

CHUKA



UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION

RESIT /SPECIAL EXAMINATION

EXAMINATION FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING

NURS 262: MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING II

STREAMS:

TIME: 2 HOURS

DAY/DATE: TUESDAY 02/11/2021

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**
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Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (20 Marks)

1. Nursing instructions to a patient diagnosed and treated for rheumatic endocarditis include:
 - a) The need to avoid penicillin as reactions from the drug worsen the condition.
 - b) Early and adequate treatment for viral infections as they predispose one to the condition
 - c) The need to take prophylactic antibiotics before invasive procedures.
 - d) The signs and symptoms of the condition so that they can buy drugs.

2. The correct mechanism of action of diuretics is:
 - a) They dilate coronary arteries to improve coronary circulation.
 - b) They dilate both pulmonary and systemic blood vessels.
 - c) They increase myocardial contractility improving circulation
 - d) They decrease Na reabsorption thereby enhancing water loss.

3. Right sided heart failure is primarily characterized by:

- a) Fluid filled alveoli which cannot exchange oxygen and carbon dioxide
 - b) The cough associated with the failure which is initially dry and nonproductive
 - c) Congestion of the viscera and the peripheral tissues predominates.
 - d) Edema usually affects the feet and ankles, worsening when the patient lies in bed.
4. Concerning the pathophysiology of hypertension
- a) BP rises with increase in cardiac output and systemic vascular resistance
 - b) The Systemic Vascular Resistance rises with drastic fall in cardiac output
 - c) The hemodynamic hallmark of hypertension is persistently increased CO
 - d) Hypertension cannot occur without an identifiable pathological cause
5. The cardiogenic risk factors for pulmonary edema include:
- a) Neurologic diseases
 - b) Re-expansion of lung after injury
 - c) Burns
 - d) Myocardial infarction
6. The following are instances of unstable angina except:
- a) Angina pain occurring for the first time
 - b) Angina at rest
 - c) Angina despite rest and nitroglycerine
 - d) Angina lasting more than 10 minutes
7. Which of the following conditions can cause right-sided heart failure?
- a) A ventricular septal defect
 - b) An anterior MI
 - c) An atrial septal defect
 - d) Constrictive pericarditis
8. This disorder results from a deficiency of circulating platelets:
- a) Hemophilia
 - b) Sickle cell anemia
 - c) Von Willebrand's disease
 - d) Thrombocytopenia
9. Which action is the first priority when caring for a patient exhibiting signs and symptoms of coronary artery disease?
- a) Decreasing anxiety
 - b) Enhancing myocardial oxygenation
 - c) Administering sublingual nitroglycerin
 - d) Educating the patient about his signs and symptoms
10. A patient, age 48, is recovering from an MI. When preparing him for discharge, the nurse should include all of the following instructions except:
- a) "Avoid extremes of heat and cold."
 - b) "Monitor your pulse during physical activity."

- c) "Eat several small meals each day."
 - d) "Lift weights daily to strengthen your arms."
11. A patient is receiving captopril for heart failure. The nurse should notify the practitioner that the medication therapy is ineffective if an assessment reveals:
- a) Skin rash
 - b) Peripheral edema
 - c) Dry cough
 - d) Postural hypotension
12. The following blood test is the best indicator of myocardial injury:
- a) Lactate dehydrogenase (LD)
 - b) A complete blood count (CBC)
 - c) Troponin I
 - d) Creatine kinase (CK)
13. A 60-year-old male patient is suspected of having coronary artery disease. Which noninvasive diagnostic method would the nurse expect to be ordered to evaluate cardiac changes?
- a) Cardiac biopsy
 - b) Cardiac catheterization
 - c) MRI
 - d) Pericardiocentesis
14. The nurse prepares to administer an ACE inhibitor to a patient with an acute MI for which reason?
- a) To minimize platelet aggregation
 - b) To reduce preload and afterload
 - c) To reduce myocardial oxygen consumption
 - d) To decrease myocardial oxygen demand
15. When teaching safety precautions to a patient with thrombocytopenia, the nurse should include which of the following directives?
- a) Eat foods high in iron.
 - b) Avoid products that contain aspirin.
 - c) Avoid people with respiratory tract infections.
 - d) Eat only cooked vegetables.
16. A patient with blood type B can receive a transfusion of what type of RBCs?
- a) Type A or type O
 - b) Type B or type O
 - c) Type AB or type O
 - d) Type A or type B
17. A patient develops left ventricular dysfunction secondary to an MI. During the physical assessment, the nurse would expect to find:

- a) Bilateral basilar crackles
 - b) Elevated central venous pressure
 - c) Pitting sacral edema
 - d) Hepatojugular reflux
18. A clinical nurse instructor teaches a student nurse the primary way coronary arteries receive blood flow. The nurse should emphasize that most of the blood flow to coronary arteries is supplied during which of the following?
- a) Inspiration
 - b) Diastole
 - c) Expiration
 - d) Systole
19. Which class of medications protects the ischemic myocardium by blocking catecholamines and sympathetic nerve stimulation?
- a) Beta-adrenergic blockers
 - b) Calcium channel blockers
 - c) Opioids
 - d) Nitrates
20. Which oral medication is administered to prevent further thrombus formation?
- a) Warfarin
 - b) Heparin
 - c) Furosemide
 - d) Metoprolol

Section B: Short Answer Questions (30 Marks)

- 1) State five actions the nurse should take before transfusing blood (5 marks)
- 2) Define metabolic syndrome and explain its standard diagnostic criteria (6 marks)
- 3) Outline five clinical manifestations of anemia (5 marks)
- 4) State five lifestyle modifications for prevention and management of hypertension. (5 marks)
- 5) Explain the emergency management of the patient presenting with acute coronary syndrome (6 marks)
- 6) State three (3) classes of antihypertensives that act as vasodilators (3 marks)

Section B: Long Answer Question (20 Marks)

1. A 54-year old woman is admitted in the acute medical ward with a diagnosis of decompensated heart failure:
- a) State any four clinical manifestations that she may be presenting with (2 marks)
 - b) Describe two common causes of heart failure (6 marks)
 - c) Explain the nursing management of the above client during the first day of admission. (12 marks)

