



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY  
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING AND MIDWIFERY SCIENCES  
KENYA REGISTERED COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING  
END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS JANUARY-APRIL 2023**

**DNS 315: MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING III**

**DATE: FRIDAY 14<sup>TH</sup> APRIL 2023**

**TIME: 2 Hours**

**Start: HOURS**

**Finish: HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. This exam will be marked **out of 70 Marks**
2. ALL Questions are compulsory.
3. The Examination has Three Sections: Section I- Multiple Choice Questions
4. Answer all Questions in the ANSWER BOOKLET provided
5. 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. For the adult client, to straighten the ear canal for examination, the auricle should be pulled:-
  - A. Backward.
  - B. Upward.
  - C. Slightly outward.
  - D. In all of these directions.
  
2. A sensorineural hearing loss results from impairment of the:
  - A. Eighth cranial nerve.
  - B. Middle ear.
  - C. Outer ear.
  - D. Seventh cranial nerve.
  
3. An examination of the middle ear to assess muscle reflex to sound is known as a(n):-
  - A. Electronystagmography.
  - B. Platform posturography.
  - C. Sinusoidal harmonic acceleration.
  - D. Tympanogram.
  
4. Nursing instructions for a patient suffering from external otitis should include the:
  - A. Application of heat to the auricle.
  - B. Avoidance of swimming.
  - C. Ingestion of over-the-counter analgesics, such as aspirin.
  - D. All of the above.
  
5. A tympanoplasty, the most common procedure for chronic otitis media, is surgically performed to:-
  - A. close a perforation.
  - B. prevent recurrent infection.
  - C. reestablish middle ear function.
  - D. accomplish all of the above.
  
6. A symptom that is NOT typically associated with acute otitis media is:-
  - A. Aural tenderness.
  - B. Rhinitis.
  - C. Otagia.
  - D. Otorrhea.

7. Post mastoidectomy assessment for facial paralysis is done to rule out damage to which cranial nerve;-
- A. First
  - B. Fourth
  - C. Seventh
  - D. Tenth
8. Dietary modifications for a patient with Ménière's disease includes:-
- A. A decrease in sodium intake to 1,500 mg daily.
  - B. Fluid restriction to 2.0 l/day.
  - C. An increase in calcium to 1.0 g/day.
  - D. An increase in vitamin c to 1.5 g/day.
9. An acoustic neuroma is a benign tumor of which cranial nerve:-
- A. Fifth
  - B. Sixth
  - C. Seventh
  - D. Eighth
10. One of the following is inappropriate nursing measures associated with the uncomplicated viral rhinitis: -
- A. Administering prescribed antibacterial agents to decrease the severity of the infection.
  - B. Informing the patient about the symptoms of secondary infection, the major complication of a cold.
  - C. Suggesting adequate fluid intake and rest.
  - D. Teaching people that the virus is contagious for 2 days before symptoms appear and during the first part of the symptomatic phase.
11. Acyclovir, an antiviral agent, is recommended for:-
- A. Herpes simplex infection.
  - B. Rhinitis.
  - C. Sinusitis.
  - D. Bronchitis.

12. Allergic rhinitis can be induced by:-
- A. Airborne pollen or molds.
  - B. Sugar
  - C. Parenteral medications.
  - D. Topical creams or ointments
13. Acute pharyngitis of a bacterial nature is most commonly caused by:-
- A. Group A, beta-hemolytic streptococci.
  - B. Gram-negative Klebsiella.
  - C. Pseudomonas.
  - D. Staphylococcus aureus.
14. Complications of acute pharyngitis include:-
- A. Mastoiditis.
  - B. Otitis media.
  - C. Peritonsillar abscess.
  - D. All the above
15. The most common bacterial pathogen associated with tonsillitis and adenoiditis is:-
- A. Group A, beta-hemolytic streptococcus.
  - B. Gram-negative Klebsiella.
  - C. Pseudomonas.
  - D. Staphylococcus aureus.
16. Intraepidermal blistering disorder caused by autoimmune cutaneous diseases is known as:
- A. Pemphigus
  - B. Acantholysis
  - C. Psoriasis
  - D. Acne Vulgaris
17. Papule differs from a vesicle in that: -
- A. Vesicles are larger than 1 cm.
  - B. Papules are less than 1 cm
  - C. Papules are felt like solid bump
  - D. Vesicles are solid bumps

