



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY  
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY SCIENCES  
END OF SEMESTER EXAM AUGUST 2025 EXAMINATIONS**

**COURSE CODE AND TITLE: BSN 224: MEDICAL SURGICAL IV**

**DATE: Wednesday 13<sup>th</sup> August 2025**

**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 II: MULTIPLE ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)**

1. A common clinical feature of aspiration of gastric contents into the lungs is: -
  - a. Bradycardia
  - b. Hypertension only
  - c. Central cyanosis
  - d. Hyperglycemia
2. The protective mechanism that helps prevent aspiration in an awake individual is: -
  - a. Decreased LES tone
  - b. Flat body positioning
  - c. Laryngeal closure
  - d. Hypoventilation
3. A patient with altered mental status is at increased risk of aspiration because of:
  - a. Increased ciliary clearance
  - b. Enhanced airway reflexes
  - c. Depressed cough reflex
  - d. Hyperactive swallowing mechanism
4. Silent aspiration is best described as:-
  - a. Aspiration with intense coughing
  - b. Aspiration with hoarseness and stridor
  - c. Aspiration without overt symptoms
  - d. Aspiration in healthy individuals
5. A subtype of lung cancer that is most strongly associated with cigarette smoking and has neuroendocrine features is; -
  - a. Adenocarcinoma
  - b. Squamous cell carcinoma
  - c. Small cell carcinoma
  - d. Large cell carcinoma
6. The symptoms least likely in early-stage lung cancer is; -
  - a. Chronic cough
  - b. Chest pain
  - c. Dyspnea
  - d. Sudden hemiplegia
7. A part of the *respiratory section* of the system is:-
  - a. Nose
  - b. Pharynx
  - c. Alveoli
  - d. Larynx
8. A common cause of *allergic* rhinitis is: -
  - a. Viral infection
  - b. Tobacco smoke
  - c. Tree pollen
  - d. Cold weather

9. The drugs that may cause drug-induced rhinitis is: -
- Paracetamol
  - Atorvastatin
  - Amoxicillin
  - Furosemide
10. The most common site of epistaxis is: -
- Posterior nasal cavity
  - Ethmoidal sinus
  - Kiesselbach's plexus
  - Inferior turbinate
11. A diagnostic test that provides a real time image of heart structures and function: -
- Echocardiogram
  - Electrocardiogram
  - Pulse oximeter
  - Angiogram
12. The primary physiological concern associated with ventricular septal defect: -
- Increased pulmonary blood flow
  - Decreased systemic vascular resistance
  - Obstruction of blood flow to lungs
  - Decreased cardiac preload
13. Cardiac condition most likely to cause systolic murmur and increased pressure gradient across the aortic valves
- Mitral stenosis
  - Tricuspid regurgitation
  - Atrial septal defect.
  - Aortic stenosis
14. Purpose of pulmonary artery pressure (PAP) monitoring: -
- Evaluate left ventricular preload
  - Measure pressure in pulmonary circulation
  - Assess lung compliance
  - Estimate right atrial pressure
15. A nurse palpates a painful, enlarged lymph node with red streaks on the limb. Which condition does this most likely suggest?
- Lymphadenitis
  - Lymphedema
  - Lymphoma
  - Lymphangitis
16. A condition is characterized by chronic swelling due to lymphatic obstruction?
- Lymphadenitis
  - Lymphedema
  - Lymphangitis
  - Elephantiasis

17. Primary site of hematopoiesis in adults: -
- Bone marrow
  - Liver
  - Lymph nodes
  - spleen
18. Therapeutic apheresis is commonly used in the management of: -
- Anemia
  - Polycythemia vera
  - Sickle cell crisis
  - Hyperleukocytosis in leukemia
19. In hemophilia A, which clotting factor is deficient: -
- Factor VII
  - Factor IX
  - Factor VIII
  - Factor X
20. The most appropriate nursing action when caring for a client with disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) is: -
- Administer anticoagulants only
  - Avoid IV access
  - Monitor for bleeding and organ dysfunction
  - Encourage high fluid intake only

**SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (30 marks)**

- Outline six priority nursing diagnoses for a patient with rhinitis (6 Marks)
- Briefly describe the pathophysiology of cystic fibrosis (5 Marks)
- Briefly describe three diagnostic procedures used in cardiovascular assessment (6 Marks)
- Outline the nursing care required for a patient undergoing valve replacement surgery (5 marks)
- Outline four diagnostic procedures used for a patient suspected to be infected with TB (5 marks)
- State three management strategies for lymphedema (3 marks)

**SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTION (20 marks)**

- Master JK presented in the hospital with a history of nose bleeding and petechial. Investigations were done and he was diagnosed with hemophilia.
  - Describe the three types of hemophilia (6 marks)
  - Outline five diagnostic procedures used in assessment and diagnosis of hemophilia (5 marks)
  - Using the nursing care plan, describe the assessment, three nursing diagnoses and intervention that Master JK could possibly be given (9 marks)