

CHUKA



UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

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

NURS 261: MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING 1

STREAMS: BSC NURS Y2S1

TIME: 2 HOURS

DAY/DATE: THURSDAY 07/08/2025

2.30P.M. –4.30 A.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 three sections. Answer all questions.
4. Number ALL your answers and indicate the order of appearance in the space provided in the cover page of the examination answer booklet.

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. A patient is recovering from a pneumothorax and has a chest tube present. Which of the following is an appropriate finding when assessing the chest tube drainage system?
 - a) Intermittent bubbling may be noted in the water seal chamber.
 - b) 200 cc of drainage per hour is expected during recovery of a pneumothorax.
 - c) The chest tube is positioned at the patient's chest level to facilitate drainage.
 - d) All of these options are appropriate findings.
2. You are providing care to a patient with a chest tube. On assessment of the drainage system, you note continuous bubbling in the water seal chamber and oscillation. Which of the following is the CORRECT nursing intervention for this type of finding?
 - a) Reposition the patient because the tubing is kinked.
 - b) Continue to monitor the drainage system.
 - c) Increase the suction to the drainage system until the bubbling stops.
 - d) Check the drainage system for an air leak.

3. The following is a characteristic feature of Asthma?
 - a) Hyperinflation of the lungs
 - b) Irreversible airway obstruction
 - c) Inflammation of the airways
 - d) Permanent destruction of the alveoli
4. The following is NOT a common symptom of both asthma and COPD?
 - a) Increased sputum production
 - b) Shortness of breath
 - c) Wheezing
 - d) Coughing
5. Which of these asthma symptoms is an emergency?
 - a) Severe drowsiness or confusion during an asthma attack
 - b) Extreme difficulty breathing
 - c) Rapid pulse
 - d) All of the above
6. The following statements in NOT true concerning the management of pneumonia:
 - a) Chest X-Ray is used to confirm diagnosis
 - b) Antibiotics therapy should only start once the infecting organism is identified
 - c) Typical and atypical pneumonias are difficult to differentiate
 - d) Oxygen therapy is commonly used to maintain SaPo₂ > 90%.
7. The following bacterial pathogen is the most common cause of community-acquired pneumonia in adults
 - a) Staphylococcus aureus
 - b) Mycoplasma pneumoniae
 - c) Streptococcus pneumoniae
 - d) Chlamydia pneumonia
8. Concerning the treatment of tuberculosis, the following statement is true:
 - a) Corticosteroids are prescribed to all patients
 - b) An important factor is patient compliance with therapy
 - c) Drug treatment is maintained for 2 months in uncomplicated cases
 - d) Pyridoxine is given with isoniazid to limit liver dysfunction.
9. The following is a symptom of active pulmonary TB:
 - a) Productive cough lasting more than 3 weeks.
 - b) Unexplained weight loss.
 - c) Night sweats.
 - d) All of the above.
10. A patient with a peptic ulcer is experiencing hematemesis (vomiting blood). What is the most likely cause of this symptom?

- a) Gastric irritation.
 - b) Perforation of the ulcer.
 - c) Increased gastric motility.
 - d) Esophageal varices.
11. The diagnostic test is most commonly used to confirm the presence and location of a peptic ulcer is:
- a) Upper GI series (barium swallow).
 - b) Stool culture.
 - c) Endoscopy (EGD).
 - d) Abdominal X-ray.
12. What is a key nursing intervention for a patient with a newly diagnosed peptic ulcer?
- a) Administering NSAIDs as prescribed.
 - b) Encouraging a high-fat diet to promote healing.
 - c) Educating the patient about the importance of medication compliance and lifestyle modifications.
 - d) Limiting fluid intake to prevent overhydration.
13. The primary goal of treatment for peptic ulcer disease is:
- a) To eliminate the H. pylori infection (if present).
 - b) To reduce stomach acid production.
 - c) To promote ulcer healing.
 - d) All of the above.
14. The main cause of gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) is:
- a) Bacterial infection
 - b) Weakening of the lower esophageal sphincter (LES)
 - c) Excessive stomach acid production
 - d) Food allergies
15. The most important factor in preventing GERD symptoms?
- a) Maintaining a healthy weight
 - b) Avoiding spicy foods
 - c) Elevating the head of the bed
 - d) All of the above
16. The following is NOT a common cause of liver disease:
- a) Alcohol abuse
 - b) Viral hepatitis
 - c) Bacterial infections
 - d) Genetic factors
17. The following is a common complication of cirrhosis:
- a) Increased blood clotting

- b) Decreased blood pressure
 - c) Portal hypertension leading to variceal bleeding
 - d) Increased appetite
18. Which of the following is NOT a cardinal symptom of intestinal obstruction?
- a) Abdominal pain
 - b) Vomiting
 - c) Fever
 - d) Abdominal distention
19. The following is a common cause of small bowel obstruction:
- a) Adhesions
 - b) Colon cancer
 - c) Diverticulitis
 - d) Volvulus
20. The role of nasogastric suction in the management of intestinal obstruction is:
- a) To provide nutrition.
 - b) To decompress the bowel and prevent vomiting.
 - c) To administer medications.
 - d) To monitor bowel sounds

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

1. Describe the nursing instructions of the patient taking anti-TB therapy (6 marks)
2. Describe the standard nursing management for patients with artificial airways (6 marks)
3. Describe three (3) treatment options of chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (6 marks)
4. Describe the nursing instructions for the patient with gastroesophageal reflux disease (6 marks)
5. Describe key nursing interventions for the patient with hepatitis B infection (6 marks)

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. A 54-year old male patient with peptic ulcer disease is being evaluated in the medical outpatient clinic:
 - a) Describe three causes of peptic ulcer disease (6 marks)
 - b) Discuss the management of peptic ulcer disease under the following subheadings:
 - i. Standard medications used and appropriate nursing actions (6 marks)
 - ii. Appropriate lifestyle modifications (5 marks)
 - iii. Prevention practices (3 marks)

2. A 46-year old woman, a known asthma patient, is being admitted in the medical ward with asthma exacerbation:

- a) Describe three (3) airway pathophysiologic processes that occur in people with asthma (6 marks)
 - b) Describe the standard collaborative management of the above patient (8 marks)
 - c) Describe three (3) ways the above patient would have used to prevent the asthma exacerbation (6 marks)
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