



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

COURSE CODE AND TITLE: BSN 412: MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING V (ONLINE)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This exam is out of 70 marks
2. The Section A is compulsory with a Total of 20 Marks
3. Answer any ALL questions in Section B with a total of 30 marks
4. The Long Answer question in section C is compulsory with 20 marks
5. The exam shall take 2 hours

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. The priority action of the first responder to a crime scene is to: -
 - A. Ensure safety first
 - B. Secure the crime scene
 - C. Take notes
 - D. Try explaining events that have occurred.

2. An appropriate primary container for the collection and preservation of dried blood collected from the surface of an object is: -
 - A. Paper bag
 - B. Plastic bag
 - C. Container
 - D. Folded paper

3. A gross examination is one that: -
 - A. Focuses on internal examination
 - B. Involves an autopsy
 - C. Deals only with what is visible to the unaided eye
 - D. Combines internal and external examinations

4. The fundamental purpose of the criminal justice system is: -
 - A. Punish the convicted.
 - B. Prove the innocent
 - C. Protect the rights of both the perpetrator and the victim
 - D. To protect the rights of the accused

5. The best measure available for estimating the time of death (especially within the first 18 hours after death) is: -
 - A. Hypostasis.
 - B. The development of cloudiness in the eyes.
 - C. Rigor mortis.
 - D. Changes in body temperature.

6. The primary duty of a forensic expert in a court of law is: -
- A. Explain scientific procedures.
 - B. Give testimony.
 - C. Explain scientific evidence.
 - D. To tell the truth
7. Evidence that associates a particular person with a crime scene or the commission of a crime is called: -
- A. Direct evidence
 - B. Circumstantial evidence
 - C. Individual characteristic evidence
 - D. Testimony
8. The following would be classified as traumatic deaths: -
- A. Natural
 - B. Suicidal
 - C. Homicidal
 - D. Accidental
9. Lividity is: -
- A. Discoloration of the body minutes to about an hour after death
 - B. Decomposition of a body 4 hours after death
 - C. The stiffening of a body 2-6 hours after death
 - D. Discoloration of the body 2-12 hours after death
10. The primary goal of hospice care is: -
- A. Providing comfort, dignity, and meaning to the final days of life.
 - B. Instilling hope for the future.
 - C. Grief counselling.
 - D. Provision of homemaking services

11. Elizabeth Kubler-Ross described five stages that dying clients go through. The first stage is termed as: -
- A. Regression.
 - B. Bargaining.
 - C. Anger.
 - D. Denial.
12. A physician notifies the family of the death of their 90-year-old mother who died on admission to the emergency room. A nurse is meeting the family for the first time to escort them to the client's room. The initial statement by the nurse that would be best is: -
- A. "I'm very sorry for the loss of your mother."
 - B. "This must be very hard for you. You have my sympathy."
 - C. "I am the nurse who was with your mother when she died."
 - D. "Let me take you to your mother's room where we can talk and you can be alone with her."
13. An appropriate goal for a client with the nursing diagnosis Anticipatory Grieving is: -
- A. Client will accept death as a reality.
 - B. Client will verbalize grief and identify support systems.
 - C. Nurse will discuss pain relief options with client.
 - D. Client will choose palliative treatments.
14. An 87-year-old client has severe coronary artery disease and has been advised to complete a living will and a durable power of attorney for health care. The client asks, "Why do I need both?" A nurse explains that a living will differs from a durable power of attorney in that a living will: -
- A. Is an example of an advanced health-care directive
 - B. Allows the client to designate a person to make decisions should the client become unable to provide informed consent for health-care decisions.
 - C. Provides a legal document for the client to specify what type of medical treatment is desired should the client becomes incapacitated and terminally ill.
 - D. Is not a legal document, but makes it easier and quicker for medical personnel to care for the client if the client becomes terminally ill.

15. Spirituality is: -
- A. Implies a person's religion and attempts must be made to discuss it with patient's permission
 - B. Has nothing to do with physical ailments
 - C. Discussing this issue is not permitted as it is a personal matter
 - D. Help the patient cope with illness and attempts must be made to discuss it with patient's permission
16. The gerontological nurse is monitoring signs of suspected abuse in a 89 year old patient who was admitted from home. When planning for the patient's discharge, the nurse's first action is to: -
- A. Delay discharge by informing the provider of the suspected abuse
 - B. Enlist the help of the family members with transitioning the patient home
 - C. Notify the police of the patient's discharge
 - D. Restrict the family members' access to the patient prior to discharge
17. When teaching an independent older patient how to self-administer insulin, the most productive approach is: -
- A. Facilitate involvement in a small group where the skill is being taught.
 - B. Gather information about the patient's family health history.
 - C. Provide frequent, competitive skills testing to enhance learning.
 - D. Use repeated return demonstrations to promote the patient's retention of the involved tasks.
18. The initial nursing intervention in preventing poly-pharmacy in the elderly patient is: -
- A. Obtain a thorough medication history.
 - B. Discontinue all herbal preparations.
 - C. Refer the patient to a geriatric practitioner.
 - D. Consult a pharmacist to review all medications

19. Medications, slower mobility, reduced fluid intake all contribute to which common problem in the older patient: -
- A. Urinary incontinence
 - B. Skin changes
 - C. Mental changes
 - D. Depression
20. An appropriate nursing intervention for a client with fatigue related to cancer treatment includes teaching the client to: -
- A. Increase fluid intake.
 - B. Minimize naps or periods of rest during day.
 - C. Conserve energy by prioritizing activities.
 - D. Limit dietary intake of high-fiber foods.

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

1. Outline the World Health Organization Analgesic ladder in palliative care (6 Marks)
2. Describe the classification of physical evidence (6 Marks)
3. Explain six (6) ethical principles of palliative care (6 Marks)
4. Describe the cycle of violence in intimate partner violence (6 Marks)
5. Discuss two (2) biologic theories of aging (6 Marks)

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

Answer any ONE question

1. Describe Triage, treatment priority and emergency interventions for clients with potential forensic implications (20 Marks)
2. Describe the psychosocial and spiritual care interventions during the end of life (20 Marks)