



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
MAIN EXAMINATION MAY-AUGUST 2026 EXAMINATION**

COURSE CODE AND TITLE: BSN 226: Medical- Surgical Nursing II

DATE: 7TH AUGUST 2026

Duration: 2 hours

Start: 2PM

Finish: 4PM

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 ANSWER QUESTION (20 MARKS)

1. A patient with portal hypertension suddenly develops massive hematemesis. The most appropriate initial pharmacologic therapy is:
 - A. Omeprazole
 - B. Metoclopramide
 - C. Octreotide infusion
 - D. Loperamide
2. A client is admitted with the diagnosis of meningitis shows:
 - A. Hyper-flexion of the neck with rebound flexion of the legs
 - B. Flexion of the legs with rebound tenderness
 - C. Hyperextension of the neck with passive shoulder flexion
 - D. Flexion of the hip and knees with passive flexion of the neck
3. Left pupil is 6mm and fixed; right pupil is 3mm and reactive. This indicates:
 - A. Brainstem herniation compressing left oculomotor nerve (CN III).
 - B. Systemic anticholinergic drug toxicity.
 - C. Normal physiological age change.
 - D. Left posterior cerebral artery occlusion.
4. Involuntary writhing movements of face and limbs in a Parkinson's patient on levodopa indicate:
 - A. Levodopa underdosage.
 - B. Levodopa-induced dyskinesia.
 - C. Acute allergic reaction to carbidopa.
 - D. Progression to infectious encephalopathy.
5. Patient opens eyes only to pain, makes incomprehensible sounds, and withdraws from pain. GCS score:
 - A. GCS 6
 - B. GCS 8
 - C. GCS 10
 - D. GCS 12
6. The nurse correctly explains to a client's family that the reason a stroke on the right side of the brain results in paralysis on the left side of the body is because the pyramidal pathways cross over at:
 - A. Midbrain
 - B. Thalamus
 - C. Medulla
 - D. Pons

7. The nurse is caring for a client who is experiencing a seizure. The PRIORITY nursing action is:
- A. Protect the client from injury
 - B. Suction the mouth during the convulsion
 - C. Insert a tongue blade between the teeth
 - D. Restrain the client during the seizure
8. A nurse is working with family members of a newly diagnosed client with Alzheimer's disease. The MOST helpful intervention is:
- A. Improving daily nutritional intake
 - B. Suggesting communication strategies
 - C. Teaching relaxation techniques
 - D. Implementing a daily exercise routine
9. A client with spinal cord injury is at risk for experiencing autonomic dysreflexia. The nurse would carefully monitor for:
- A. Hypotension
 - B. Tachycardia
 - C. Cyanosis of the head and neck
 - D. Severe, throbbing headache
10. The client is admitted to the medical floor with a diagnosis of closed head injury. The priority nursing intervention is:
- A. Assess neurological status.
 - B. Monitor pulse, respiration, and blood pressure.
 - C. Maintain an adequate airway.
 - D. Initiate an intravenous access.
11. The primary cause of Cushing's syndrome is:
- A. Overproduction of aldosterone by the adrenal cortex.
 - B. Chronic use of exogenous glucocorticoid medications.
 - C. Excess secretion of growth hormone by the pituitary.
 - D. Chronic hyper-secretion of thyroid hormones.
12. The hallmark clinical feature of diabetes insipidus is;
- A. Oliguria and concentrated urine
 - B. Bradycardia and hypotension
 - C. Persistent hypoglycemia
 - D. Excessive dilute urine output
13. An elderly male patient has difficulty initiating urination and a weak urine stream. The nurse should suspect:
- A. Renal trauma
 - B. Bladder rupture
 - C. Benign prostatic hyperplasia
 - D. Cystitis

14. A patient with chronic kidney disease is at risk for:
- A. Hypercalcemia
 - B. Polycythemia
 - C. Anemia
 - D. Hyperthyroidism
15. Total body surface area (TBSA) burned for anterior torso, entire right arm, and anterior right leg:
- A. 27%
 - B. 36%
 - C. 45%
 - D. 54%
16. The assessment finding that is most characteristic of acute pyelonephritis is:
- A. Painless hematuria
 - B. Urinary retention
 - C. Costovertebral angle tenderness with fever
 - D. Polyuria without pain
17. The primary function of bile in digestion is;
- A. Digestion of proteins
 - B. Digestion of carbohydrates
 - C. Emulsification of fats
 - D. Absorption of amino acids
18. The diagnostic procedure considered the gold standard for confirming inflammatory bowel disease is:
- A. Abdominal X-ray
 - B. Colonoscopy with biopsy
 - C. Stool culture
 - D. Plain CT scan
19. The organism that causes uncomplicated urinary tract infections is:
- A. Staphylococcus aureus
 - B. Escherichia coli
 - C. Pseudomonas aeruginosa
 - D. Klebsiella pneumonia
20. According to the Rule of Nines, burns involving the entire right upper limb in an adult account for approximately:
- A. 4.5%
 - B. 9%
 - C. 18%
 - D. 27%

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

1. Define hydrocele and varicocele and explain TWO difference between hydrocele and varicocele (5 Marks)
2. Explain why priapism is considered a urological emergency (5Marks)
3. Compare the clinical manifestations of hypothyroidism and hyperthyroidism across three distinct body systems (metabolic, cardiovascular, neuromuscular). (5 Marks)
4. Explain THREE hypotheses explaining pathophysiology of Alzheimer's disease (6marks)
5. Explain the classification of burns by depth (5marks)
6. Explain the pathophysiology of liver cirrhosis leading to ascites. (4 marks)

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTION (20 MARKS)

1. A 45-year-old man presents to the emergency department complaining of burning epigastric pain that worsens when his stomach is empty. He reports frequent use of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) for chronic back pain. Endoscopy confirms a duodenal ulcer.
 - a) Explain the pathophysiology of peptic ulcer disease. (3 marks)
 - b) Formulate THREE priority nursing diagnoses and apply nursing process in managing this patient. (7 marks)
2. A 28-year-old patient presents to the emergency department with progressive weakness in both legs that started one week after recovering from a gastrointestinal infection. The weakness is ascending and has now affected the upper limbs. On assessment, deep tendon reflexes are absent.
 - a) State the most likely medical diagnosis. (1 mark)
 - b) Explain the pathophysiology of this condition. (3 marks)
 - c) Discuss the medical and surgical management of this condition (6 marks)