



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING AND MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
DIPLOMA IN KENYA REGISTERED COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING
SUPPLEMENTARY/ SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS**

DNS 122: MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING I

DATE: MONDAY 28TH NOVEMBER 2022

TIME: 2 Hours

Start: 2:00PM

Finish: 4:00PM

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This examination will be marked out of **70 marks**
2. The Examination has ONE Section: Section A- Comprising Multiple Choice Questions.
3. Answer all Questions in the ANSWER BOOKLET provided. Do Not write anything on the question paper -use the back of your booklet for rough work if need be.

SECTION I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (70 MARKS)

1. In Coronary Artery Disease there is:-
 - a. Dilation of coronary arteries
 - b. Narrowing of coronary arteries
 - c. Formation of aneurysms in the peripheral arteries
 - d. Stenosis of cerebral arteries

2. The following individuals are at risk of Coronary Heart Disease (CHD):-
 - a. Slim and tall people
 - b. People who are apple shaped
 - c. Those consuming high soluble fiber in diet
 - d. Those consuming a lot of Omega 3 fatty acids

3. The following procedure can help correct a stenosed segment of an artery:-
 - a. D-dimers test
 - b. Angiography
 - c. Coronary Artery Bypass Graft
 - d. Stripping of veins

4. Arteriovenous Malformations (AVMs) are associated with:-
 - a. Peritonitis
 - b. Flail chest
 - c. Anasarca edema
 - d. Hemorrhagic stroke

5. The following sign is suggestive of DVT:--
 - a. Homan's sign
 - b. Kernig's sign
 - c. Tunnel Vision
 - d. Chvostek's sign

6. Rib fractures:-
 - a. Are common among children
 - b. Presents with crepitus on touching
 - c. Heal within 5 days
 - d. Always require open reduction and internal fixation

7. Captopril (Capoten) acts as a:-
 - a. Vasopressor
 - b. Vasodilator
 - c. Volume expander
 - d. Potassium-sparing diuretic

8. High serum myoglobin levels for a patient with chest pain is indicative of:-
 - a. Dissecting aneurysm
 - b. Myocardial damage
 - c. Hypertensive crisis
 - d. Pleurisy

9. Bleeding from surgical incision site post mitral valve replacement, is controlled using:-
 - a. Vitamin C
 - b. Quinidine sulfate
 - c. Protamine sulfate
 - d. Warfarin Sodium

10. For a patient on Under Water Seal Drainage (UWSD):-
 - a. Discourage deep breathing exercises
 - b. Ensure there is continuous bubbling in water seal bottle
 - c. Ensure chest tube is clumped whenever the patient is moving
 - d. UWSD system should be on the same level with the patients' chest.

11. The following response best explains why lowering saturated fat intake is necessary for lowering serum cholesterol levels:-
 - a. Sources of saturated fat also provide monounsaturated fat, and both should be limited to control blood cholesterol levels
 - b. Saturated fat is high in calories and excess calories from any source increase the risk of high blood cholesterol levels
 - c. Saturated fats make blood more likely to clot, increasing the risk of myocardial ischaemia
 - d. Saturated fats raise the bad cholesterol levels more than any other dietary fat

12. A client who has a positive nitrogen balance is mostly likely to be:-
 - a. A healthy adult
 - b. Starving
 - c. Pregnant
 - d. Losing weight

13. The following is expected in an adult client diagnosed with marasmus:-
 - a. The client has experienced severe weight loss
 - b. The client has a swollen abdomen
 - c. The client has generalized edema
 - d. The onset of deficiency was rapid

