



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY  
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING AND MIDWIFERY SCIENCES  
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING (BSN)  
September-December 2024 TRIMESTER MAIN EXAMINATION**

**COURSE CODE AND TITLE: BSN 224- Medical- Surgical Nursing I-II**

**DATE:**

**TIME: 2 HOURS**

**START: 9:00AM**

**END: 11:00AM**

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**Instructions**

- 1) This exam is out of 70
- 2) This paper has three sections: Section I: Multiple choice Questions (MCQ) (20 marks), Section II: Short answer questions (SAQ) (30 marks) and Section III: Long answer question (LAQ) (20marks)
- 3) Answer **ALL** questions in Section I and Section II and III
- 4) Answer all the questions in the examination booklets provided
- 5) Any rough work to be done at the back of the answer booklet

**SECTION I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs)**

**(20 MARKS):**

1. A procedure that involves inserting a needle into the pleural space to remove fluid for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes is known as: -
  - A. Thoracotherapy
  - B. Thoracentesis
  - C. Bronchotherapy
  - D. Thoracotomy
2. One of the specific nursing diagnoses for a patient with acute pharyngitis will be: -
  - A. Altered verbal communication: -
  - B. Activity intolerance
  - C. Self care deficit
  - D. Hyperthermia
3. In patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, patients on isoniazid receive pyridoxine therapy to: -
  - A. Promote absorption of isoniazid
  - B. Increase the efficacy of the isoniazid
  - C. Reduce the possible adverse effects of isoniazid
  - D. Reduce the chances of drug resistance
4. The three “s” in the pathophysiology of asthma include: -
  - A. Snoring, smoking, shallow breathing
  - B. Shortness of breath, shock, shivering
  - C. Swelling, secretions, spasms
  - D. Stridor, sputum production, severe attack
5. Anticholinergic agents used in the management of asthmatic attack include: -
  - A. Ipratropium
  - B. Aminophylline
  - C. Ephedrine
  - D. Salbutamol
6. During an electrocardiogram, the QRS complex represents: -
  - A. Atrial depolarization
  - B. Ventricular depolarization
  - C. Atrial repolarization
  - D. Ventricular repolarization
7. One of the purposes of coronary angioplasty procedure is to: -
  - A. Repair damaged heart valves
  - B. Open blocked coronary arteries
  - C. Replace diseased heart valves
  - D. Produce heart sounds
8. Central venous pressure monitoring is primarily used to assess: -
  - A. Blood flow in the pulmonary arteries
  - B. Blood pressure in the systemic arteries
  - C. Blood pressure in the right atrium and vena cava
  - D. Oxygen saturation in the arterial blood
9. Angular cheilosis is characterized by: -

- A. Ulceration at the corner of the mouth
  - B. Overgrowth of tissues on the sides of the tongue
  - C. Bleeding spots under the oral mucosa
  - D. Greyish patches on the edges of the tongue
10. Chelation involves: -
- A. Removal of excess iron from the blood
  - B. Transfusion with fresh frozen plasma
  - C. Administration of immunosuppressants
  - D. Elimination of any factors that may cause iatrogenic infections
11. In prevention of acute chest syndrome, the patient should be advised to: -
- A. Eat nutritious diet
  - B. Avoid high sugar diets
  - C. Avoid high altitudes
  - D. Have controlled fluid intake
12. Megaloblastic anaemia is caused by deficiency of: -
- A. Riboflavin
  - B. Cyanocobalamin
  - C. Pyridoxine
  - D. Pantothenic acid
13. Haemophilia is caused by deficiency of clotting factor: -
- A. VIII
  - B. III
  - C. II
  - D. V
14. Symptoms in patients suffering from polycythaemia vera results from: -
- A. Poor immunity
  - B. Poor coagulation mechanisms
  - C. Increased blood viscosity
  - D. Poor intake of nutritious diet
15. The primary reason for administering morphine to a patient with myocardial infarction is to relieve:-
- A. Chest pain
  - B. Dyspnea
  - C. Palpitations
  - D. Edema
16. A pulsating abdominal mass usually indicates :-
- A. Enlarged spleen
  - B. Gastric distention
  - C. Gastritis
  - D. Abdominal aortic aneurysm
17. Coughing with stained frothy sputum are signs of:-
- A. Right sided cardiac failure
  - B. Cardiac asthma
  - C. Left sided cardiac failure
  - D. Hypertension

18. Rheumatic fever endangers the heart through:-
- A. Stenosis of the valves
  - B. Dislodging of vegetations
  - C. Suppuration
  - D. Dilating the vessels
19. The drug of choice in management of angina pectoris is:-
- A. Nitroglycerine
  - B. Hydralazine
  - C. Nifedipine
  - D. Propranolol
20. The typical treatment approach for lymphedema is;
- A. Long-term antibiotic therapy
  - B. Surgical removal of lymph nodes
  - C. Compression therapy
  - D. Antiviral medication

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

1. Explain four (4) health messages a nurse will share with a patient suffering from acute sinusitis (8 Marks)
2. Explain three (3) indications of bone marrow aspiration in the management of haematological disorders (6 Marks)
3. Explain three (3) risk factors for infective endocarditis (6 Marks)
4. State five (5) clinical features a patient with mitral valve stenosis may present with (5 Marks)
5. State five (5) specific nursing interventions for patients suffering from lymphocytic leukaemia (5 Marks)

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

1. Mr. M, 69 years old is admitted in the ward suffering from upper airway obstruction and he is scheduled for tracheostomy.
  - a. State two (2) other indications of tracheostomy apart from upper airway obstruction (2 Marks)
  - b. State four (4) specific actual and two risk nursing diagnoses for Mr. M on admission (6 Marks)

- c. Using four (4) expected outcomes, describe the role of the nurse in the management of Mr. Man after tracheostomy (12 Marks)

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