



KENYATTA UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2011/2012

**SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR
OF SCIENCE (NURSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH)**

HNS 216 (N) : MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING III

DATE: TUESDAY 27TH MARCH 2012

TIME: 8.00 A.M. – 10.00 A.M.

INSTRUCTIONS

Circle the correct response

Answer ALL questions

MCQs

1. The most common cause of acute pancreatitis is

- a) Trauma
- b) Alcohol
- c) Gallstones
- d) Abdominal aortic aneurysm

2. L. S., a 57-year old woman with a history of a hysterectomy two years prior and an appendicectomy done five years ago is admitted to the ward with abdominal distention, nausea, vomiting, diffuse abdominal tenderness. The most likely cause of bowel obstruction in this patient is

- a) Gallstones
- b) Adhesions
- c) Volvulus
- d) Paralytic ileus

3. The finding of an enlarged, smooth, tender liver on physical examination is most likely due to

- a) Cirrhosis
- b) Hepatoma

c) Hepatitis

d) Fatty liver

4. JK is admitted after he vomited 'coffee - ground' material multiple times at home. He is now having dark maroon to black stools. The most appropriate diagnostic intervention for JK would be a (an);

a) Ultrasound

b) Abdominal radiograph

c) NGT insertion and upper GI endoscopy

d) Sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy

5. Percussion over a patient's right lower anterior thorax and right upper abdomen at the midclavicular line reveals dull tones in an area measuring 14cm. This finding most likely represents a (an);

a) Splenomegaly

b) Ileus

c) Hepatomegaly

d) Pancreatic tumor

6. Hepatic encephalopathy occurs due to;

a) Viral inflammation of the brain tissues

b) Nitrogenous compounds and ammonia acting as false neurotransmitters in the brain

c) Capillary bleeding due to increased portal vein pressure

d) Reduced blood supply to the brain tissue

7. In Diabetes ketoacidosis, the electrolyte that shifts from the intracellular compartment to the extracellular compartment when the body's environment is acidotic is;

a) Sodium

b) Potassium

c) Calcium

d) Hydrogen ions

8. Morphine is contraindicated in acute pancreatitis because;

a) May worsen the paralytic ileus

b) Acute pancreatic pain cannot be controlled by narcotic analgesics

c) Causes spasms of the sphincter of oddi

d) May worsen the respiratory complications of the acute pancreatitis

8. Calcium absorption in the small intestines requires the presence of;

a) Intrinsic factor (Vitamin B₁₂)

b) 1,25 dihydroxycholecalciferol

c) Thiamine (Vitamin B₁)

d) Phosphorus

9. The following are clinical manifestations of acute appendicitis EXCEPT;

a) Anorexia, Vomiting

b) Fever, Psoas sign positive

c) Localized pain at McBurney's point, Chvostek sign positive

d) Leukocytosis, Rovsing's sign positive

10. One of the following intravenous fluids would provide 200kilocalories when administered to a patient;

a) 200mls of 5% Dextrose

b) 500mls of 5% Dextrose

c) One litre of 15% Dextrose

d) 500mls of 10% Dextrose

11. One of the following statements is TRUE about primary adrenal insufficiency;

- a) Serum cortisol levels are low
- b) Skin hypopigmentation is a common occurrence
- c) Serum ACTH levels are low
- d) There is a normal ACTH stimulation test

12. The most appropriate nursing intervention when caring for a patient with adrenal crisis is;-

- a) Withhold glucocorticoid preparations until crisis has passed
- b) Perform activities of daily living for patients
- c) Encourage ingestion of high K⁺ and low Na⁺ foods
- d) Allow frequent visits by members of the patient's family

13. The likely diagnostic findings in a patient with hyperthyroidism is;

- a) Severe hypoglycemia
- b) Sinus tachycardia
- c) Decreased serum levels of free T₃ and T₄
- d) Obesity

