



**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**  
Faculty of Health Science

General Nursing Department

Final Examination  
May 2007

TITLE OF PAPER: NURSING SCIENCE AND ARTS I

COURSE CODE: NUR 202

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS

MARKS ALLOCATION: 100 MARKS

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1) Read the questions and instructions carefully
- 2) Answer all Four questions
- 3) Each correct fact is worth 1 mark unless indicated otherwise
- 4) Write neatly and clearly

This paper is not to be opened until the invigilator has granted permission

**Question 1 (25 Multiple choice questions)**

**Situation:** Mr Langa is admitted to your ward with appendicitis . The physician has ordered that Mr Langa goes for appendectomy. 1 – 3 refer to this scenario.

1.  
Nursing actions pre-operatively are as follows except

- a. promote adequate renal functions
- b. give antibiotics
- c. give I. V. infusion to replace fluid loss
- d. give enema

2.

After appendectomy Mr Langa does not show good recovery. Potential complications of his appendectomy may include:

- a. peritonitis
- b. pelvic abscess
- c. ileus (paralytic and mechanical)
- d. all of the above

3.

Investigations continue as Mr Langa's condition shows no improvement and peritonitis is final medical diagnosis.

The clinical manifestations of peritonitis are as follows except:

- a. abdominal tenderness
- b. vomiting
- c. tachycardia
- d. urticaria

**Situation:** Mrs Gadlela is a known hypertensive and congestive heart failure (CHF) patient. She is a readmission with recurrent symptoms of (CHF).

4.

All the following are expected symptoms of CHF except:

- a. weight gain
- b. hepatomegally
- c. distended neck veins
- d. dysphagia

5.

Mrs Gadlela's medical treatment for congestive heart failure include the following except:

- a. diuretics
- b. digitalis
- c. vaso dilators
- d. vaso constrictors

6.

For Mrs Gadlela the physician has ordered that symptoms for fluid overload be assessed. The fluid overload symptoms include the following except:

- a. paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea
- b. orthopnoea
- c. jaundice
- d. dyspnea or exertion

7.

Mrs Gadlela is advised to avoid over the counter medications that contain sodium. These medications include

- a. antacids
- b. cough syrup
- c. laxatives
- d. all of the above

**Situation:** Selby is a 35 year old male who admits that he is a polygamist and has many girl friends. His complaints are cough, general body weakness, diarrhea and fever. Temp 38° C. Questions 8 – 10 refer to this scenario

8.

Diagnostic tests reveal that Selby has pneumocystis carinii pneumonia. The clinical manifestations of pneumocystis carinii pneumonia include:

- a. hypoxemia
- b. cyanosis
- c. tachypnea
- d. all of the above

9.

**Respiratory failure** is a complication of pneumocystis carinii pneumonia which usually develops within the following days of initial symptoms. The answer is within

- a. 4 – 5 days
- b. 3 – 4 days
- c. 4 – 6 days
- d. 2 – 3 days

10.

What was the possible mode of transmission of pneumocystic carinii pneumonia. All the following except:

- a. being sexually active
- b. sexual intercourse with his many wives
- c. using his wives eating utensils
- d. unprotected sexual intercourse with many girl friends

**Situation:** Mr Khoza is admitted to a medical ward with cough which is dry and irritating, scanty amount of mucoid sputum, sternal pain and fever T39° C. Medical diagnosis is tracheo-bronchitis

11.

The causative organism of tracheo-bronchitis is

- a. *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
- b. *Haemophilus influenzae*
- c. *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*
- d. All of the above

12.

The main objective in the nursing management of acute tracheo-bronchitis is to maintain patient's comfort by nursing him on the

- a. Trendelenburg position (postural drainage position)
- b. recumbent position
- c. lithotomy position
- d. left lateral position

13.

Medical management of the tracheo-bronchitis includes the following except

- a. antacids
- b. antibiotics
- c. expectorants
- d. suctioning and bronchoscopy

**Situation:** Mrs Kheswa is admitted to an emergency department following a car accident.

It is determined that she has fractured ribs. Question 14 – 16 refers to this scenario

14.

