



THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF EASTERN AFRICA

A. M. E. C. E. A

REGINA PACIS INSTITUTE OF HEALTH SCIENCES

MAIN EXAMINATION

AUGUST – DECEMBER 2017 TRIMESTER

FACULTY OF SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF NURSING

REGULAR PROGRAMME

UNUR / NUR 107: MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING I

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Duration: 3 Hours

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer ALL Questions

PART I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQS)(20 MARKS).

- Q1. The most common finding in patients at risk for sudden cardiac death is :
- Aortic valve disease.
 - Mitral valve disease.
 - Left ventricular dysfunction.
 - Atherosclerotic heart disease.
- Q2. The clinical manifestations suggestive of ruptured abdominal aneurysm include:
- Sudden shortness of breath and hemoptysis.
 - Sudden severe low back pain and bruising along his flank.
 - Gradually increasing substernal chest pain and diaphoresis.
 - Pain at rest and hemoptysis.
- Q3. Left –sided heart failure clinical manifestations include:
- Unexplained cough, light headedness, dyspnoea.
 - Lower extremity oedema, Anorexia, weakness.
 - Ascites, fatigue, liver enlargement.
 - Weakness, abdominal pain, lower extremity edema.
- Q4. Spontaneous hemorrhage is likely to occur when the platelets level is ;
- Below 30,000.
 - Above 50,000
 - Below 20,000.

d) Above 40,000.

Q5. Clinical manifestations of iron deficiency anemia include:

- a) Glossitis, pallor.
- b) Splenomegally, hepatomegally.
- c) Bruising, nose bleed.
- d) Nose bleed, hepatomegally.

Q6. Hyperbilirubinemia occurs because of:

- a).Low white blood cells.
- b).Excessive RBC breakdown.
- c).Excessive platelet count.
- d).Excessive white blood cell.

Q7. A patient with pulmonary embolism experiences acute onset of:

- a) Bradycardia,lower back pain, flushing lights.
- b) Dizziness, arm pain, headache.
- c) Back pain, blurred vision, vomiting.
- d) Chest pain,dyspnea, tachypnea

Q8. The common risk factors for cancer of the lungs include:

- a) Cold weather, pollen, dump environment.
- b) Tropical climate, animal droppings, obesity.
- c) Second hand smoke, environmental exposure, genetics.
- d) Lack of exercise, cold dump weather, sugary foods.

Q9. For blood plasma to clot it will take between:

- a) 2 and 3.5 seconds.
- b) 11-and 13.5seconds.
- c) 9 and 11 seconds.
- d) 6 and 9 seconds.

Q10. A patient diagnosed with left sided heart failure would present with:

- a) Pulmonary congestion, difficult in breathing.
- b) Lower leg oedema, abdominal oedema.
- c) Feet oedema, abdominal oedema.
- d) Neck veins congestion, feet oedema.

Q11. Causes of pericardial effusion include:

- a) Viral infections, severe kidney failure, heart attack.
- b) Severe bronchitis, fever, pneumonia.

- c) Atherosclerosis, aortitis, decreased ventricular contractility.
 - d) Obesity, severe pneumonia, phlebitis.
- Q12. Immediate medical management of a patient with penetrating chest trauma includes:
- a) High fiber diet, Intravenous fluids, blood transfusion
 - b) Chest examination under general anesthesia, chest physiotherapy, blood transfusion.
 - c) Blood transfusion, oxygen, chest x-ray.
 - d) Re-establish chest wall integrity, control bleeding, ventilation.
- Q13. Common manifestations of Cor-Pulmonale include:
- a) Cyanosis, chest pain, sweating.
 - b) Breathlessness, fainting attack, chest pain.
 - c) Dyspnoea on exertion, lethargy, fatigue.
 - d) Left shoulder pain, breathlessness, fainting attack.
- Q14. The following clinical presentations indicate diagnosis of tension pneumothorax:
- a) Persistent cough, dysphagia, sore throat.
 - b) Hypoxia, hypotension, dyspnea.
 - c) Shortness of breath, vomiting, sore throat.
 - d) Chest pain, sore throat, dysphagia.
- Q15. Non modifiable risk factors to cardiovascular diseases include:
- a) Increasing age, male gender, hereditary.
 - b) Hypertension, serum cholesterol, diabetes.
 - c) Cigarette smoking, obesity.
 - d) Obesity, inactivity, female gender.
- Q16. Any situation in which the total number of leukocytes in the circulating blood is less than normal is known as:
- a) Thrombocytosis.
 - b) Thrombocytopenia.
 - c) Septicaemia.
 - d) Leucopenia.
- Q17. The clinical manifestations of pulmonary oedema include:
- a) Blood stained sputum, bradycardia.
 - b) Bradycardia, temperature, greenish sputum.
 - c) Frothy pink sputum crackles.
 - d) Hyperventilation, yellowish sputum.
- Q18. A patient with bronchiectasis should seek for medical attention if he/she has:
- a) Blood clots in the sputum.
 - b) Sticky sputum.
 - c) Increased shortness of breath after a meal.

d) Increased production of sputum on daily basis.

Q19. The effects of cigarette smoking on the respiratory system include:

- a) Hypertrophy of capillaries, haemoptysis.
- b) Hyperplasia of goblet cells, increased mucus.
- c) Proliferation of alveolar macrophages, increasing chance of infection.
- d) Increased proliferation of cilia, decreased clearance of mucus.

Q20. One of the following statements is true of the pathophysiology of pleural effusion:

- a) Exudative effusion is due to imbalances in hydrostatic or oncotic pressures in the formation and reabsorption of pleural fluid.
- b) Transudative effusion results from inflammation by bacterial products or tumours involving the pleural surfaces
- c) The pleural membranes are not diseased in Transudative pleural effusion
- d) The pleural membranes are normal in Exudative pleural effusion.

PART II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

Q1. Describe six (6) specific nursing management of a patient admitted in a medical ward with Congestive heart failure **(6 Marks)**

Q2. State six (6) nursing interventions for a patient with underwater seal drainage **(6Marks)**

Q3. Outline five (5) different types of anaemia **(5 Marks)**

Q4. State the four (4) four types of leukemia **(4 Marks)**

Q5. Outline five(5) factors contributing to the development of anemia **(5 Marks)**

Q6. Explain five (5) assessment findings from a patient with pulmonary embolism **(5 Marks)**

Q7. List three (3) effects of hypertension on each of the organs mentioned:

- i) Heart
- ii) Brain **(4marks)**

Q8. Explain four (4) types of primary lung cancer and their characteristics.**(5 marks)**

PART III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

Answer ALL the questions

Q1. Miss A. 20 year's old girl has been newly diagnosed with asthma and admitted to the medical ward for emergency management.

- a) Explain three (3) differences between extrinsic and intrinsic asthma **(6marks).**
- b) Explain the pathophysiology of intrinsic asthma **(4 Marks)**
- c) Discuss the management of Miss Z within the first 6 hours of admission **(10Marks)**

Q2. Mr K 50 years old man is admitted in the medical ward and is diagnosed with primary hypertension..

- a) List three(3) risk factors to primary hypertension and three(3) to secondary hypertension **(3 Marks)**
- b) Explain the pathophysiology of hypertension **(4 Marks)**
- c) Using the nursing process, explain six(6) specific nursing diagnosis and the management of Mr.K **(13 Marks)**

END