have the proof required
C. all elderly patients
7. Identify the correct option. Advantages of home care:
A. have positive effects on the health of the people who benefit from these care services
B. strengthens family relations and solidarity with the elderly
C. both
8. People with locomotor disabilities
A. must have the same chances for a normal social life as any other person
B. they need special protection measures to help them integrate
C. both
9. Home care of disabled people
A. depends on the degree of disability of the patient
B. depends both on the degree of disability of the patient and on the family situation
C. depends on the family situation
10. The degree of dependence refers to:
A. the degree of loss of autonomy of the disabled person
B. the need for help and care to be able to carry out basic activities every day



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C. both

Subject: OBSTETRICS, GYNECOLOGY AND SPECIFIC NURSING

1. Amniotic fluid in normal pregnancy:

- A. is clear, transparent with flakes of vernix
- B. cloudy, whitish
- C. brown-red

2. Amniocentesis is recommended:

- A. for Rh negative pregnancy surveillance
- B. in the 6th month of pregnancy
- C. is contraindicated

3. The gender of the foetus can be determined

- A. at 12 weeks
- B. at 8 weeks
- C. at 14 weeks

4. Contractions during the period of foetal expulsion are:

- A. 10-15 minutes
- B. 5-10 minutes
- C. 1-2 minutes

5. Serological tests are done with the purpose

- A. detection and treatment of gonorrhoea
- B. detection of infectious diseases
- C. detection of anaemia

6. A pregnant woman with a normal pregnancy in the first trimester has the following symptoms, less:

- A. amenorrhea
- B. the feeling of bloating
- C. oliguria

7. They are part of the autonomous interventions of medical assistance, less

- A. informs the pregnant woman about the possible date of birth
- B. instructs the pregnant woman regarding the signs of abortion, manifestations in pathological pregnancy
- C. provides antiemetic medication



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8. The labour periods are:
- A. period of dilatation, expulsion, delivery
 - B. period of dilatation, state, expulsion
 - C. period of state, dilatation, delivery
9. The period of genital activity ends:
- A. with the onset of menopause
 - B. at puberty
 - C. both
10. There are maternal indications for caesarean delivery
- A. infections of the genital system
 - B. prolonged biological pregnancy
 - C. eclampsia

Subject: CHILD CARE, PEDIATRICS AND SPECIFIC NURSING

1. In new-borns, tachypnea is considered a sign of severe sepsis:
- A. over 60 breaths / minute
 - B. over 40 breaths/minute
 - C. over 20 breaths / minute
2. In case of suspicion of a bacterial infection in the infant, it is recommended
- A. blood cultures
 - B. urine cultures
 - C. both options are correct
3. Para clinical investigations in case of jaundice in new-borns include:
- A. direct and indirect Coombs test
 - B. blood urea
 - C. blood creatinine
4. Predominantly inspiratory dyspnoea of the infant suggests:
- A. bronchitis
 - B. bronchial asthma
 - C. laryngitis



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5. In case of laryngeal foreign body:
- A. the Heimlich manoeuvre is recommended
 - B. the patient is mobilized in order to spontaneously eliminate the foreign body
 - C. the child is transported to the hospital in the left lateral decubitus position
6. In an asthma attack the aerosols are administered to the child sitting in the position:
- A. supine
 - B. left lateral decubitus
 - C. semi-sedating
7. The clinical picture of the infant with right heart failure includes:
- A. tachypnea
 - B. cough
 - C. oliguria
8. The clinical picture of the infant with left heart failure includes
- A. ascites
 - B. intense tachypnea
 - C. oliguria
9. The place of intramuscular injection in infants is:
- A. gluteal muscles
 - B. thigh muscles
 - C. in the deltoid muscle
10. The convulsive crisis is manifested by:
- A. capping the gaze; clenched jaws
 - B. triad: headache - vomiting - dyspnoea
 - C. myalgia



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ANSWERS

1st Year, 1st Term**Subject: GENERAL NURSING I**

Question Nr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Right answer	B	A	C	B	A	A	B	A	B	C

2nd Year, 1st Term**Subject: DERMATOLOGY AND SPECIFIC NURSING**

Question Nr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Right answer	A	A	A	A	A	B	C	C	A	C

