



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

DNS 315: MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING III

DATE: THURSDAY 7TH DECEMBER 2023

TIME: 2 Hours

Start: 0900 HOURS

Finish: 1100 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This exam will be marked out of 70 marks
2. The Examination has TWO Sections: - Section I: Multiple Choice Questions and Section II: Short Answer Questions
3. Answer ALL questions.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

1. Following surgery under general anaesthesia, a semi-comatose patient with stable vital signs should be placed in the:-
 - a. Left Lateral position
 - b. Fowlers Position
 - c. Semi Fowlers Position
 - d. Supine Position

2. An independent nursing intervention to manage a post operative patient with absent bowel sounds and movements as well as a distended abdomen 2 days after surgery is:-
 - a. Insert a nasogastric tube and attach to intermittent suction
 - b. Administer IV fluids
 - c. Encourage ambulation, maintain NPO status, and monitor intake & output
 - d. Encourage at least 3000 ml of fluids per day

3. The following is not part of the preoperative checklist:-
 - a. Conducting the surgical Time Out
 - b. Ensuring Informed consent is signed
 - c. Confirming availability of reports for diagnostic tests required for surgery
 - d. Confirming removal of wigs and dentures

4. The recommended time interval for patient monitoring in the Post anaesthesia care unit in the first hour is:-
 - a. Every 20 Mins
 - b. Every 15 mins
 - c. Every 30 mins
 - d. Every 5 mins

5. Eye care during surgery under general anaesthesia:-
 - a. Commences after draping the patient
 - b. Begins during reversal
 - c. Constitutes taping the eyes shut with a strong strapping
 - d. Prevents occurrence of corneal abrasions

6. A critical aseptic field is utilised when :-
 - a. Inserting a urinary catheterization
 - b. Key parts/sites are large or numerous.
 - c. Key parts and/or key sites can be easily protected.
 - d. key parts can be protected by utilising caps, sheaths and packaging

7. Wound evisceration: -
 - a. commonly occurs on day zero post operatively
 - b. is managed at the bedside
 - c. Old age is a risk factor
 - d. Coughing is not a cause of its occurrence

8. The surgical stress response:-
 - a. Results in surgical hypoglycemia
 - b. Predisposes the patient to uncontrolled bleeding episodes
 - c. Improves immunity
 - d. Can lead to systemic inflammatory response

9. Assessment protocols of patients in the Post Anaesthesia Care Unit (PACU) include:-
 - a. Continuous assessments until discharge from PACU
 - b. Only assessment of fluid volume status is critical during this period
 - c. Once vital signs are stable, the patient is monitored every five minutes
 - d. 5 minute assessments are maintained until the patient is awake, oriented and stable.

10. The following patient's admission into the critical care unit will be 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

11. Regarding Do not resuscitate (DNR) orders;
 - a. The order is clearly written and put at the patient's 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

12. The Head of the ICU (Intensive care Unit) is
 - a. A. Nurse Manager
 - b. B. Intensivist
 - c. C. Pulmonologist
 - d. D. Resident Doctor

13. The appropriate model of nursing utilised in ICU (intensive care unit) is:-
 - a. Team Nursing
 - b. Functional Nursing
 - c. Primary Nursing
 - d. Case assignment

14. The following staff factor is a stressor to patients in the ICU :-
- Noise from machines
 - Lighting
 - Technological advancements
 - Excessive stimuli
15. Ideal location of an ICU (Intensive care unit) should be in proximity to which department
- Operating theatre
 - Accident and emergency
 - Cathlab
 - Oncology ward
16. The nursing care models used in intensive care unit include:
- Team nursing,diferential nursing
 - Modular nursing,case management
 - Differential nursing,functional management
 - Total nursing care,primary nursing
17. The following factors increases the risk for central line infection;
- Subclavian venous access
 - Chorhexidine skin prep
 - Tunneled catheters
 - Total Parenteral Nutrition
18. In intubated patients Endotracheal aspirate for culture and sensitivity is obtained routinely
- Every 24 hours
 - After 72 hours
 - After every 7 days
 - PRN (when necessary)
19. The main goal in patient management in a critical care unit is
- To preserve life
 - Prevent complications
 - Restore the patient to his maximum function capacity
 - Improve and safeguard patient outcome

20. Single room intensive care unit (ICU) layout is highly preferred because
- It saves space
 - Enhances effective infection control
 - Requires less staffing
 - Patient privacy is maintained
21. The part of the eye that deflect foreign bodies is:
- Eyelashes
 - Rods
 - Retina
 - Iris
22. The causative organism of a sty is:
- Bacteria
 - Staphylococci
 - Virus
 - Chlamydia trochomatis
23. The accurate procedure for the snellen's chart to assess for visual acuity is:-
- Both eyes are assessed together, followed by the assessment of the right and then the left eye.
 - The right eye is tested followed by the left eye, and then both eyes are tested.
 - The client is asked to stand at a distance of 40ft. from the chart and is asked to read the largest line on the chart.
 - The client is asked to stand at a distance of 40ft from the chart and to read the line that can be read 200 ft away by an individual with unimpaired vision.

