



AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING AND MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
KENYA REGISTERED COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING
Supplementary/Special Examination Dec 2024

COURSE CODE AND TITLE-DNS 122: Medical Surgical Nursing I

DATE: TUESDAY 10TH DECEMBER 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 ONE section: Section I- Multiple Choice 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 1: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS 20 MARKS

1. A Nursing intervention instituted to allay anxiety in a patient scheduled for a biopsy include:-
 - A. Encourage deep breathing and coughing exercises
 - B. Explain the procedure to the client
 - C. Arrange for the chaplain to see the patient
 - D. Ensure informed consent is signed

2. The following is a contraindication to Magnetic Resonance Imaging :-
 - A. Allergy to shellfish
 - B. Precence of a pacemaker
 - C. Claustrophobia
 - D. Use of antipsychotic medication

3. Following endoscopy procedure, the priority plan of care is :-
 - A. Monitoring of vital signs
 - B. Monitoring of complaints of heartburn
 - C. Providing warm gaggles for throat irritation
 - D. Assessing for return of gag reflex

4. One of the following is a common complication of lumbar puncture:-
 - A. Spinal leak
 - B. Dizziness
 - C. Headache
 - D. Infection

5. The most appropriate type of biopsy for a client with a small breast lump is:-
 - A. Incisional
 - B. Excisional
 - C. Aspirational
 - D. Cytological

6. The national recommended surgical technique for carrying out male circumcision is:
 - A. Anterior slit
 - B. Dorsal slit
 - C. Lateral slit
 - D. Circumvent slit

7. The best position for a client having a lumbar puncture performed is;
- Side-lying, with a pillow under the hip
 - Prone, with a pillow under the abdomen to support the patient
 - Prone, in slight-Trendelenburg's position
 - Side-lying, with legs pulled up and head bent down onto chest
8. To prevent spinal leak following lumbar puncture the nurse should:
- Apply adhesive tape
 - Encourage a lot of fluids
 - Encourage patient to lie flat in supine position for at least 2-3 hours
 - Encourage patient to maintain fowlers position for at least 2-3 hours
9. Which of the following is an absolute contraindication for Computed Tomography (CT) with contrast:
- Renal injury
 - Trauma
 - Suspected internal organ disease
 - Liver disease.
10. Brachytherapy is the treatment of choice in :-
- Lung cancer
 - Cervical cancer
 - Brain cancer
 - Thyroid Cancer
11. The following is the MOST effective method to monitor fluid volume status is: -
- Vital sign monitoring
 - Daily weighing
 - Input-output monitoring
 - Clinical signs
12. A positive balance in a fluid input-output chart is indicative of: -
- The input being less than the output
 - The output being less than the input
 - The input being equal to the output
 - Input being present with no output

13. The MOST important extracellular fluid buffer system is: -

- A. Bicarbonate
- B. Hemoglobin
- C. Phosphate
- D. Protein

14. Pain arising from internal organs such as the bladder or intestine is referred to as:

-

- A. Somatic pain
- B. Visceral pain
- C. Chronic pain
- D. Acute pain

15. The stage of shock where compensatory mechanisms are activated and perfusion of vital organs is still maintained is: -

- A. Established stage
- B. Non-progressive stage
- C. Progressive stage
- D. Irreversible stage

16. Match the definition of shock in COLUMN A with the type of shock in COLUMN

B: -

COLUMN A

- A. Shock that result from failure of the heart to pump blood
- B. Shock that result from reduced blood volume in circulation

COLUMN B

- I. Hypovolemic shock
- II. Distributive shock
- III. Cardiogenic shock
- IV. Anaphylactic shock

17. Adaptation of the cell to injury that leads to disorganization in cell growth and development is referred to as: -

- A. Metaplasia
- B. Dysplasia
- C. Atrophy
- D. Hypertrophy

18. Wound healing follows a sequential process of: -

- A. Inflammation, Proliferative, Remodeling, Hemostasis
- B. Proliferative, Remodeling, Inflammation, Hemostasis
- C. Hemostasis, Inflammation, Proliferative, Remodeling
- D. Proliferative, Inflammation, Hemostasis, Remodeling

