



## **UNIVERSITY OF EMBU**

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**2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**TRIMESTER EXAMINATIONS**

**FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE  
(NURSING - UPGRADING)**

**HNS 125: MEDICAL-SURGICAL NURSING I**

**DATE: AUGUST 7, 2018**

**TIME: 8:30-11:30AM**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

**Answer:**

**All MCQs in Section A;**

**All Short-answer Questions in Section B**

**All Long-answer Questions in Section C**

**Cancelled work should be done neatly by crossing with a single line in the essay and by use of X in the MCQs**

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

**Choose (CIRCLE/TICK) only one correct answer from the following questions**

1. Distinguished breath sounds identified on auscultation in bronchial asthma are
  - a) Grunting.
  - b) Crackles
  - c) Bubbling sounds
  - d) Wheezing
  
2. In acute rhinitis, nasal drainage is usually;
  - a) Clear
  - b) Gray
  - c) Yellow
  - d) Green

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3. The breath sounds on auscultation for a patient with pleural effusion are;
  - a) Inspiratory wheezes
  - b) Pleural friction rub
  - c) Fremitus
  - d) Diminished/absent breath sounds
4. Respiratory acidosis is defined by;
  - a) Carbon dioxide levels above 45mmHg
  - b) Oxygen levels above 50mmHg
  - c) Lower than normal bicarbonate levels
  - d) Hydrogen ions level above normal
5. The priority nursing diagnosis for a patient admitted with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is;
  - a) Activity intolerance related to fatigue
  - b) Anxiety related to actual threat to health status
  - c) Risk for infection related to retained secretions
  - d) Impaired gas exchange related to airflow obstruction
6. Preventive measures against atelectasis include;
  - a) Deep coughing, frequent turning
  - b) Deep breathing, sedation
  - c) Adequate fluid intake, bed rest
  - d) Incentive spirometry, shallow coughing
7. The condition characterized by destruction of the walls of over distended alveoli is;
  - a) Bronchitis
  - b) Bronchiectasis
  - c) Emphysema
  - d) Pleurisy
8. In the New York Heart Association classification of heart failure, class I heart failure is characterized by;
  - a) The patient has symptoms at rest
  - b) Increased physical activities cause symptoms
  - c) Less than ordinary activities cause symptoms
  - d) There is no limitation in carrying out the activities of daily living

9. The type of cardiomyopathy where the heart muscle increase in size and mass especially along the septum is;
- a) Dilated cardiomyopathy
  - b) Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
  - c) Restrictive cardiomyopathy
  - d) Arrhythmogenic cardiomyopathy
10. The QRS complex in a normal ECG tracing denotes;
- a) Ventricular depolarization
  - b) Atrial depolarization
  - c) Atrial repolarization
  - d) Ventricular repolarization
11. Intermittent claudication is a characteristic feature in;
- a) Varicose veins
  - b) Arterial occlusion
  - c) Aortic aneurysm
  - d) Venous stasis
12. In relation to the pathophysiology of hypertension;
- a) Stress stimulates parasympathetic system
  - b) Atherosclerosis increases resistance to blood flow
  - c) Hyponatremia causes water retention
  - d) Vasodilation increases peripheral resistance
13. A valvular disorder where blood flows back from the left ventricle into the left atrium during systole is;
- a) Mitral regurgitation
  - b) Mitral prolapse
  - c) Aortic regurgitation
  - d) Aortic stenosis
14. Venous thrombosis can be caused by;
- a) Venous stasis; endothelial injury
  - b) Altered blood coagulation; anaemia
  - c) Heparin use; increased blood viscosity
  - d) Vessel wall injury; anticoagulant use

15. Definitive management of aplastic anemia is;
- a) Erythropoietin administration
  - b) Blood transfusion
  - c) Bone marrow transplant
  - d) Oral hematinics
16. The type of anemia caused by lack of intrinsic factor is;
- a) Sickle cell anemia
  - b) Folate deficiency anemia
  - c) Pernicious anemia
  - d) Anemia of chronic disease
17. Clinical features of bleeding due to coagulation disorders include;
- a) Bleeding occurs immediately
  - b) Hemarthroses is common
  - c) Bleeding involves the skin and the mucous membranes
  - d) Petechiae are common
18. Fresh frozen plasma is the best blood product in the management of;
- a) Haemolytic anemia
  - b) Anemia due to haemorrhage
  - c) Coagulation disorders
  - d) Megaloblastic anemia
19. Neurological manifestations are characteristic in;
- a) Iron deficiency
  - b) Vitamin B12 deficiency
  - c) Folate deficiency
  - d) Hemolytic anemia.
20. The X-linked recessive disorder characterized by Factor VIII deficiency is;
- a) Von Willebrand disease
  - b) Haemophilia A
  - c) Haemophilia B
  - d) Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura

**SECTION B: ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION (40 MARKS; USE THE ANSWER BOOKLET PROVIDED)**

1. Explain the pathophysiology of bronchial asthma (5 marks)
2. State 5 nursing diagnosis applicable to a patient with an upper respiratory tract infection (5 marks)
3. Describe the role of the nurse in the care of a patient on underwater seal drainage. (7 marks)
4. Differentiate between venous and arterial ulcers (6 marks)
5. Explain the pathophysiology of coronary artery disease (5 marks)
6. State 5 features of left sided heart failure (5 marks)
7. State 5 predisposing factors to iron deficiency anemia (5 marks)
8. State 5 nursing interventions for a patient diagnosed with a bleeding disorder (5 marks)

**SECTION C: ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION (40 MARKS; USE THE ANSWER BOOKLET PROVIDED)**

1. Mrs. Owino is admitted in the medical ward with a diagnosis of pneumonia.
  - a) State 2 clinical manifestations of pneumonia (2 marks)
  - b) Explain the pathophysiology of pneumonia (5 marks)
  - c) Describe the management of Mrs. Owino till discharge (13 marks)
2. Mark, a 20-year-old man has been diagnosed with leukemia.
  - a) Classify leukemia (2 marks)
  - b) State 4 clinical manifestations of leukemia (4 marks)
  - c) Using the nursing process, describe the management of Mark. (14 marks)

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