



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

**DNS 122: MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING I**

**DATE: 17<sup>TH</sup> APRIL 2024**

**TIME: 2 Hours**

**START: 0900 HOURS**

**FINISH: 1100 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, Section II: Short Answer Questions, Section III: Long Essay 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 A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS ( 30 MARKS)**

1. The appropriate position for a client undergoing paracentesis is:-
  - a. Prone.
  - b. Supine
  - c. Side-lying, with legs pulled up and head bent down onto the chest
  - d. Side-lying, with a pillow under the hip, and head straightened
  
2. To prevent post procedural complications associated with lumbar puncture:-
  - a. Observe strict asepsis, ensure patient remains flat 6-8 hours after the procedure
  - b. Limit fluid intake, nurse in a bright airy room
  - c. Maintain strict asepsis , position client in semi fowlers position
  - d. Encourage ambulation within 2 hours, Limit fluid intake
  
3. The type biopsy recommended for taking a bone marrow sample is the:-
  - a. Aspiration biopsy
  - b. Punch biopsy
  - c. Excisional biopsy
  - d. Brush biopsy
  
4. Pharmacologic agents that control pain by interfering with depolarization of the nerve include:-
  - a. Non steroidal Anti Inflammatory Drugs ( NSAIDS)
  - b. Corticosteroids
  - c. Anticonvulsants
  - d. Opioid analgesics
  
5. The following constitutes the body's first line of defense:-
  - a. Tears
  - b. T lymphocytes
  - c. The complement system
  - d. Neutrophils

6. In wound healing:-
- Healing by primary intention occurs when wound margins cannot be approximated
  - Chemotherapy can delay wound healing
  - Healing by secondary intention occurs with minimal scarring
  - Clean surgical wounds heal by tertiary intention
7. In the nursing care of a client with fluid volume excess:-
- Weight gain is the best indicator of fluid retention
  - Edema is objectively estimated by a visual assessment
  - The risk of impaired skin integrity is minimal
  - Interventions to support respiratory status are not a priority
8. Insensible fluid losses include:
- Urine
  - Gastric drainage
  - Bleeding
  - Perspiration
9. Nursing interventions to manage pain in a client who cannot communicate verbally includes:-
- Assess the nonverbal cues of pain to establish severity.
  - Obtain baseline behavioral indicators from family members.
  - Review medical records for the time ,dose and response to the last dose of treatment
  - Administer a bolus dose of opioid analgesics immediately
10. Using the parklands formula and 3mls/kg bwt, calculate the amount of fluid to be replaced within the first 8 hours to an 80kg patient who sustains burns to the entire right arm and chest :-
- 4320
  - 2160
  - 1080
  - 8640

11. Hemophilia is characterized by a deficiency of :-
- Iron
  - White blood cells
  - Factor VIII
  - Vitamin K
12. Nursing care for patient with a platelet count of 25,000 per microliter of blood should include:
- Close monitoring for Fever, signs of infection
  - Transfusion with packed red blood cells
  - Monitoring for bleeding episodes
  - Reverse barrier nursing
13. Iron deficiency anaemia
- Is characterized by microcytic erythrocytes
  - Is characterized by megaloblastic erythrocytes
  - In children is caused by tapeworm infestation
  - The gold standard of treatment is transfusion with whole blood.
14. Muscle wasting in a patient with Cushing's syndrome can be reduced by administering:-
- High calorie diet
  - High protein diet
  - Vitamin D
  - Low sodium diet
15. Nursing interventions for a patient with hyperparathyroidism include:-
- Fluid restriction
  - Increase intake of calcium rich food
  - Encourage ambulation
  - Nursing the patient in a dim lighted room
16. Pituitary gland disorder that results in reduced production of Adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) may lead to:-
- Diabetes insipidus
  - Cushing's syndrome
  - Addison's disease
  - Hypogonadism

17. A patient with Addison's disease is likely to present with:-
- Hypertension
  - Hyperpigmentation
  - Hyperglycemia
  - Hypernatremia
18. A pituitary tumour secreting excess vasopressin is likely to cause:-
- Diabetes insipidus
  - Cretinism
  - Syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion
  - Gigantism
19. Interventions for a patient with Hypothyroidism include:-
- Nursing the patient in a cool room
  - Preparing the patient for thyroidectomy
  - Administration of laxatives
  - Administering sedatives
20. The nutritional interventions for a patient with hyperthyroidism include:-
- Provide privacy during meal times
  - Encourage the patient to reduce the amount of food they eat
  - Minimise fluid intake as much as possible
  - A high fat diet is encouraged
21. Pheochromocytomas mainly secrete:-
- Cortisol
  - Adrenaline
  - Aldosterone
  - Androgens
22. Heart failure is:-
- Inability of the heart to fit in the mediastinum
  - Limited blood flow to the heart due to severe congestion
  - Inability of the heart to pump blood that meets body tissue needs
  - Dextraposition of the heart alongside myocardial hypertrophy

23. To prevent Coronary Heart Disease (CHD), the following diet should be encouraged:-

- a. Plant proteins and animal fats
- b. Soluble fiber and omega 3 fatty acids
- c. Seasoned foods and sea foods
- d. Triglycerides and plant proteins

24. The following is a danger sign for a patient with chest injury;-

- a. Systolic BP of < 120mmhg
- b. Heart Rate of > 100 Beats / min
- c. PaCo<sub>2</sub> > 5kpa on room air
- d. Reducing size of a pneumothorax

25. The following is a common predisposing factor to aneurysms:-

- a. Male gender
- b. Hypertension
- c. Repeated typhoid infections
- d. Diet rich in nitrosamines

26. A tension pneumothorax is,

- a. A complication of a simple pneumothorax
- b. The commonest cause of myocardial infarction
- c. Preferably diagnosed clinically
- d. Preferably diagnosed through a chest xray

27. The most common predisposing factor for Asthma is:-

- a. Genetics
- b. Age
- c. Cold temperatures
- d. Dust

28. The following breath sound is a cardinal sign of an acute asthmatic attack:-

- a. Crackle
- b. Stridor
- c. Rale
- d. Wheeze

29. The most common microorganism that causes high incidence of Pneumonia is:-
- Staphylococcus aureus
  - Streptococcus Pneumoniae
  - Covid 19
  - Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia

30. The following condition mainly manifests with a barrel chest:-
- Emphysema
  - Pulmonary tuberculosis
  - Bronchial asthma
  - Pharyngitis

**SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)**

- Outline five (5) factors that interfere with wound healing (5 Marks)
- State four (4) non pharmacological measures that can be instituted to control pain (4 Marks)
- Describe the nursing management of a patient with an Acute Vaso occlusive crisis in sickle cell disease (5 Marks)
- Giving examples, describe any three (3) classifications of shock (6 Marks)

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

- Mr. Q, 50 yrs old is admitted with left sided heart failure.
  - Draw and label a diagram illustrating electrical conductivity of the heart (4 Marks)
  - Describe the pathophysiology of heart failure (4 Marks)
  - Describe the management of Mr Q from admission till discharge (12 Marks)