



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING AND MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING
END OF JANUARY-APRIL SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS 2023**

BSN 121: FUNDAMENTALS OF NURSING II

DATE: 19th APRIL 2023

TIME: 2 Hours

Start: 11:15 A.M.

Finish: 01:15 P.M.

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 -use the back of your booklet for rough work if need be.**

SECTION I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. Parenteral nutrition is administered through:-
 - A. Gastrostomy tube and Central venous catheter
 - B. Nasogastric Tube and Gastrostomy tube
 - C. Central venous catheter and peripherally inserted catheter
 - D. Peripheral venous access site and Jejunostomy tube

2. The following parameters indicate a derangement from normal:-
 - A. Glomerular filtration rate of 20 mL/min
 - B. Urine output of 80 mL/hr
 - C. Urine pH of 6.4
 - D. Urine output of 1500ml per day

3. An intervention anticipated for a patient with urinary retention is:-
 - A. Limiting fluid intake.
 - B. Insertion of a urinary catheter.
 - C. Administration of a diuretic medication.
 - D. A renal angiogram.

4. Nursing interventions would be prioritised for:-
 - A. A client who is ambulatory needing to address their elimination needs
 - B. A client, who has a fever, is diaphoretic and restless.
 - C. A client scheduled for physical therapy .
 - D. A post operative client with adequate pain control

5. The appropriate position for a client due for a cleansing enema is:-
 - A. Low Fowler's position.
 - B. Trendelenburg position .
 - C. Left Sim's position.
 - D. Dorsal recumbent position.

6. The type of enema effective in expelling flatus is referred to as :-
 - A. Return flow
 - B. Carminative
 - C. Retention
 - D. Cleansing

7. In fever, when the temperature set point returns back to the physiological set point in the hypothalamus after an initial elevation, the patient manifests with :-
- A. Profuse Sweating
 - B. Shivering and goosebumps
 - C. Peripherral Vasodilation
 - D. Acute Vomiting
8. A nurse who performs a scheduled nursing intervention on a patient without seeking consent is liable for:-
- A. Assault
 - B. Battery
 - C. No liability
 - D. Malpractice
10. Conducting a bedside handover report when a patient's visitors are present results in a legal tort called:-
- A. Slander
 - B. Negligence
 - C. Invasion of privacy
 - D. Breach of confidentiality
11. A nurse who remarks during an end of shift report 'Eh!! This client's doctor is an incompetent slayqueen!' is liable for:-
- A. Malpractice
 - B. Unprofessional Conduct
 - C. Libel
 - D. Slander
12. The priority nursing intervention for a patient complaining of dyspnea, shortness of breath and chest pain is:-
- A. Administer 60% oxygen via mask at 6 liters/minute
 - B. Notify the physician
 - C. Assess the vital signs and conduct a focused physical assessment
 - D. Encourage the patient to cough and deep breath

13. The following patient requires oxygen therapy:-
- A. A dyspnoeic patient with an SpO₂ of 96%
 - B. A male patient with a hemoglobin level of 12g/dl
 - C. A wheezing patient with an SpO₂ of 90%
 - D. A patient with peripheral cyanosis and an SpO₂ of 97%
14. The priority action when preparing to move a patient from a bed to a stretcher is:-
- A. Cross the patient's arms over his or her chest.
 - B. Lower the side rails of the bed.
 - C. Ensure the bed brakes are locked.
 - D. Fanfold the draw sheet.
15. The priority action when preparing to safely transfer a patient from a bed to a chair is:-
- A. Determine the patient's physiological capacity for the transfer.
 - B. Coordinate the personnel who are assisting with the transfer.
 - C. Confirm the patient's blood sugar levels.
 - D. Determine whether to transfer the patient to a stretcher instead.
16. Reverse barrier nursing is applicable for :-
- A. A child with leukaemia admitted to the pediatric unit
 - B. A patient with cholera admitted to the unit
 - C. A child admitted with chicken pox in the pediatric unit
 - D. A patient admitted with severe malaria
17. After routine patient contact, handwashing should last at least:-
- A. 30 seconds
 - B. 1 minute
 - C. 10 seconds
 - D. 2 minutes
18. The following nursing intervention applies when administering medication via the intramuscular route:-
- A. Prepare the injection site with a dry swab.
 - B. Use a needle that is 1 cm long.
 - C. Aspirate for blood before injection.
 - D. Rub the site vigorously after the injection.

19. The Nil per oral diet:-

- A. Is indicated following any major physiological stressor
- B. Constitutes water
- C. Is indicated from 8 hours prior to surgery
- D. Is contraindicated in the infants and young children.

20. The appropriate nursing action when a patient with no known allergies develops a fine rash as the first dose of a scheduled prescription of penicillin is being administered is:-

- A. Withhold the medication and notify the physician.
- B. Administer the medication then notify the physician.
- C. Administer the medication with an antihistamine.
- D. Apply cornstarch on to the rash.

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

1. State five (5) specific nursing interventions to promote optimal nutrition patients who can tolerate oral intake (5 Marks)
2. Outline five (5) specific routine nursing interventions for a patient with an indwelling urinary catheter (5 Marks)
3. Outline five (5) specific preoperative nursing interventions for a patient due for surgery in 5 hours (5 Marks)
4. Outline five (5) principles of effective documentation in nursing (5 Marks)
5. Outline five(5) specific nursing interventions for a patient with a fever (5 Marks)
6. Outline five(5) principles of surgical asepsis (5 Marks)

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTION (20 MARKS)

1. Mr. P is an unconscious patient admitted to the unit.
 - a. Outline five (5) complications associated with immobility (5 Marks)
 - b. Outline five (5) patient factors that promote the development of pressure ulcers (5 Marks)
 - c. Outline ten (10) specific nursing interventions to prevent development of pressure in Mr. Y (10 Marks)