18. The characteristic lesion of psoriasis is a:
- A. Red, raised patch covered with silver scales.
  - B. Cluster of pustules.
  - C. Group of raised vesicles.
  - D. Pattern of bullae that rupture and form a scaly crust.
19. A full-thickness burn is:
- A. Classified by the appearance of blisters.
  - B. Identified by the destruction of the dermis and epidermis.
  - C. Not associated with edema formation.
  - D. Usually very painful because of exposed nerve endings.
20. As fluid is reabsorbed after the third spacing associated with a burn injury, renal function maintains a diuresis for up to:
- A. 3 days.
  - B. 1 week.
  - C. 2 weeks.
  - D. 1 month.
21. The electrolyte imbalance associated with massive cell destruction in the acute phase of burn injury result in:-
- A. Hypernatremia.
  - B. Hypokalemia.
  - C. Hyperkalemia.
  - D. Hypercalcemia.
22. An unexpected laboratory value during the fluid remobilization phase of a major burn is a:
- A. Hematocrit level of 45%.
  - B. A ph of 7.20; pao<sub>2</sub> of 38 mm hg; and bicarbonate level of 15 meq/l.
  - C. Serum potassium level of 3.2 meq/l.
  - D. Serum sodium level of 140 meq/l.

23. After a systemic inflammatory response such as after a major burn injury, third spacing of the intravascular volume produces edema and also results in increased:-
- A. Circulating blood volume.
  - B. The hematocrit level.
  - C. Systolic blood pressure.
  - D. All of the above.
24. The leading cause of death in patients who suffer burn injuries following fire accidents in enclosed spaces is:-
- A. Cardiac arrest.
  - B. Carbon monoxide intoxication.
  - C. Hypovolemic shock.
  - D. Septicemia.
25. A pathophysiological gastrointestinal sequelae following a major burn injury is:-
- A. Diverticulitis.
  - B. Hematemesis.
  - C. Paralytic ileus.
  - D. Ulcerative colitis.
26. The first aid for a burn injury constitutes: -
- A. Avoid touching the burned skin, and rush to nearest emergency department.
  - B. Cover the burn injury with ice cubes secured with a towel.
  - C. Immerse the burnt area cool water.
  - D. Liberally apply butter or shortening to the burned area.
27. The priority of care following a major burn injury of the face and neck is:-
- A. Establishing an airway.
  - B. Urinary catheterisation.
  - C. Fluid resuscitation.
  - D. Pain management.
28. Using the parkland's formula, calculate the amount of fluid to be administered in the first 8 hours to an 80-kg man with a 30% Total Burn Surface Area :-
- A. 1,200 mL
  - B. 2,400 mL
  - C. 3,600 mL
  - D. 4,800 mL

29. Fluid and electrolyte derangements in the emergent phase of burn injury include all of the following EXCEPT:-
- A. Base-bicarbonate deficit.
  - B. Elevated hematocrit level.
  - C. Potassium deficit.
  - D. Sodium deficit.
30. The following derangements are expected during the fluid remobilization phase of burn injuries, EXCEPT:
- A. increased urinary output.
  - B. metabolic alkalosis.
  - C. sodium deficit.
  - D. hemodilution.
31. Early indicators of late-stage septic shock include:-
- A. Increased pulse pressure.
  - B. A full, bounding pulse.
  - C. Pale, cool skin.
  - D. Increased heart rate .
32. The following condition is associated with aging: -
- A. Diabetes Type I
  - B. Diabetes Type II
  - C. Acromegaly
  - D. Wilms Tumor
33. Dementia associated with old age: -
- A. Has precise onset
  - B. Has fluctuating consciousness
  - C. Is of sudden onset
  - D. Develops gradually
34. Physiological changes of ageing affecting the ear include:
- A. Atrophy of the tympanic membrane.
  - B. Increased hardness of the cerumen.
  - C. Degeneration of cells at the base of the cochlea.
  - D. All of the above.

