

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND  
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES  
GENERAL NURSING DEPARTMENT**

**FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER MAY 2006**

**COURSE TITLE:           ADVANCED MEDICAL-  
SURGICAL NURSING  
SCIENCE 1**

**COURSE CODE:           NUR 400**

**MARKS ALLOCATED: 100**

**TIME ALLOCATED:    THREE (3) HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- 1. THERE ARE FOUR (4) QUESTIONS IN THIS PAPER**
- 2. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**
- 3. ALL QUESTIONS CARRY 25 MARKS**
- 4. ONE MARK IS ALLOCATED FOR ONE FACT**

**Question 1**

**Multiple Choice**

Select the most appropriate answer for each question e.g. 20. - a

1. Forcing one's own cultural beliefs and practices on another person is an example of
  - a. stereotyping
  - b. ethnocentrism
  - c. cultural reality
  - d. cultural imposition
  
2. Which of the following most accurately describe cultural factors that may affect health
  - a. The incidents of diabetes differ among different culture groups
  - b. most patients find that religious rituals help them during times of illness
  - c. there is limited ethnical variation in physiological responses to medication
  - d. silence during a nurse-patient interaction usually means that the patient understands instructions
  
3. Which of the following is the first step in developing cultural competence
  - a. explore the patient explanatory model
  - b. create opportunities to interact with a variety of cultural groups
  - c. examine one's own cultural background, values and beliefs about health and health care
  - d. learn assessment skills for different cultural groups including cultural beliefs and practices and physical assessment
  
4. According to Selye stress is defined as
  - a. any stimulus that causes a response in an individual
  - b. a response of an individual to environment demands
  - c. a physical or psychological adaptation to internal or external demands
  - d. the results of a relationship between an individual and the environment that exceeds the individual's resources
  
5. The nurse utilizes knowledge of the effects of stress on the immune system by encouraging patients to
  - a. sleep for 10 to 12 hours per day
  - b. receive regular immunization when they are stressed
  - c. use emotion-focused rather than problem-focused coping strategies
  - d. avoid exposure to upper respiratory infections when physically stressed

6. The nurse recognizes that a person who is subjected to chronic stress and/or daily hassles could be at high risk for
  - a. osteoporosis
  - b. colds and flu
  - c. low blood pressure
  - d. high serum cholesterol
  
7. The nurse recognizes that a patient with newly diagnosed cancer of the breast is using an emotion-focused coping process when she
  - a. joins a support group for when with breast cancer
  - b. considers the pros and cons of the various treatment options
  - c. delays treatment until her family can take a weekend trip together
  - d. tells the nurse that she has a good prognosis because the tumour is small
  
8. During assessment, the nurse recognizes that a patient is more likely to have a greater response when stressed when the patient
  - a. feels that the situation is directing his life
  - b. sees the situation as a challenge to be addressed
  - c. has a clear understanding of his values and goals
  - d. uses more problem-focused than emotion-focused coping strategies
  
9. An appropriate nursing intervention for a patient who has a nursing diagnosis of ineffective coping related to inadequate psychologic resources is
  - a. controlling the environment to prevent sensory overload and promote sleep
  - b. encouraging the patient's family to offer emotional support by frequent visiting
  - c. arranging for the patient to phone family and friends to maintain emotional bonds
  - d. asking the patient to describe previous stressful situations and how she manages to resolve them
  
10. In a severely anaemic patient the nurse would expect to find
  - a. dyspnoea and tachycardia
  - b. cyanosis and pulmonary edema
  - c. cardiomegaly and pulmonary fibrosis
  - d. ventricular arrhythmias and wheezing

11. When obtaining assessment data from a patient with a microcytic, normochronic anemia, the nurse would question the patient about
- folic acid intake
  - dietary intake of iron
  - a history of gastric surgery
  - a history of sickle cell anemia
12. While obtaining subjective assessment data from a patient with hypertension, the nurse recognizes that a modifiable risk factor for the development of hypertension is
- hyperlipidemia
  - excessive alcoholic intake
  - a family history of hypertension
  - consumption of a high-carbohydrates, high calcium diet
13. In teaching a patient with hypertension about controlling the condition, the nurse recognizes that
- all patients with elevated BP require medication
  - it is not necessary to limit salt in the diet if taking a diuretic
  - obese persons must achieve a normal weight in order to lower BP
  - lifestyle modifications are indicated for all persons with elevated BP
14. Prerenal causes of Acute Renal Failure include
- prostate cancer and calculi formation
  - hypovolemia and myocardial infarction
  - acute glomerular nephritis and neoplasms
  - septic shock and nephrotoxic injury from drugs
15. If a patient is in the diuretic phase of ARF the nurse must monitor for which serum electrolyte imbalance?
- hyperkalemia and hyponatremia
  - hyperkalemia and hypernatremia
  - hypokalemia and hyponatremia
  - hypokalemia and hypernatremia

(15 marks)

- B. Discuss the assessment you would do before teaching a patient

(10 marks)

TOTAL 25 MARKS

### **Question 2**

Mr Khumalo, a “kwaito” music star has been told he has stage 3 cancer of the larynx and therefore he should not sing anymore for a living.

- a) In your understanding of families and cultural influences on illness, how would you intervene to help in this situation? (15 marks)
- b) Discuss the factors that would influence the magnitude of his loss and grief. (10 marks)

TOTAL 25 MARKS

### **Question 3**

Mr Msibi, 48 years has a history of heavy alcohol use and cigarette smoking. He arrives in the emergency department reporting that 2 hours ago he became nauseated and subsequently vomited a large amount of red blood and clots. He has always been well and takes no medication. Laboratory data: Hb 9.6; hematocrit 28.4% thrombin time 16.5sec. (normal time is 11 – 15 seconds.

- a) What is his possible diagnosis? (2)
- b) Discuss the causes of vomiting blood and the abnormal laboratory data (5)
- c) Describe the management of this client under:
- i) imbalanced nutrition: less than body requirement (5)
  - ii) impaired skin integrity (8)
  - iii) risk for infection (5)

TOTAL 25 MARKS

### **Question 4**

Most health problems complicate in fluids and electrolytes imbalances. Describe the fluids and electrolytes imbalances that may occur in the following conditions and how you would manage each.

- a) diabetes mellitus (8)
- b) diarrhoea (5)
- c) renal failure (12)

TOTAL 25 MARKS