

CHUKA



UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

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

NURS 261: MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING I

STREAMS: Y2S1

TIME: 2 HOURS

DAY/DATE: WEDNESDAY 5/12/2018

11.30 A.M - 1.30 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

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20MKS).

1. The most common pathogenic mechanism of acute pancreatitis is
 - a) Cellular disorganization
 - b) Over production of enzymes
 - c) Autodigestion of the pancreas
 - d) Lack of secretion of enzyme
2. The dumping syndrome is associated with
 - a) Hyperosmolar volumes emptying rapidly into the intestines.
 - b) Isotonic volumes stimulating gastric motility
 - c) Hyposmolar volumes drawing fluids out of the plasma into the bowel
 - d) Hypertonic volumes promoting third -spacing into the cavity.
3. During the assessment of a patient with esophageal achalasia, the nurse would expect the patient report
 - a) a history of alcohol use
 - b) a sore throat and hoarseness
 - c) dysphagia especially with liquids
 - d) Esophageal perforation with fistula formation to the lungs.

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4. Bowel obstruction high-up in the abdomen manifests with
 - a) Orange - brown feculent vomitus
 - b) Projectile vomiting that relieves abdominal pain
 - c) Wide spread abdominal distension
 - d) Persistent colicky abdominal pains

5. The primary goal for the patient with bronchiectasis is that the patient will
 - a) Will have no recurrence of the disease
 - b) Have normal pulmonary function
 - c) Maintain removal of bronchial secretions
 - d) Avoid environmental agents that precipitate inflammation

6. The nurse identifies a flail chest in a trauma patient when
 - a) Multiple rib fractures are determined by X-rays
 - b) Paradoxical chest movement occurs during respiration
 - c) A tracheal deviation to the unaffected side is present
 - d) There is decreased chest movement of the involved chest wall

7. Asthma is best characterized as
 - a) An inflammatory disease
 - b) A steady progression of bronchoconstriction
 - c) An obstructive disease with loss of alveolar walls
 - d) A chronic obstructive disorder characterized by mucus production.

8. Patient with respiratory system disease is likely to complain of the following common symptoms
 - a) Hemoptysis and chest pain
 - b) Chest pain and dyspnea
 - c) Hemoptysis and cough
 - d) Dyspnea and cough

9. On palpation of the chest, fremitus is increased in
 - a) Endobronchial obstruction
 - b) Consolidated lung of pneumonia
 - c) Rib fracture
 - d) Costochondritis

10. Which of the following adventitious sound is more prominent during expiration
 - a) Wheeze
 - b) Rhonchi –
 - c) Stridor
 - d) Crackles

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11. Which of the following adventitious sound is produced when there is free liquid or mucus in the airway lumen
 - a) Wheeze
 - b) Rhonchi –
 - c) Stridor
 - d) Crackles

12. The following are Signs and Symptoms of Airway Obstruction except
 - a) Apprehension
 - b) Stridor
 - c) Wheeze
 - d) Sweating

13. Patients with ulcerative colitis are put on bed rest mainly to;
 - a) Prevent falls that can cause massive bleeding
 - b) Reduce oxygen demand
 - c) Reduce intestinal peristalsis
 - d) Conserve energy

14. The typical clinical manifestations of acute pancreatitis include
 - a. Hypertension, epigastric pain, abdominal swelling
 - b. Acute epigastric pain, respiratory distress, hypotension
 - c. Dyspnea, hypertension, hypoglycemia
 - d. Hypervolemia, tachypnea, hyperglycemia

15. Which of the following discharge instruction to a patients following gastrectomy will prevent dumping syndrome?
 - a) Ambulate following a meal
 - b) Eat high carbohydrate foods
 - c) Limit the fluid taken with meal
 - d) Sit in a high-Fowler's position during meals

16. The following are Common symptoms of Acute Rhinosinusitis except:
 - a) Nasal discharge.
 - b) Facial pressure.
 - c) Muscle aches
 - d) Purulent nasal discharge

17. The common bacterial causes of acute bronchitis include the following except
 - a) Chlamydia pneumoniae
 - b) Group A beta haemolytic streptococci
 - c) Mycoplasma pneumoniae
 - d) Bordetella pertussis

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18. The following viruses may cause coryza except
- a) H. influenzae
 - b) Rhinoviruses,
 - c) Respiratory syncytial,
 - d) Para influenza viruses.
19. A client has been admitted with a diagnosis of acute pancreatitis. The nurse would assess this client for pain that is:-
- a) Severe and unrelenting, located in the epigastric area, radiating to the back, relieved by positioning in recumbent position.
 - b) Severe and unrelenting, located in the left quadrant radiating to the back, relieved by vomiting and knee-chest positioning
 - c) Severe and unrelenting, located in the medipigastrium, radiating to the back, relieved by knee chest positioning and not relieved by vomiting
 - d) Severe and unrelenting, located in the left lower quadrant radiating to the hip, relieved by eating and sitting up position
20. The nurse is assessing the bowel sounds of her patient who had prostatectomy 2 days ago. To determine that he does not have bowel sounds present, the nurse would have to auscultate each quadrant for ;
- a. 1 minute
 - b. 3 minutes
 - c. 10 minutes
 - d. 15 minutes

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS).

- 1. Explain the current trend affecting medical surgical nursing (5 marks)
- 2. State five(5) signs and symptoms of Allergic rhinitis (marks)
- 3. Explain the management of a patient with asthma (7 marks)
- 4. Formulate five (5) nursing diagnosis for a patient with acute liver cirrhosis (5 marks)
- 5. Explain the management of a patient with peptic ulcer disease (8 marks)

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 MARKS).

- 1. Mrs Boru 44years old chemical plant operator is admitted in medical ward with a diagnosis of status asthmaticus.
 - a) Define status asthmaticus (1 marks)
 - b) State six(6) Clinical Manifestations of status asthmaticus (6 marks)
 - c) Describe the Management of Mrs Boru for the first 24 hours (13 marks)
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