

CHUKA



UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

**EXAMINATION FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE
OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (NURSING)**

NURS 261: MEDICAL-SURGICAL NURSING I

STREAMS: Bsc Nursing Y2S1

TIME: 2 HOURS

DAY/DATE: THURSDAY 25/03/2021

2.30 P.M. – 4.30 P.M.

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. Do not write anything on the question paper.**
- 2. Mobile phones and any other reference materials are NOT allowed in the examination room.**
- 3. The paper has three sections. Answer ALL questions.**
- 4. All your answers for Section I (MCQs) should be on one page.**
- 5. Number ALL your answers and indicate the order of appearance in the space provided in the cover page of the examination answer booklet.**
- 6. Write your answers legibly and use your time wisely**

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20mks)

- 1. The most common cause of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease is**
 - (a) Cigarette smoking
 - (b) Excessive alcohol consumption
 - (c) Seasonal allergies
 - (d) Injection drug use
- 2. Progressive lung diseases include**
 - (a) Refractory asthma
 - (b) Extra-pulmonary tuberculosis
 - (c) Acute respiratory failure
 - (d) Obstructive sleep apnea

3. A typical pneumonia
 - (a) Is a bacterial infection
 - (b) Is diagnosed within 48 hours of hospital admission
 - (c) Is caused by virus and mycoplasma
 - (d) Is a nosocomial infection
4. Indications of Underwater Seal Drainage include
 - (a) Air embolism
 - (b) Emphysema
 - (c) Empyema
 - (d) Peripheral edema
5. An example of neoplastic pulmonary masses is
 - (a) Tuberculoma
 - (b) Lung abscess
 - (c) bronchial carcinoma
 - (d) Pulmonary infarct
6. An oximeter
 - (a) measures the ratio of oxygenated to total hemoglobin in arterial blood
 - (b) Is an invasive measurement instrument
 - (c) Analyses arterial blood gases
 - (d) Requires pre-medication
7. Which one below is not a complication of pulmonary tuberculosis?
 - (a) Aspergilloma
 - (b) Bronchiectasis
 - (c) Hemoptysis
 - (d) Glioma
8. Main cause of indigestion of food is
 - (a) Lack of chewing
 - (b) Lack of water in the body
 - (c) Lack of saliva
 - (d) Infection

9. In Barrette esophagus, esophageal epithelium
 - (a) Changes from squamous mucosa to columnar
 - (b) Changes from columnar epithelium to squamous
 - (c) Is infected
 - (d) Is edematous
10. A pronounced inflammatory response that damages the blood capillaries in the lungs
 - (a) Acute respiratory distress syndrome
 - (b) Aspirated pneumonia
 - (c) Emphysema
 - (d) Chest trauma
11. Pulmonary function tests
 - (a) Can be done in a patient with chest pain
 - (b) Measures oxygen saturation in blood
 - (c) Are safe during and after surgery
 - (d) Requires patient`s cooperation
12. One of the possible complications of hiatal hernia
 - (a) Diarrhea
 - (b) Aspirated pneumonia
 - (c) mal-absorption
 - (d) Septic shock
13. Gastric lavage is indicated in
 - (a) Ingestion of corrosive substances
 - (b) Unconscious patients
 - (c) Patients with peptic ulcers
 - (d) Patient for endoscopy
14. Which one is a contra-indication of colostomy
 - (a) Appendicitis
 - (b) Polyps in intestines
 - (c) Ulcerative colitis
 - (d) Hirschsprung`s disease

15. Prevention of acute bronchitis may include
 - (a) Frequent hand washing
 - (b) Annual flu shot
 - (c) Use of antibiotic
 - (d) Diet rich in proteins.
16. Icteric stage of Hepatitis is mainly characterized by
 - (a) Cyanosis
 - (b) Jaundice
 - (c) Fatigue
 - (d) Headache
17. Appendicitis is generally associated with pain
 - (a) Near the diaphragm
 - (b) In the right lower quadrant of the abdomen
 - (c) Worse in the morning
 - (d) In the left lower quadrant of the abdomen
18. A condition affecting any area of the bowel
 - (a) Ulcerative colitis
 - (b) Crohn`s disease
 - (c) Appendicitis
 - (d) Hemorrhoids
19. Gastro-Esophageal Reflux Disease (GERD) is a risk factor for the development of:
 - (a) Biliary Atresia
 - (b) Barrett`s Esophagus
 - (c) Inguinal Hernia
 - (d) Ulcerative colitis
20. Which condition is usually asymptomatic
 - (a) Diverticulitis
 - (b) Crohn`s disease
 - (c) Inflammatory bowel disease
 - (d) Diverticulosis

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

1. State six (6) indications of oxygen therapy (6 marks)
2. Explain the management of a patient with epistaxis (6 marks)
3. Differentiate between intubation and tracheotomy (6 marks)
4. State six (6) complications of Peptic Ulcer Disease (6 marks)
5. Describe the pathophysiology of chronic gastritis (6 marks)

LONG ANSWER QUESTION (20 MARKS)

1. Mrs. Mungai, 34years old school cook, is admitted in a hospital complaining of chest pain, difficulty in breathing and hotness of the body for a day. He is diagnosed with asthma.
 - (i) Describe Status Asthmaticus (2 marks)
 - (ii) State four (4) factors that contribute to development of status asthmaticus in a patient with asthma. (4 marks)
 - (iii) Discuss the nursing management of a patient with status asthmaticus (14 marks)
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