



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING
END OF JANUARY-APRIL SEMESTER 2023 EXAMINATIONS**

COURSE CODE AND TITLE: BSN 226 MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING II

DATE: 18TH APRIL 2023

Duration: 2 HOURS

Start: 11:15 AM

Finish: 1:15PM

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This exam is out of 70 marks
2. This Examination comprises THREE Sections. Section I: Multiple Choice Questions (20 marks)
Section II: Short Answer Questions (30 marks) and Section III: Long Answer Questions (20 marks)
3. 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**(20 MARKS)**

1. The nurse is evaluating the status of a patient who had craniotomy 3 days ago. The nurse would suspect the patient to be developing meningitis as a complication of surgery if the patient exhibits: -
- A. A positive Brudzinski's sign
 - B. A negative Kernig's sign
 - C. Absence of nuchal rigidity
 - D. A Glasgow Com Scale score of 15
2. The following respiratory patterns indicate increasing ICP in a patient with injury of the brain stem: -
- A. Slow, irregular respirations
 - B. Rapid, shallow respirations
 - C. Asymmetric chest expansion
 - D. Nasal flaring
3. The appropriate diet for a patient with active GI bleeding during the first 24 hours after admission is:-
- A. Regular diet
 - B. Skimmed milk
 - C. Nothing by mouth
 - D. Clear fluids
4. An assessment finding that would indicate a bluish discoloration around the umbilicus in a patient with acute pancreatitis is: -
- A. Grey-Turner's sign
 - B. Homan's sign
 - C. Rovsing's sign
 - D. Cullen's sign
5. The nurse is caring for a patient in the emergency unit following a head injury. The patient momentarily lost consciousness at the time of injury and then regained it. The patient now has lost consciousness again. The nurse takes quick action knowing that this is compatible with: -
- A. Skull fracture
 - B. Concussion
 - C. Subdural haematoma
 - D. Epidural haematoma
6. The priority for the nurse to monitor in a patient at risk for increased ICP is: -
- A. Unequal pupil size
 - B. Decreasing systolic blood pressure
 - C. Tachycardia
 - D. Decreasing body temperature

7. The following describes decerebrate posturing: -
- A. Internal rotation and adduction of arms with flexion of elbows wrist and fingers
 - B. Back hunched over, rigid flexion of all four extremities with supination of arms and plantar flexion of the feet
 - C. Supination of arms, dorsiflexion of feet
 - D. Back arched; rigid extension of all 4 extremities
8. For a lumbar puncture the patient is placed in: -
- A. Side-lying, with legs pulled up and head bent down onto the chest
 - B. Side-lying, with a pillow under the hip
 - C. Prone, in aslight trendelenburg's position
 - D. Prone, with a pillow under the abdomen
9. A female patient has clear fluid leaking from the nose following basilar fracture. The nurse assesses that this is cerebrospinal fluid if the fluid: -
- A. grossly bloody in appearance and has apH of 6
 - B. Clumps Is clear and test negative for glucose
 - C. Is together on the dressing and has a pH of 7
 - D. Separates into concentric rings and test positive for glucose
10. The precipitating factor to asses in a patient with a myasthenic crisis episode is: -
- A. Getting too little exercise
 - B. Taking excess medication
 - C. Omitting doses of medication
 - D. Increasing intake of fatty foods
11. A male patient with Bell's palsy asks the nurse what caused this problem. The nurse's response is based on an understanding that the cause is:-
- A. Unknown, but possibly includes ischaemia, viral infection, or an autoimmune problem
 - B. Unknown, but possibly includes long term tissue malnutrition and cellular hypoxia
 - C. Primarily genetic in origin, triggered by exposure to meningitis
 - D. Primarily genetic in origin, triggered by exposure to neurotoxins
12. Multiple sclerosis is characterized by: -
- A. progressive demyelination in the CNS.
 - B. impaired cerebral circulation.
 - C. deficiency of the neurotransmitter dopamine.
 - D. deterioration of the spinal column.

