



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
END OF SEMESTER AUG 2025 EXAMINATIONS**

COURSE CODE AND TITLE: Medical Surgical Nursing VI (Perioperative, Renal, Critical Care and Emergency Nursing)

DATE: Wednesday 13th August 2025

Duration: 2 HOURS

Start: 9:00 AM

Finish: 11:00 AM

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This exam is out of 70 marks
2. This Examination comprises THREE Sections. Section I: Multiple Choice Questions (20 marks)
Section II: Short Answer Questions (30 marks) and Section III: Long Answer Questions (20 marks)
3. Answer ALL Questions.
4. 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 major contributions of Florence Nightingale to perioperative nursing included:
 - A. Developing anesthesia techniques
 - B. Introducing antiseptic techniques in surgery
 - C. Establishing the importance of sanitation and infection control
 - D. Inventing surgical instruments

2. The major advancement in the late 19th century which significantly improved perioperative care was
 - A. The discovery of X-rays
 - B. The development of antiseptic techniques
 - C. The use of robotic surgery
 - D. The invention of the CT scan

3. When the scrub nurse and the circulating nurse find a discrepancy in the swab count, which action should the circulating nurse take first?
 - A. Contact the surgical nurse in charge.
 - B. Complete an occurrence form.
 - C. Re-count all swabs.
 - D. Notify the patient's surgeon.

4. The nurse is caring for a patient who has undergone exploratory laparotomy. Which of the following post-operative findings should the nurse report to the physician?
 - A. The patient pushes out the oral airway with his tongue.
 - B. The patient's urine output has been 20mls/hr for the past 2 hours.
 - C. The patient's vital signs are as follows: BP-100/70mmHg, PR-95/min, RR- 14 T-36.8 degrees Centigrade
 - D. The patient's wound drainage.

5. The role of the ICU nurse in infection control include:
 - A. Administering antibiotics to all patients
 - B. Ensuring strict adherence to hand hygiene and isolation protocols
 - C. Limiting the use of personal protective equipment (PPE)
 - D. Avoiding contact with patients

6. An important intervention in managing a patient with increased intracranial pressure (ICP) is:
 - A. Elevating the head of the bed to 30 degrees
 - B. Administering large volumes of IV fluids
 - C. Encouraging frequent coughing and deep breathing
 - D. Keeping the patient flat

7. The purpose of using a central venous catheter in intensive care is:
 - A. To monitor heart rhythms
 - B. To provide nutrition
 - C. To administer medications and fluids
 - D. To measure blood pressure

8. One of the following documents outlines a patient's wishes regarding their healthcare in situations where they are unable to communicate
- A. Medical record
 - B. Living will
 - C. Consent form
 - D. Discharge summary
9. The electrocardiography (ECG) finding most indicative of ventricular fibrillation is:
- A. Tall peaked T waves
 - B. ST-segment elevation
 - C. Rapid, chaotic electrical activity without identifiable QRS complexes
 - D. Rapid, electrical activity with identifiable QRS complexes
10. Which of the following is NOT a component of the Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS)?
- A. Eye opening response
 - B. Verbal response
 - C. Motor response
 - D. Pupil response
11. A 5-year-old male is admitted with acute glomerulonephritis. On assessment, you note mild Edema predominately in the face and tea-colored urine. The patient's blood pressure is 165/110, heart rate 95, oxygen saturation 98% on room air, and temperature 36.9 °C. In your nursing care plan, what nursing interventions will you include in this patient's plan of care?
- A. Initiate and maintain a high sodium diet daily.
 - B. Encourage patient to ambulate every 2 hours while awake.
 - C. Weigh patient every daily on a standing scale.
 - D. Encourage the patient to consume 4 L of fluid per day.
12. A nurse should recognize that fluid shift in a patient with burn injury results from increase in the:
- A. Total volume of circulating whole blood.
 - B. Total volume of intravascular plasma.
 - C. Permeability of capillary walls.
 - D. Permeability of kidney tubules.
13. The most accurate assessment of fluid balance in a patient with renal failure is:
- A. Voiding pattern.
 - B. Daily weight.
 - C. laboratory studies.
 - D. Skin turgor.
14. Urea and creatinine are considered ideal substances for evaluating renal function because:
- A. Both are bound to glucose.
 - B. neither is reabsorbed in the tubules.
 - C. Both are measured using random urine testing.
 - D. Neither is influenced by other disease states.

15. The role of glucose in the peritoneal dialysate solution is:
- A. To sterilize the solution.
 - B. To help draw excess fluid and waste products from the blood into the dialysate.
 - C. To replace lost electrolytes.
 - D. To provide energy to the patient.
16. The nursing intervention performed during the E step of the secondary survey is:
- A. Obtain full set of vital signs.
 - B. Remove the patient's clothing and assess.
 - C. Elicit history and head to toe assessment
 - D. obtain a full Glasgow coma scale assessment
17. A 65-year-old patient arrived at the triage area with complaints of diaphoresis, dizziness and left sided chest pain. This patient should be prioritized into which category?
- A. Emergent
 - B. Urgent
 - C. Non urgent
 - D. High urgent
18. Which of the following is a key symptom of anaphylactic shock?
- A. Bradycardia
 - B. Hypotension
 - C. Hyperglycemia
 - D. Hematuria
19. The placement of a nasogastric tube is contraindicated in the emergency care of a patient with:
- A. Inhalation injury.
 - B. Intra-abdominal bleed.
 - C. Head or facial trauma
 - D. Cervical spine fracture.
20. The most important initial treatment in the management of a patient with Diabetic ketoacidosis is:
- A. Insulin therapy
 - B. IV fluids
 - C. Potassium supplementation
 - D. Sodium bicarbonate

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

1. a) List six pieces of essential equipment that must be available in the post anaesthetic care unit (PACU) nurse (3 marks)

 (b) State four (3) criteria that must be met before a patient can be safely discharged from PACU to the ward (3 marks).
2. Mr. Kay who has end stage kidney disease is admitted to the renal unit for haemodialysis
 - a) State four indications for haemodialysis (4 marks)
 - c) Explain 2 principles on which haemodialysis operate (4 marks)
3. A 72-year-old woman is admitted to the ICU with multi-organ failure and the ICU team doubts that further escalation of treatment will alter the outcome.

 Explain four core ethical principles that must guide decision-making for this patient (8 marks).
4. A patient is admitted to the accident and emergency department with severe asthmatic attack.
 - a) State four (4) signs of severe asthmatic attack (4 marks)
 - b) State 4 medications the patient is likely to receive while in the emergency department (4 marks)

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTION – (20 MARKS)

1. Mr. Kay, a 31-year-old motor-cyclist is received at the accident and emergency unit following a road traffic accident and multiple trauma is suspected.
 - a) Define multiple trauma (2 marks)
 - b) Discuss the comprehensive management of the patient while in the unit using the principles of:
 - I. primary survey (10 marks)
 - II. secondary survey (8 marks)