19. The following intervention addresses the hypermetabolic state that ensues immediately after a burn injury: -

- A. Ensure adequate nutrition
- B. Encourage range of motion exercises
- C. Gentle cleaning of wounds
- D. Administer antiulcer prophylaxis

20. Burns that is characterized by a dark, dry and leathery skin would be classified as: -

- A. First degree burn
- B. Partial thickness
- C. Full Thickness
- D. Fourth degree burn

21. Which of the following considerations in burns would require hospitalization: -

- A. Any second degree burn
- B. All first degree burns
- C. Any burn above 5%
- D. Any burn above 15% in adults

22. Digoxin:-

- A. Increases the heart rate and reduces contractile force of the heart
- B. Reduces the heart rate and increases contractile force of the heart
- C. Reduces hyperkalemia and increases hypercalcemia
- D. Increases cardiac output and reduces the afterload

23. In emergency cardiac care, primary survey helps to:-

- A. Identify and manage conditions likely to cause death in a short span
- B. Take detailed history of a patient, family and work place
- C. Provide long term treatment for patients with trauma
- D. Identify and commence treatment for medical and surgical conditions

24. The following are the most critical agents in management of Myocardial Infarction:-

- A. Morphine, Nitroglycerene, Oxygen and Asprin
- B. Pethidine, Diclofenac, Oxygen and Buscopan
- C. Buscopan, Naloxone, Diazepam and Asprin
- D. Heparin, Indocid, Warfarin and Oxygen

25. When a patient is on Under Water Seal Drainage (UWSD):-

- A. Ordinary water can be used to create the underwater seal
- B. The bottle should be placed above the patients' chest
- C. Changing of the UWSD system should be done aseptically
- D. The chest tube should be clamped every 6hours

26. In the pre hospital management of a casualty who falls off a building, the airway should be maintained using:-

- A. Flexed position
- B. Head tilt -chin lift technique
- C. Jaw thrust manoeuvre
- D. Modified head tilt-chin lift technique

27. Paradoxical breathing is commonly observed in patients with:-
- A. Surgical emphysema
 - B. Flail chest
 - C. Orthopnea
 - D. Ventricular Septal Defect
28. In heart disease, elevation of Troponin I enzyme is evident in:-
- A. Phlebitis
 - B. Myocardial Infarction (MI)
 - C. Aortic aneurysms
 - D. Dilated Cardiomyopathy (DCM)
29. Angina pectoris is characterised by:-
- A. Epigastric pain which is exercise precipitated
 - B. Relieve by rest and not nitrates
 - C. Sharp retrosternal pain with no obvious precipitant
 - D. Sharp retrosternal pain relieved by nitrates
30. The diagnostic tests for Deep Venous Thrombosis (DVT) include:-
- A. D-dimers, Doppler ultrasound and a venogram
 - B. Coagulation tests, ESR, C-RP test
 - C. D-dimers, arteriogram, serum cardiac enzymes
 - D. A venogram, Homan's sign and sclerotherapy
31. The following is a clinical presentation in patient with hemophilia A:-
- A. Subcutaneous emphysema.
 - B. Petechiae.
 - C. Intermittent claudication.
 - D. Epistaxis.
32. The following findings would be characteristic of a patient who experiences hemolytic reaction during blood transfusion:-
- A. Urticaria, itching, respiratory distress.
 - B. Wet breath sounds, severe shortness of breath.
 - C. Chills and fever occurring about an hour after the infusion started.
 - D. Hypotension, backache, low back pain, fever.

