



**SCHOOL OF NURSING
DEPARTMENT OF
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL NURSING AND HUMAN HEALTH SCIENCES
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING
END OF JANUARY 2022 SEMESTER EXAMINATION
NUP 134: MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING 1**

MARKS: 100

TIME: 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

- All questions are compulsory
- Answer all questions in the provided booklet

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS 20 MARKS)

1. "Constipation related to insufficient fluid intake manifested by increased abdominal pressure". The defining characteristic is;

- a). Constipation
- b). Insufficient fluid
- c). Increased abdominal pressure
- d). Related to

2. A female patient is diagnosed with deep-vein thrombosis. The nursing diagnosis that should receive the highest priority is;

- a). Impaired gas exchange related to increased blood flow
- b). Fluid volume excess related to peripheral vascular disease
- c). Risk for injury related to oedema
- d). Altered peripheral tissue perfusion related to venous congestion

3. The nurse is teaching a client prescribed with an iron supplement. The following statement if made by the patient indicates the need for further teaching;

- a). "I should take this medication on an empty stomach"
- b). "When I start taking this pill, I will start with only one tablet a day and then increase to two"
- c). "My stools can become really dark in color when I take this supplement"
- d). "I need to watch out for diarrhea that can occur with this supplement"

4. Mr G is rushed to the hospital complaining of severe pain in the lower abdomen. Admission vital signs reveal a temperature of 39.5°C. One of the following would confirm a diagnosis of appendicitis;

- a). The pain is localized at a position halfway between the umbilicus and the right iliac crest.
- b). Mr G describes the pain as occurring 2 hours after eating
- c). The pain subsides after eating
- d). The pain is in the left lower quadrant

5. The statement that is true regarding Computed tomography (CT) scan of the lungs is;

- a) It is usually taken after full inspiration because the lungs are best visualized when they are well aerated
- b) It's an imaging method in which the lungs are visualized in successive layers by a narrow-beam x-ray.
- c) Magnetic fields and radiofrequency signals are used to diagnose bronchogenic carcinoma
- d) It involves the rapid injection of a radiopaque agent into the vasculature of the lungs to study the pulmonary vessels

6. The statement that is true about acute sinusitis is:

- a) It frequently develops as a complication of a lower respiratory infection
- b) To examine the infected sinus one needs to gently auscultate the tender area
- c) It manifests with pressure over the affected sinus area and nasal obstruction
- d) It resolves without treatment or without causing any causing complications

7. Concerning the manifestations and/or management of cancer of the larynx:
- The patient may complain of a cough or sore throat that does not subside.
 - Early symptoms include dysphagia, dyspnea and difficulty in swallowing food
 - Family history is irrelevant since the condition does not run in families.
 - Treatment modalities include surgery and chemotherapy only
8. The effects of cigarette smoking on the respiratory system include;
- Hypertrophy of capillaries causing hemoptysis.
 - Hyperplasia of goblet cells and increased production of mucus.
 - Increased proliferation of cilia and decreased clearance of mucus.
 - Proliferation of alveolar macrophages to decrease the risk for infection.
- 9). A plan of care for the patient with COPD could include;
- High flow rate of O₂ administration.
 - Low-dose chronic oral corticosteroid therapy.
 - Use of peak flow meter to monitor the progression of COPD.
 - Breathing exercises that focus on exhalation.
10. The nurse explains to the patient with gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) that this disorder;
- Results in acid erosion of the esophagus from frequent vomiting.
 - Will require surgical wrapping or repair of the pyloric sphincter to control the symptoms.
 - Is the protrusion of a portion of the stomach into the esophagus through an opening in the diaphragm.
 - Often involves relaxation of the lower esophageal sphincter, allowing stomach contents to back up into the esophagus.

11. Assessment findings suggestive of peritonitis include;

- a) A soft, distended abdomen
- b) Rebound abdominal pain
- c) Dull, continuous abdominal pain.
- d) Persistent diarrhea and vomiting

12. When sharing health message with a patient who has been diagnosed with irritable bowel syndrome the nurse should emphasize

- a) That the patient should keep eating the foods that irritate the bowel till he/she gets used to them
- b) The need to increase the dietary fibre to avoid boating and discomfort when passing stool
- c) Keeping a diary of symptoms, diet and episodes of stress that seem to trigger episodes of IBS symptoms.
- d) That the patient should ensure that he takes beans and fried foods that will boost their nutritional status.

