

**CHUKA**



**UNIVERSITY**

## **UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**

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

**NURS 365: MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING IV**

**STREAMS: Y3S1**

**TIME: 2 HOURS**

**DAY/DATE: MONDAY 4/12/2017**

**8.30 A.M – 10.30 A.M**

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#### **INSTRUCTIONS:**

- **Do not write on the question paper.**
- **Mobile phones and any other reference materials are not allowed in the examination room**
- **The paper has three sections. Answer all questions in section I and II and one question in section III**
- **All your answers for section I (MCQs) should be on one page.**
- **Number all your answers and indicate the order of appearance in the space provided in the cover page of the examination answer booklet.**
- **Write your answers legibly and use your time wisely**

#### **SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20MARKS)**

1. A client had a transurethral resection of the prostate yesterday. He is concerned about the small amount of blood that is still in his urine. The nurse explains that the blood in his urine:
  - (a) Should not be there on the second day
  - (b) Will stop when the Foley catheter is removed
  - (c) Is normal and he need not be concerned about it
  - (d) Can be removed irrigating the bladder

2. Which of the following would have the physiological effect decreasing intracranial pressure (ICP)
  - (a) Increased core body temperature
  - (b) Decreased serum osmolarity
  - (c) Administration of hypo-osmolar fluids
  - (d) Decreased  $paCO_2$
3. Nursing interventions designed to decrease the risk of infection in a client with an indwelling catheter include:
  - (a) Cleanse area around the meatus twice a day
  - (b) Empty the catheter drainage bag at least daily
  - (c) Change the catheter tubing and bag every 48 hours
  - (d) Maintain fluid intake of 1200 -1500 ml every day
4. A teenage patient admitted with epilepsy is found lying on the floor starting to have a seizure. What action should the nurse take at this time?
  - (a) Carefully observe the seizure and gently restrain him
  - (b) Attempt to put an airway in his mouth so he does not swallow his tongue, and observe the type and duration of the seizure
  - (c) Place something soft under his head, carefully observe the seizure, and protect him from injury.
  - (d) Shout for help so that someone can help you move him away from the furniture
5. A client diagnosed with severe anemia is to receive 2 units of packed red blood cells. Prior to starting the blood transfusion, the nurse must:
  - (a) Take a baseline set of vital signs
  - (b) Hang ringer's lactate as the companion fluid
  - (c) Use micro-drip tubing for the companion fluid
  - (d) Have the registered nurse in charge assume responsibility for verifying the client and blood product information.

6. A nurse is reviewing a urinalysis report for a client with acute renal failure and notes that the results are highly positive for proteinuria. The nurse interprets that this client has which of the following types renal failure?
  - (a) Prerenal failure
  - (b) Intra-renal failure
  - (c) Postrenal failure
  - (d) A typical failure
7. A client asks the nurse what causes Parkinson's disease. The nurse correct reply would be that Parkinson's disease is thought to be due to:
  - (a) A deficiency of dopamine in the brain
  - (b) A demyelinating process affecting the central nervous system
  - (c) An atrophy of the basal ganglia
  - (d) An insufficient uptake of acetylcholine in the body
8. Hyponatremia in renal dysfunction is the result of:
  - (a) Potassium deficit
  - (b) Dehydration
  - (c) Water overload
  - (d) Sodium excess
9. A client who has gout is most likely o form which type of renal calculi?
  - (a) Struvite stones
  - (b) Staghorn calculi
  - (c) Uric acid stones
  - (d) Calcium stones
10. In general, maintenance of cardiovascular function and ..... are the two key goals in the prevention of acute tubular necrosis:
  - (a) Normal potassium level
  - (b) Normal sodium level

