



AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING AND MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
KENYA REGISTERED COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING
End Semester April 2025 Examinations

COURSE CODE AND TITLE: DNS 315: Medical Surgical Nursing III

DATE:10-4-2025

TIME: 2 HOURS

Start: 11:15AM

Finish: 1:15PM

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 III: 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. Myringotomy is done on the _____ quadrant of the tympanic membrane:-
 - a. Postero inferior
 - b. Postero superior
 - c. Antero inferior
 - d. Antero superior

2. Endolymphatic hydrops is associated with:-
 - a. Otosclerosis
 - b. Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media
 - c. Wax impacted ear
 - d. Presbycusis

3. The following is FALSE regarding Otosclerosis :-
 - a. Conductive hearing loss is a consequence
 - b. It is much more common in men
 - c. It mostly affects stapes
 - d. It runs in families

4. In conductive hearing loss, sound in the weber test is lateralized to:-
 - a. The Deaf ear
 - b. The Normal ear
 - c. Both ears
 - d. The back of the head

5. The following is NOT an Ototoxic drug:-
 - a. Kanamycin
 - b. Streptomycin
 - c. Gentamycin
 - d. Ampicillin

6. Acute Otitis media can be very serious in children if associated with:-
 - a. Pneumococcal infection
 - b. Haemophilus influenza
 - c. Perforation in partensa
 - d. Large adenoids

7. A flat tympanogram is a feature of:-
- Ossicular discontinuity
 - Serous Otitis Media
 - Perforation of eardrum
 - Otosclerosis
8. Surgery indicated for a patient who has to return to the operative area for intervention due to profuse bleeding from the surgical site is classified as:-
- Major
 - Minor
 - Elective
 - Urgent
9. A presurgical patient assigned an ASA III physical status classification :-
- Is a normal, healthy patient
 - Has no major illnesses or conditions
 - Has poorly controlled hypertension with implanted pacemaker
 - Is a Moribund patient not expected to survive without the operation
10. In conscious sedation:-
- There is loss of sensation in an area of the body.
 - There is a depressed level of consciousness.
 - The procedure is performed on an outpatient basis.
 - The procedure necessitates the patient to be immobile.
11. A priority pre surgical assessment includes:-
- Plan for post operative care.
 - Establish a patient's baseline physiological function.
 - Educate the patient and family about the procedure.
 - Gather appropriate equipment for the patient's needs.
12. According to standard preoperative protocol, the medication that should be held or discontinued prior to surgery includes:-
- Warfarin
 - Vitamin C
 - Prednisone
 - Acetaminophen

13. The laboratory investigation that should be conducted as part of presurgical screening for a patient on anticoagulant therapy is:-
- A chest radiograph
 - An international normalized ratio (INR).
 - Blood urea nitrogen (BUN).
 - A serum sodium (Na).
14. Diaphragmatic breathing in post surgical patients is indicated to :-
- Manage pain
 - Prevent post operative pneumonia and atelectasis
 - Improve tissue oxygenation and wound healing
 - Decrease thrombus formation
15. The post-operative activity encouraged prevent venous stasis and the formation of thrombus is:-
- Diaphragmatic breathing
 - Incentive spirometry
 - Leg exercises
 - 2 hourly turning
16. A dermatological lesion is a patch if:-
- It is less than 1 cm in diameter.
 - It is elevated, firm, circumscribed and less than 1 cm in diameter.
 - It is an elevated, firm, rough lesion with a flat top surface and greater than 1 cm in diameter
 - Is a flat, non-palpable, irregular-shaped zone of discoloured skin greater than 1 cm in diameter.
17. Vitiligo is described as :-
- Distinct raised areas of the skin that are pruritic
 - Hypo-pigmented macular lesions ranging in size from 5 mm to 5 cm or greater
 - Loss of skin pigment and hair due to injury at the base of the hair follicle
 - Progressive thickening and hardening of the epidermis

18. The most likely diagnosis for a skin infection characterised by superficial pustules covered with a honey-colored crust is:-
- Impetigo caused by Group A beta hemolytic streptococcus infection
 - Chicken pox caused by Varicella Zooster infection
 - Community-acquired Methicillin-resistant staph aureus
 - Tinea corporis
19. The appropriate message to be given to a patient presenting with a maculo-papular rash with distinct vesicles on the lateral left trunk distributed along a dermatome would be :-
- The patient is experiencing a reactivation of the chicken pox virus and is not contagious.
 - The patient is contagious and must avoid pregnant women, immunocompromised individuals, and non-immunized children.
 - The patient is only contagious for the first 48-72 hours that the rash is present.
 - The patient is not contagious, the rash may remain for many months and there is no treatment.
20. A skin condition characterised by erythematous papules and linear burrows in the interdigital web spaces of the hand is likely to be infection with:-
- Tinea corporis
 - Sarcoptes scabiei
 - Pediculus humanus corporis
 - Candida Albicans

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

1. List four (4) clinical manifestations of a patient with Menière's disease(2 Marks)
2. Describe how to conduct a Weber's test and the conclusions from the findings (5 Marks)
3. List six (6) risk factors for surgical complication(3 Marks)
4. Outline four (4) qualities of a good suture(4 Marks)
5. Outline the three (3) phases of general anaesthesia(3 Marks)
6. Describe any four (4) therapies used in the management of skin lesions (8 Marks)
7. Outline four (4) health messages to be given to a family with a child with chicken pox (4 Marks)

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTION - (20 MARKS)

1. Mastoiditis is one of the complications of otitis media
 - a. Define mastoiditis (2 Marks)
 - b. Describe the pathophysiology of mastoiditis (4 Marks)
 - c. List four (4) clinical features of a patient diagnosed with mastoiditis (4 Marks)
 - d. Describe the collaborative management of a client with mastoiditis (10 Marks)