Reg No.



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

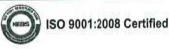
TIME: 8:30-11:30AM

INSTRUCTIONS:

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