14. Management of a patient with nephrogenic diabetes insipidus involves the following EXCEPT

- a) Rehydration with hypotonic IV fluids
- b) Chlorpropamide administration
- c) Demeclocycline to inhibit the action of ADH in the renal tubules
- d) Thiazide diuretics

15. The following statements are true about the pathophysiology of Syndrome of Inappropriate ADH (SIADH) EXCEPT:

- a) There is increased permeability of the renal tubules increasing the intravascular volume
- b) Fluid intoxication can lead to cerebral edema & seizures

- c) Increased plasma osmolality occurring due to increased intravascular volume
- d) A reduction in Aldosterone production leading to hyponatremia

16. Mr. X was admitted with the following diagnostic findings;

- Serum osmolality 300mOsm/l
- Specific gravity 1.000
- Serum sodium 152 mEq/l
- Serum ADH levels – LOW
- CVP = -2cmH₂O
- Ketonuria = NIL

Mr. X is likely to be suffering from:

- a) SIADH
- b) Neurogenic diabetes insipidus
- c) Nephrogenic diabetes insipidus
- d) Diabetes ketoacidosis

17. The specific confirmatory test for a patient with pheochromocytoma is;

- a) Tensilon test
- b) Regitin test
- c) Myogram
- d) Angiogram

18. The priority nursing intervention for a patient with diabetes mellitus is

- a) Initiate health education on wound management
- b) Promote fluid intake
- c) Encourage the patient to feed on a low salt, low cholesterol diet
- d) Encourage deep breathing exercises

19. A female patient has the following clinical manifestations; hirsutism, hyperglycemia, obesity, muscle wasting and increased circulating levels of adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH). The most likely cause of symptoms is

- a) Primary adrenocortical insufficiency (Addison's disease)
- b) Pheochromocytoma
- c) Primary overproduction of ACTH (Cushing's disease)
- d) Treatment with exogenous glucocorticoids

20. The therapeutic interventions for patient with acromegaly is;

- a) Growth hormone replacement therapy
- b) Glucocorticoids
- c) GHRH
- d) Somatostatin

SAQs

1. State five (5) specific nursing responsibilities for a patient with chemical burns to the esophagus (5 MARKS)

2. State five (5) specific health messages the nurse would share with a patient who has a newly diagnosed hiatal hernia (5 MARKS)

3. State five (5) specific health messages the nurse would share with a patient who has a newly created colostomy (5 MARKS)

4. Explain the pathophysiology of acute pancreatitis. (5 MARKS)

5. State five disadvantages of parenteral method of feeding patients. (5 MARKS)

6. Mr. K was admitted in the ward post laparotomy, where resection of the small gut was done. He was commenced on the following parenteral nutrition.

- a) Lipovenous 10% 500mls OD
- b) 50% Dextrose 500mls OD
- c) Aminosteril KE 10% 500mls 12hourly

Calculate the total calories that she is receiving in 24 hours. (5 MARKS)

7. State four (4) specific nursing interventions for a patient with Crohn's disease (4 MARKS)

8. Explain the pathophysiology of liver cirrhosis (6 MARKS)

LAQs

1. Mr. Zed 36-year-old is admitted with a diagnosis of upper gastrointestinal bleeding.

- a) State four (4) diagnostic tests that can be done on Mr. Zed to confirm the diagnosis. (4 MARKS)
- b) State four (4) actual nursing diagnoses for Mr. Zed. (4 MARKS)
- c) Describe the management of Mr. Zed for the next 24 hours (12 MARKS)

2. Mrs. Y 45-year-old was admitted in the ward following a diagnosis of diabetes mellitus – Type I.

- a) State five (5) actions or functions of insulin in the body (5 MARKS)
- b) Explain the pathophysiology of plasma volume depletion in diabetes ketoacidosis. (3 MARKS)
- c) Describe the management of Mrs. Y for the firsts 24 hours. (12 MARKS)

THE END!!