



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES**

DEPARTMENT OF NURSING AND MIDWIFERY SCIENCES

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING (UPGRADING)

END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS, APRIL, (SEM 1), 2026

COURSE UNIT: BSN 224: Medical- Surgical Nursing I-II

Date: 10TH APRIL 2026

start: 9AM

stop: 11AM

Instructions

1. This paper has three sections: Section A, Section B and Section C
2. Answer **ALL** questions in Section A and Section B and C
3. Use the University examination booklets provided
4. Re-writing the questions on your answer sheet is unnecessary

SECTION I : MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. A 22-year-old patient presents with wheezing, chest tightness, and shortness of breath after exposure to dust. Respiratory rate is 32 breaths/min and oxygen saturation is 89% on room air. The most appropriate nursing intervention will be;
 - a. Encourage deep breathing exercises
 - b. Place the patient in a supine position
 - c. Administer short-acting bronchodilator
 - d. Administer mucolytic agents to loosen secretions
2. A 40-year-old woman has fever, chills, productive cough, and crackles on auscultation of the right lower lung field. The assessment finding that best supports the diagnosis of pneumonia is;
 - a. Hyperresonance on percussion
 - b. Diminished breath sounds bilaterally
 - c. Crackles and increased vocal fremitus
 - d. Prolonged expiratory phase
3. A critically ill patient develops severe hypoxemia unresponsive to oxygen therapy and has bilateral lung infiltrates on chest X-ray. The priority nursing goal will be to;
 - a. Improve oxygenation
 - b. Maintain normal body temperature
 - c. Prevent fluid overload
 - d. Encourage deep breathing exercises
4. A patient suffering from lung cancer experiences persistent cough and hemoptysis. The most appropriate actual nursing diagnosis is;
 - a. Risk for imbalanced nutrition
 - b. Ineffective airway clearance
 - c. Acute pain
 - d. Altered breathing patterns
5. Mr K reports chronic productive cough with foul-smelling sputum. To improve airway clearance on Mr K, the nurse should;
 - a. Limit physical activity
 - b. Administer sedatives
 - c. Restrict warm fluids
 - d. Encourage postural drainage
6. A 34-year-old woman presents with fatigue, dizziness, and palpitations. Laboratory results show Hb 8 g/dL and microcytic hypochromic red cells. The nursing assessment finding supports the diagnosis of iron-deficiency anaemia is;
 - a. Petechiae and bruising
 - b. Pallor of conjunctiva and nail beds
 - c. Bone pain and fever
 - d. Jaundice and dark urine
7. A patient with unexplained pancytopenia is scheduled for bone marrow aspiration. The most appropriate nursing intervention after the procedure will be to;
 - a. Apply tourniquet proximal to the puncture site
 - b. Place the patient in high-Fowler's position
 - c. Encourage early ambulation

- d. Apply firm pressure to the puncture site
8. A patient with acute blood loss is scheduled for administration of packed red blood cells. Before commencing the transfusion, the nurse should;
- Warm the blood to room temperature
 - Verify patient identity and blood compatibility
 - Prime the line with dextrose solution and add heparin
 - Administer antihistamines four hours for starting the transfusion
9. Mr Tee who is diagnosed with acute leukaemia complains of fatigue, fever, and frequent infections. The pathophysiological mechanism that best explains these symptoms is;
- Excessive platelet destruction
 - Increased red blood cell production
 - Bone marrow infiltration by malignant cells
 - Vitamin B12 deficiency
10. Mrs Dee undergoes splenectomy due to hypersplenism. Post operatively, the nurse should be aware of;
- The risk for hypoglycaemia
 - Increased risk of infection
 - The risk for hypertension
 - Increased platelet destruction
11. A patient presents with painless enlarged cervical lymph nodes, night sweats, and weight loss. A diagnosis of lymphoma is made. The diagnostic procedure for this condition is;
- Lymph node biopsy
 - Complete blood count
 - Bone marrow aspiration
 - Chest X-ray
12. A 58-year-old man is admitted complaining of crushing chest pain radiating to the left arm. An ECG is ordered. The nursing rationale that best explains the use of ECG in this patient is to;
- Measure cardiac output and ejection fraction
 - Assess electrical activity of the heart
 - Visualize coronary arteries
 - Measure ventricular pressure
13. A patient suffering heart failure complains of orthopnea, crackles, and pedal edema. One of the priority nursing diagnosis is;
- Risk for infection
 - Ineffective airway clearance
 - Decreased cardiac output
 - Activity intolerance
14. Mrs Pie who is diagnosed with mitral stenosis reports dyspnea and fatigue. The pathophysiological changes that explain these symptoms include;
- Backflow of blood into left ventricle
 - Increased systemic vascular resistance
 - Decreased coronary perfusion
 - Obstruction to left atrial emptying
15. A patient experiences syncope, angina, and dyspnea. One of the key nursing concerns will be;
- Risk of hypotension
 - Reduced cerebral perfusion

- c. Increased venous return
 - d. Hypervolemia
16. Mr Man develops chest pain during exertion that resolves with rest. This could probably be due to;
- a. Complete coronary artery occlusion
 - b. Myocardial necrosis
 - c. Temporary myocardial ischemia
 - d. Inflammatory cardiac process
17. Mrs Zee suffering from thrombophlebitis develops leg pain, warmth, and swelling. One of the key nursing interventions will be to;
- a. Massage the affected limb
 - b. Encourage bed rest with limb elevation
 - c. Apply cold compresses
 - d. Restrict anticoagulants
18. A patient suffering from lymphadenitis presents with painful, swollen lymph nodes and fever. One of the most appropriate nursing interventions will be to;
- a. Administer antibiotics
 - b. Encourage limb dependency
 - c. Restrict isotonic fluids
 - d. Avoid Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
19. For a patient with chronic lymphedema who presents with massive limb swelling, the nurse should;
- a. Encourage tight constrictive bandages proximally
 - b. Elevate limb and apply compression therapy
 - c. Promote regular change of limb positions
 - d. Restrict skin manipulations and elevate the limb
20. The most appropriate nursing intervention for a patient suffering from infective endocarditis who presents with fever and positive blood cultures will be to;
- a. Administer anticoagulants
 - b. Restrict oral intake
 - c. Encourage ambulation
 - d. Ensure prolonged intravenous antibiotic therapy

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

1. State five (5) specific nursing interventions for a patient suffering from acute myeloid leukaemia (5 Marks)
2. Outline five (5) risk factors for secondary hypertension (5 Marks)
3. Explain four health messages a nurse will share with a patient suffering from atherosclerosis (6 Marks)
4. Outline five (5) possible causes of pericardial infarction (5 Marks)
5. A patient suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis is started on anti-tubercular therapy. Outline five (5) nursing responsibilities in the care of this patient (5 Marks)
6. Outline four (4) nursing assessment findings in a patient suffering from acute bronchial asthma (4 Marks)

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. Mrs Jay is admitted in a medical ward and a diagnosis of megaloblastic anaemia is made.
 - a. State four (4) possible causes of megaloblastic anaemia (4 Marks)
 - b. Outline four (4) specific characteristics of the blood cells in megaloblastic anaemias (4 Marks)
 - c. Using four risk nursing diagnoses, describe the nursing interventions for Mrs Jay for the first 48 hours in the ward (12 Marks)

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