



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
END OF SEMESTER DECEMBER 2022 EXAMINATIONS**

COURSE CODE AND TITLE: BSM 413 PERI-OPERATIVE CARE

Date: 6TH DECEMBER 2022

Duration: 2 HOURS

Start: 9:00 AM

Finish: 11:00 AM

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This exam is out of 70 marks
2. This Examination comprises THREE Sections. Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (20 marks) Section B: Short Answer Questions (30 marks) and Section C: Long Answer Questions (20 marks)
3. Answer ALL Questions.
4. Do Not write anything on the question paper -use the back of your booklet for rough work if need be.

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**(20 MARKS)**

1. The circulating nurse and the scrub nurse find a discrepancy in the sponge count. Which action should the circulating nurse take first?
 - A. Re-count all sponges.
 - B. Notify the client's surgeon.
 - C. Contact the surgical manager.
 - D. Complete an occurrence report.
2. The preoperative phase of surgery begins with...
 - A. The decision to proceed with surgical intervention
 - B. The patient being admitted to the pre-admission testing unit
 - C. The patient being transferred to the operating room.
 - D. The patient signing admission paperwork
3. The nurse is monitoring the patient who is 24 hours post-operative from surgery. Which finding requires intervention?
 - A. BP 100/80 mmHg
 - B. 24-hour urine output of 300 ml
 - C. Pain rating of 4 on 1-10 scale
 - D. Temperature of 36.6 Celsius
4. The normal range for Mean Arterial Pressure is:
 - A. 30-50mmHg
 - B. 120-80mmHg
 - C. 2-6mmHg
 - D. 70-100mmHg
5. The potential postoperative concern regarding a patient who has already resumed a solid diet is:
 - A. Failure to pass stool within 12 hours of eating solid foods
 - B. Failure to pass stool within 48 hours of eating solid foods
 - C. Passage of excessive flatus
 - D. Patient reports a decreased appetite
6. Patient reports he hasn't had a bowel movement or passed gas since surgery. On assessment, you note the abdomen is distended and no bowel sounds are noted in the four quadrants. What non-invasive nursing interventions can you perform without a doctor's order?
 - A. Insert a nasogastric attached to intermittent suction
 - B. Administer IV fluids
 - C. Encourage ambulation, maintain NPO status, and monitor intake & output
 - D. Encourage at least 3000 ml of fluids per day

7. To prevent spinal headaches for a patient who had undergone spinal anaesthesia, the nurse should place the patient in which of the following positions
- Semi-Fowler.
 - Flat on the bed for 6 to 8 hours.
 - Prone position.
 - Modified Trendelenburg position.
8. To correctly size an oropharyngeal airway in an adult, you should:
- Stimulate the gag reflex
 - Choose a device with the same diameter as the patient's little finger
 - Choose a device which extends from the patient's incisors to the angle of the jaw
 - Choose a device which extends from the patient's nares to the tragus
9. The following item on a client's presurgery laboratory results would indicate a need to contact the surgeon:
- Platelet count of 250,000/cu.mm.
 - Total cholesterol of 325 mg/dl.
 - Blood urea nitrogen (BUN) 17 mg/dl.
 - Hemoglobin 9.5 mg/dl.
10. The most dangerous complication during induction of spinal anaesthesia is:
- Cardiac arrest
 - Hypotension
 - Hyperthermia
 - Respiratory paralysis
11. A nurse suspects that a pulmonary embolism has developed in a postpartum client with femoral thrombophlebitis. The immediate nursing action would be to:
- Monitor vital signs
 - Elevate the head of the bed 30 to 40degrees
 - Initiate an intravenous line if one is not already in place
 - Administer oxygen by face mask as prescribed at 8-10l/min
12. To prevent complications of immobility, which activities would help the nurse plan for the first postoperative day after a hysterectomy?
- Turn, cough, and deep breathe every 30 minutes around the clock
 - Get the client out of bed and ambulate to a bedside chair
 - Provide a passive range of motion three times a day.
 - It is not necessary to worry about complications of immobility on the first postoperative day.
13. A postoperative client asks the nurse why it is so important to deep-breathe and cough after surgery. When formulating a response, the nurse incorporates the understanding that retained pulmonary secretions in a postoperative client can lead to which condition?
- Pneumonia
 - Hypoxemia
 - Fluid imbalance
 - Pulmonary embolism

14. The key factor that distinguishes decompensated shock from compensated shock is:
- A. Tachycardia
 - B. Tachypnea
 - C. Hypotension
 - D. Vasoconstriction
15. Aspirin should be discontinued
- A. 7-10 days before surgery
 - B. 1-3 days before surgery
 - C. At least 30 days before surgery
 - D. At least 60 days before surgery
16. The most appropriate nursing action for a postoperative client that suddenly becomes cyanotic is:
- A. Start administration of oxygen through a nasal cannula.
 - B. Call for assistance.
 - C. Reposition the head and determine patency of the airway.
 - D. Insert an oral airway and suction the nasopharynx.
17. A client is scheduled for surgery in the morning. Preoperative orders have been written. What is most important to do before surgery?
- A. Remove all jewellery or tape wedding ring.
 - B. Verify that all laboratory work is complete.
 - C. Inform family or next of kin.
 - D. Have all consent forms signed.
18. The primary purpose of maintaining NPO for 6 to 8 hours before surgery is to prevent:
- A. Malnutrition.
 - B. Electrolyte imbalance.
 - C. Aspiration pneumonia.
 - D. Intestinal obstruction.
19. The nurse has just reassessed the condition of a postoperative client who was admitted 1 hour ago to the surgical unit. The nurse plans to monitor which parameter most carefully during the next hour?
- A. Urinary output of 20 mL/hour
 - B. Temperature of 37.6 ° C (99.6 ° F)
 - C. Blood pressure of 100/70 mm Hg
 - D. Serous drainage on the surgical dressing
20. The nurse is conducting preoperative teaching with a client about the use of an incentive spirometer. The nurse should include which piece of information in discussions with the client?
- A. Inhale as rapidly as possible.
 - B. Keep a loose seal between the lips and the mouthpiece.
 - C. After maximum inspiration, hold the breath for 15 seconds and exhale.
 - D. The best results are achieved when sitting up or with the head of the bed elevated 45 to 90 degrees.

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

1. State six (6) classification of Surgical Procedures (6 marks)
2. Explain two (2) types of caesarean section in relation to the site of uterine incision (4marks)
3. State five (5) principles applied when draping a patient prior to a surgical procedure in an operating room (5 marks)
4. Explain two (2) main types of sutures commonly used during operations giving examples of each (4marks)
5. State five (5) advantages of use of surgical diathermy to stop bleeding (5 marks)
6. Explain the three (3) phases of the surgical safety checklist (6marks)

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTION (20 MARKS)

1. Patient Y, a 40 years old woman is admitted in a gynecology ward for myomectomy. Describe the roles of the nurse during the preoperative and post-operative phase. (20 marks)