



MAASAI MARA UNIVERSITY

**REGULAR UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR
FIRST YEAR TRIMESTER EXAMINATION**

**SCHOOL OF HEALTH SCIENCES
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING (BSc. N)**

**COURSE CODE: NUR 1304
COURSE TITLE: MEDICAL-SURGICAL NURSING I**

DATE: 19TH AUGUST, 2019

TIME: 0830 – 1130 HRS

INSTRUCTIONS

- i. This end of year examination consists of three sections; namely section A, B and C**
- ii. Section A is Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs). There are twenty questions, answer all questions**
- iii. Section B is Short Answer Questions (SAQs). 40 marks. All questions are compulsory. Answer questions on piece of paper provided**
- iv. Section C is Long Essay Questions (LEQs). 40 Marks. Answer any two questions on the piece of paper provided.**
- v. Write your registration number and Not your name on all the pages of your answer sheet.**

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

ALL QUESTIONS ARE COMPULSORY

1. A client has cardiac dysrhythmias and pulmonary problems as a result of receiving an intravenous antibiotic. What type of shock would this represent?
 - A. Hypovolemic
 - B. Cardiogenic
 - C. Anaphylactic
 - D. Septic

2. A client has undergone laryngectomy. The IMMEDIATE nursing priority would be:
 - A. Keep trachea free of secretions
 - B. Monitor for signs of infection
 - C. Provide emotional support
 - D. Promote means of communication

3. Which of the following findings is the BEST indication that fluid replacement for the client with hypovolemic shock is adequate?
 - A. Urine output greater than 50 ml/hr
 - B. Respiratory rate of 21 breaths/minute
 - C. Diastolic blood pressure greater than 90 mmHg
 - D. Systolic blood pressure greater than 110 mmHg

4. Which of the following complications is associated with a tracheostomy tube?
 - A. Increased cardiac output
 - B. Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS)
 - C. Increased blood pressure
 - D. Damage to laryngeal nerves

5. A 2-gram sodium diet is prescribed for a client with severe hypertension. The client does not like the diet, and the nurse hears the client request that the spouse “Bring in some good home-cooked food.” It would be most effective for the nurse to plan to:
- A. Call in the dietician for client teaching.
 - B. Wait for the client’s family and discuss the diet with the client and family.
 - C. Tell the client that the use of salt is forbidden, because it will raise blood pressure.
 - D. Catch the family members before they go into the client’s room and tell them about the diet.
6. In acute rhinitis, the nasal discharge is usually:
- A. Yellow
 - B. Clear
 - C. Brown
 - D. Green
7. The following statements regarding intravenous fluids are correct EXCEPT?
- A. Lactated Ringer’s solution contains potassium
 - B. Normal saline (0.9% NaCl) should not be administered with blood products
 - C. Colloids remain in the intravascular compartment of Extracellular fluid
 - D. Hypertonic saline (3% NaCl) can cause intravascular volume overload and pulmonary edema.
8. A 19-year-old comes into the emergency department with acute asthma. His respiratory rate is 44 breaths/minute, and he appears to be in acute respiratory distress. Which of the following actions should be taken FIRST?
- A. Take a full medication history
 - B. Give a bronchodilator by nebulizer
 - C. Apply a cardiac monitor to the client
 - D. Provide emotional support to the client.

9. Venous thrombosis can be caused by:
- A. Altered blood coagulation; anemia
 - B. Venous stasis; endothelial injury
 - C. Blood vessel wall injury; anticoagulant use
 - D. Heparin use; increased blood viscosity
10. A nurse is caring for a patient who has been diagnosed with syndrome of inappropriate anti-diuretic hormone (SIADH). What type of electrolyte imbalance would the nurse MOST likely see in this situation?
- A. Hyperkalemia
 - B. Hypermagnesemia
 - C. Hypocalcemia
 - D. Hyponatremia
11. A client's arterial blood analysis (ABG) reveals a pH of 7.18, PaCO₂ of 72mmHg, PaO₂ of 77 mm Hg, and HCO₃⁻ of 24 mEq/L. This ABG result represents which of the following conditions?
- A. Metabolic acidosis
 - B. Respiratory alkalosis
 - C. Metabolic alkalosis
 - D. Respiratory acidosis
12. What is the PRIMARY reason for administering morphine to a client with myocardial infarction?
- A. To sedate the client
 - B. To decrease the client's pain
 - C. To decrease the client's anxiety
 - D. To decrease oxygen demand on the client's heart

