



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
END OF SEMESTER AUG 2026 EXAMINATIONS**

COURSE CODE AND TITLE: BSN 417 VI: Perioperative, Renal, Critical Care and Emergency Nursing

DATE: 4TH AUGUST 2026

Duration: 2 HOURS

Start: 9:00AM

Finish: 11:00AM

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 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
2. 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
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. 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
6. 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
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. 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
9. 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
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 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.
12. 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.
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 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. 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

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. Which of the following is a key symptom of anaphylactic shock?

- A. Bradycardia
- B. Hypotension
- C. Hyperglycemia
- D. Hematuria

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

1. 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).

2. 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).
3. 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)
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)

Mr. Kay, A 31-year-old motorcyclist is received at the Accident and Emergency Unit following a road traffic accident. On arrival, he is unconscious, bleeding from the scalp, and has deformity of the right lower limb. His respiratory rate is 32 breaths/minute, pulse rate 128 beats/minute, blood pressure 86/54 mmHg, oxygen saturation 88% on room air, and Glasgow Coma Scale score is 9/15.

- a) 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)

- b) State two potential complications that may be associated with the trauma sustained by Mr. Kay (2 marks).