**CHUKA** 



#### UNIVERSITY

#### UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

# FOURTH YEAR EXAMINATION FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE OFBACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING

**NURS 443: TRAUMA AND EMERGENCY NURSING** 

STREAMS: BSC (NURS) Y4S1 TIME: 2 HOURS

DAY/DATE: FRIDAY 26/03/2021 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 the 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

### **SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)**

- 1. A teenager is admitted following a seizure. The next day, the nurse goes into his room and finds him lying on the floor starting to have a seizure. What action should the nurse take at this time?
  - a) Carefully observe the seizure and gently restrain him
  - b) Attempt to put an airway in his mouth so he does not swallow his tongue, and observe the type and duration of the seizure
  - c) Place something soft under his head, carefully observe the seizure, and protect him from injury
  - d) Shout for help so that someone can help you move him away from the furniture

- 2. The physician has ordered mannitol IV for a client with a head injury. What should the nurse closely monitor because the client is receiving mannitol?
  - a) Deep tendon reflexes
  - b) Urine output
  - c) Level of orientation
  - d) Pulse rate
- 3. A 68-year-old woman is brought to the emergency room by ambulance. She was found by her husband slumped in her chair and unresponsive. Tentative diagnosis is cerebrovascular accident (CVA). The physician orders a 15% solution of mannitol IV. The nurse knows that this drug is given for what purpose?
  - a) To increase urine output
  - b) To dissolve clots
  - c) To reduce blood pressure
  - d) To decrease muscle spasms
- 4. An adult client is admitted with a diagnosis of left-sided congestive heart failure. Which assessment finding would most likely be present?
  - a) Distended neck veins
  - b) Dyspnea
  - c) Hepatomegaly
  - d) Pitting edema
- 5. The nurse is planning care for a newly burned client. What is the priority nursing observation to be made during the first 48 hours after the burn?
  - a) Hourly blood pressure
  - b) Assessment of skin color and capillary refill
  - c) Hourly urine measurement
  - d) Frequent assessment for pain
- 6. The nurse is caring for an adult being admitted with a head injury. The nurse plans to place the client in which position?
  - a) Prone
  - b) Supine
  - c) Semi-reclining
  - d) Upright

- 7. An adult is admitted in diabetic ketoacidosis. What observation by the nurse is consistent with the diagnosis?
  - a) Deep respirations
  - b) Foul breath
  - c) Constipation
  - d) Red rash
- 8. An adult is hospitalized following a myocardial infarction. While the client is receiving heparin, the nurse should have which of the following medications available?
  - a) Aspirin
  - b) Calcium gluconate
  - c) Vitamin K
  - d) Protamine sulfate
- 9. An adult is admitted with a head injury following an accident. He has a severe headache and asks the nurse why he cannot have something for pain. The nurse understands that the client should not receive a narcotic analgesic for which reason?
  - a) Narcotic analgesics cause mydriasis, which will raise intracranial pressure.
  - b) Narcotic analgesics are not effective for pain caused by brain trauma.
  - Narcotic analgesics cause vomiting, which would mask a sign of increased intracranial pressure.
  - d) Narcotic analgesics may depress respirations, which would cause acidosis and further brain damage.
- 10. The nurse is caring for a client who was in a motor vehicle accident. His blood pressure is dropping rapidly. What should the nurse observe the client for before placing the client in shock position?
  - a) Long bone fractures
  - b) Air embolus
  - c) Head injury
  - d) Thrombophlebitis

- 11. Oxygen has been ordered for a client who was admitted to the hospital with congestive heart failure. Which assessment finding indicates that the oxygen has been effective?
  - a) The client no longer complains of pain.
  - b) The client's respiratory rate has decreased from 36 to 24.
  - c) The client has voided 600 mL of urine in the last three hours.
  - d) The client has less ankle edema than was present when admitted.
- 12. The nurse enters the room of an adult who is having a grand mal seizure. Which initial action is appropriate?
  - a) Put a padded tongue blade in the client's mouth.
  - b) Restrain the client.
  - c) Turn the client's head to the side.
  - d) Call the physician immediately.
- 13. The nurse discovers that a hospitalized client is not breathing and has no pulse. After calling for help, what should the nurse do next?
  - a) Give the client two breaths
  - b) Administer five chest compressions
  - c) Go get the emergency cart
  - d) Defibrillate the client
- 14. When caring for a client in hemorrhagic shock, how should the nurse position the client?
  - a) Flat in bed with legs elevated
  - b) Flat in bed
  - c) Trendelenburg position
  - d) Semi-sitting position
- 15. A young adult is admitted with a diagnosis of Guillain-Barré syndrome. Which nursing action will be of highest priority as the nurse plans care?
  - a) Range-of-motion exercises
  - b) Monitor respirations
  - c) Turn every two hours
  - d) Provide emotional support

# **SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (35 MARKS)**

1.	Outline five priority interventions for trauma patients	(5 marks)
2.	Describe three routine nursing care practices done in the critical care units	(6 marks)
3.	Explain the emergency management of the patient with hypoglycemia	(6 marks)
4.	Explain the emergency management of adults with acute asthmatic attack	(6 marks)
5.	Explain the emergency management of a patient presenting with acute coronary	ý
	syndrome	(6 marks)
6.	Describe three common causes of respiratory failure in adults	(6 marks)

# **SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)**

 Discuss the emergency management of a 45-year old woman with 31% second-degree burns
(20 marks)

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