



AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING AND MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
KENYA REGISTERED COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING
END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS

DNS 315 : MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING III

DATE: 5TH DECEMBER 2022

TIME: 2 Hours

Start: 11:00am

Finish: 1:00 pm

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This exam is out of 70 marks
2. This Examination comprises THREE Sections. Section A: Multiple Choice Questions
Section B: Short Answer Questions and Section C: Long
3. Answer ALL Questions
4. Do not write on the question paper. Use the back of the answer booklet for any rough work

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

1. The general properties of general anaesthesia are:-
 - A. Amnesia, euphoria, hypnosis
 - B. Hypnosis, analgesia, muscle relaxation
 - C. Loss of consciousness, amnesia and analgesia
 - D. Partial loss of consciousness, muscle relaxation and amnesia

2. Initiation of enteral nutrition in the post-surgical patient is guided by: -
 - A. Resumption of bowel sounds
 - B. Resumption of the gag reflex
 - C. Patient's request for water
 - D. Patient's stable vital signs

3. The following items on a client's pre-surgery laboratory results indicate a need to contact the surgeon: -
 - A. Platelet count of 250,000/cu.mm.
 - B. Total cholesterol of 325 mg/dl.
 - C. Blood urea nitrogen (BUN)) 17 mg/dl.
 - D. Haemoglobin 9.5 mg/dl

4. The plane of surgical anaesthesia stage characterized by regular respirations and the cessation of random eye movement is: -
 - A. Plane 1
 - B. Plane 2
 - C. Plane 3
 - D. Plane 4

5. The priority nursing intervention for uncontrollable shivering post surgically is:-
 - A. Application of warm blankets, continue oxygen as prescribed
 - B. Take the patient's rectal temperature, administer warmed saline
 - C. Page the doctor for further orders, place patient in semi fowlers position
 - D. Adjust the thermostat in the room, administer antipyretics

6. The following is a postoperative concern in a patient who has already resumed a solid diet:-
 - 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

7. The finding warranting urgent intervention in a postoperative patient 24 hours after surgery is:-
 - A. A Blood pressure reading of 100/80
 - B. 24-hour urine output of 300 ml

- C. A Pain rating of 4 on 1-10 scale
 - D. A Temperature of 37.4
8. Before mobilizing a client following surgery under spinal anaesthesia it is important to monitor for: -
- A. Level of consciousness and orientation
 - B. Return of motion and sensation to the legs and toes
 - C. Amount of urine output
 - D. Character and amount of wound drainage
9. Preoperative skin preparation :-
- A. Is done before surgical patient positioning
 - B. Is done after sterile drapes are placed on the patient
 - C. Includes shaving after sterile drapes are applied
 - D. Is done using a broad spectrum hypoallergenic antimicrobial agent
10. Regarding post-operative wound dehiscence :-
- A. Obesity is a risk factor
 - B. Splinting when coughing post surgically increases the risk of its occurrence
 - C. Is common following short surgical procedures
 - D. Repair is done at the bedside
11. In the intraoperative period, maintenance of the surgical count of instruments is the responsibility of:-
- A. Scrub nurse, Circulating Nurse, Surgeon
 - B. Anaesthetist, Circulating Nurse, Theater assistant
 - C. Circulating Nurse, Scrub Nurse, Anaesthetist
 - D. Theater Assistant, Surgeon, Scrub Nurse
12. The recommended time interval for patient monitoring in the Post anaesthesia care unit in the first hour after surgery is:-
- A. Every 20 Mins
 - B. Every 15 mins
 - C. Every 30 mins
 - D. Every 5 mins
13. The following term denotes deviation of the visual axes from their normal alignment:-
- A. Ptosis.
 - B. Optic neuritis.
 - C. Strabismus.
 - D. Retinopathy.