35. Alzheimer disease: -
- A. Predominantly affects the young.
  - B. Results from degeneration of dopaminergic neurons
  - C. Is associated with upregulation of glutaminergic neurons in old age
  - D. Is associated with loss of cholinergic neurons in old age
36. Nutritionally vulnerable older adults are at increased risk of: -
- A. Short hospital stays
  - B. Reduced hospitalization episodes
  - C. Decreased incidence of disease episodes
  - D. Delayed recovery after illness or injury
37. Taste buds in old age have: -
- A. High sensitivity to sour taste
  - B. Low sensitivity to sodium taste
  - C. Increased in number
  - D. Have similar sensitivity to taste as in early adulthood
38. Senior people are best taken care in: -
- A. Home setting
  - B. Old people residential facilities
  - C. Hospitals
  - D. All of above
39. The primary purpose of maintaining a clear liquid diet for 6-8 hours and NPO 2 hours prior to surgery is to prevent:-
- A. Malnutrition.
  - B. Electrolyte imbalance
  - C. Aspiration pneumonia
  - D. Intestinal obstruction.
40. The best time to provide preoperative teaching on deep breathing, coughing, and turning exercises is:-
- A. Before administration of preoperative medications.
  - B. The afternoon or evening prior to surgery.
  - C. Several days prior to surgery.
  - D. Upon admission of the client in the recovery room.



41. The following drug is administered preoperatively to minimize respiratory secretions:-
- A. Diazepam
  - B. Promethazine
  - C. Atropine sulfate
  - D. Meperidine
42. The following is the most critical complication that can arise during induction of spinal anaesthesia:-
- A. Cardiac arrest
  - B. Profound Hypotension
  - C. Spinal headache
  - D. Respiratory paralysis
43. When transferring a client from the post anesthetic care unit (PACU) to the surgical unit, gradual change in position is recommended to prevent:-
- A. Muscle injury.
  - B. Orthostatic hypotension.
  - C. Respiratory distress.
  - D. Vomiting
44. The priority action to be taken in the PACU after administering oxygen to the post operative patient whose blood pressure drops from an admission pressure of 126/82 to 106/78 with a pulse change of 70 to 94 is:-
- A. Increase the rate of the IV fluids
  - B. Perform neurovascular checks on the lower extremities
  - C. Use a cardiac monitor to assess the patient's heart rhythm
  - D. Notify the anaesthesia care provider
45. Which of the following is used as a grasping and holding surgical equipment: -
- A. Babcock forceps, Allis forceps
  - B. Allis forceps, Artery forceps
  - C. Mosquito forceps, diathermy
  - D. Mayo forceps, Artery forceps
46. The main function of a surgical diathermy is: -
- A. Hemostasis, Electrotomy
  - B. Hemostasis, retracting
  - C. Retracting, Cutting
  - D. Cutting, Grasping

47. W.H.O. safety checklist includes the following elements: -
- A. Sign up, Time off, Sign out
  - B. Login, Log off, Log out
  - C. Login, Time off, Log out
  - D. Sign in, Time out, Sign out
48. The term decorticate posturing refers to;
- A. Abnormal flexion of the upper limbs, flexion of the lower limbs
  - B. Abnormal extension of the upper limbs, extension of the lower limbs
  - C. Abnormal flexion of the upper limbs, extension of the lower limbs
  - D. Abnormal extension of the upper limbs, flexion of the lower limbs
49. The criteria for admission of a client to a critical care unit includes:-
- A. A life threatening condition that requires complex interventions
  - B. A condition requiring cardiorespiratory, support close monitoring and likely to benefit from medical interventions
  - C. Any patient requiring ventilator support
  - D. Presence of relatives to make care decisions for the incapacitated patient
50. A patient with elevated partial pressure of carbon dioxide ( $\text{PaCO}_2$ ) is likely to have;
- A. Acidosis
  - B. Metabolic acidosis
  - C. Respiratory acidosis
  - D. Respiratory alkalosis
51. The priority nursing intervention for a client's whose oxygen saturation by pulse oximetry on the finger is 84% is:-
- A. Recheck the value on the forehead.
  - B. Assess the client's cognitive function.
  - C. Notify the Rapid Response Team immediately.
  - D. Apply supplemental oxygen by mask or nasal cannula.
52. The nursing care models used in intensive care unit includes:
- A. Team nursing, differential nursing
  - B. Modular nursing, case management
  - C. Differential nursing, functional management
  - D. Total nursing care, primary nursing

