

CHUKA



UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

**FOURTH YEAR EXAMINATIONS FOR THE AWARD OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE
IN NURSING**

**NURS 443: MEDICAL-SURGICAL SPECIALTIES IN NURSING III (TRAUMA AND
EMERGENCY NURSING)**

STREAMS: Y4S1

TIME: 2 HOURS

DAY/DATE: TUESDAY 04/12/2018

2.30 P.M – 4.30 P.M

INSTRUCTIONS:

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

SECTION A: Multiple Choice Questions (20 marks)

1. A client arrives at the emergency department who suffered multiple injuries from a head-on car collision. Which of the following assessment should take the highest priority

- a) Irregular pulse.
- b) Ecchymosis in the flank area.
- c) A deviated trachea.
- d) Unequal pupils.

2. Eddie, 40 years old, is brought to the emergency room after the crash of his private car. He has suffered multiple crushing wounds of the chest, abdomen and legs. It is feared his leg may have to be amputated. When Eddie arrives in the emergency room, the assessments that assume the greatest priority are:

- a) Level of consciousness and pupil size
- b) Abdominal contusions and other wounds
- c) Pain, Respiratory rate and blood pressure
- d) Quality of respirations and presence of pulses.

3. The emergency treatment for an acute asthmatic attack is Adrenaline 1:1000 given hypodermically. This is given to:

- a) increase BP
- b) decrease mucosal swelling
- c) relax the bronchial smooth muscle
- d) decrease bronchial secretions

4. The Heimlich maneuver (abdominal thrust), for acute airway obstruction, attempts to :

- a) Force air out of the lungs
- b) Increase systemic circulation
- c) Induce emptying of the stomach
- d) Put pressure on the apex of the heart

5. In conducting a primary survey on a trauma patient, which of the following is considered one of the priority elements of the primary survey?

- a) Complete set of vital signs
- b) Palpation and auscultation of the abdomen
- c) Brief neurologic assessment
- d) Initiation of pulse oximetry

6. A 56-year-old patient presents in triage with left-sided chest pain, diaphoresis, and dizziness. This patient should be prioritized into which category?

- a) High urgent
- b) Urgent
- c) Non-urgent
- d) Emergent

7. The emergency medical service has transported a patient with severe chest pain. As the patient is being transferred to the emergency stretcher, you note unresponsiveness, cessation of breathing, and no palpable pulse. Which task is appropriate to delegate to the nursing assistant?

- a) Chest compressions
- b) Bag-valve mask ventilation
- c) Assisting with oral intubation
- d) Placing the defibrillator pads

8. An anxious 24-year-old college student complains of tingling sensations, palpitations, and chest tightness. Deep, rapid breathing and carpal spasms are noted. What priority nursing action should you take?

- a) Notify the physician immediately.
- b) Administer supplemental oxygen.
- c) Have the student breathe into a paper bag.
- d) Obtain an order for an anxiolytic medication.

9. A nurse is eating in the hospital cafeteria when a toddler at a nearby table chokes on a piece of food and appears slightly blue. The appropriate initial action should be to

- a) Begin mouth to mouth resuscitation
- b) Give the child water to help in swallowing
- c) Perform 5 abdominal thrusts
- d) Call for the emergency response team

10. John, 16 years old, is brought to the Emergency Room after a vehicular accident. He is pronounced dead on arrival. When his parents arrive at the hospital, the nurse should:

- a) Ask them to stay in the waiting area until she can spend time alone with them

- b) Speak to both parents together and encourage them to support each other and express their emotions freely
- c) Speak to one parent at a time so that each can ventilate feelings of loss without upsetting the other
- d) Ask the medical doctor to medicate the parents so they can stay calm to deal with their son's death

SECTION B: Short Answer Question (40marks)

- 1. Describe the initial management of hemorrhagic shock (9marks)
- 2. Describe the management of hypoglycemia (7marks)
- 3. Explain three principles of emergency care that must be observed when working in emergency Room (9marks)
- 4. Describe two (2) injury producing mechanisms; giving examples of injuries that may be anticipated as a result of those mechanisms of injury (6marks)
- 5. Outline the correct sequence of priorities in assessing the multiply injured patient (9marks)

SECTION C: Long Answer Question(20marks)

Q1. John has got a vehicular accident and is suspected to have sustained a cervical spine injury. He appears slightly blue. He is brought to the emergency room.

- a) Describe the pathophysiology of acute airway obstruction (3marks)
 - b) List 4 causes of acute airway obstruction (2marks)
 - c) List 10 clinical manifestations of acute airway obstruction (5marks)
 - d) Explain the emergency care that will be given in acute airway obstruction (10marks)
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