



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
BACHELOR F SCIENCE IN NURSING
END OF SEMESTER DECEMBER 2023 EXAMINATIONS
COURSE CODE: BSN 224: MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING I AND II**

DATE: 6-DECEMBER-2023

Duration: 2 HOURS

Start: 11:15AM

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. 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 1: Multiple Choice Questions**(20 marks)**

1. The clinical manifestation the nurse should expect in a patient with acute appendicitis is:
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 - A. High fever
 - B. Nausea and vomiting
 - C. Rebound tenderness
 - D. Pain relieved with ambulation
2. You are checking for residuals before administering a bolus tube feeding to a client with a nasogastric tube. You obtain a residual amount of 150mls. The next appropriate action for you to take is: -
 - A. Hold the feeding
 - B. Reinstill the amount and continue with administering the feeding
 - C. Elevate the client's head at least 45 degrees and administer the feeding
 - D. Discard the residual amount and proceed with administering the feeding
3. The diagnostic test used in confirming hepatitis this diagnosis is: -
 - A. Elevate Hb level
 - B. Elevated serum bilirubin level
 - C. Elevated blood urea nitrogen
 - D. Decreased erythrocyte sedimentation rate
4. While performing an abdominal assessment, the next step after inspection of the skin is: -
 - A. Palpation of the abdomen for size
 - B. Palpation of the liver at the right rib margin
 - C. Listening to the bowel sounds in all four quadrants
 - D. Percussing the right lower abdominal quadrant
5. The drug that is useful in preventing NSAIDs induced peptic ulcer disease is: -
 - A. Calcium carbonate
 - B. Famotidine
 - C. Misoprostol
 - D. Sucralfate
6. While preparing for a urinary catheterization of a trauma patient, the nurse observes bleeding at the urethral meatus. The next action is: -
 - A. Heavily lubricating the catheter before insertion
 - B. Checking the discharge for occult blood before catheterization
 - C. Delaying catheterization and notifying the doctor
 - D. Irrigating and cleaning the meatus before catheterization
7. The symptom which would be indicative of acute kidney injury after repair of abdominal aortic aneurysm is: -
 - A. Anuria
 - B. Diarrhea
 - C. Oliguria
 - D. Vomiting

8. An 18 y.o. student is admitted with dark urine, fever, and flank pain and is diagnosed with acute glomerulonephritis. The most likely information that will be obtained in this student's health history is: -
- A. Renal trauma
 - B. Renal calculi
 - C. Recent sore throat
 - D. Family history of acute glomerulonephritis
9. The medication used to control tremors, rigidity, and bradykinesia in Parkinson's disease is: -
- A. Phenytoin
 - B. Carbidopa-levodopa (Sinemet)
 - C. Pyridostigmine (Mestinon)
 - D. Warfarin (Coumadin)
10. A client is being prepared for lumbar puncture (LP). You will assist the patient into: -
- A. Prone, in slight Trendelenburg's position
 - B. Prone, with a pillow under the abdomen
 - C. Side-lying, with the legs pulled up and the head bent down onto the chest.
 - D. Side-lying, with a pillow under the hip
11. The diagnostic test for a patient with aplastic anemia is: -
- A. Decreased production of T- helper cells
 - B. Decreased levels of white blood cells, red blood cells and platelets
 - C. Increased levels of white blood cells, red blood cells and platelets
 - D. Reed-Sternberg cells and lymph node enlargement
12. The disorder that results from a deficiency of factor VIII is: -
- A. Sickle cell disease
 - B. Christmas disease
 - C. Hemophilia A
 - D. Hemophilia B
13. A client has been admitted to the hospital with a diagnosis of suspected bacterial endocarditis. The complication the nurse will constantly observe for is: -
- A. Presence of heart murmur
 - B. Systemic emboli
 - C. Fever
 - D. Congestive heart failure
14. The nurse expects that a client with mitral stenosis would demonstrate symptoms associated with congestion in the: -
- A. Aorta
 - B. Right atrium
 - C. Superior vena cava
 - D. Pulmonary circulation

15. The cause of local tissue damage in a patient admitted in a sickle cell crisis is likely to be:
- - A. An autoimmune reaction complicated by hypoxia
 - B. Lack of oxygen in the red blood cells
 - C. Obstruction to circulation
 - D. Elevated serum bilirubin concentration: -
16. The assessment findings that characterize thyroid storm are: -
- A. Increased body temperature, decreased pulse, and increased blood pressure
 - B. Increased body temperature, increased pulse, and increased blood pressure
 - C. Increased body temperature, decreased pulse, and decreased blood pressure
 - D. Increased body temperature, increased pulse, and decreased blood pressure
17. You anticipate to administer the following drug in a patient with diabetes insipidus: -
- A. Vasopressin
 - B. Furosemide
 - C. Regular insulin
 - D. 10% dextrose
18. A client with a hemolytic blood disorder present with jaundice. The nurse explains that the jaundice is most likely caused by: -
- A. Increased bilirubin in plasma
 - B. Loss of plasma proteins
 - C. Hepatitis infection
 - D. Increased haptoglobin in plasm
19. If a pleural effusion develops, the actions that best describes how the fluid can be removed from the pleural space and proper lung status restored is: -
- A. Inserting a chest tube
 - B. Performing thoracentesis
 - C. Performing paracentesis
 - D. Allowing the pleural effusion to drain by itself
20. A client is diagnosed with active TB and started on triple antibiotic therapy. The signs and symptoms the client show if therapy is inadequate is: -
- A. Decreased shortness of breath
 - B. Improved chest x-ray
 - C. Nonproductive cough
 - D. A positive acid fast bacilli in a sputum sample after two months of treatment

SECTION 11: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS **(30 MARKS)**

1. Differentiate between stable and unstable angina (4 Marks)
2. Describe the Glasgow coma scale including the scoring (6 Marks)
3. Describe the nursing management of a client with Diabetic KetoAcidosis (8 Marks)
4. Describe the management of patients with acute heart failure (8 Marks)
5. Differentiate between partial and generalized seizures (4 Marks)

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTION **(20 MARKS)**

Answer ONE question

1. Master M is brought to the hospital following a history of fatigue, pallor, and easy bleeding. Following investigations, a diagnosis of leukemia was made.
 - a. Describe the different classes of Leukemia (8 Marks)
 - b. Describe the nursing management of Master M while in hospital (12 Marks)

2. A 23 year old man is brought to the emergency room with an apparent head injury after being involved in a serious motor vehicle accident. He is unconscious on arrival and exhibits signs of increasing intracranial pressure.
 - a. State four (4) principle signs of increasing intracranial pressure (4 Marks)
 - b. Explain clinical manifestations that would be an early indicator of a deterioration in the client's neurologic status (4 Marks)
 - c. Discuss the medical and nursing management of this client (12 Marks)