



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

DNS 211: Medical Surgical Nursing II

MONDAY 8TH DECEMBER 2025

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 Three Sections: Section A- Multiple Choice Questions, Section B: Short Answer Questions, Section C: 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. One of the following is a late complication of fractures: -
 - a. Hemorrhage
 - b. Compartment syndrome
 - c. Fat embolism
 - d. Non-union

2. A hallmark sign of fat embolism includes: -
 - a. Bradycardia
 - b. Petechiae on chest
 - c. Hypertension
 - d. Cyanosis only

3. The main cause of pathological fractures is: -
 - a. Overuse
 - b. Tumors and osteoporosis
 - c. Sports injuries
 - d. Acute trauma

4. Calcitonin lowers blood calcium by: -
 - a. Increasing bone breakdown
 - b. Increasing calcium absorption
 - c. Inhibiting osteoclasts
 - d. Increasing vitamin D

5. Deficiency of estrogen hormone can cause: -
 - a. Osteoarthritis
 - b. Rheumatoid arthritis
 - c. Gout
 - d. Osteoporosis

6. First step in fracture management is: -
 - a. Splinting
 - b. X-ray
 - c. Analgesia
 - d. Surgery

7. The best method to reduce swelling after a fracture is: -
 - a. Heat
 - b. Elevation
 - c. Massage
 - d. Compression
8. In skeletal traction, the purpose of countertraction is to: -
 - a. Support muscle contraction
 - b. Prevent infection
 - c. Maintain correct alignment
 - d. Increase bone density
9. Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) primarily occurs due to:
 - a. Excessive production of pancreatic enzymes
 - b. Weakening or inappropriate relaxation of the lower esophageal sphincter (LES)
 - c. Hypersecretion of saliva
 - d. Increased motility of the esophagus
10. Achalasia is best described as a condition in which the:
 - a. Upper esophageal sphincter contracts excessively
 - b. Lower esophageal sphincter fails to relax, preventing food entry into the stomach
 - c. Esophagus becomes inflamed due to acid exposure
 - d. Stomach herniates into the thoracic cavity
11. A patient experiencing both regurgitation and difficulty swallowing (dysphagia) is most likely presenting with:
 - a. GERD
 - b. Achalasia
 - c. Hiatal hernia type IV
 - d. Esophageal varices

12. The type of gallstones is associated with conditions such as liver cirrhosis, biliary tract infections, or hemolysis include:-
- Cholesterol stones
 - Pigment stones
 - Mixed stones
 - Calcium-oxalate stones
13. The following is a classical feature of chronic cholecystitis:-
- Sudden onset severe pain and high fever
 - Chronic inflammation and fibrosis of the gallbladder
 - Absence of any gallbladder symptoms
 - Rapid bile flow leading to dehydration
14. The finding most characteristic of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD)?
- Localized inflammation limited to the rectum
 - Chronic relapsing inflammation of the gastrointestinal tract
 - Obstruction caused exclusively by volvulus
 - Absence of extra-intestinal manifestations
15. Portal hypertension is MOST commonly a complication of:
- Acute pancreatitis
 - Liver cirrhosis
 - Appendicitis
 - Anal polyp recurrence
16. A patient with the following features is suspected to have high intracranial pressure,
- Projectile vomiting and narrow pulse pressure
 - Wide pulse pressure and reflex vomiting
 - Mydriasis and a wide pulse pressure
 - Cushing's triad and narrow pulse pressure

17. Global aphasia is associated with damage to the,
- Broca's and Wernicke's areas
 - Basal ganglia and brain stem
 - Reticular activation system and Broca's areas
 - Cerebellum and Brain stem
18. Partial Seizures,
- Are also called generalized seizures
 - Originate from all parts of the brain
 - Are best treated using Epilim (Valproic acid)
 - Usually complicate to status epilepticus
19. Gullain Barre Syndrome (GBS) characteristically presents with ,
- Descending paralysis
 - Ascending paralysis
 - Loss of recent and remote memory
 - Both flaccid and spastic paralysis
20. The priority nursing action for a known hypertensive client presenting with; severe headache, projectile vomiting, altered mental status, papilledema upon fundal examination , an extensor plantar response and a CT scan showing no acute intracranial hemorrhage is: -
- Administer antihypertensives medication STAT
 - Perform a lumbar puncture
 - Administer intravenous mannitol.
 - Initiate corticosteroid therapy

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

1. State five (5) stages of bone healing after a fracture. (5 marks)
2. Outline five (5) diagnostic procedures used in diagnosis of intestinal obstruction (5 marks)
3. State five (5) nursing considerations for a patient with a colostomy (5 marks)
4. Outline five (5) purposes of geriatric nursing (5 marks)
5. Outline five (5) ethical principles that are applicable in geriatric care (5 marks)

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTION (20 MARKS)

1. Esophageal cancer is a major cause of cancer related mortalities in Kenya
 - a. Discuss four (4) risk factors associated with esophageal cancer (8 marks)
 - b. Explain four (4) signs and symptoms of esophageal cancer (4 marks)
 - c. Describe four (4) possible nursing diagnoses for a patient living with esophageal cancer (8 marks)