



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

**COURSE CODE AND TITLE: DNS 211: MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING II**

**DATE: Monday 5<sup>th</sup> 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. A patient scheduled for barium swallow should: -
  - A. Starve for 8 hours before the procedure
  - B. Starve for 6 hours before the procedure
  - C. Starve for 4 hours before the procedure
  - D. Starve for 2 hours before the procedure
  
2. Foods that predispose individuals to cancer of the colon include: -
  - A. Low fiber, high protein
  - B. High fat, high fiber
  - C. Low protein, low fiber
  - D. Low fiber, low fat
  
3. A defect in the diaphragm that permits a portion of the stomach to pass through the diaphragm in the chest is: -
  - A. Diaphragmatic hernia
  - B. Umbilical hernia
  - C. Hiatus hernia
  - D. Inguinal hernia
  
4. The three major factors associated with increased risk of pancreatic carcinoma are: -
  - A. Diabetes mellitus, high protein diet, obesity
  - B. Obesity, hypertension, age 35-40 years
  - C. Hypertension, tobacco use, age 35-40 years
  - D. Diabetes mellitus, tobacco use, high fat diet
  
5. The rationale for bed rest when managing ulcerative colitis is to: -
  - A. Reduce peristalsis
  - B. Reduce pain
  - C. Improve colonic emptying
  - D. Improve digestion

6. One of the following assessment findings should indicate a possible nerve damage after a total knee replacement in severe osteoarthritis: -
- A. Numbness
  - B. Bleeding
  - C. Dislocation
  - D. Redness
7. ORIF stands for: -
- A. Open rearrangement of internal fragments
  - B. Orthopaedic rod internal fixation
  - C. Open reduction and internal fixation
  - D. Orthopaedic reduction with iridium guided fastening
8. The softening of bones due to Vitamin D deficiency is referred to as: -
- A. Rickets
  - B. Osteoporosis
  - C. Osteomalacia
  - D. Scurvey
9. Principles of fracture management are: -
- A. Prevention of contractures, reduction, immobilization
  - B. Preventing shock, Prevention of compartment syndrome and management of complications.
  - C. Reduction, immobilization, rehabilitation
  - D. Reduction, pain management, infection prevention
10. The cells responsible for bone resorption are: -
- A. Osteoblasts
  - B. Osteoclasts
  - C. Chondrocytes
  - D. Fibroblasts

11. The laboratory finding pathognomonic of nephrotic syndrome is:-
- A. Elevated serum creatinine
  - B. Hematuria
  - C. Hypoalbuminemia
  - D. Bacteriuria
12. The ideal imaging strategy to diagnose renal calculi is:-
- A. Ultrasound
  - B. X-ray
  - C. CT scan
  - D. MRI
13. In acute glomerulonephritis, urinalysis reveals:-
- A. High glucose levels
  - B. Proteinuria
  - C. High Ph
  - D. Low specific gravity
14. The backward flow of urine from the bladder into the kidneys is known as:-
- A. Hydronephrosis
  - B. Pyelonephritis
  - C. Vesicoureteral reflux
  - D. Neurogenic bladder
15. The most common cause of acute renal failure in hospitalized patients is:-
- A. Chronic hypertension
  - B. Nephrotoxic drugs
  - C. Dehydration
  - D. Urinary tract infections

16. The confirmatory test used in the diagnoses of multiple sclerosis is:-
- A. Electroencephalogram (EEG)
  - B. Lumbar puncture
  - C. MRI of the brain and spinal cord
  - D. CT scan of the head
17. The following is a hallmark symptom of Guillain-Barre Syndrome ( GBS ) :-
- A. Ascending muscle weakness
  - B. Descending muscle weakness
  - C. Persistent headache
  - D. Seizures
18. The appropriately described triad classically seen in Increased intracranial pressure (ICP) is:-
- A. Cushing's triad: hypertension, bradycardia, irregular respirations
  - B. Beck's triad: hypotension, muffled heart sounds, jugular venous distension
  - C. Charcot's triad: fever, jaundice, right upper quadrant pain
  - D. Virchow's triad: hypercoagulability, stasis, endothelial injury
19. The medication is commonly used for long-term management of epilepsy is:-
- A. Lorazepam
  - B. Phenytoin
  - C. Aspirin
  - D. Morphine
20. The first-line treatment for an acute ischemic stroke is:-
- A. Anticoagulation therapy
  - B. Thrombolytic therapy
  - C. Antihypertensive therapy
  - D. Antiepileptic therapy

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

1. State three (3) differences between duodenal and gastric ulcers. (3 marks)
2. State five (5) causes of acute pancreatitis. (5 marks)
3. Describe the pathophysiology of liver cirrhosis. (5 marks)
4. State five (5) late complications of fractures. (5 marks)
5. Outline the medical management of osteomyelitis. (4 marks)
6. Explain the process of bone healing after a fracture. (3 marks)

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

1. Guillain Barre Syndrome and Myasthenia Gravis are autoimmune conditions affecting the nervous system.
  - a. Describe the pathophysiology of Guillain Barre Syndrome ( 3 Marks)
  - b. Describe the pathophysiology of Myasthenia Gravis ( 3 Marks)
  - c. Outline two ( 2) similarities and two (2) differences in the clinical features of Myasthenia gravis and Guillain-Barré Syndrome. (4 Marks)
  - d. Discuss the immediate and long term nursing management of an intubated client with myasthenia gravis ( 10 marks)