14. The presence of ketones in the urine of a client on a low-calorie diet indicates that the diet is too:-
- High in protein
 - High in fat
 - High in carbohydrates
 - Low in carbohydrates
15. The vitamin given in large doses to facilitate wound and bone healing is:-
- Vitamin B1
 - Vitamin D
 - Vitamin C
 - Niacin
16. The most effective instruction to help a client maximize iron absorption is:-
- Drink orange juice when taking iron-fortified breakfast cereal with milk
 - Avoid drinking coffee when you eat red meat
 - Drink milk with all your meals
 - Eat dried peas and beans in place of red meat
17. Decreasing sodium intake in healthy individuals is recommended because:-
- Low sodium diets tend to be low in fat and therefore may reduce the risk of heart disease
 - Low sodium diets are only effective in preventing high blood pressure, not lowering existing high blood pressure
 - There is positive relationship between higher sodium intake and the risk of high blood pressure; Lowering sodium intake may help prevent a variety of chronic diseases
 - Low sodium diets are also low in calories and help people lose weight, which can help prevent a variety of chronic diseases.
18. A BMI of 26 is classified as:-
- Normal
 - Overweight
 - Obese
 - Very obese
19. When planning nutrition therapy for a client diagnosed with Anorexia nervosa, the priority is to:-
- Teach the client about nutrient requirements
 - Restore weight lost
 - Normalize eating behaviors
 - Stop the purging behaviors

20. The most effective strategy to increase dietary fiber intake is:-
- Increase frequency in legume intake
 - Eat raw vegetables in the place of cooked vegetables
 - Use potatoes in place of white rice
 - Eat fruit for desert in place of ice cream
21. The appropriate position for a client undergoing Lumbar puncture is:-
- Prone.
 - Supine
 - Side-lying, with legs pulled up and head bent down onto the chest
 - Side-lying, with a pillow under the hip, and head straightened
22. To prevent post procedural complications associated with lumbar puncture:-
- Observe strict asepsis, ensure patient remains flat 6-8 hours after the procedure
 - Limit fluid intake, nurse in a bright airy room
 - Maintain strict asepsis, position client in semi fowlers position
 - Encourage ambulation within 2 hours, Limit fluid intake
23. After bronchoscopy :-
- Nil Per Oral status is maintained for at least 6 hours
 - Hoarseness of voice and a sore throat may occur temporarily
 - The patient is encouraged to cough up and swallow any blood from the airway
 - The client remains flat for 6-8 hours post procedure
24. Regarding colonoscopy:-
- A clear liquid diet is indicated 24-48 hours before the procedure
 - Cleansing enemas are indicated for all patients scheduled for colonoscopy
 - The procedure is safe in late pregnancy
 - The client is placed in prone position during the procedure
25. A key nursing intervention to allay anxiety in a patient scheduled for a biopsy is:-
- Encourage deep breathing and coughing exercises
 - Explain the procedure to the client
 - Arrange for the chaplain to see the patient
 - Ensure informed consent is signed
26. The endoscopic procedure to view the hip joint is known as:
- Laparoscopy
 - Cystoscopy
 - Hysteroscopy
 - Arthroscopy

27. The type biopsy recommended for taking a bone marrow sample is the:-
- Aspiration biopsy
 - Punch biopsy
 - Excisional biopsy
 - Brush biopsy
28. Laparoscopic surgery can be used for:-
- Open Reduction and internal fixation of a fracture
 - Hip replacement surgery
 - Fibroidectomy
 - Laminectomy
29. The endoscopic procedure used to visualize the sigmoid rectum:-
- Colonoscopy
 - Arthroscopy
 - Bronchoscopy
 - Laryngoscopy
30. Indications for bronchoscopy include to :-
- Remove foreign bodies and other obstructions
 - Administer bronchodilators during an asthma attack
 - Inflate deflated alveoli
 - Administer oxygen
31. Pharmacologic agents that control pain by interfering with depolarization of the nerve include:-
- Non steroidal Anti Inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDS)
 - Corticosteroids
 - Anticonvulsants
 - Opioid analgesics
32. The following constitute the body's first line of defense:-
- Tears
 - T lymphocytes
 - The complement system
 - Neutrophils
33. In wound healing:-
- Healing by primary intention occurs when wound margins cannot be approximated
 - Chemotherapy can delay wound healing
 - Healing by secondary intention occurs with minimal scarring
 - Clean surgical wounds heal by tertiary intention