The clinical manifestations of fractured ribs include:

- a. decreased respiratory excursion
- b. refraining from coughing
- c. none of the above
- d. both a and b

15.

The following nursing actions should be done to help immobilize the rib fracture except to:

- a. splint the patient's chest with her hands
- b. put patient on Fowler's position
- c. put patient on a firm immovable bed
- d. strap the patient's chest

16.

Complications of rib fractures include:

- a. pneumonia
- b. pneumothorax
- c. atelectasis
- d. all of the above

**Situation:** Mr Sam Gule is admitted to a medical ward and his medical diagnosis is pulmonary tuberculosis

17.

Diagnostic tests for pulmonary tuberculosis includes:

- a. tuberculin skin test
- b. chest X-ray
- c. sputum culture
- d. all of the above

18.

The following information is true about Mantoux test except: Mantoux test is

- a. used to determine if the person has been infected with TB bacillus
- b. is a standardized procedure
- c. should be done by a physician only
- d. should be done by physician and those trained in its administration and reading

19.

Complications of Pulmonary TB include the following except:

- a. haemoptysis
- b. pneumothorax
- c. pleural effusion
- d. hiatus hernia

20.

Which one of Orem's nursing systems should be utilized to nurse an unconscious patient?

- a. Primary health care
- b. Supportive educative
- c. Partially compensatory
- d. Wholly compensatory

21.

Angina Pectoris refers to a clinical syndrome characterized by episodes or paroxysms of pain or pressure in the following side of the chest

- a. posterior chest
- b. lateral chest
- c. anterior chest
- d. all of the above

22.

Angina pectoris pain is:

- a. constrictive
- b. squeezing
- c. has suffocating sensation
- d. all of the above

23.

The following are clinical manifestations of chronic sinusitis except

- a. impaired mucociliary clearance and ventilation
- b. chronic headache in periorbital area
- c. watery purplish nasal discharge
- d. thick, greenish purulent nasal discharge

24.

Nurses have to be aware that individuals have needs according to Maslow's hierarchy of needs. Which are to be considered first?

- a. self-esteem needs
- b. need for love and belonging
- c. physiologic needs
- d. need for safety and security

25.

Atherosclerosis refers to a coronary blood vessel occlusion. What may cause the occlusion?

- a. air bubbles
- b. water deposits
- c. fatty deposits
- d. blood deposits

## Question 2

**Situation:** A 24 year old female presents with the following problems: shortness of breath, decreased chest movement on one side and chest pain. Medical diagnostic findings reveal pleural effusion

- a) Define pleural effusion [1 Mark]
- b) What are the diagnostic findings and assessment of pleural effusion? [10 marks]
- c) Explain the clinical manifestations of pleural effusion [10 marks]
- d) Mention 4 nursing action for managing a patient with pleural effusion [4 Marks]



### Question 3

**Situation:** A 30 year old male is admitted to your ward with the following problems: peri-umbilical pain which progresses to the lower quadrant, low grade fever, vague epigastric pain, nausea and sometimes vomiting. There is local tenderness at the Mc Burney's point when pressure is applied.

The Medical diagnosis s appendicitis

a) Describe the pathophysiology of appendicitis [6 Marks]

In the nursing management of the patient with appendicitis the nurse has to have goals

b) Mention 6 goals to manage the above condition [6 Marks]

c) What are the pre-operative nursing activities for an appendectomy patient? [4 Marks]

d) List 5 clinical manifestations of peritonitis [5 Marks]

e) Mention 4 clinical manifestations of pelvic abscess [4 marks]

### Question 4

**Situation:** Mr Ray Skonela is admitted to a surgical ward with chest injuries following a car accident. A chest surgery has been done and a chest tube on the Rt chest has been left in situ

a) Identify post operative nursing actions and the rationale for each action [15 Marks]

b) Identify the objective findings on physical assessment on a patient with chest injuries [10 marks]