Top 50 Community Health Nursing MCQs

Welcome to the Top 50 Community Health Nursing MCQs!

This set of carefully curated questions is designed to help nursing students prepare for exams globally, including NCLEX-RN, NCLEX-PN, and other international and Indian nursing tests. Each question is high-yield and relevant for real-world clinical scenarios.

All correct answers have been shuffled to simulate exam conditions and enhance learning.

1. Which of the following is the primary goal of community health nursing?

(A) Treating chronic diseases in hospitals

(B) Performing surgical interventions

(C) Providing personal care only

(D) Promoting and preserving the health of populations (Correct)

2. The most effective way to prevent communicable diseases in a community is:

(A) Prescribing antibiotics

(B) Hospital-based care

(C) Genetic screening

(D) Early detection and isolation (Correct)

3. Which level of prevention includes rehabilitation after a stroke?

(A) Tertiary (Correct)

(B) Primary

(C) Secondary

(D) Quaternary

4. Which of the following vaccines is recommended for all adults to prevent tetanus?

(A) BCG

(B) Polio

(C) Hepatitis B

(D) DTaP/Td (Correct)

5. A community nurse educates mothers on exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months. This is an example of:

(A) Secondary prevention

(B) Primary prevention (Correct)

(C) Screening

(D) Tertiary prevention

6. Which of the following is an example of a communicable disease surveillance system?

(A) Monitoring TB incidence (Correct)

(B) Rehabilitation centers

(C) Health insurance data

(D) Health education on nutrition

7. During a cholera outbreak, which is the most immediate action for a community nurse?

(A) Conduct health insurance surveys

(B) Educate about mental health

(C) Ensure safe water supply and sanitation (Correct)

(D) Administer antibiotics to all residents

8. Which of the following indicators reflects community health status?

(A) Hospital budget

(B) Number of hospitals

(C) Infant mortality rate (Correct)

(D) Number of nurses

9. Which term refers to the occurrence of disease above the expected level in a community?

(A) Epidemic (Correct)

(B) Endemic

(C) Pandemic

(D) Sporadic

10. A nurse screens school children for vision problems. This is an example of:

(A) Secondary prevention (Correct)

(B) Primary prevention

(C) Tertiary prevention

(D) Health promotion

11. Which of the following is a vector-borne disease?

(A) Malaria (Correct)

(B) Tuberculosis

(C) Measles

(D) Diabetes

12. Which is the most cost-effective method to prevent influenza in a community?

(A) Vaccination (Correct)

(B) Quarantine

(C) Hospital care

(D) Antibiotics

13. Which of the following is a social determinant of health?

(A) Income (Correct)

(B) Age

(C) Genetic mutation

(D) Blood type

14. Which nursing intervention is appropriate during a disaster in the community?

(A) Conduct needs assessment (Correct)

(B) Focus only on injured patients

(C) Ignore mental health needs

(D) Provide long-term rehabilitation only

15. Which is the key principle of primary health care?

(A) Health promotion and disease prevention (Correct)

(B) Hospital-based care

(C) Curative treatment

(D) Specialist referrals only

16. NCLEX-style scenario: A nurse visits a community where measles cases are increasing. Which action should the nurse prioritize?

(A) Conduct vaccination campaigns (Correct)

(B) Administer antibiotics

(C) Advise bed rest only

(D) Provide physical therapy

17. Which population is most at risk for lead poisoning in communities?

(A) Teenagers

(B) Adults

(C) Children (Correct)

(D) Elderly

18. Which of the following is an example of tertiary prevention?

(A) Rehabilitation after myocardial infarction (Correct)

(B) Immunization

(C) Screening for hypertension

(D) Health education

19. Which of the following is an environmental health issue?

(A) Air and water pollution (Correct)

(B) Smoking cessation

(C) Nutrition counseling

(D) Mental health education

20. A nurse is conducting a home visit. Which data is part of a community health assessment?

(A) Personal medical history

(B) Sanitation, water supply, and immunization coverage (Correct)

(C) Hospital bed availability only

(D) Individual blood pressure only

21. Which term refers to diseases present at a low, consistent level in a population?

(A) Epidemic

(B) Sporadic

(C) Endemic (Correct)

(D) Pandemic

22. Which of the following is a modifiable risk factor for cardiovascular disease?

(A) Family history

(B) Age

(C) Hypertension (Correct)

(D) Gender

23. A nurse is planning health education for diabetes prevention. The best approach is:

(A) Focus only on medication

(B) Promote lifestyle modification (Correct)

(C) Teach insulin injection only

(D) Ignore community involvement

24. Which is the best indicator of maternal and child health?

(A) Neonatal mortality rate (Correct)