53. A critical care unit categorized as level I provides:
- A. Monitoring, observation and short-term ventilation
  - B. Observation, Monitoring and short long-term ventilation
  - C. Invasive hemodynamic Monitoring and ventilation
  - D. Observation, hemodialysis and long-term ventilation
54. Based on the ethical principle of justice which patient's admission to the critical care unit is prioritized:
- A. 58-year-old lady with metastasis cancer
  - B. 22-year-old boy with respiratory failure due to pneumonia
  - C. 42-year-old Stage IV HIV
  - D. 28-year-old man with severe head injury with dilated pupils
55. Regarding Do not resuscitate (DNR) orders in a critical care setup:-
- A. The order is clearly written and put bedside
  - B. The intensive care nurse must be involved in signing
  - C. It does not depend on facility's policy
  - D. Anybody who did not see it should proceed with resuscitation
56. The ideal nurse to patient ratio in a level II intensive care unit is:-
- A. 1:2
  - B. 2:1
  - C. 1:3
  - D. 1:1
57. The following action is used to assess a client's peripheral response to pain:-
- A. Sternal rub
  - B. Nail bed pressure
  - C. Pressure on the orbital rim
  - D. Squeezing of the sternocleidomastoid muscle
58. The following factors increase the risk for central line infection in critically ill patients:-
- A. Subclavian venous access
  - B. Ensuring Chlorhexidine skin preparation
  - C. Using tunneled catheters
  - D. Administering Total Parenteral Nutrition using central lines

59. When assessing a critically ill patient, nutritional status refers to:-
- A balance between the current nutritional supply and demand
  - A balance between nutritional supply to patient and risk factors
  - Assimilation and use of nutrients by the patient's body
  - Baseline nutritional needs of a patient and risk factor
60. Creating a therapeutic environment in the critical care unit includes:-
- Referring Family members to psychologist
  - Ensuring nurses provide patient care without external interference
  - Maintaining strict asepsis in all procedures
  - Include family members in the plan of care
61. The priority action when assessing a casualty at a scene of a fire accident is:-
- Ensure scene safety
  - Establish if you can get assistance from onlookers
  - Conduct triaging and attend to victims in order of priority
  - Shout for help and commence CPR on critical victims immediately
62. Symptoms of severe systemic reaction after a bite by a venomous snake include:-
- Nausea and vomiting
  - Severe hemorrhage
  - Constricted pupils
  - Muscle twitching
63. A client in a one-car rollover presents with multiple injuries. Prioritize the intervention that must be initiated for this patient
- Assess for spontaneous respirations
  - Give supplemental oxygen per mask
  - Insert a foley catheter if not contraindicated
  - Obtain a full set of vital signs
  - Remove patient's clothing
  - Establish two large -bore IVs , initiate normal saline
  - Use the chin lift or jaw thrust method to open the airway
- 7,1,2,6,4,5,3
  - 7,1,4,2,3,5,6
  - 4,1,5,7,6,3,2
  - 5,4,1,7,2,6,3

64. The triage category for a 15-year-old male client presenting to the emergency department with a large laceration on the forehead, complaints of inability to move legs, a respiratory rate of 20, strong pulses, and capillary refill time of less than 2 seconds is:-
- A. Black
  - B. Green
  - C. Red
  - D. Yellow
65. One of the following multi-casualty event victims presenting to the emergency department would be triaged as a priority case:-
- A. A 30-year-old distraught mother holding her crying child
  - B. A 65-year-old conscious male with a head laceration
  - C. A 26-year-old male who has pale, cool, clammy skin
  - D. A 48-year-old with a simple fracture of the lower leg
66. Regarding the fluid resuscitation in septic shock:-
- A. Crystalloid is best 2<sup>nd</sup> line therapy
  - B. Crystalloid is best 1<sup>st</sup> line therapy
  - C. Crystalloids less significant than albumin
  - D. Consider vasopressors as early as possible
67. The following poison is correctly matched with its antidote :-
- A. Paracetamol: Diazepam
  - B. Isoniazid: Streptomycin
  - C. Kerosene: Naloxone
  - D. Diazinon: Pralidoxime
68. The priority nursing intervention for in a patient with severe multiple injuries is:-
- A. Splint fractures
  - B. Control of hemorrhage
  - C. Establish airway and ventilation
  - D. Prevent and treat hypovolemic shock.

69. Core nursing goals in the care of a patient in coma includes prevention of:-

- A. Anxiety and aspiration
- B. Convulsions and injury
- C. Incontinence and paralysis
- D. Deep Venous thrombosis and decubitus ulcers

70. The following pharmacologic agent is critical in the emergency management of anaphylactic shock:-

- A. Mannitol
- B. Ranitidine
- C. Epinephrine
- D. Paracetamol

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