14. The Commonest type of glaucoma is: -
- A. Primary open angle glaucoma
 - B. Secondary open angle glaucoma
 - C. Primary angle-closure glaucoma
 - D. Secondary angle-closure glaucoma
15. An aged client with diabetes mellitus complaining of a painless peripheral loss of vision is likely to be developing: -
- A. Cataract
 - B. Retinopathy
 - C. Angle-closure glaucoma
 - D. Open-angle glaucoma
16. The following abnormality will not cause emmetropia or refractive error: -
- A. Curvature of the refractive surfaces of lens.
 - B. Position of the refractive surfaces.
 - C. Colour of retina.
 - D. Anterior-posterior diameter of the eye ball.
17. The type of uveitis which mainly affects the ciliary body and the vitreous humour is: -
- A. Anterior uveitis
 - B. Posterior uveitis
 - C. Intermediate uveitis
 - D. Pan-uveitis
18. Keratoconjunctivitis sicca:-
- A. Is the deficiency in the production of any of the aqueous, mucin or lipid tear film components
 - B. Is the inflammation of only the cornea secondary to a bacterial infection
 - C. Is the inflammation of the conjunctiva secondary to a viral infection
 - D. Is the inflammation of the cornea and conjunctiva secondary to a viral infection
19. Cataract surgery that involves use of ultrasound energy to dissolve the nucleus of the eye lens: -
- A. Extracapsular cataract surgery
 - B. Intracapsular cataract surgery
 - C. Phacoemulsification
 - D. Aphakic surgery
20. Enlargement of the Anterior-Posterior diameter of the eye ball will results in:-
- A. Hypermetropia
 - B. Myopia
 - C. Emmetropia
 - D. Presbyopia

21. Ectropion is:
- A. It is the turning outward of the eyelids and usually the upper lid.
 - B. It is the turning inward of the eyelids and usually the upper lid.
 - C. It is the turning outward of the eyelids and usually the lower lid.
 - D. It is the turning inward of the eyelids and usually the lower lid
22. Cataract that occurs in the periphery of the lens is classified as: -
- A. Nuclear cataract
 - B. Subcapsular cataract
 - C. Cortical cataract
 - D. Medullary cataract
23. Pilocarpine reduces elevated intraocular pressure in glaucoma by:-
- A. Decreasing the production of aqueous humor by the ciliary body
 - B. Decreasing the out flow of the aqueous humor
 - C. Increasing the out flow of the aqueous humor
 - D. Dilating the anterior chamber of the eye
24. The following is the accurate procedure for assessment of visual acuity using the snellen chart:-
- A. Both eyes are assessed together, followed by the assessment of the right and then the left eye.
 - B. The right eye is tested followed by the left eye, and then both eyes are tested.
 - C. The client is asked to stand at a distance of 40ft. from the chart and is asked to read the largest line on the chart.
25. Conductive hearing loss is suspected in the Rhine test when: -
- A. Bone conduction is equal to air conduction.
 - B. Sound is lateralized on one side.
 - C. Bone conduction is better than air conduction.
 - D. Air conduction is better than bone conduction.
26. One of the following is the main culprit in pharyngotonsillitis: -
- A. Pseudomonas aeruginosa.
 - B. Escherichia coli
 - C. Group A beta-hemolytic streptococci.
 - D. Viral infections
27. One of the following is descriptive of Meniere's disease: -
- A. A condition of the external auditory meatus.
 - B. Caused by intravascular fluid overload.
 - C. A condition of the three-body structure in the inner ear
 - D. Sound is lateralized to the healthy ear during the Weber test.

28. The following is the standard method of removing foreign bodies in the external auditory canal: -
- A. Irrigating the ear to remove pea seeds is recommended.
 - B. Removal of foreign bodies can be done by an unskilled person
 - C. Mineral oil is effective in the removal of insect
 - D. Irrigation, suction, and instrumentation are standard for all foreign bodies.
29. Third-degree burn :-
- A. Is characterised by a red and painful erythematous lesion
 - B. Is characterised by red painful blistered lesions
 - C. Is characterised by a leathery , painless lesion
 - D. Involves the dermis and epidermis layers only
30. The nursing diagnosis taking highest priority a client with for a burns to the chest and face is:-
- A. Ineffective airway clearance related to edema of the respiratory passages
 - B. Impaired physical mobility related to the disease process
 - C. Disturbed sleep pattern related to facility environment
 - D. Risk for infection related to breaks in the skin
31. The following describes skin lesions more than 1 cm in diameter containing fluid:-
- A. Nodule
 - B. Papule
 - C. Keloid
 - D. Vesicles
32. The appropriate fluid regimen for resuscitating a 35-year-old patient weighing 68 kg had 30 % burns is:-
- A. Give a total of 8160 mls in 24 hours.
 - B. Give 4080 mls in the first 12 hours.
 - C. Give 2040 mls in first 8 hours.
 - D. Give 2040 mls in 24 hours.
33. Nursing measures to prevent the spread of scabies in a unit handling a client discovered to have scabies after admission to unit include:-
- A. Wash hands, apply a pediculicide to the infected client's scalp, remove any observable mites.
 - B. Isolate the client and all their linen until the client is no longer infectious.
 - C. Notify the nurse in charge of a potential scabies outbreak.
 - D. Place the client on enteric precautions.
34. Positive Nikolsys sign in patients with Pemphigus refers to: -
- A. Erythematous skins
 - B. Intraepidermal blistering
 - C. Skin detachment on touch
 - D. Flaccid blisters

