



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

**DNS 211: Medical Surgical Nursing I**

**DATE: TUESDAY 7<sup>TH</sup> APRIL 2026**

**TIME: 2 HOURS**

**Start: 1115HOURS**

**Finish: 1315 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 II: Long Essay Questions
4. Answer all Questions in the ANSWER BOOKLET provided
5. Do not write anything on the question paper
6. Use the back of your booklet for rough work if need be.

## SECTION I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS ( 20 MARKS)

1. The type of stroke associated with patient history of sub-optimally managed hypertension, sudden onset unilateral weakness, difficulty speaking and evidence of a brain infarct upon CT scan is: -
  - a. Hemorrhagic stroke
  - b. Cryptogenic stroke
  - c. Ischemic stroke
  - d. Transient- ischemic stroke
2. The classical feature of Guillain-Barre Syndrome is: -
  - a. Acute Delirium and Confusion
  - b. Ascending muscle weakness and paralysis
  - c. Descending muscle weakness and paralysis
  - d. Spasticity and rigidity
3. Loss of coordination and balance due to cerebellar degeneration is known as: -
  - a. Multiple sclerosis
  - b. Ataxia
  - c. Parkinson's disease
  - d. Guillain- Barre syndrome
4. The condition associated with intense headaches, increasing in frequency, accompanied by nausea, sensitivity to light and visual disturbances is: -
  - a. Sinus headache
  - b. Increased intracranial pressure
  - c. Migraine
  - d. Tension headache
5. The GCS score of a client that opens eyes to verbal commands, responds with inappropriate words, and localizes pain when stimulated is: -
  - a. 10
  - b. 11
  - c. 12
  - d. 13
6. The priority intervention for a hypertensive client presenting with severe headache, projectile vomiting, altered mental status, a neurological examination revealing papilledema, an extensor plantar response and no evidence of a bleed on CT scan is: -
  - a. Administer antihypertensives medication
  - b. Perform a lumbar puncture
  - c. Administer intravenous mannitol.
  - d. Initiate corticosteroid therapy

7. The type of brain lesion resulting in progressive headache, fever, seizures, focal neurological defects and characterized a ring- enhancing lesion upon CT scan is likely to be related to a: -
  - a. Bacterial infection
  - b. Viral infection
  - c. Fungal infection
  - d. Parasitic infection
8. A priority nursing diagnostic label for a patient who has increased intracranial pressure due to head injury is:
  - a. Impaired physical mobility
  - b. Fluid electrolyte imbalance
  - c. Ineffective cerebral tissue perfusion
  - d. Imbalanced nutrition, less than body requirements
9. In myasthenia gravis; -
  - a. Auto-antibodies develop against acetylcholine nicotinic postsynaptic receptors
  - b. Auto-antibodies develop against choline nicotinic presynaptic receptors
  - c. Auto-antibodies develop against acetylcholine nicotinic pre and postsynaptic receptors
  - d. Auto-antibodies develop against choline nicotinic pre and postsynaptic receptors
10. The immune-mediated progressive disease characterized by demyelination of the myelin sheath in the central nervous system is: -
  - a. Multiple sclerosis
  - b. Guillain- Barre syndrome
  - c. Parkinsons' disease
  - d. Guillain Barre syndrome
11. In gout there is: -
  - a. Hyperuricemia from genetic defect of purine metabolism.
  - b. Hypocalcemia from genetic defect of purine metabolism.
  - c. Hyperuricemia from genetic defect of purine metabolism.
  - d. Hypercalcemia from genetic defect of purine metabolism.

12. The gold standard of conservative management for a patient diagnosed with bursitis and tendinitis include: -
  - a. Rest of the extremity, intermittent ice and heat to the joint, and NSAIDs
  - b. Rest of the extremity, intermittent ice to the joint, and steroids
  - c. Rest of the extremity, intermittent ice and heat to the joint, and analgesics
  - d. Rest of the extremity, intermittent heat application to the joint, and steroids
13. A high priority nursing diagnostic label for quadriplegic, 98kg, 55-year-old female client with a cervical fracture (C3, C4) on skull traction for 6 weeks is: -
  - a. Impaired nutrition less than body requirements
  - b. Risk of impaired skin integrity
  - c. Impaired physical mobility
  - d. Altered elimination
14. A priority actual nursing diagnostic label, applicable for a newly admitted client with osteoarthritis is: -
  - a. Impaired physical mobility
  - b. Anxiety
  - c. Acute pain
  - d. Knowledge deficit
15. A classical feature of scoliosis evident on physical examination is: -
  - a. Increased forward curvature of the thoracic spine
  - b. Sway back and exaggerated curvature of the lumbar spine
  - c. Lateral curving deviation of the spine
  - d. Decreased thoracolumbar vertebral spaces
16. Ankylosing spondylitis affects: -
  - a. The cartilaginous joints of the spine and surrounding tissues
  - b. Long bone joints and the muscles
  - c. Chest cartilages, the lower extremity joints and lumbar sacral joints
  - d. Thoracolumbar vertebral joints only
17. Psoriatic arthritis is characterized by: -
  - a. Decreased bone density and change in bone structure
  - b. Chronic fatigue, generalized muscle aching, and stiffness.
  - c. Synovitis, Polyarthritis, and Spondylitis
  - d. Arthritis, tenosynovitis and bursitis.
18. The EXOFIX is an orthopedic intervention indicated for: -
  - a. Open fractures with soft tissue injuries.
  - b. Long bone fracture
  - c. Closed fracture with soft tissue injuries
  - d. Septic fracture of the long bone

19. In carpal tunnel syndrome: -
- The sciatic nerve at the leg is compressed by a thickened flexor tendon sheath.
  - The median nerve at the ankle is compressed by a thickened flexor tendon sheath.
  - The sciatic nerve at the back is compressed by a thickened flexor tendon sheath.
  - The median nerve at the wrist is compressed by a thickened flexor tendon sheath.
20. A patient with pyelonephritis may present with: -
- Chest pain
  - Fever and flank pain
  - Constipation
  - Headache only

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

- Highlight the **THREE (3)** cardinal features for Parkinson's disease. (3 Marks)
- Outline **THREE (3)** factors that affect blood flow in the brain that may lead to shock. (3 marks)
- In regard to myasthenia gravis;
  - State the classification of myasthenia gravis. (2 Marks)
  - List **FOUR (4)** clinical manifestations for myasthenia gravis. (2 Marks)
- With regard to osteomyelitis;
  - Define Osteomyelitis. (1 Marks)
  - List **THREE (3)** modes under which the bone becomes infected. (1.5 Marks)
  - Formulate **TWO (2)** actual Nursing diagnosis for a patient diagnosed with osteomyelitis. (3 Marks)
- Describe the pathophysiology for rheumatoid arthritis. (2 marks)
- Outline **THREE (3)** musculoskeletal manifestations associated with systematic lupus erythematosus. (3 Marks)
- Describe the pathophysiology of Acute glomerulonephritis. (5 marks)
- State **FIVE (5)** systemic complications of CKD. (5 marks)

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

- Mr. B is admitted with a diagnosis of intestinal obstruction and requires surgery
  - Differentiate between mechanical intestinal obstruction and paralytic ileus. (2marks)
  - State three (3) causes of paralytic ileus. (3 marks)

c. State four (4) signs and symptoms of intestinal obstruction. (4 marks)

d. Describe the pre-operative and post-operative management of Mr. Bob  
. (11 marks)

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