34. In the nursing care of a client with fluid volume excess:-
- Weight gain is the best indicator of fluid retention
 - Edema is objectively estimated by a visual assessment
 - The risk of impaired skin integrity is minimal
 - Interventions to support respiratory status are not a priority
35. The following factors constitute the body's second line of defense :
- Intact skin
 - Inflammation
 - T Lymphocytes
 - Immunoglobulins
36. The immunoglobulin responsible for providing immunity for neonates is:-
- IgA
 - IgG
 - IgD
 - IgM
37. Insensible fluid losses include:-
- Urine
 - Gastric drainage
 - Bleeding
 - Perspiration
38. An appropriate nursing interventions to manage pain in a client who cannot communicate verbally include:-
- Assess the nonverbal cues of pain to establish severity.
 - Obtain baseline behavioral indicators from family members.
 - Review medical records for the time ,dose and response to the last dose of treatment
 - Administer a bolus dose of opioid analgesics immediately
39. Using the parklands formula with 3mls/kg bwt and the rule of nines to estimate burn surface area, calculate the amount of fluid to be replaced within the first 8 hours to an 80kg patient who sustains burns to the entire right arm and chest :-
- 4320
 - 2160
 - 1080
 - 8640
40. Chronic pain:-
- Is pathological
 - Is a signal of acute injury to body tissues
 - Responds fully to Non steroidal anti inflammatory agents
 - Is psychological in nature
41. Cough, dyspnea and abnormal permanent enlargement of the alveoli in a client with a history of smoking is suggestive of:-

- A. Asthma.
 - B. Emphysema.
 - C. Chronic bronchitis.
 - D. Obstructive sleep apnea.
42. The appropriate intervention for a client with a productive cough, chills, night sweats a high index of suspicion for active tuberculosis is:-
- A. Admit to the hospital in respiratory isolation.
 - B. Prescribe isoniazid and tell him to go home and rest.
 - C. Give a tuberculin test and tell him to come back in 48 hours and have it read.
 - D. Give a prescription for isoniazid, 300 mg daily for 2 weeks, and send him home.
43. The difference between pulmonary edema and asthma presentation is that Pulmonary edema:-
- A. Has no respiratory signs except tachycardia.
 - B. Causes tachycardia, fever, pleural rub.
 - C. Present with severe central cyanosis and crepitation at the base of the lungs.
 - D. Causes fever, confusion and pleural rub.
44. The following statement by a client receiving a health teaching on pleural effusion demonstrates that teaching has been effective:-
- A. "A pleural effusion is accumulation of fluid in the airways of the lungs".
 - B. "A pleural effusion is an accumulation of fluid in the alveoli."
 - C. "A pleural effusion is an accumulation of blood in the airspace."
 - D. "A pleural effusion is an accumulation of fluid in the pleural cavity."
45. Most patients with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) have a history of:-
- A. Cigarette smoking.
 - B. Excessive alcohol consumption.
 - C. Seasonal allergies.
 - D. Injection drug use.
46. The most crucial question for a female client during the pre procedure assessment for a scheduled radiograph is:-
- A. "When was your last monthly period?"
 - B. "Are you wearing any metal chains or jewelry?"
 - C. "Can you hold your breath easily?"
 - D. "Are you able to hold your arms above your head?"
47. A client with a barrel chest is likely to be having:-
- A. Emphysema.
 - B. Bronchiectasis
 - C. Chronic Bronchitis

D. Bronchial asthma

48. The following respiratory condition does not respond to conventional treatment:-

- A. Acute Bronchitis.
- B. Chronic Bronchitis.
- C. Status Asthmaticus.
- D. Severe Pneumonia

49. The following is the primary reason for teaching pursed-lip breathing to clients with emphysema:-

- A. To promote oxygen intake.
- B. To strengthen the diaphragm.
- C. To strengthen the intercostal muscles.
- D. To promote carbon dioxide elimination.

50. The following is a risk factor for lung cancer development:-

- A. Exposure to radon or asbestos
- B. Rhinitis
- C. Exposure to pollen
- D. History of seasonal allergies