- (c) Intake of renal diet
  - (d) Adequate intravascular volume
11. A 58 year-old client on a general surgery unit is scheduled for transurethral resection of the prostate (TURP) in 2 hours. The nurse explain to the client that this procedure means;
- (a) Removal of the prostate tissue by way of a lower abdominal midline incision through the bladder and into the prostate gland.
  - (b) Removal of prostate tissue by a resectoscope that is inserted through the penile urethra.
  - (c) Removal of the prostate tissue by an open surgical approach through an incision between the ischial tuberculosi, the scrotum and the rectum.
  - (d) Removal of prostate tissue by an open surgical approach through a low horizontal incision, bypassing the bladder, to the prostate gland.
12. Regarding Guillain Barre syndrome:
- (a) 80% of patients will have antecedent infection with campylobacter jejuni.
  - (b) CSF will show protein, high glucose and often a pleocytosis up to 100.
  - (c) High dose immune globulin and plasmapheresis have been shown to be equally efficacious in reducing length of illness
  - (d) 85% will recover to their previous normal functioning in one year.
13. One of the most noninvasive diagnostic tools available for clinicians to monitor fluid volume status is:
- (a) Monitoring daily weight
  - (b) Daily creatinine measurements
  - (c) Hourly urine output measurement
  - (d) Daily intake-output balancing
14. In planning daily care for a client with multiple sclerosis, the nurse would take into consideration that multiple sclerosis:
- (a) Becomes progressively debilitating without remission
  - (b) Has unpredictable remission and exacerbations

- (c) Is rapidly fatal
  - (d) Responds quickly to antimicrobial therapy
15. A 30 year –old female client is receiving antineoplastic chemotherapy. Which of the following symptoms should especially concern the nurse when caring for her?
- (a) Respiratory rate of 16 breaths /min
  - (b) Pulse rate of 80bpm
  - (c) Complaints of muscle aches
  - (d) A sore throat
16. Acute renal failure is often reversible in :
- (a) Initiation phase
  - (b) Maintenance phase
  - (c) Convalescent phase
  - (d) Recovery phase
17. With regard to meningitis:
- (a) 90% of cases occur in the first 5 years, wit peak at 6 months of age
  - (b) Damage is due t the inflammatory response not bacterial toxins
  - (c) Brudzinski’s sign is involuntary hip flexion with passive neck flexion.
  - (d) Lumbar puncture is always abnormal with bacterial meningitis.
18. The following is not a risk for subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH):
- (a) Female
  - (b) 1<sup>st</sup> degree relative with SAH
  - (c) Polycystic ovaries
  - (d) Smoking
18. A nurse is admitting a client with chronic renal failure to the nursing unit. The nurse anticipates that the client will exhibit which frequent cardiovascular sign associated with chronic renal failure:

- (a) Pulse 110 beats per minute
  - (b) Pulse 56 beats per minute
  - (c) Blood pressure 168/94 mm Hg
  - (d) Blood pressure 96/54 mm Hg
20. A client who is recovering from a spinal cord complains of blurred vision and a severe headache. His blood pressure is 210/140. The most appropriate initial action for the nurse to take is to:
- (a) Check for bladder distention
  - (b) Place him in the trendelenburg position
  - (c) Administer PRN pain medication
  - (d) Position him on his left side

**SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (30 MARKS)**

1. State five reasons why epilepsy is more common in developing countries. [5marks]
2. State two (2) nursing diagnoses and their appropriate interventions for the client who has undergone prostatic surgery . [6marks]
3. Describe three (3) causes of pre-renal azotemia. [6marks]
4. State any three (3) risk factors for urinary tract infections in the adult. [3marks]
5. A 60 year old woman with chronic kidney disease is being evaluated in the outpatient department:
  - (a) Define chronic kidney disease. [2marks]
  - (b) Describe any two (2) intervention geared towards slowing the progression of chronic kidney disease. [4marks]
6. Explain any two (2) modifiable risk factors for stroke. [4marks]

**SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (20MARKS)**

1. Epilepsy is one of the oldest conditions known to mankind:
  - (a) Explain how the diagnosis of epilepsy is made. [4marks]
  - (b) Define status epilepticus. [2marks]
  - (c) Describe the specific nursing management of the adult patient with status epilepticus. [14marks]

2. Mr. X, a 46 year old farmer is admitted in the medical ward with a suspected diagnosis of bacterial meningitis:
- (a) Describe the possible clinical signs and symptoms that Mr. X would be having . [4marks]
  - (b) State the two (2) common bacterial pathogens that causes meningitis. [2marks]
  - (c) Describe the appropriate nursing management of the above patient after bacterial meningitis has been confirmed. [12marks]
  - (d) State any four (4) complications of bacterial meningitis. [2marks]
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