33. The problem taking least priority when managing a client with a vaso occlusive crisis in sickle cell disease is:-

- A. Signs of dehydration
- B. Lack of perfusion to peripheral tissues
- C. Generalized pain
- D. Ineffective management of therapeutic regimen

34. The following client is prioritized after a change of shift report :-

- A. A 26-year-old with thalassemia major who has a short-stay admission for a blood transfusion
- B. A 44-year-old who was admitted 3 days previously with a sickle cell crisis and has orders for a CT scan
- C. A 50-year-old with newly diagnosed stage IV non-Hodgkin's lymphoma who is crying and stating "I'm not ready to die."
- D. A 69-year-old with chemotherapy-induced neutropenia who has an elevated oral temperature

35. The following is an early indication of stage 1 Hodgkin's disease:-

- A. Night sweat
- B. Hepatomegaly
- C. Persistent hypothermia
- D. Splenomegaly

36. Acute lymphocytic leukemia is characterized by existence of a large number of immature:

- A. Leukocytes
- B. Lymphocytes
- C. Reticulocytes
- D. Thrombocytes

37. Ten minutes into a blood transfusion, a patient reports itching, chills, a headache and a temperature of 37.8°C, up from 37.2°C. The appropriate nursing action after stopping the transfusion will be:-
- A. Notify the physician.
 - B. Disconnect the blood tubing from the Intravenous (IV) site ,replace it with a new IV tubing set-up and keep the vein open with normal saline 0.9%.
 - C. Collect urine sample.
 - D. Send the blood tubing and bag to the blood bank.
38. A patient who has Syndrome of Inappropriate Anti Diuretic Hormone (SIADH) following head injury will present with:-
- A. Dehydration
 - B. weight gain
 - C. urine specific gravity of 1.004
 - D. serum sodium of 140MEq/L
39. The best treatment for hyperprolactinemia is:
- a. Estrogen replacement therapy
 - b. Levonorgestrel
 - c. Bromocriptine
 - d. Combined Oral Contraceptive pills
40. Hormones produced by the anterior pituitary gland include:-
- A. Antidiuretic hormone, growth hormone , follicle stimulating hormone,
 - B. Growth hormone ,oxytocin , follicle stimulating hormone
 - C. Thyroxine, adrenocorticotrophic hormone, follicle stimulating hormone
 - D. Thyroid stimulating hormone, follicle stimulating hormone, growth hormone

41. The following finding is expected when assessing a client, newly diagnosed with diabetes insipidus: -
- A. Polyuria.
 - B. Weight gain.
 - C. Hyperglycemia.
 - D. Profuse sweating and flushed skin
42. Excessive production of adrenocorticotrophic hormone from the pituitary glands results in:-
- A. Cushing's disease
 - B. Addison's disease
 - C. Acromegaly
 - D. Dwarfism
43. The following are characteristic features in acromegaly:-
- A. Marked linear growth and enlarged teeth
 - B. Widely spaced teeth and small chin
 - C. Marked linear growth and non-proportional stature
 - D. Non-proportional stature and coarse facial features
44. After partial thyroidectomy, a patient presenting with a tingling sensation, numbness of face, lips, hands and twitching of facial muscles is likely to be experiencing:-
- A. Thyroid storm/crisis
 - B. Hypocalcemic Tetany
 - C. Addisonian crisis
 - D. Hypercalcemic convulsions
45. Exophthalmos is a feature common in:-
- A. Toxic nodular goiter
 - B. Autoimmune thyroiditis
 - C. Hashimoto's disease
 - D. Grave's disease
46. The appropriate technique to use in the physical assessment of the thyroid gland is:-
- A. Ask the patient to hyperextend the neck during palpation.
 - B. Percuss the neck for dullness to define the size of the thyroid.
 - C. Have the patient swallow during inspection and palpation of the gland.
 - D. Use deep palpation to determine the extent of a visibly enlarged thyroid gland.

