



THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF EASTERN AFRICA

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REGINA PACIS INSTITUTE OF HEALTH SCIENCES

MAIN EXAMINATION

JANUARY – APRIL 2019 TRIMESTER

FACULTY OF SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF NURSING

REGULAR PROGRAMME

NUR 107: MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING I

Date: APRIL 2019

Duration: 3 Hours

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer ALL Questions

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQ)20MARKS

- Q1. Increased tactile fremitus may occur in:-
- Lung tumor, pulmonary fibrosis.
 - Pleural effusion chronic obstructive pulmonary disease(COPD)
 - Pneumonia, pleural effusion.
 - Pulmonary fibrosis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)
- Q2. Characteristics Prinzmetal's Angina (Variant Angina) include:
- Occurs with known amount of activity, density of pain remain stable.
 - Occurs with increasing severity, pain is unpredictable.
 - Occurs same time each day, caused by coronary artery spasms.
 - Always occur due to atherosclerotic lesion, pain increases with increasing level of activity
- Q3. The major nursing interventions for a patient with hemolytic anemia focus on:-
- Protection from injury, understanding of the condition.
 - Reduced stress, absence of infection.
 - Improved nutrition status, absence of infection.
 - Protection from injury, absence of infection

- Q4. Appropriate nursing intervention for a patient with a nursing diagnosis of “ineffective airway clearance related to weak cough” is to:-
- Help the patient to sit up-right
 - Teach the patient how to cough.
 - Administer pain medication to promote comfortable coughing
 - Suction the patient’s airway
- Q5. While planning a meal for a patient suffering from atherosclerosis, the nurse should include:
- 30% of daily calorie intake with 10% saturated fats
 - 20% of daily calorie intake and 400mg Of daily cholesterol intake.
 - 50% of daily calorie intake with 5% polysaturated fats
 - 10% of daily calorie intake with 10% monounsaturated fats
- Q6. The most common preventable cause of valvular heart disease is:
- Congenital disease acquired intrauterine
 - Calcium deposits and thrombus formation
 - Marfans syndrome
 - Beta-hemolytic streptococcal infection
- Q7. Post total laryngectomy , the nurse should plan to:
- Encourage oral feeding soon as possible
 - Develop an alternative communication method
 - Keep the tracheostomy cuff inflated
 - Keep the patient flat in bed
- Q8. A pulsating abdominal mass usually indicates :-
- Enlarged spleen
 - Gastric distention
 - Gastritis
 - Abdominal aortic aneurysm
- Q9. In cor – pulmonale:-
- The patient has left ventricular hypertrophy
 - The patient has right auricular hypertrophy
 - The most common cause is chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
 - The patient should be advised to a lot of fluid.
- Q10. A diagnostic test for hemophilia is :-
- Bleeding time
 - Tourniquet test

- c) Clot retraction test
- d) Partial Thromboplastin Time

Q11. A patient with a tracheostomy tube may develop a complication of:-

- a) Increased cardiac output
- b) Increased blood pressure
- c) Damage to laryngeal nerves
- d) Acute respiratory distress syndrome(ARDS)

Q12. Match column A with statement in column B

Column A	Column B
i) P wave	a) closure of the AV valves at the onset of systole
ii) First heart sound	b)ventricular depolarization
iii) QRS complex	c)atrial depolarization
iv) T wave	d) White blood cell
	e)ventricular repolarization

Q13. The physician inserts a chest tube into a female client to treat a pneumothorax. The tube is connected to water-seal drainage. The nurse in-charge can prevent chest tube air leaks by:

- a) Checking and taping all connections.
- b) Checking patency of the chest tube.
- c) Keeping the head of the bed slightly elevated.
- d) Keeping the chest drainage system below the level of the chest

Q14. The nurse should be alert for a complication of bronchiectasis that results from a combination of retained secretions and obstruction. This complication is:-

- a) Pleurisy
- b) Emphysema
- c) Atelectasis
- d) Pneumonia

Q15. Breath sounds that originate in the small bronchi and bronchioles that are high pitched, sibilant and musical are called:-

- a) Rales
- b) Wheezes
- c) Crackles
- d) Fremitus

Q16. Chronic bronchitis manifests with:-

- a) Minimal sputum with cough
- b) Pink frothy sputum

- c) Barrel chest
- d) Stridor on expiration

Q17. The diagnostic test for deep venous thrombosis (DVT) include:

- a) D-dimers, doppler ultrasound and venogram
- b) Coagulation test, ESR, C-reactive Protein test
- c) D-dimers, arteriogram, serum cardiac enzymes
- d) Avenogram, Homan's sign and sclerotherapy

Q18. Patent ductus arteriosus is a congenital disorder that is :

- a) More common in males
- b) Associated with maternal rubella.
- c) Detected by heart murmur over the 2nd right intercostal space
- d) Manifested by a weak thready pulse

Q19. Sodium and fluid intake is restricted in a patient with congestive heart failure because:-

- a) Sodium increases potassium reabsorption which causes arrhythmias
- b) Excessive fluid will cause hyperkalemia and arrhythmias
- c) Sodium causes water retention and increases workload on the heart
- d) Sodium vasoconstricts blood vessels and increases work load of the heart

Q20. Repolarization of the cardiac muscle is caused by the re-entry of:-

- a) Potassium into the cell while sodium exits the cell
- b) Sodium into the cell while potassium exits the cell
- c) Both potassium and sodium into the cell
- d) Sodium into the cell while potassium remains in the cell

SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (SAQ) (20marks)

- Q1. Describe the pathophysiology of asthma **(5 marks)**
- Q2. Outline five types of abnormal heart rhythms **(5 marks)**
- Q3. State four nursing diagnoses for a patient with acute myeloid leukemia **(5marks)**
- Q4. State four long term complications of tuberculosis **(4 marks)**
- Q5. Outline the contraindications of chest physiotherapy **(5 marks)**
- Q6. State the specific nursing interventions for a patient with rheumatic heart disease **(6 marks)**

- Q7. State the landmarks for the assessment of the heart valves. **(4 marks)**
- Q8. Indicate the diagnostic tests that can be performed for a patient with pleural effusion **(3 marks)**
- Q9. Using the Virchow's triad explain the factors that cause deep venous thrombosis

(3marks)

LAQS(LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

- Q1. Patient Sussie has Lung cancer stage one and is due for lobectomy
- a) State five symptoms she will present with **(5 marks)**
 - b) Using the nursing process explain the post operative nursing care of patient Sussie **(15 marks)**
- Q2. Patient Too has been admitted with a diagnosis of heart failure
- a) State three types of heart failure **(3 marks)**
 - b) Explain the pathophysiology of left sided heart failure **(5 marks)**
 - c) Discuss the nursing management of Mr Too **(12 marks)**

END