35. Otitis media:-
- A. Is a disease of the elderly
 - B. Is typically preceded by an upper respiratory tract infection
 - C. Always has a chronic course
 - D. Is managed by tympanotomy
36. Regarding rhinitis:-
- A. Allergic forms are managed with antihistamines
 - B. Infective forms are typically caused by bacterial organisms
 - C. Typically precede all lower respiratory tract infections
 - D. The term refers to inflammation of the pharyngeal mucosa
37. In conducting the Weber test:-
- A. The vibrating tuning fork is placed on the mastoid bone
 - B. The vibrating tuning fork is placed on the forehead
 - C. Comparing air and bone conduction is essential
 - D. Comparing bone conduction to sensory neural hearing is essential
38. Emollients used in dermatologic therapies should be applied immediately after a bath or shower primarily because this:-
- A. Makes the skin feel soft
 - B. Prevents evaporation of water from the hydrated epidermis
 - C. Minimizes cracking of the dermis
 - D. Prevents inflammation of the skin
39. An important instruction to be given to a client who has recently had a skin graft and is being discharged home is:-
- A. Use cosmetic camouflage techniques.
 - B. Protect the graft from direct sunlight.
 - C. Continue physical therapy.
 - D. Apply lubricating lotion to the graft site.
40. The portion of the tooth that wears away, allowing dental decay, is the
- A. Pulp cavity.
 - B. Enamel.
 - C. Gingiva.
 - D. Root.
41. The appropriate nursing intervention for a critically ill intubated and mechanically ventilated patient with angular cheilosis is :-
- A. Checking for ill-fitting dentures
 - B. Increasing fluid intake
 - C. Providing oral care
 - D. Lubricating the lips using an antimicrobial ointment

42. The structure affected when a client has glossitis due to nutritional deficiencies is:-
- Upper lip
 - Teeth
 - Uvula
 - Tongue
43. The appropriate model of Nursing to be utilised in ICU (intensive care unit) is :-
- Team Nursing
 - Functional Nursing
 - Primary Nursing
 - Case assignment
44. The following is a stressor to patients admitted to critical care units associated with staff factors:-
- Noise from machines
 - Lighting
 - Technological advancements
 - Excessive stimuli
45. An ICU (Intensive care unit) should be located in proximity to:-
- Operating theatre
 - Accident and emergency
 - Cathlab
 - Oncology ward
46. The complete set of deciduous teeth consists of:
- 8 incisors, 8 canines, 4 pre-molars
 - 4 incisors, 8 canines, 4 molars
 - 8 incisors, 4 canines, 8 pre-molars
 - 4 incisors, 8 canines, 8 molars
47. Which of the following is the correct dental formula for human being:
- Incisors {2/2}.canine {0/0}, pre-molars {3/3}, molars {3/3}
 - Incisors {2/2}, canine {1/1}, pre-molars {2/2}, molars {3/3}
 - Incisors {3/3}, canine {1/1}, pre-molars {4/4}, molars {2/2}.
 - Incisors {3/3}, canine {1/1},pre-molars{3/2},molars{1/1}.
48. The following are categorized as temporomandibular disorders EXCEPT:
- Congenital malformation of the jaw.
 - Myofascial pain.
 - Internal derangement of the joint.
 - Degenerative joint disease.

49. Parotitis is commonly caused by:-

- A. Mumps virus
- B. Staphylococcus Aureus
- C. Stretococcus Aureus
- D. Staphylococcus Pyogens

50. Which of the following held the teeth firmly in the alveolar socket :

- A. Cementum
- B. Enamel
- C. Alveolar Bone
- D. Periodentium

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. Outline four (4) classes of pre-anesthetic medication given to facilitate induction of general anesthesia, giving an example of agents in each class (6 Marks)
2. Describe interventions taken to prevent any three (3) injuries related to patient positioning during the intraoperative period (6 Marks)
3. Outline eight (8) nursing interventions to be instituted in the emergency phase of management of major burn injuries (8 Marks)