



UNIVERSITY OF EMBU

2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR

TRIMESTER EXAMINATIONS

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

HNS 235: MEDICAL-SURGICAL NURSING 111

DATE: AUGUST 7, 2018

TIME: 8:30-11:30AM

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

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

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

1. The priority nursing diagnosis in a patient with end-stage renal disease is;
 - a) Altered nutrition: less than body requirements
 - b) Fluid volume excess
 - c) Activity intolerance
 - d) High risk for injury
2. The sign indicative of the second phase of acute renal failure is;
 - a) Daily doubling of urine output (4 to 5 litres /day)
 - b) Urine output less than 400ml/day
 - c) Urine output less than 100ml/day
 - d) Stabilization of renal function.

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3. A patient who has had renal calculi for 20 years now has chronic renal failure. The substance that must be reduced in his diet is;
 - a) Carbohydrates
 - b) Proteins
 - c) Fats
 - d) Vitamin C
4. Majority of urinary tract infections in hospitalized patients are caused by;
 - a) Inadequate perineal care
 - b) Invasive procedures
 - c) Lack of fluid intake
 - d) Immunosuppression.
5. Symptoms of acute pyelonephritis include;
 - a) Jaundice and flank pain
 - b) Costovertebral angle tenderness and chills
 - c) Burning sensation on urination
 - d) Polyuria and nocturia
6. For a patient to be considered for continuous peritoneal dialysis;
 - a) The patient must be hemodynamically stable
 - b) The patient must be in a home setting
 - c) Hemodialysis must have failed
 - d) The vascular access must have healed.
7. Care of a hemodialysis Arteriovenous fistula access includes;
 - a) Regular taking of blood pressure above the access site
 - b) Taking prompt action on detecting a thrill on the site
 - c) Using the site for intravenous drugs administration
 - d) Covering the access site with a bandage
8. The type of incontinence where leakage of urine occurs when the patient coughs, sneezes or lifts heavy objects is;
 - a) Reflex incontinence
 - b) Urge incontinence
 - c) Stress incontinence
 - d) Overflow incontinence

9. Psoriasis is characterized by
- Definite pink plaques with clear margins
 - Always associated with nail infection
 - Involvement of extensor surfaces of knees and elbows
 - Unilateral involvement of body parts
10. Acne is a skin disorder characterized by chronic inflammation of the;
- Sudoriferous glands
 - Sebaceous glands
 - Sweat glands
 - Adrenal gland
11. Patches of dry white scales on the scalp are characteristic of;
- Psoriasis
 - Eczema
 - Dermatitis
 - Seborrhea
12. The contagious bacterial skin infection characterized by weeping lesions and matted hair is;
- Herpes zoster
 - Conjunctivitis
 - Impetigo
 - Dermatitis
13. Herpes zoster skin infection;
- Is caused by Herpes simplex virus 1
 - Has a bilateral distribution
 - Is characterized by painful vesicular eruptions
 - Precedes chicken pox infection
14. The nursing intervention appropriate in preventing leg contractures in a burns patient;
- Elevating the foot of the bed
 - Hyperextending the leg for sometime
 - Applying knee splints
 - Using a wheelchair

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15. Care of autografts and artificial skin grafts requires a patient to restrict;
- a) Protein intake
 - b) Fluid intake
 - c) Range of motion
 - d) Going outdoors
16. A condition of the penis in which the foreskin is constricted so that it cannot be retracted over the glans is referred as;
- a) Priapism
 - b) Phimosis
 - c) Paraphimosis
 - d) Orchitis
17. Organic causes of erectile dysfunction include;
- a) Fatigue, hyperthyroidism
 - b) Leukemia, alcoholism
 - c) Cirrhosis, depression
 - d) Anxiety, chronic renal failure
18. Testicular cancer;
- a) Is common in men aged 50 years and above
 - b) Is highly treatable
 - c) Is a cancer of the germinal cells
 - d) Has no familial tendencies
19. Epididymitis;
- a) Is common among the elderly
 - b) Is common in cryptorchidism
 - c) Abscess formation is a complication
 - d) Predisposes to prostate cancer
20. Inhibited (retarded) ejaculation;
- a) Is voluntary
 - b) Behavioural therapy is the best management
 - c) Is the most common ejaculation dysfunction
 - d) Is commonly caused by neurological disorders.

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

1. State 4 causes of pruritus (4 marks)
2. Describe 6 management measures instituted for a patient with carbuncles (6 marks)
3. State 5 nursing roles in the care of a patient after cystoscopic examination (5 marks)
4. Explain the 3 etiological categories of acute renal failure (6 marks)
5. State 5 complications of hemodialysis (5 marks)
6. Describe the management of orchitis (5 marks)
7. State 4 nursing roles after transurethral resection of the prostate (4 marks)
8. State 5 clinical manifestations of Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (5 marks)

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

1. Mr. Alex has been diagnosed and admitted with acute glomerulonephritis.
 - a) State 2 etiological factors of acute glomerulonephritis (2 marks)
 - b) Describe the pathophysiology of acute glomerulonephritis (5 marks)
 - c) Describe the management of Mr. Alex till discharge (13 marks)
2. Mr. Imani, 37 years old sustains extensive burns. Extensive burns require that the victim be admitted in a burns center for comprehensive management.
 - a) Describe how the 'rule of nines' is used in calculating the extent of burns (7 marks)
 - b) Develop a nursing care plan with 4 nursing diagnosis in the management of Mr. Imani (13 marks)

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