



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
End of Semester April 2025 Examinations**

COURSE CODE AND TITLE: BSN 226 Medical Surgical Nursing III & IV

DATE: 15-APRIL-2025

Duration: 2 HOURS

Start: 2:00 PM

Finish: 4:00 PM

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 QUESTION 20 MARKS

1. You are caring for a patient with a fracture. At 3 weeks to 6 months, there is clinical union, and this is the first stage of healing that is sufficient to prevent movement of the fracture site when the bones are gently stressed. This stage of fracture healing is documented as:
 - A. Ossification
 - B. Consolidation
 - C. Remodelling
 - D. Callus formation
2. A patient is brought to the emergency department with an injured lower left leg following a fall while rock climbing. The cardinal sign of fracture you would identify is:
 - A. Muscle spasm
 - B. Edema and swelling
 - C. Obvious deformity
 - D. Edema and swelling
3. The main disadvantage of open reduction and internal fixation of a fracture compared to closed reduction is:
 - A. Infection
 - B. Nerve impairment
 - C. Skin irritation
 - D. Complication of immobility
4. 24 hours after a below the knee amputation, a patient uses the call system to tell the nurse that his compression dressing has fallen off. The first action the nurse should take is:
 - A. Apply ice to the site.
 - B. Cover the incision with dry gauze.
 - C. Reapply the compression dressing.
 - D. Elevate the extremity on a couple of pillows
5. Your colleague is caring for a client with skeletal traction to stabilise a fracture of the proximal femur prior to surgery. The observation that indicates your colleague needs additional orientation is:
 - A. Positions the client so the feet stay clear of the bottom of the bed

- B. Checks ropes so that they are positioned in the wheel groves of the pulleys
 - C. Removes weights from the ropes until the weights hang freely off the bed frame
 - D. Performs pin site care with chlorhexidine solution twice daily
6. The nursing action is indicated while caring for a patient on the second postoperative day for a client who received a right total hip replacement (THR) with a cemented prosthesis is:
- A. Assisting the client to the bathroom, which has an elevated toilet seat, using a walker and partial weight bearing of the right leg
 - B. Removing the Hodgkin's splint, which maintained leg alignment during the night, and positioning pillows to adduct the client's right leg
 - C. Reinfusing the returns from a Stryker wound autotransfusion drainage system, which has collected 400 mL in the past 24 hours
 - D. Assisting the client to get out of bed on the left side so the client can stand to use the urinal
7. A nurse is admitting a client who has suspected Systemi lupus erythematosus (SLE). The clinical findings supports this diagnosis is:
- A. Weight loss
 - B. Petechiae on thighs
 - C. Increased hair growth
 - D. Alopecia
8. A patient with gout is treated with drug therapy to prevent future attacks. The nurse teaches the patient that the most important thing for the patient to do is:
- A. Avoid all foods high in purine, such as organ meats.
 - B. Have periodic determination of serum uric acid levels.
 - C. Increase the dosage of medication with the onset of an acute attack.
 - D. Perform active range of motion (ROM) of all joints that have been affected by gout.
9. The important nursing intervention for the patient with ankylosing spondylitis is to teach the patient to:
- A. Wear roomy shoes with good orthotic support.
 - B. Sleep on the side with the knees and hips flexed.
 - C. Keep the spine slightly flexed while sitting, standing, or walking.

- D. Perform back, neck, and chest stretches and deep-breathing exercises.
10. The type of conjunctivitis that is highly contagious is:
- A. Bacterial conjunctivitis
 - B. Viral conjunctivitis
 - C. Fungal conjunctivitis
 - D. Allergic conjunctivitis
11. The most common bacterial pathogens associated with external otitis is:
- A. Staphylococcus aureus
 - B. Streptococcus
 - C. Hemophilia influenza
 - D. Aspergillus
12. Otosclerosis involves:
- A. Mastoid
 - B. Stapes
 - C. Incus
 - D. Malleus
13. Benign paroxysmal positional vertigo occurs when:
- A. The position of the patient's head is changed with respect to gravity, typically by placing the head back with the affected ear turned down
 - B. The position of the patient's head is changed with respect to gravity, typically by placing the head back with the affected ear turned up
 - C. The position of the patient's head is changed against gravity, typically by placing the head back with the affected ear turned down
 - D. The position of the patient's head is changed against gravity, typically by placing the head back with the affected ear turned down
14. The type of glaucoma characterized by intraocular pressure of less or equal to 21 mmHg, optic nerve damage and visual field defects is:
- A. Chronic open angle glaucoma
 - B. Normal tension glaucoma
 - C. Acute angle-closure glaucoma
 - D. Chronic angle-closure glaucoma

15. Among the MOST ototoxic drugs is:
- A. Aspirin
 - B. Quinine
 - C. Aminoglycosides
 - D. Tetracyclines
16. The type of eye surgery which involves complete removal of the eye ball and part of the optic nerve is:
- A. Enucleation
 - B. Evisceration
 - C. Exenteration
 - D. Phacoemulsification
17. The portion of the tooth that wears away, allowing dental decay, is the
- A. Pulp cavity.
 - B. Enamel.
 - C. Gingiva.
 - D. Root.
18. The nurse is caring for a client with glossitis secondary to nutritional deficiencies. Based on this data, the priority focus of this client's care is:
- A. Upper lip
 - B. Upper teeth
 - C. Uvula
 - D. Tongue
19. During an otoscopic examination, the action that should be done to prevent the client from discomfort and injury is:
- A. Tipping the client's head away from the examiner and pulling the ear up and back
 - B. Inserting the otoscope inferiorly into the distal portion of the external canal
 - C. Inserting the otoscope superiorly into the proximal two-thirds of the external canal
 - D. Bracing the examiner's hand against the client's head
20. The nurse is preparing to test visual acuity of a client using a Snellen chart. The statement that best identifies the accurate procedure for this visual acuity test is:

- A. Both eyes are assessed together followed by the assessment of the right and then the left eye.
- B. The right eye is tested followed by the left eye and then both eyes are tested.
- C. The client is asked to stand at a distance of 40ft. from the chart and is asked to read the largest line on the chart.
- D. The client is asked to stand at a distance of 40ft from the chart and to read the line than can be read 200 ft away by an individual with unimpaired vision.

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

- 1. Describe the nursing considerations while caring for a patient undergoing an MRI for skeletal injuries (6 marks)
- 2. State six (6) health education you would give to a client diagnosed with gout (6 marks)
- 3. Describe the nursing care of a patient post hip replacement (6 marks)
- 4. Discuss the refractive errors (6 marks)
- 5. Describe the health education to share with a patient diagnosed with dental caries (6 marks)

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER MARKS (20 MARKS)

- 1. Mr. G is admitted to the ward with complaints of difficulty in swallowing, odynophagia and fever, on examination, a diagnosis tonsillitis is made; -
 - i. Explain three (3) indications for tonsillectomy (6marks)
 - ii. Using FOUR (4) priority nursing diagnosis, formulate nursing care plan for Mr. G post tonsillectomy (14marks)