13. Clinical manifestations of cholecystitis include:

- a) Epigastric pain that radiates to the iliac region
- b) Guarding, rigidity & rebound abdominal tenderness
- c) Mass palpated in the left upper quadrant of the abdomen
- d) Pain localised in the left lower quadrant of the abdomen

14. Nursing interventions for a patient scheduled for surgery due to oral cancer include:

- a) Advise the patient to brush the mouth frequently to prevent growth of microbes
- b) Oral suction is completely contraindicated to prevent injuring the surgical site
- c) The patient may require enteral or parenteral feedings before and after surgery
- d) Patient should not be fed for 48 hours to prevent complications of the procedure

15. The major difference between Hodgkin's and non Hodgkin's lymphoma is:
- a) Can Hodgkin's lymphoma is only treated using chemotherapy
 - b) Hodgkin's lymphoma can be easily cure compared to Non Hodgkin's
 - c) In Hodgkin's disease there is presence of the Reed-Sternberg cell.
 - d) Hodgkin's Lymphoma occurs only in young adults and not in children.
16. Etiology of thrombocytopenia indicates that it can result from various factors to include:
- a) Increased production of platelets within the bone marrow, increased destruction of platelets, or increased consumption of platelets.
 - b) Decreased production of platelets within the bone marrow, increased destruction of platelets, or increased consumption of platelets.
 - c) Decreased production of platelets within the bone marrow, decreased destruction of platelets, or decreased consumption of platelets.
 - d) Decreased production of platelets within the bone marrow, decreased destruction of platelets, or increased consumption of platelets.
17. When taking history from a patient with pernicious anemia a nurse would question the patient about:
- a) Dietary intake of Iron
 - b) History of gastric surgery
 - c) Dietary intake vitamin B12
 - d) History of gastric ulcers
18. Aortic valve stenosis refers to:
- a) Narrowing of the orifice between the right ventricle and the pulmonary artery
 - b) Narrowing of the orifice between the left ventricle and the aorta.
 - c) Back flow of blood from the aorta to the left ventricle
 - d) Backflow of blood from the aorta to the right ventricle during systole.

19. The statement that is correct concerning hypertrophic cardiomyopathy is:
- a) Dilation of the ventricles occurs with significant concomitant hypertrophy
 - b) Dilation of the ventricles occurs without concomitant hypertrophy
 - c) The heart muscle decreases in size and mass, especially along the septum
 - d) The heart muscle increases in size and mass, especially along the septum
20. The statement that is true concerning hemophilia is:
- a) The disease is recognized during puberty when menstruation begins
 - b) Patients with mild and moderate hemophilia are only diagnosed following severe trauma
 - c) Being a X – linked disorder, it is more common in female patients than in male patients
 - d) Those with mild deficiency develop some bleeding after minor trauma

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS 40 MARKS)

1. State the three basic parts of a nursing diagnosis (3Marks)
2. List 6 common symptoms of cardiovascular disorders (3 Marks)
3. State five clinical manifestations of hemophilia (5 mks).
4. State five causes of Iron deficiency anemia in different body systems (5 mks).
5. Outline five nursing interventions when caring for a patient with pneumonia (5 mks)
6. Outline five nursing care interventions in a patient who is scheduled for barium swallow (5 mks).
7. Explain the pathophysiology of asthma (5 mks).
8. State four possible complications of hypertension (4 mks).
9. State five clinical manifestations of liver cirrhosis (5 mks).

SECTION B: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. Patient C was admitted in the ENT ward with cancer of larynx and scheduled for surgery and radiation therapy.

a) State four clinical manifestations of cancer of larynx (5 mks)

b) Describe the nursing management of patient C under the following sub headings:

i) Pre and post-operative care (9 mks).

ii) Post radiation care (6 mks)

2. Beth, a fifty-eight-year-old grocery store manager, had recently been waking up in the middle of the night with severe abdominal pain, nausea and vomiting. This was happening several nights a week. It was also noted that Ms Beth was also noted to have lost weight due to poor feeding. She was referred for endoscopy. Later the results showed peptic ulcer disease secondary to H-pylori infection.

a) Describe the sequence for abdominal examination (6marks)

b) State 3 risk factors for peptic ulcer disease (3marks)

c) Using a nursing care plan, describe the nursing management Ms Beth in the ward.

(10 marks)

THE END