



AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING AND MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
KENYA REGISTERED COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING
END OF SEMESTER AUGUST 2024 EXAMINATIONS

DNS 122: MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING I

DATE: Monday 12th August 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 I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. The following nursing interventions should be included in the care plan of a patient with a platelet count of 25,000/microliter:-
 - a) Monitor for fever every 4 hours.
 - b) Require visitors to wear respiratory masks and protective clothing.
 - c) Consider transfusion of packed red blood cells.
 - d) Check for signs of bleeding, including examination of urine and stool for blood.
2. Hemophilia :-
 - a) Is caused by deficiency of iron
 - b) Is caused by deficiency of factor VIII
 - c) Results from Thrombin deficiency
 - d) Results from Platelet deficiency
3. An anaemia in which the Red blood cells are increased in size is due to deficiency of :-
 - a) Iron
 - b) Protein
 - c) Vitamin B12
 - d) Zinc
4. In renal disease, anaemia is due to :-
 - a) Hemoglobin deficiency
 - b) Iron deficiency
 - c) Erythropoietin deficiency
 - d) Bone marrow failure
5. The priority nursing diagnosis for a client presenting with a vaso-occlusive sickle cell crisis is:-
 - a) Ineffective coping related to the presence of a life-threatening disease
 - b) Decreased cardiac output related to abnormal hemoglobin formation
 - c) Acute Pain related to tissue anoxia
 - d) Excess fluid volume related to infection
6. The parameter that must be frequently assessed in a client with leukemia with neutropenia is :-
 - a) Blood pressure
 - b) Bowel sounds
 - c) Temperature
 - d) Respiration rate
7. In thrombocytopenia:-
 - a) Petechiae and purpura are evident on physical assessment
 - b) The blood product of choice for its management is whole blood
 - c) There is deficiency of clotting factors
 - d) All blood cells are immature

8. The following immune factors constitutes the first line of defence:-
- The skin
 - Neutrophils
 - T lymphocytes
 - Kupfer cells
9. Absolute contraindications to Lumbar Puncture include:-
- Raised intracranial pressure due to a brain tumour
 - Mild coagulopathy
 - Menengitis
 - Previous history of Lumbar Puncture in the last 14 days
10. Nursing interventions post lumbar puncture include:-
- Encourage the patient to sit upright
 - Monitor the puncture site for signs of CSF leakage
 - Restrict fluid intake
 - Avoid administration of analgesics
11. Indications for bronchoscopy include to :-
- Remove foreign bodies and other obstructions
 - Administer bronchodilators during an asthma attack
 - Inflate delated alveoli
 - Administer oxygen
12. The best way to schedule medication for a client with constant pain is:-
- PRN at the client's request
 - Prior to painful procedures
 - IV bolus after pain assessment
 - Around-the-clock
13. Chronic pain:-
- Is pathological
 - Is a signal of acute injury to body tissues
 - Responds fully to Non steriodal anti inflammatory agents
 - Is psychological in nature
14. The stage of shock characterised by a heart rate of greater than 100 bpm, respiration rate more than 20 breaths/min, cold, clammy skin, decreased urine output and confused mental state is the :-Required to answer. Single choice.
- Compensatory stage
 - Progressive stage
 - irreversible stage

15. Nursing interventions during thoracoscentesis includes:-
- Obtain informed consent
 - Administer supplemental oxygen as necessary
 - Shave the area around the puncture site
 - Explain when and where the procedure will occur
16. Handling of a specimen immediately after a biopsy procedure is the responsibility of the:-Single choice. (1 Point)
- Pathologist
 - Phlebotomist
 - Nurse
 - Doctor
17. A client who has a positive nitrogen balance is mostly likely to be;Single choice
- A healthy adult
 - Starving
 - Pregnant
 - Losing weight
18. The following would be expected of an adult client diagnosed with marasmus:-
- The client has experienced severe weight loss
 - The client has a swollen abdomen
 - The client has generalized edema
 - The onset of deficiency was rapid
19. The presence of ketones in the urine of a client on a low calorie diet is indicative that the diet is :-
- High in protein
 - High in fat
 - High in carbohydrates
 - Low in carbohydrates
20. The vitamin given in large doses to facilitate wound and bone healing is:-
Required to answer.
- Vitamin B1
 - Vitamin D
 - Vitamin C
 - Niacin
21. The most effective recommendations at helping a client maximize iron from the diet is absorption is:-
- Drink orange juice when you eat iron-fortified breakfast cereal
 - Avoid drinking coffee when you eat red meat
 - Drink milk with all your meals
 - Eat dried peas and beans in place of red meat
22. A Body Mass Index (BMI) of 26 is classified as:-
- Normal
 - Overweight
 - Obese
 - Very obese

