

NURSING COUNCIL OF NEW ZEALAND

Sample questions for the enrolled nurse
state final examination

The multiple-choice questions have four options. Choose one answer which should be the best option for each question.

Answer all questions as if you were working in the capacity of an enrolled nurse.

Part A: Medicine Calculations

Q1. Oral digoxin 125mcg daily is prescribed for a patient. The tablet strength available is 62.5mcg. How many tablets must be given?

- A. 2 tablets.
 - B. 3 tablets.
 - C. 3.5 tablets.
 - D. 4 tablets.
-
-

Q2. A patient is prescribed 125mg of medication. The ampule contains 400mg/4mL. How many mL will you administer?

- A. 0.8mL
 - B. 1mL
 - C. 1.25mL
 - D. 1.5mL
-
-

Q3. A patient is prescribed 250mg of antibiotics in 200mL of intravenous fluid over 30 minutes. The correct rate in mL per hour to set the infusion device is

- A. 100mL per hour
 - B. 200mL per hour
 - C. 400mL per hour
 - D. 500mL per hour
-
-

Q4. How many mg is 5000mcg?

- A. 0.5mg
 - B. 5mg
 - C. 50mg
 - D. 500mg
-
-

Part B: Nursing Knowledge

- Q5. The role of the Nursing Council of New Zealand is
- A.** to protect the unregulated and regulated health workforce.
 - B.** to regulate doctors to protect public safety.
 - C.** to regulate nursing to protect public safety.
 - D.** to protect the nursing workforce.
-
-
- Q6. Which of these is a legal right of a person admitted under the Mental Health (Compulsory Assessment and Treatment) Act 1992?
- A.** Right to refuse treatment and care.
 - B.** Right to receive information about their status.
 - C.** Right to self discharge against medical advice.
 - D.** Right to choose their mental healthcare provider.
-
-
- Q7. A patient tells you they are afraid of their surgical procedure. You should
- A.** call the hospital chaplain to come and talk with the patient.
 - B.** listen to the patient's concerns and use reflective communication skills.
 - C.** change the subject to something more positive.
 - D.** call the family and report the patient's concerns to them.
-
-
- Q8. When working with colleagues, nurses should
- A.** have the right to hold different opinions and work as individuals.
 - B.** treat colleagues with respect and work in a collaborative and co-operative manner.
 - C.** avoid colleagues they find challenging to work alongside.
 - D.** alert patients if a colleague is less than capable.
-
-

Q9. A person with asthma arrives at the emergency department and is visibly distressed, coughing and with audible wheeze. Why are they prescribed salbutamol (beta-adrenergic agonist)?

- A. To dilate the airways.
 - B. To reduce secondary infections.
 - C. To decrease postnasal drip.
 - D. To reduce airway inflammation.
-
-

Q10. A patient has had a myocardial infarction involving a large section of the heart muscle. You assess them at risk for

- A. hypovolaemic shock.
 - B. cardiogenic shock.
 - C. metabolic shock.
 - D. neurogenic shock.
-
-

Q11. What may a person experience in a hypomanic phase of a bipolar mood disorder?

- A. Hallucinations, fatigue, anhedonia.
 - B. Social withdrawal, decreased self-esteem, obsessive thoughts.
 - C. Elevated mood, reduced need for sleep, irritability.
 - D. Increased activity, increased need for sleep, pressured speech.
-
-

Q12. A patient has been admitted with symptoms of alcohol withdrawal. What is your main responsibility to them during their medical detoxification?

- A. Administer fluids via a naso-gastric tube to maintain hydration.
 - B. Don't disturb the patient so they can sleep.
 - C. Prepare to physically restrain them if necessary.
 - D. Keep the person safe and monitor for any deterioration.
-
-

- Q13. A patient tells you they do not want to have the prescribed enoxaparin sodium injection. Your first response would be to
- A.** inform them they must have the injection as it has been prescribed.
 - B.** reassure them that it is prescribed for everyone who has a surgical procedure.
 - C.** accept that they do not want the injection.
 - D.** ask what concerns them about having the injection.
-

- Q14. Prior to surgery a patient is to have nothing to eat or drink. This is necessary to
- A.** assist in the proper absorption of the anaesthetic.
 - B.** prevent nausea and vomiting immediately after surgery.
 - C.** avoid the danger of inhaling the stomach contents (aspiration).
 - D.** avoid incontinence during surgery.
-

- Q15. After surgery a patient has a morphine infusion running at the maximum prescribed rate of 15mg per hour. When you conduct a pain assessment, they say the pain is unbearable and they are obviously distressed. You should
- A.** increase the infusion rate to 20mg per hour.
 - B.** reassess the pain and contact the doctor to review the patient's medication.
 - C.** help the patient to relax and reassure them that the pain will go.
 - D.** give the patient two paracetamol tablets and reassess them in half an hour.
-

- Q16. Furosemide (a diuretic) has been prescribed for a patient with congestive heart failure. The prescriber has not signed the medication chart. You should
- A.** double check the medication with a senior registered nurse.
 - B.** contact the prescriber to sign the prescription.
 - C.** give the furosemide, sign for it and inform the nurse manager.
 - D.** ask your nurse manager to sign the prescription, then give it.
-