



THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF EASTERN AFRICA

A. M. E. C. E. A

REGINA PACIS INSTITUTE OF HEALTH SCIENCES

MAIN EXAMINATION

AUGUST - DECEMBER 2016 TRIMESTER

FACULTY OF SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF NURSING

NUR 403: MEDICAL SURGICAL SPECIALITIES I & II

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Date: DECEMBER 2016

Duration: 3 Hours

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer ALL Questions

PART-I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs)

20 MARKS:

Instructions:

- (i) Answer all the questions in this section. Each question carries 1 mark.
- (ii) There is only one right answer and circle the letter of correct answer.

Q1. Causes of Cardiogenic Shock include;

- a) Acute heart disease, Heart block, cardiomyopathy, Congestive Cardiac Failure
- b) Acute heart disease, Heart block, acute pain, Congestive Cardiac Failure
- c) Severe Hemorrhage, Heart block, cardiomyopathy, Congestive Cardiac Failure
- d) Severe Hemorrhage, acute heart disease, Heart block, Congestive Cardiac Failure

Q2. An atherosclerotic plaque is an unstable collection of;

- a) cholesterol, fatty acids & red blood cells
- b) cholesterol, fatty acids & urea
- c) cholesterol, fatty acids & bacteria
- d) cholesterol, fatty acids & white blood cells

Q3. Three major metabolic derangements in diabetic keto acidosis (DKA) include;

- a) Hypoglycemia, ketosis, metabolic acidosis
- b) Hyperglycemia, ketosis, metabolic acidosis
- c) Hyperglycemia, ketosis, metabolic alkalosis

d) Hyperglycemia, ketosis, respiratory acidosis

Q4. The late sign of tension pneumothorax is;

- a) Decreased level of consciousness
- b) Decreased cardiac output
- c) Deviation of trachea
- d) Deteriorating condition

Q5. The pleural space is usually maintained at a;

- a) Positive pressure
- b) Negative pressure
- c) Pressure equal to that of atmospheric air
- d) Pressure equal to lung pressure

Q6. The most likely cause of Respiratory failure type one is;

- a) Parenchymal disease
- b) build up of carbon dioxide levels
- c) low oxygenation
- d) Increased airways resistance

Q7. Metabolic Acidosis is characterized by;

- a) High Ph, Low PaCO₂
- b) High Ph, High PaCO₂
- c) Low pH, High PaCO₂
- d) Low Ph, Low PaCO₂

Q8. Renal failure accompanied by noticeable symptoms is termed as;

- a) Acute
- b) Azotemia
- c) Uraemia
- d) Chronic

Q9. A dysrhythmia that is more likely to be reversed by defibrillation is ;

- a) Coarse Ventricular Fibrillation
- b) Fine Ventricular Fibrillation
- c) Atrial fibrillation
- d) Sinus tachycardia

Q10. The significance of high extracellular potassium on ECG is ;

- a) ST elevation
- b) ST depression
- c) Peaked T-wave
- d) Inverted T-wave

Q11. In spinal cord injuries, respiratory function improves with;

- a) upper cord injuries
- b) middle cord injuries
- c) lower cord injuries
- d) both upper and lower cord injuries

Q12. Acute severe asthma is characterized histologically by;

- a) smooth muscle hypertrophy and basement membrane thickening
- b) smooth muscle atrophy and basement membrane thickening
- c) smooth muscle hypertrophy and thin basement membrane
- d) smooth muscle hypertrophy and normal basement membrane

Q13. Entropion is whereby the eyelid becomes distorted and turned;

- a) downward
- b) upward
- c) outward
- d) inward

Q14. A white color seen on the pupil when light is shone on the eye is a cardinal sign of;

- a) Cataract
- b) Retinoblastoma
- c) Scarred cornea
- d) Myopia

Q15. When braces are fitted for teeth alignment, new bone grows to support the tooth in its new position through a process known as bone ;

- a) Renewal
- b) Resorption
- c) Recasting
- d) Remodeling.

Q16. The components of the inner ear include;

- a) malleus, incus, and stapes
- b) Semicircular canals, vestibule, cochlea.
- c) Tympanic, malleus, incus, and stapes
- d) Tympanic, Semicircular canals, vestibule, cochlea.

Q17. Surgical extraction of teeth is usually;

- a) performed under a general anaesthetic
- b) performed under a local anaesthetic
- c) done for adults only
- d) done for children only

Q18 Hutchinson's teeth are caused by;

- a) High fluoride in water
- b) Congenital syphilis
- c) Bottle feeding

d) Poor weaning methods

Q19. According to the Programmed Aging theory, aging is associated with;

- a) deterioration of organs/cells
- b) genetics and heredity
- c) Somatic Mutation
- d) structural & chemical changes

Q20. The most viable means of positive identification for skeletonized remains is;

- a) Dental comparison
- b) DNA sequencing
- c) Finger printing
- d) Skeleton radiographs

PART II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (SAQ) 40 MARKS

Instructions:

- (i) Answer all the questions on the given booklet.

Q1. Explain four (4) objectives of triage in the hospital accident and emergency unit **(4marks)**

- Q2 a) State three (3) common psychiatric emergencies **(3marks)**
b) Describe the role of the nurse in the initial management of patients with conditions stated in (a) above **(4marks)**

Q3. State five (5) functions of a Normal Kidney **(5marks)**

- Q4. a) State four (4) cardiopulmonary changes likely to occur in old age **(4marks)**
b) Describe the role of the nurse in Promoting Health for the aged **(5marks)**

Q5. Explain the difference between respiratory failure **type one** and **type two** **(4marks)**

- Q6. a) Explain two (2) acute risk factors in surgery **(4marks)**
b) State four (4) elements that must be included in an informed consent that meets ethical obligations and acceptability to a court of law **(4marks)**

Q7. State three principles of pain management in end of life care **(3marks)**

PART III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (LAQ) 40 MARKS

Instruction:

- (i) Answer all the questions on the booklet.

Q1. Mr X is examined at the hospital ophthalmology unit and confirmed to have retinal detachment.

- a) State two (2) types of retinal detachment **(2 marks)**
- b) Describe the clinical manifestation of retinal detachment that Mr X may have presented with **(8 marks)**
- c) Explain two (2) surgical treatment options for patients with retinal detachment that Mr X is likely to undergo and specify the rationale for each **(10 marks)**
- Q2. a) State two (2) classifications of myocardial infarction **(2 marks)**
- b) Describe the pathophysiology of myocardial infarction **(8 marks)**
- c) Describe the management of myocardial infarction **(10 marks)**

END