

**CHUKA**



**UNIVERSITY**

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**

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

**NURS 261: MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING I**

**STREAMS: Y3S1**

**TIME: 2 HOURS**

**DAY/DATE: MONDAY 4/12/2017**

**8.30 A.M – 10.30 A.M**

---

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- **Do not write 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 and one question in section III**
- **All your answers for section I (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 (20MARKS)**

1. A client has been prescribed metoclopramide (plasil) . When assessing the client, the nurse would expect to find which of the following responses?
  - (a) Increase in gastric secretions
  - (b) Increase in peristalsis
  - (c) Disorientation
  - (d) Drowsiness

2. A client with tuberculosis is put on a medical regimen of isoniazid, rifampin and vitamin B6 for a tuberculosis client. The nurse instructs the client that B6 is given because it:
  - (a) Increases activity of isoniazid
  - (b) Increases activity of rifampin
  - (c) Improves nutritional status
  - (d) Reduces peripheral neuropathy
3. A post lung surgery client is placed on a chest tube drainage system. When explaining to the family how the system works, the nurse states that the water seal bottle of a three-bottle chest drainage system serves which of the following purposes?
  - (a) Collection bottle for drainage
  - (b) Pressure regulator
  - (c) Preventing accumulation of blood around the heart
  - (d) Preventing air from entering the chest upon inspiration
4. A 75 year- old client is hospitalized with pneumonia caused by gram positive bacteria. Which one of the following best describes a gram positive bacterial pneumonia?
  - (a) Klebsiella pneumonia
  - (b) Pneumococcal pneumonia
  - (c) Legionella pneumophila pneumonia
  - (d) Escherichia coli pneumonia
5. A client had abdominal surgery this morning. The nurse notices that there is a small amount of bloody drainage on his surgical dressing. The nurse would document this as what type of drainage:
  - (a) Serosanguinous
  - (b) Purulent
  - (c) Sanguinous
  - (d) Catarrhal
6. A common complication of cirrhosis of the liver is prolonged bleeding . The nurse should be prepared to administer?

- (a) Vitamin C
  - (b) Vitamin K
  - (c) Vitamin E
  - (d) Vitamin A
7. Which of the following blood gas parameters primarily reflects respiratory function?
- (a)  $PCO_2$
  - (b)  $CO_2$  content of blood
  - (c)  $HCO_3^-$
  - (d) Base excess
8. The major cause of ascites is:
- (a) Decreased plasma proteins
  - (b) Electrolyte imbalance
  - (c) Decreased renal function
  - (d) Portal hypertension
9. Which of the following nursing actions is essential to prevent drug-resistant tuberculosis?
- (a) Monitor liver function
  - (b) Monitor renal function
  - (c) Assess knowledge of respiratory isolation
  - (d) Monitor compliance with drug therapy.
10. Discharge teaching for the client who has a total gastrectomy should include which of the following?
- (a) Need for the client to increase fluid intake to 3000 ml/day
  - (b) Follow-up visits every 3 weeks for the first 6 months
  - (c) B1 injections needed for the rest of the client's life
  - (d) Need to eat three full meals with plenty of fiber per day

11. To prevent fungal infections of the mouth and throat, the nurse should teach clients on inhaled steroids to:
  - (a) Rinse the plastic holder that aerosolizes the drug with hydrogen peroxide every other day.
  - (b) Rinse the mouth and gargle with warm water after each use of the inhaler
  - (c) Take antacids immediately before inhalation to neutralize mucous membranes and prevent infection.
  - (d) Rinse the mouth before each use to eliminate colonization of bacteria.
12. On admission, the client has signs and symptoms of pulmonary edema. The nurse places the client in the most appropriate position for a client in pulmonary edema, which is:
  - (a) High fowler
  - (b) Lying on the left side
  - (c) Sitting in a chair
  - (d) Supine with feet elevated
13. A 22 year old client who is being seen in the clinic for a possible asthma attack stops wheezing suddenly as the nurse is doing a lung assessment. Which one of the following nursing intervention is most important?
  - (a) Place the client in a most important?
  - (b) Draw a blood sample for arterial blood gases
  - (c) Start O<sub>2</sub> at 4 L/min
  - (d) Establish a patent airway
14. The nurse recognizes that a client with the diagnosis of cholecystitis and cholelithiasis would expect to have stools that are:
  - (a) Clay or gray colored
  - (b) Watery and loose
  - (c) Bright red streaked
  - (d) Black

15. A 47 year old client has been admitted to the general surgery unit for bowel obstruction. The doctor has ordered that an NG tube be inserted to aid in bowel decompression . When preparing to insert a NG tube, the nurse measures from the:
- (a) Lower lip to the shoulder to the upper sternum
  - (b) Tip of the nose to the lower lip to the umbilicus
  - (c) End of the tube to the first measurement line on the tube
  - (d) Tip of the nose to the ear lobe to the xiphoid process or midepigastic area.
16. A female client has a chest tube placed. It is accidentally pulled out of the intrapleural space when she is ambulating . The first action the nurse should take is to:
- (a) Instruct the client to cough deeply to re-expand her lung
  - (b) Put on sterile gloves and replace the tube
  - (c) Apply a petrolatum dressing over the site
  - (d) Auscultate the lung to determine if she needs the tube replaced
17. Morphine sulfate 4 mg IV push q2h prn for chest pain was ordered for a client in the emergency room with severe chest pain. The nurse administering the morphine sulfate knows which of the following therapeutic actions is related to the morphine sulfate?
- (a) Increased level of consciousness
  - (b) Increased rate and depth of respirations
  - (c) Increased peripheral vasodilation
  - (d) increased perception perception of pain
18. A 47 year old male client is admitted for colon surgery . Intravenous antibiotics are begun 2 hours prior to surgery. He has no known infection . The rationale for giving antibiotics prior to surgery is to:
- (a) Provide cathartic action within th ecolon
  - (b) Reduce the risk of wound infection from anaerobic bacteria
  - (c) Relieve the client's concern regarding possible infection
  - (d) Reduce the risk of intraoperative fever
19. A client has a chest tube placed in his left pleural space to re-expand his collapsed lung.

- (a) Prevent air from entering the pleural space
  - (b) Prevent fluids from entering the pleural space
  - (c) Provide a means to measure chest drainage
  - (d) Provide an indicator of respiratory effort
20. A 55 year old woman entered the emergency room by ambulance. Her primary complaint is chest pain. She is receiving O<sub>2</sub> via nasal cannula at 2L/min for dyspnea. Which of the following findings in the client's nursing assessment demand immediate nursing action?
- (a) Associated symptoms of indigestion and nausea
  - (b) Restlessness and apprehensiveness
  - (c) Inability to tolerate assessment session with the admitting nurse
  - (d) History of hypertension treated with pharmacological therapy

**SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30MARKS)**

1. Explain the nursing management of the client with status asthmaticus. [6marks]
2. Describe the standard nursing care for an adult client with a tracheostomy. [5marks]
3. State four (4) common causes of upper airway obstruction in adults. [4marks]
4. State two(2) nursing diagnoses and their appropriate management for the client with peritonitis. [6marks]
5. Describe the standard nursing management of the client with an colostomy. [5marks]
6. State four (4) common causes of liver cirrhosis. [4marks]

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

1. Describe the management of pulmonary tuberculosis under the following subheadings:
    - (a) Risk factors for pulmonary TB . [3marks]
    - (b) Diagnosis of pulmonary TB in adults. [6marks]
    - (c) Aims of treatment of pulmonary TB. [5marks]
    - (d) Anti TB drug schedules in the adults. [6marks]
-