24. The following is a discharge instruction for a client who has undergone cataract removal without lens implant:-
- Eat soft foods for several days to prevent facial movement
 - Keep the eye dressing on for one week
 - Have bed rest for at least 3 days
 - Ensure the client is assisted walk upstairs at all times
25. The following instructions are given to a client after instillation atropine drops into both eyes prior to ophthalmic examination:-
- Be careful because the blink reflex is paralyzed.
 - Avoid wearing your regular glasses when driving.
 - Be aware that the pupils may be unusually small.
 - Wear dark glasses in bright light.
26. The following constitutes an initial intervention in the emergency management of chemical eye injuries from a splash of battery acid:-
- Assess for visual acuity immediately
 - Irrigate the eye with sterile normal saline
 - Swab the eye with antibiotic ointment
 - Cover the eye with a pressure patch.
27. Facial palsy is commonly caused by:-
- Bell's palsy
 - Mastoid surgery
 - Guillian Barre syndrome
 - Injury to facial nerve
28. The tympanic membrane is supplied by the :-
- Auriculo temporal nerve
 - Auricular branch of vagus nerve
 - Lesser occipital nerve
 - Greater occipital nerve

29. Anatomical defects of the eustachian tube increases predisposition to:-
- Adenoiditis
 - Sinusitis
 - Otitis media
 - Pharyngitis
30. The bones of the ear from the outside to inside are:
- Incus, stapes and malleus
 - Malleus, incus, stapes
 - Stapes, incus, malleus
 - Malleus, stapes, incus
31. Regarding Tinea cruris:-
- Wearing tight undergarments is a risk factor
 - It is a viral infection
 - Sharing combs and hair accessories causes its spread
 - It is a non communicable disease.
32. An older adult reporting early morning insomnia, excessive daytime sleeping, diminished appetite, lack of energy, unwilling to participate in social or recreational activities should be assessed for:-
- Elder abuse
 - Confusion
 - Alcoholism
 - Dementia
33. Osteoarthritis in the elderly:-
- Mainly affects weight bearing joints
 - Is a result of calcium deficiency
 - Is characterised by high circulating levels of the rheumatoid factor
 - Begins after age 70

34. Susceptibility of the skin of the elderly to tears and shearing is a result of:-
- Dryness and diminished elasticity
 - Decreased subcutaneous fat
 - Thickened dermis and diminished function of sebaceous gland
 - Decreased epithelial regeneration and overuse of antiageing preparations
35. The Rinne Test:-
- Is used to assess sound lateralisation
 - Compares sensory neural hearing to bone conduction
 - Compares air conduction to bone conduction
 - Is used to assess cochlear function
36. Meniere's disease:-
- Is characterised by episodes of incapacitating vertigo
 - Is managed by increasing sodium and water intake
 - Causes sensory neural hearing loss
 - Is a disease of early childhood
37. Otitis media:-
- Is a disease of the elderly
 - Is typically preceded by an upper respiratory tract infection
 - Always has a chronic course
 - Is managed by tympanotomy
38. Regarding rhinitis:-
- Allergic forms are treated by antihistamines
 - Infective forms are typically caused by bacterial organisms
 - Typically precedes lower respiratory tract infections
 - Refers to inflammation of the pharyngeal mucosa
39. In conducting the Weber test:-
- The vibrating tuning fork is placed on the mastoid bone
 - The vibrating tuning fork is placed on the forehead
 - Comparing air and bone conduction is essential
 - Comparing bone conduction to sensory neural hearing is essential
40. One of the following is an inappropriate nursing measure for uncomplicated viral rhinitis: -
- Administering prescribed antibiotics
 - Informing the patient about the symptoms of secondary infection
 - Suggesting adequate fluid intake and rest.
 - Teaching the client about the period the virus is contagious

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

1. Describe the collaborative management of otitis media (5 Marks)
2. State five (5) factors in the elderly that interfere with optimal nutrition (5 Marks)
3. Outline five (5) priority interventions carried out during the primary survey of a critically injured client (5 Marks)
4. Outline five (5) stressors for patients admitted to the critical care unit (5 Marks)
5. State any six (6) actual nursing diagnosis applicable in the care of a critically ill patient. (6 marks)
6. State four (4) specific types of an ICU (intensive care Unit) (4 marks)

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