(B) Literacy rate

(C) Hospital bed count

(D) Hospital budget

25. Which is an example of primary prevention for cancer?

(A) Mammography

(B) HPV vaccination (Correct)

(C) Chemotherapy

(D) Rehabilitation

26. A nurse performs contact tracing for tuberculosis. This is an example of:

(A) Primary prevention

(B) Secondary prevention (Correct)

(C) Tertiary prevention

(D) Health promotion

27. Which of the following is an example of non-communicable disease surveillance?

(A) Tracking hypertension prevalence (Correct)

(B) Vaccination campaigns

(C) Quarantine of infected patients

(D) Water sanitation programs

28. Which factor is the most important in influencing health behavior?

(A) Genetics

(B) Knowledge and awareness (Correct)

(C) Blood type

(D) Age

29. During a dengue outbreak, what is the nurse's priority action?

(A) Promote mosquito control (Correct)

(B) Treat all patients with antibiotics

(C) Provide rehabilitation

(D) Conduct mammograms

30. Which of the following represents tertiary prevention in stroke?

(A) Blood pressure monitoring

(B) Physiotherapy after stroke (Correct)

(C) Stroke vaccination

(D) Health education

31. Which method is most effective to prevent HIV transmission in the community?

(A) Safe sex education (Correct)

(B) Quarantine

(C) Herbal remedies

(D) Antibiotics

32. Which of the following is an example of a communicable disease?

(A) Hypertension

(B) Malaria (Correct)

(C) Diabetes

(D) Stroke

33. Which of the following is an indicator of social health?

(A) Number of hospitals

(B) Community participation (Correct)

(C) Blood pressure

(D) Genetic predisposition

34. Which of the following is an example of secondary prevention?

(A) Immunization

(B) Screening for hypertension (Correct)

(C) Rehabilitation

(D) Health promotion

35. Which of the following is the main purpose of epidemiology?

(A) Treat diseases

(B) Study distribution and determinants of health (Correct)

(C) Provide counseling

(D) Perform surgery

36. Which is the best definition of health according to WHO?

(A) Absence of disease

(B) Complete physical, mental, and social well-being (Correct)

(C) Ability to work

(D) Immunity to infection

37. Which is an example of a non-communicable disease risk factor?

(A) Obesity (Correct)

(B) Measles

(C) Tuberculosis

(D) Malaria

38. NCLEX-style scenario: A community nurse identifies high incidence of diarrhea in children. Which action is priority?

(A) Provide oral rehydration solution (Correct)

(B) Conduct blood tests only

(C) Hospitalize all children

(D) Vaccinate for hepatitis B

39. Which factor is included in health promotion?

(A) Disease treatment

(B) Lifestyle modification (Correct)

(C) Surgical intervention

(D) Rehabilitation

40. Which of the following is the main goal of immunization programs?

(A) Disease eradication (Correct)

(B) Rehabilitation

(C) Curative care

(D) Screening

41. Which type of prevention is cancer screening?

(A) Primary

(B) Secondary (Correct)

(C) Tertiary

(D) None

42. Which of the following is a key component of community diagnosis?

(A) Individual patient history

(B) Assessment of community health needs (Correct)

(C) Prescribing medications

(D) Surgical interventions

43. Which population group is most vulnerable during natural disasters?

(A) Healthy adults

(B) Children and elderly (Correct)

(C) Middle-aged adults

(D) Healthcare professionals

44. Which of the following strategies is used for health promotion in schools?

(A) Vaccination campaigns

(B) Nutrition and physical activity education (Correct)

(C) Surgical camps

(D) Disease treatment only

45. Which of the following best describes herd immunity?

(A) Immunity of one person

(B) Protection of community when most are immune (Correct)

(C) Individual vaccination only

(D) Immunity through antibiotics

46. Which of the following is a major environmental health concern?

(A) Smoking cessation

(B) Air pollution (Correct)

(C) Health education

(D) Physical activity

47. Which of the following is a core function of public health nursing?

(A) Individual patient care

(B) Assessment, policy development, assurance (Correct)

(C) Surgery

(D) Disease eradication only

48. Which of the following is an example of a behavioral risk factor?

(A) Smoking (Correct)

(B) Age

(C) Genetics

(D) Blood group

49. Which of the following is a high-risk group for communicable diseases?

(A) Travelers (Correct)

(B) Office workers

(C) Healthy adults

(D) Children over 12 only

50. Which of the following is the most effective measure for malaria control in communities?

(A) Bed nets and mosquito control (Correct)

(B) Antibiotics

(C) Health education only

(D) Vaccination for all