13. A patient develops pleural effusion following fracture of the ribs. Which of the following actions BEST describes how the fluid can be removed from the pleural space and proper lung status restored?
- A. Inserting a chest tube
 - B. Performing thoracentesis
 - C. Performing paracentesis
 - D. Allowing the pleural effusion to drain by itself.
14. Which of the following positions would BEST aid breathing for a client with acute pulmonary edema?
- A. Lying flat in bed
 - B. Left side-lying
 - C. In high Fowler's position
 - D. In semi-Fowler's position
15. A client has active pulmonary tuberculosis. Which ONE of the following symptoms will he exhibit?
- A. Chest and lower back pain
 - B. Chills, fever, night sweats, and hemoptysis
 - C. Fever of more than 104°F and nausea
 - D. Headache and photophobia
16. Which of the following signs and symptoms would MOST LIKELY be found in a client with mitral regurgitation?
- A. Exertional dyspnea
 - B. Confusion
 - C. Elevated creatine kinase concentration
 - D. Chest pain

17. A client with emphysema should receive only 1 to 3 L/minute of oxygen, if needed, or he may lose his hypoxic drive. Which of the following statements is CORRECT about hypoxic drive?
- A. The client doesn't notice he needs to breathe.
 - B. The client breathes only when his oxygen levels climb above a certain point.
 - C. The client breathes only when his oxygen levels dip below a certain point.
 - D. The client breathes only when his carbon dioxide level dips below a certain point.
18. A patient with a potassium level of 6.5 mEq/L is considered to be in a state of:
- A. Hypercalcemia
 - B. Hyperkalemia
 - C. Hypocalcemia
 - D. Hypokalemia
19. Which of the following statements about infective endocarditis is INCORRECT?
- A. It is an inflammatory process involving the myocardium
 - B. It usually develops in people with prosthetic heart valves
 - C. Presenting symptoms include fever and heart murmur
 - D. It is more common in older people.
20. Which of the following is the diagnostic test performed to confirm valvular heart disease?
- A. Echocardiography
 - B. Electrocardiography
 - C. Exercise testing
 - D. Chest X-ray

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

1. a) Define the term delegation as applied in nursing care of patients. (1 Mark)
b) Outline four (4) rights of the delegation and supervision process. (4 marks)

2. State four (4) clinical manifestations of asthma. (4 Marks)

3. Outline five (5) nursing interventions for a patient having respiratory acidosis. (5 Marks)

4. State five (4) indications for tracheostomy. (4 Marks)

5. Mention four (4) assessment findings for a client with hypokalemia. (4 Marks)

6. Describe the pathophysiology of pulmonary heart disease. (5 Marks)

7. Outline four (4) differences between arterial and venous leg ulcers. (4 Marks)

8. Mention five (5) nursing interventions for a patient following tonsillectomy. (5 Marks)

9. Explain four (4) risk factors for development of primary hypertension. (4 Marks)

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS

1. As a student nurse on clinical placement at the Medical-Surgical unit, you participate in the nursing care of patients with hypovolemic shock.
 - a) State four (4) clinical manifestations of hypovolemic shock. (4 Marks)
 - b) State four (4) Nursing diagnoses for a patient with hypovolemic shock. (4 Marks)
 - c) Describe the nursing management of a patient with hypovolemic shock. (12 Marks)

2. A middle aged unknown African man is brought to the emergency department of Hospital X, following a road traffic accident. After preliminary investigations, he is found to be having an open pneumothorax secondary to chest trauma.
 - a) Explain the clinical features of open pneumothorax. (4 marks)
 - b) Describe the collaborative management of the client with open pneumothorax. (12 marks)
 - c) What instructions would a nurse give to the community members on strategies to prevent automotive or road traffic accidents? (4 marks)

3. Mr. Omuga is admitted at the medical ward with a diagnosis of pneumonia.
 - a) Explain the pathophysiology of pneumonia. (5 Marks)
 - b) Using the nursing process, describe the specific management of Mr. Omuga until discharge. (15 marks)

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