51. Plasma protein that contributes to the viscosity of blood is: -

- a. Albumin
- b. Globulin
- c. Fibrinogen
- d. Transferin

52. The importance of the biconcave shape of erythrocytes include: -
- Decreases surface area, Increases flexibility, Decreases fragility
 - Increases surface area, Increases flexibility, Decreases fragility
 - Increases surface area, Reduces flexibility, Increases fragility
 - Decreases surface area, Reduces flexibility, Increases fragility
53. The following blood test measures the average size of the red blood cells: -
- Hematocrit
 - Mean Corpuscular Volume (MCV)
 - Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin (MCH)
 - Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin Concentration (MCHC)
54. A patient at an increased risk of bleeding is likely to have an International Normalised Ratio (INR) value of:- -
- 1.1
 - Higher than 3
 - Lower than 2
 - Between 2-3
55. The MOST significant nursing intervention for a patient with neutropenia is: -
- Avoid giving patient suppositories, enemas, rectal temperatures.
 - Allow no one with a cold or sore throat to care for the patient or to enter room
 - Providing low microbial diet.
 - Provide meticulous total body hygiene daily
56. The most common type of non-lymphocytic leukemia in the adult population is:-
- Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia (ALL)
 - Acute Myelogenous Leukemia (AML)
 - Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL)
 - Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia(CML)
57. Presence of Reed-Sternberg cells is a classical diagnostic feature of: -
- Hodgkin's Lymphoma
 - Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia
 - Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma
 - Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia
58. Objective of management of polycythemia vera is to: -
- Reduce the high platelet count
 - Reduce the high red blood cell count
 - Increase the low red blood cell count
 - Increase the low platelet count

59. W.H.O. Criteria for definition of anemia is hemoglobin (Hb) level of: -
- < 12 g/dL in men, < 11 g/dL in women
 - < 14 g/dL in men, < 13 g/dL in women
 - < 11 g/dL in men, < 12 g/dL in women
 - < 13 g/dL in men, < 12 g/dL in women
60. The type of hemolytic anemia which occurs when the destruction of RBCs is predominantly within tissue macrophages is: -
- Intravascular hemolytic anemia
 - Extravascular hemolytic anemia
 - Macrophagic hemolytic anemia
 - Acute hemolytic anemia
61. The following findings will warrant immediate action in a patient recovering from a thyroidectomy who starts to complain of tingling and numbness in the face, toes, and fingers:-
- Ca⁺ level: 6 mg/dL
 - Na⁺ level: 145 mg/dL
 - K⁺ level: 3.5 mg/dL
 - Phosphate level: 4.3 mg/dL
62. The PRIORITY nursing action in the acute phase of management of a client with Diabetes Ketoacidosis (DKA) is:-
- Administer prescribed regular insulin intravenously
 - Administer 5% dextrose intravenously
 - Correct the acidosis
 - Apply an electrocardiogram monitor
63. The most common surgical approach used in resection of a pituitary adenoma in the management of Gigantism is: -
- Sphenoidal surgery
 - Transsphenoidal surgery
 - supra-orbital craniotomy
 - Hypothalamic surgery
64. The clinical features describe the manifestation of Syndrome of Inappropriate ADH secretion (SIADH): -
- Heart rate is 115 bpm, BP 180/92 mmHg, sodium level is 140 mEq/L, Weight gain
 - Heart rate is 115 bpm, BP 120/72 mmHg, sodium level is 90 mEq/L, Weight loss
 - Heart rate is 115 bpm, BP 90/62 mmHg, sodium level is 190 mEq/L, Weight loss
 - Heart rate is 115 bpm, BP 180/92 mmHg, sodium level is 90 mEq/L, Weight gain
65. The process through which the thyroid gland collects iodine from blood is known as: -
- Iodine collection
 - Iodine trapping
 - Iodine isolation
 - Selective collection of iodine
66. The PRIORITY nursing diagnosis for a patient with thyrotoxicosis is: -

- a. Altered nutrition, less than body requirement
 - b. Altered breathing pattern
 - c. Activity intolerance
 - d. Fluid volume deficit
67. A disorder of the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland due to a deficiency of vasopressin , characterized by excessive thirst and large volume of urine is called:
- a. Cushing's disease
 - b. Diabetes mellitus
 - c. Diabetes insipidus
 - d. Aldosteronism
68. A clinical manifestation NOT usually associated with hypoparathyroidism is: -
- a. A pulse rate below 90 beats per minute
 - b. An elevated systolic blood pressure
 - c. Muscular fatigability
 - d. Weight loss
69. The following statement is TRUE regarding Acromegally: -
- a. Onset is after puberty
 - b. Onset is before puberty
 - c. Results from hypoproduction of growth hormone
 - d. Growth is uniform
70. The Growth hormone analogue given in cases of dwarfism is: -
- a. Insulin
 - b. Levothyroxine
 - c. Somatotropin
 - d. Syntocinon