

CHUKA



UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

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

NURS 365: MEDICAL – SURGICAL NURSING IV

STREAMS: BSC (NURS)

TIME: 2 HOURS

DAY/DATE: TUESDAY 03/12/2019

11.30 AM - 1.30 PM

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.**
- **Answers for SECTION A should be on first page of the answer booklet.**
- **Number ALL your answers and indicate the order of appearance in the space provided in the cover page of the examination answer booklet**

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. A nurse is preparing for urinary catheterization of a trauma patient and she observes bleeding at the urethral meatus. He / She should

- a) Irrigate and clean the meatus before catheterization
- b) Check the discharge for occult blood before catheterization
- c) Heavily lubricate the catheter before insertion
- d) Delay catheterization and notify the doctor

2. Testicular torsion is

- a) Twisting of the spermatic cord
- b) Hernia
- c) Undescended testis
- d) Chronic infection of testis

3. A client complaining of difficult in urination, frequency and urgency is likely to have
 - a) Polycystic kidney disease
 - b) Urinary tract infection
 - c) Trauma to the kidneys
 - d) Prostatitis

4. Hypospadias
 - a) Urethral opening is on the ventral surface of the penis
 - b) Urethral opening is on the dorsal surface of the penis
 - c) Is an acquired condition
 - d) Is treated with broad antibiotics

5. Main treatment for Balanoposthitis is
 - a) Ice packs
 - b) Sits bath
 - c) Circumcision
 - d) Retraction

6. The most common cause of Urinary Tract Infection is
 - a) E. coli
 - b) S. Aureus
 - c) Clamydia
 - d) Mycoplasma

7. The most common organism that causes acute bacterial prostatitis is
 - a) Klebsiella
 - b) Pseudomonas
 - c) E. Coli
 - d) Proteus

8. Treatment of Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia is determined by
 - a) Degree of symptoms that the condition produces and complications
 - b) Results of culture and sensitivity test
 - c) Degree of metastasis
 - d) General appearance of the patient

9. PSA levels are important in
 - a) Diagnosis and management of benign prostatic hyperplasia
 - b) Staging and management of prostate cancer
 - c) Management of urinary tract infection
 - d) Diagnosis and management of prostate cancer

10. Guillain - Barre` Syndrome
 - a) Weakness begins in both upper limbs
 - b) Is a complication viral of viral infection

- c) Presents with severe headache
- d) Involves demyelinating process

11. Bell's palsy

- a) Onset is sudden
- b) Leads to stroke
- c) Affects cranial nerve IX
- d) Treatment is surgical

12. Stage IV of Parkinson's disease entails

- a) Complete dependency
- b) Moderate disease with increased gait disturbances
- c) Slow and shuffling gait
- d) Severe disability, Akinesia and rigidity

13. Late signs of severe head injury include

- a) Dilated pupil and low pulse rate
- b) Constricted pupils and high blood pressure
- c) High pulse rate and low blood pressure
- d) Fixed pupils with no pulse rate

14. The most common risk factor for development of Alzheimer's disease is

- a) Alcoholism
- b) Nutritional deficits
- c) Chronic drug use
- d) Advancing age

15. The most common cause of meningitis is

- a) Streptococci and pneumococci
- b) Haemophilus influenza and enteroviruses
- c) Cryptococci and staphylococci
- d) Amoeba and chlamydia

16. Stupor entails

- a) Patient can be awakened only by vigorous physical stimulation
- b) Patient cannot be aroused
- c) Patient is breathing abnormally
- d) Patient's pulse is weak and irregular

17. Nephrotic syndrome is characterized by

- a) Hypolipidemia and dehydration
- b) Decreased albumin levels in urine
- c) Elevated albumin levels in blood
- d) Hypoalbuminemia and edema

18. Hydronephrosis results from

- a) Urinary tract infection
- b) Urinary tract obstruction
- c) Urinary bladder disorders
- d) Prostatitis

19. The normal urinary bladder capacity range in an adult is

- a) 200mls – 300mls
- b) 300mls – 600mls
- c) 600mls – 1000mls
- d) 1000mls – 2000mls

20. The most common cause of Priapism in young boys is

- a) Stroke and spinal cord injury
- b) Neoplasms and sickle cell anemia
- c) Thrombocytopenia and renal failure
- d) Medications like anticoagulants and antidepressants

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

1. List 6 clinical manifestations of a patient with increased Intracranial Pressure (3 marks)
2. Describe the pathophysiology of benign prostatic hyperplasia (4 marks)
3. (i) Explain Multiple Sclerosis (3 marks)
(ii) List 4 common symptoms of Multiple Sclerosis (2 marks)
4. Describe 4 stages of Generalized tonic-clonic seizures (8 marks)
5. Describe the Nursing management of acute glomerulonephritis (6 marks)
6. (i) Define Urinary Obstruction (2 marks)
(ii) List 4 possible causes of urinary obstruction (2 marks)

LONG ANSWER QUESTION (20 MARKS)

Mr. Maina, 54years old, is admitted in a medical ward with history of nausea, anorexia, confusion, and oliguria for the last 5days. A diagnosis of Acute Renal Failure was made.

- i) Differentiate between Acute Renal Failure and Chronic Renal Failure (4 marks)
- ii) Describe the 3 causes of Acute Renal Failure (6 marks)
- iii) Explain the management of Mr. Maina within 48hour of hospital admission.