23. When planning nutrition therapy for a client diagnosed with Anorexia nervosa, the priority is to:-
- Teach the client about nutritional requirements
 - Restore weight lost
 - Normalize eating behaviors
 - Stop the purging behaviors
24. The most effective recommendation to increase dietary fiber is:-
- Eat legumes more often
 - Eat raw vegetables in the place of cooked vegetables
 - Use potatoes in place of white rice
 - Eat fruit for desert in place of ice cream
25. The most common treatment regimen for Pulmonary Tuberculosis is:-
- Rifampin, Isoniazid, Pyrazinamide & Ethambutol
 - Amikacin and Viomycin
 - Streptomycin, Ethambutol and Rifampin
 - Amikacin, Viomycin and Streptomycin
26. In acute rhinitis, nasal drainage normally is:-
- Yellow
 - Green
 - Clear
 - Gray
27. The nursing diagnosis most important for a patient with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease is:-
- Activity intolerance related to fatigue
 - Anxiety related to actual threat to health status
 - Risk for infection related to retained secretion
 - Impaired gas exchange related to airflow obstruction
28. Resorptive atelectasis can be caused by;
- Tumors
 - Effects of anesthesia
 - Accumulation of fluid
 - Carbon dioxide
29. One of the following conditions is associated with "barrel chest":-
- Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
 - Emphysema
 - Bronchial Asthma
 - Bronchitis
30. Tracheal deviation is probable in one of the following respiratory disorders:-
- Pulmonary Effusion
 - Pulmonary Embolism
 - Pleuritis
 - Pleurisy

31. The rationale for use of corticosteroid with acute asthma is that corticosteroids:-
- Promote bronchodilation
 - Act as an expectorant
 - Have an anti-inflammatory effect
 - Prevent development of respiratory infection
32. **The most likely endocrine derangement in a patient presenting with weight loss, heat intolerance, and palpitations is:-**
- Hypothyroidism
 - Hyperthyroidism
 - Thyroid storm
 - Thyroiditis
33. **The following is a life-threatening exacerbation of hyperthyroidism characterized by high fever and altered mental status:-**
- Hypothyroidism
 - Hyperthyroidism
 - Thyroid storm
 - Myxedema coma
34. **The following is a macrovascular complication of diabetes mellitus?**
- Diabetic nephropathy
 - Diabetic neuropathy
 - Coronary artery disease
 - Diabetic retinopathy
35. **Which of the following is a microvascular complication of diabetes mellitus?**
- Diabetic foot ulcers
 - Coronary artery disease
 - Diabetic neuropathy
 - Diabetic retinopathy
36. The following can lead to a cardiac tamponade:-
- Cardiogenic shock
 - Ventricular fibrillation
 - Tension pneumothorax
 - Pneumonia
37. The following is NOT indicated in management of myocardial infarction:-
- Morphine
 - Oxygen
 - Nitroglycerin
 - Lithium bicarbonate

38. The common risk factor for aneurysms is:-
- Hypertension
 - Anemia
 - Pulmonary embolism
 - Deep Venous thrombosis
39. A patient with right sided heart failure mostly presents with:-
- Pulmonary symptoms
 - Anasarca edema
 - Hyponatremia
 - Hypokalemia
40. Deep Venous Thrombosis can be confirmed through:-
- Milking the calf muscles
 - Alternating extension and flexion of lower limbs
 - D-dimers test
 - INR test

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

- Outline five (5) clinical manifestations of Cushing's syndrome. (5Marks)
- Describe the emergency nursing management of a patient with thyroid storm (5 Marks)
- Describe the nursing management of a child with vaso occlusive crisis in sickle cell disease (5 Marks)
- Describe five (5) health messages you would share with client with moderate anaemia on oral iron therapy (5 Marks)
- Outline the four (4) types of shock, giving an example of a cause for each (4 Marks)
- List four (4) strategies utilized by the body in the first line of defence against microorganisms (2 Marks)
- Describe the inflammatory response (4 marks)