13. The sign/symptom indicating the client is experiencing an adverse effect of Carbidopa-levodopa in Parkinson's disease is: -

- A. Pruritus
- B. Tachycardia
- C. Hypertension
- D. Impaired voluntary movements

14. The nurse is caring for an adolescent patient diagnosed with type 1 diabetes mellitus. The patient has a blood glucose level of 19.4 mmol/l. Arterial blood gases show a pH of 7.27. Cardiac monitoring shows a sinus rhythm with peaked T waves and the patient has minimal urine output. The nurse's next priority action is: -

- A. Administer intravenous insulin as prescribed
- B. Administer normal saline infusion
- C. Obtain urine specimen for urinalysis
- D. Request prescription for potassium infusion

15. The nurse is assessing a patient who had thyroidectomy 8 hours ago. The nurse finds that the patient is anxious, with tingling around the mouth and muscle twitching in the right arm. The action most important for the nurse to implement first is: -

- A. Change the surgical dressing and assess for bleeding
- B. Document the findings
- C. Draw arterial blood gases
- D. Obtain a serum calcium level

16. A patient is 6 hours post-opt from a thyroidectomy. The surgical site is clean, dry and intact with no excessive swelling noted. The position best for this patient to be in is: -

- A. Fowler's
- B. Prone
- C. Trendelenburg
- D. Semi-Fowler's

17. The following statements by a patient with Addison's Disease being discharged home on Prednisone warrants you to re-educate the patient: -

- A. "I will notify the doctor if I become sick or experience extra stress."
- B. "I will take this medication as needed when symptoms present."
- C. "I will take this medication at the same time every day."
- D. "My daughter has bought me a Medic-Alert bracelet."

18. The following will be included in a patient discharge teaching with Cushing's syndrome having undergone adrenalectomy: -

- A. Glucocorticoid replacement therapy
- B. Avoiding avocados and pears
- C. Declomycin therapy
- D. Signs and symptoms of Grave's Disease

19. The following signs and symptoms is NOT expected with Diabetes Insipidus: -

- A. Polyuria
- B. Polydipsia
- C. Polyphagia
- D. Extreme thirst

20. The patient below is at MOST risk for developing a urinary tract infection: -

- A. A 25 year old patient who finished a regime of antibiotics for strep throat 10 weeks ago.
- B. A 55 year old female who is post-opt day 7 from hip surgery.
- C. A 68 year old male who is experiencing nausea and vomiting.
- D. A 87 year old female with Alzheimer's disease who is experiencing bowel incontinence.

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SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

1. State (4) differences between Myasthenic crisis and cholinergic crisis (4marks)
2. State four (4) risk factors for developing acne vulgaris (4 marks)
3. State four (4) principles for managing acne vulgaris (4 marks)
4. Describe the classification of acute renal failure, giving two (2) examples of each class (4 marks)
5. State (3) investigations that may aid in making a diagnosis of acute renal failure (3 marks)
6. Describe pathophysiology of cholelithiasis (5 marks)
7. List four (4) clinical manifestations a patient with cholelithiasis may present with (2 marks)
8. State four (4) nursing interventions for a patient admitted with liver cirrhosis (4 marks)

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTION – Choose one question (20 MARKS)

Q1 Mrs. A, is a 56 years old lady who has been admitted to the ward with newly diagnosed type 11 diabetes mellitus.

- a. Explain the normal physiology of blood sugar control in the body in a non-diabetic individual (4 marks)
- b. List four (4) risk factors for diabetes mellitus (2 Marks)
- c. State four (4) differences between type 1 and type 11 diabetes mellitus (4 marks)
- d. Explain four (4) principles of managing type 11 diabetes mellitus (8 marks)
- e. State two (2) long term complications of type 11 diabetes mellitus (2 marks)

OR

Q2. Mr Bi, a 37 years old man has been admitted to the surgical ward with 35% of full thickness superficial thermal burns on the arms and trunk which were sustained in a house fire.

- a. State any four clinical features of full thickness burn (4 marks)
- b. Describe the pathophysiology of burns (8marks)
- c. State 2 methods of burns wound care (2 marks)
- d. Describe 2 advantages of each method and 1 disadvantage of each method (6 marks)