



THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF EASTERN AFRICA

A. M. E. C. E. A

P.O. Box 62157

00200 Nairobi - KENYA

Telephone: 891601-6

REGINA PACIS INSTITUTE OF HEALTH SCIENCES

MAIN EXAMINATION

SEPTEMBER – DECEMBER 2019 TRIMESTER

FACULTY OF SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF NURSING

REGULAR PROGRAMME

NUR 107: MEDICAL SURGICAL I

Date: DECEMBER 2019

Duration: 3 Hours

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer ALL Questions

PART I MULTIPLE QUESTIONS (MCQs) 20 MARKS

- Q1. Most patients with Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) have a history of:
- Cigarette smoking
 - Excessive alcohol consumption
 - Seasonal allergies
 - Injection drug use
- Q2. A patient with a history of smoking, abnormal permanent enlargement of the alveoli, cough, and dyspnea suggest:
- Asthma
 - Emphysema
 - Chronic bronchitis
 - Obstructive sleep apnea
- Q3. Which of the following can be used as a method to diagnose Asthma, Chronic Bronchitis, Emphysema and Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)?
- Spirometry
 - Chest X-ray
 - Electrocardiogram
 - CT scan

- Q4. High blood pressure is less common among women who:
- Are aged 45 and younger
 - Are obese
 - Use oral contraceptives
 - Are African American
- Q5. What are the systolic or diastolic ranges of prehypertension?
- Systolic pressure of 120-139 mm Hg or diastolic pressure of 80-89 mm Hg
 - Systolic pressure of 110-129 mm Hg or diastolic pressure of 70-79 mm Hg
 - Systolic pressure of 130-149 mm Hg or diastolic pressure of 90-99 mm Hg
 - Systolic pressure of 130-149 mm Hg and diastolic pressure of 90-99 mm Hg
- Q6. The most **common congenital** cardiovascular defect is:
- Tetralogy of Fallot
 - Ventricular septal defects
 - Coarctation of the aorta
 - Hypoplastic left heart syndrome
- Q7. Among postmenopausal women with coronary heart disease the strongest risk factor for heart failure is:
- First child after age 30
 - No children
 - Diet low in fruit and vegetables
 - Diabetes
- Q8. The group with the lowest mortality related to heart disease is:
- African Americans
 - Native Americans or Alaska Natives
 - Hispanics/Latinos
 - Asian or Pacific Islanders
- Q9. The most commonly occurring arrhythmia is:
- Atrial fibrillation
 - Ventricular tachycardia
 - Bradycardia
 - Ventricular fibrillation
- Q10. Symptoms such as shortness of breath, fatigue and swelling of lower extremities may indicate:
- Atrial fibrillation
 - Heart failure
 - Cardiac arrest

d) Stroke

Q11. To reduce the risk of heart disease, total cholesterol levels should be less than:

- a) 100 mg/dL
- b) 60 mg/dL
- c) 200 mg/dL
- d) 150 mg/dL

Q12. Atrial septal defect is:

- a) A congenital heart defect in which there is a hole between the heart's two lower chambers
- b) A congenital heart defect in which there is a hole between the heart's two upper chambers
- c) A nonfatal cardiac arrhythmia
- d) Enlargement of the atria

Q13. Which of the following groups is not at increased risk of developing endocarditis?

- a) Patients with artificial heart valve or implanted medical devices in the heart or blood vessels
- b) Patients with congenital heart defects
- c) Persons with poor dental hygiene and gum disease
- d) Persons with elevated cholesterol levels

Q14. Which of the following statement about mitral valve prolapse is false?

- a) It is generally asymptomatic and requires no treatment
- b) It affects less than 3% of the population
- c) It is more common in persons with connective tissue disorders such as Marfan syndrome
- d) All people with mitral valve prolapse require immediate medical or surgical treatment

Q15. *Match each of the statements in column A with the most appropriate answer in column B.* 3

Column A	Column B
a) Abnormal finding determined by percussion and common in emphysema	-Residual volume -Hyperesonance
b) Amount of air in the lungs after maximal inhalation	-Wheeze
c) Normal loud sound heard when air flows over large airways	-Tidal volume -Bronchial
d) Volume of air left in the lungs after maximum exhalation	-Rhonchi -Total lung capacity -Vesicular

PART II SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (SAQ'S) 40 MARKS

Q1. Mrs. X has been admitted to medical ward with the diagnosis of Adult Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS), State four (3) specific nursing interventions when managing the patient

(3

Marks)

Q2. State six (6) clinical manifestation of Angina pectoris

(5 Marks)

Q3. Describe the pathophysiology of myocarditis Pericardial Effusion

Q4. Draw and labeled diagram of the respiratory tract **(4 Marks)**

Q5. State three (3) reasons why inhalation is preferred for most asthma drugs **(3 Marks)**

Q6. State any three (3) indications of tonsillectomy **(3 Marks)**

Q7. Explain any three (3) method of pacing **(3 Marks)**

Q8. Explain any six (6) type of anemia **(6 Marks)**

Q9. State three(3) post-transfusion responsibilities **(3 Marks)**

Q10. Explain four (4) type of leukemia **(4 Marks)**

PART III LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (LAQs) 40 MARKS

Q1. Patient Y, a 45 year old man is brought into the emergency room with status pneumonia

- a) b) List four (4) types of pneumonia
Explain the pathophysiology of pneumonia **(3 Marks)**
b) Describe five specific nursing diagnosis and their interventions

(15 Marks)

- Q2. Mr. J., aged 40 years is a patient who has been admitted in the ward with a diagnosis of Hodgkin & Non-Hodgkin Disease
- a) Explain three 3 differences of Hodgkin & Non-Hodgkin Disease **(6 marks)**
 - b) Describe the management of Mr. J using the Nursing care plan the first 48 hours. **(14 marks)**

END