47. Common causes of myxedema include:-
- A. Hashimoto's disease, head and neck radiation, thyroidectomy
 - B. Iodine deficiency, goitrogens, pituitary adenoma
 - C. Thyroid cancer, hashimoto's disease, goitrogens
 - D. Pituitary adenoma, iodine deficiency, thyroidectomy
48. The following serum measurement is NOT used to diagnose diabetes mellitus:-
- A. Fasting blood glucose
 - B. Postprandial blood glucose
 - C. Glycated Hemoglobin HbA1c
 - D. Serum Insulin levels
49. The following laboratory results are evident in diabetic ketoacidosis:-
- A. Decreased arterial blood pH, increased blood glucose, decreased bicarbonate ion concentration
 - B. Decreased arterial blood pH, increased blood glucose, decreased anion gap
 - C. Increased arterial blood pH, increased blood glucose, decreased bicarbonate ion concentration
 - D. All the above
50. In wound healing:-
- A. Healing by primary intention occurs when wound margins cannot be approximated
 - B. Chemotherapy can delay wound healing
 - C. Healing by secondary intention occurs with no scarring
 - D. Clean surgical wounds heal by tertiary intention
51. In the nursing care of a client with fluid volume excess:-
- A. Weight gain is the best indicator of fluid retention
 - B. Edema is objectively estimated by a visual assessment
 - C. The risk of impaired skin integrity is minimal
 - D. Interventions to support respiratory status are not a priority
52. The following factor constitutes the body's second line of defense:-
- A. Intact skin
 - B. Inflammation
 - C. T Lymphocytes
 - D. Immunoglobulins
53. The immunoglobulin responsible for providing immunity on mucosal surfaces is:-
- A. IgA
 - B. IgG
 - C. IgD
 - D. IgM

54. Insensible fluid losses include:
- A. Urine
 - B. Gastric drainage
 - C. Bleeding
 - D. Perspiration
55. Nursing interventions to manage pain in a client who cannot communicate verbally includes:-
- A. Assess the nonverbal cues of pain to establish severity.
 - B. Obtain baseline behavioral indicators from family members.
 - C. Review medical records for the time ,dose and response to the last dose of treatment
 - D. Administer a bolus dose of opioid analgesics immediately
56. Iron deficiency anaemia:-
- A. Is characterized by microcytic erythrocytes
 - B. Is characterized by megaloblastic erythrocytes
 - C. In children, is caused by tapeworm infestation
 - D. The gold standard of treatment is transfusion with whole blood.
57. A strict vegetarian is likely to have an anaemia due to deficiency of :-
- A. Vitamin K
 - B. Vitamin B12
 - C. Iron
 - D. Folate
58. The priority nursing diagnostic label for a patient with Acute Myelocytic Leukaemia with neutropenia is-
- A. Risk of infection
 - B. Fluid volume deficit
 - C. Body image disturbance
 - D. Imbalanced nutrition, less than body requirement
59. End stage renal disease is characterized by anaemia primarily due to:-
- A. Erythropoietin deficiency
 - B. Bone marrow dysfunction
 - C. Fluid volume excess
 - D. Hemodialysis related losses
60. Diverticulosis is most often associated with;
- a. A low fiber diet
 - b. Inadequate exercise
 - c. Intestinal surgery
 - d. A high fiber diet

61. Insoluble dietary fiber;
- Can increase blood glucose
 - Can decrease blood cholesterol
 - Commonly causes diverticular disease
 - Is preferably provided by commercially prepared fiber products
62. The cells sensitive to changing levels of oxygen and carbon dioxide are referred to as:-
- Juxtoglomerular apparatus
 - Baro receptors
 - Chemoreceptors
 - Pontine respiratory group
63. The most common predisposing factor for Asthma is:-
- Genetics
 - Age
 - Cold temperatures
 - Dust
64. Total amount of air breathed in and out in a breath is referred to as:-
- Inspiratory capacity
 - Tidal Volume
 - Anatomical dead space
 - Total lung capacity
65. The following drug causes severe respiratory distress:-
- Morphine
 - Pethidine
 - Fentanyl
 - Tramadol
66. Central cyanosis is assessed by checking the colour of:-
- Conjunctiva
 - Skin
 - Tongue
 - Finger nails
67. Health promotion activities that should be included in the discharge teaching plan for a client with asthma is:-
- Incorporate physical exercise as tolerated into the treatment plan.
 - Monitor peak flow numbers after meals and at bedtime.
 - Eliminate stressors in the work and home environment.
 - Use sedatives to ensure uninterrupted sleep at night.

68. The following is an indication for lung and airway surgery:-
- A. Pulmonary Tuberculosis
 - B. Lung Bullae
 - C. Bronchitis
 - D. Atelectasis
69. 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
70. The following condition mainly manifests with a barrel chest:-
- A. Emphysema
 - B. Pulmonary tuberculosis
 - C. Bronchial asthma
 - D. Pharyngitis

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