

CHUKA



UNIVERSITY

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**

**SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE OF BACHELOR  
OF SCIENCE IN NURSING**

**NURU 262: MEDICAL-SURGICAL NURSING II**

**STREAMS: Y2S1**

**TIME: 2 HOURS**

**DAY/DATE: TUESDAY 30/03/2021**

**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 (20MARKS)**

1. Universal donor is
  - a. Blood group AB
  - b. Blood group O-ve
  - c. Blood group O+ve

d. Blood group A-ve

2. Cigarette smoking has adverse effects on the vascular system. These include the following except

- a. Toxins damage the endothelium
- b. Toxins enhance platelet aggregation
- c. Smoking reduces insulin resistance
- d. Smoking raises the triglyceride concentration

3. Cardiac symptoms include

- a. Syncope
- b. Anorexia
- c. Constipation
- d. Headache

4. Angina pectoris results from

- a. Blocked coronary artery
- b. Asthmatic attack
- c. Hypertension
- d. Anaphylaxis

5. Which of the following is not a Cardiovascular disease equivalent

- a. Peripheral artery disease
- b. Type 2 diabetes
- c. Previous stroke or Transient Ischemic Attack
- d. Abdominal aortic aneurysm

6. The cause of cardiomyopathies is

- a. Coronary atherosclerosis
- b. Valvular dysfunction
- c. Pericardial abnormalities

d. Idiopathic

7. Acute pulmonary edema can result from the following except

- a. Central Nervous System injuries
- b. Infections
- c. Drug hypersensitivity
- d. Intensive physical exercises

8. In Chronic Stable Angina Pectoris

- a. Chest pain can be provoked by emotional stress
- b. There is no increase in oxygen demand
- c. Pain lasts longer than 10 minutes
- d. Pain is unrelieved by sublingual nitroglycerin

9. Angiotensin II Receptor Blockers e.g. Losartan are used in management of hypertension. They

- a. Should be avoided in patients who are intolerant to Angiotensin Converting Enzyme inhibitors
- b. Have rare side effects
- c. Can be used during pregnancy
- d. Angioedema is the most severe side

10. Which one is not true about Acute Myocarditis

- a. It is associated with immunosuppressive therapy
- b. It is associated with exposures to certain chemicals
- c. It is associated with allergic or toxic reactions
- d. It is rarely associated with viruses

11. In Homologous Blood Transfusion

- a. Risks of alloimmunization are eliminated
- b. No immune-mediated transfusion reactions
- c. The risk of transmission of diseases is eliminated
- d. Blood products are assigned to patients randomly

12. Which of the following are reversible risk factors for cardiovascular disease

- A. Physical activity level, family history.
- B. Age, daily consumption of fruits and vegetables.
- C. Gender, excessive alcohol consumption.
- D. Smoking, hypertension, stress.

13. The following is not a definition of hypertension

- a. Systolic BP  $\geq$ 140 mmHg
- b. Diastolic BP  $\geq$ 90 mmHg
- c. Current use of antihypertensive medication
- d. Presence of stroke

14. Systolic heart failure

- a. There is alteration in atrial contraction
- b. It is characterized by weakened heart muscle
- c. It is characterized by stiff and noncompliant heart muscle.
- d. It makes difficult for the ventricle to fill

15. Right-sided heart failure leads to

- a. Congestion in the peripheral tissues
- b. Pulmonary congestion
- c. Inadequate tissue perfusion
- d. Decreased brain perfusion

16. Hydralazine

- a. lowers left ventricular afterload
- b. Decreases Blood Pressure
- c. Increases systemic vascular resistance
- d. Improves Cardiac Output

17. Direct Coombs' test

- a. Determines the antibodies attached to the patient's erythrocytes
- b. Detects agglutination of donor erythrocytes
- c. Identifies antibodies directed against blood group antigens
- d. Is done in homologous blood transfusion

18. Acute transfusion Reactions

- a. Transfusion should be continued as the cause is being determined
- b. May occur days to years after the transfusion
- c. Include iron overload (hemosiderosis) and infectious diseases
- d. May include air embolism and circulatory overload

19. The most useful technique for assessing valvular heart disease is

- a. Doppler echocardiography
- b. Doppler ultrasound
- c. Computed tomography
- d. MRI

20. Common causes of tricuspid Insufficiency include the following except

- a. Dilation of right ventricle
- a. Rheumatic fever
- c. Congenital anomalies
- d. Hypertension

**SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30MARKS)**

- 1. Describe the standards of Care Guidelines in blood transfusion (8marks)
- 2. State seven (7) functions of cardiovascular system (7marks)
- 3. State six (6) risk factors for developing cardiovascular diseases (6marks)
- 4. List eight (8) common clinical manifestations of heart diseases (4marks)
- 5. State five (5) lifestyle recommendations in Heart disease (5marks)

**LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (20MARKS)**

Mr Mwanza 40 years old and a cook came to the hospital with a history of inability to perform his daily activities of living. On examination, he is diagnosed with Acute Myocarditis

- (i) List four (4) diagnostic examinations that may be done in Acute Myocarditis. (2marks)
  - (ii) State six (6) clinical manifestations of Acute Myocarditis. (6marks)
  - (iii) Describe the Nursing management of a patient with Acute Myocarditis. (12marks)
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