Subject: PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION IN MODERN LANGUAGE (ENGLISH)

Question Nr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Right answer	A	C	B	C	A	B	C	B	B	A

Subject: NUTRITION AND DIETETICS

Question Nr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Right answer	A	B	C	C	A	C	C	A	C	C

Subject: INTERNAL MEDICINE I

Question Nr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Right answer	C	B	C	C	C	B	C	A	B	C

Subject: SURGERY AND SPECIFIC NURSING I

Question Nr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Right answer	A	C	C	A	C	B	C	B	A	A



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3rd Year, 1st Term**Subject: NURSING RESEARCH**

Question Nr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Right answer	A	C	C	B	A	A	C	C	C	C

Subject: MEDICAL PROCEDURES IN EMERGENCY, CRISES AND DISASTERS

Question Nr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Right answer	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

Subject: PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND MULTICULTURALITY

Question Nr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Right answer	B	C	C	B	C	C	A	A	B	C

Subject: NEUROLOGY AND SPECIFIC NURSING

Question Nr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Right answer	B	A	C	A	C	C	B	B	B	B

Subject: SANITARY MANAGEMENT AND LEGISLATION

Question Nr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Right answer	C	C	B	A	B	C	A	B	C	C

Subject: GERONTOLOGIE SI GERIATRIE SI NURSING SPECIFIC

Question Nr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Right answer	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	B	B

Subject: ANESTHESIA, INTENSIVE CARE AND SPECIFIC NURSING

Question Nr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Right answer	A	A	C	A	B	A	C	A	C	B



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Subject: **OBSTETRICS, GYNECOLOGY AND SPECIFIC NURSING**

Question Nr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Right answer	A	A	A	C	C	A	C	A	C	C

Subject: **CHILD CARE, PEDIATRICS AND SPECIFIC NURSING**

Question Nr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Right answer	A	B	C	B	A	C	B	B	C	C

1st Year, 2nd Term

Subject: **GENERAL NURSING II**

Question Nr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Right answer	C	B	A	C	C	A	C	B	B	C

2nd Year, 2nd Term

Subject: **EPIDEMIOLOGY**

Question Nr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Right answer	B	A	A	C	A	C	B	B	A	A

Subject: **INTERNAL MEDICINE II**

Question Nr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Right answer	A	B	C	A	B	B	B	A	B	C

Subject: **INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND SPECIFIC NURSING**

Question Nr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Right answer	A	B	C	B	B	A	B	B	A	C

Subject: **SURGERY AND SPECIFIC NURSING II**



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Question Nr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Right answer	B	B	A	A	C	A	B	B	A	C

3rd Year, 2nd Term

Subject: **PEDAGOGY**

Question Nr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Right answer	A	B	B	C	B	A	C	C	B	B

Subject: **QUALITY OF CARE AND PATIENT SAFETY**

Question Nr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Right answer	C	B	B	A	A	A	C	A	B	C

Subject: **PALLIATIVE CARE**

Question Nr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Right answer	C	B	C	C	A	C	A	C	B	A

Subject: **NURSING RESEARCH**

Question Nr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Right answer	A	C	C	B	A	A	C	C	C	C

Subject: **MENTAL HEALTH, PSYCHIATRY AND SPECIFIC NURSING**

Question Nr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Right answer	C	C	C	B	B	A	A	C	A	A

Subject: **ONCOLOGY AND SPECIFIC NURSING**

Question Nr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Right answer	C	C	C	C	A	C	C	C	C	C

Subject: **MEDICAL PROCEDURES IN EMERGENCY, CRISES AND DISASTERS**

Question Nr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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Right answer	A	A	A	B	A	C	B	B	C	C
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Subject: **COMMUNITY NURSING AND CARE OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES**

Question Nr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Right answer	B	A	C	A	C	B	C	C	B	C

Subject: **OBSTETRICA,GINECOLOGIE SI NURSING SPECIFIC**

Question Nr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Right answer	A	A	A	C	B	C	C	A	A	C

Subject: **PUERICULTURA, PEDIATRIE SI NURSING SPECIFIC**

Question Nr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Right answer	A	C	A	C	A	C	C	B	A	A