

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

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION, JULY 2015

COURSE TITLE: ADULT MEDICAL-SURGICAL NURSING II

COURSE CODE: GNS 217

TIME ALLOCATED: TWO (2) HOURS

MARKS ALLOCATED: 75

THERE ARE SIX (6) PRINTED PAGES EXCLUDING COVER PAGE

INSTRUCTION:

- **ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**
- **THERE ARE 2 SECTIONS, A AND B:**
 - **SECTION A: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS WORTH 35 MARKS**
 - **SECTION B: SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS WORTH 40 MARKS**

DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO BY THE INVIGILATOR

SECTION A: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

For each question/statement, choose the most appropriate response and write in your answer booklet the corresponding letter only, in **capital letters**, e.g. 31. B. Each correct response carries 1 mark.

1. In clinical practice, laboratory results of urea and electrolytes give an indication of _____
 - A. Intracellular fluid concentrations
 - B. Extracellular fluid concentrations
 - C. An average of intracellular and extracellular fluid concentrations
 - D. Any of the above, depending on the doctors' choice

2. Which of the following is recommended or optimum regarding one's fluid intake and output?
 - (i). Daily oral fluid intake should be about 1300 ml plus or minus
 - (ii). Daily urine output should be about 1500 ml plus or minus
 - (iii). A difference of 300ml between the measured intake and the output is an indication of severe fluid retention and a high risk for fluid volume excess
 - A. i and ii.
 - B. i and iii
 - C. ii and iii
 - D. i, ii and iii.

3. Which of the following is correct about ringer lactate solution?
 - A. It is a hypertonic solution
 - B. It has no expiry date
 - C. It is classified as a colloid solution
 - D. It contains sodium among other ions

4. Which of the following is correct about the storage of blood and/or its product?
 - (i). All blood and/or its products should be stored below 0°C
 - (ii). All blood and/or its products should be stored above 0°C
 - (iii). Storage temperatures of blood products vary from one product to another.
 - (iv). Blood and all its products are generally stored at the same temperature.
 - A. i and iii.
 - B. iii only
 - C. ii and iii
 - D. ii and iv.

5. Of late, Wendy had remarkably gained weight. After some weeks of exercising in an effort to shed off some of this weight, which of the following will be correct regarding fluid and electrolyte balances?

- (i). Proportionately, her total body water content decreased
- (ii). Proportionately, her total body water content increased
- (iii). Serum osmolarity increased
- (iv). Serum osmolarity decreased

- A. ii only
- B. i & iii
- C. ii & iv
- D. i only

6. Activation of the Renin Angiotensin Aldosterone System will result in

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- (i). Sodium loss and diuresis
 - (ii). Sodium and water retention
 - (iii). Vasoconstriction and elevated blood pressure
 - (iv). Vasodilatation and a decrease blood pressure

- A. i and iv.
- B. ii only
- C. ii and iii
- D. i, ii, iii and iv.

7. Who among the following people is at a risk of developing constipation?

- (i). One who has chronic stress
- (ii). A paralysed client
- (iii). One who has a recently fractured femur
- (iv). A client with blurred vision

- A. i, ii and iii.
- B. ii, iii and iv
- C. ii and iii
- D. i, ii, iii and iv.

8. Which of the following will be correct health education for a client with oesophageal reflux disease?
- (i). Eating small but frequent meals
 - (ii). Avoid taking oral fluids
 - (iii). Eat vegetables only
 - (iv). Elevate the head of the bed when sleeping
- A. i and ii.
B. i, ii and iv
C. i and iv
D. i, ii, iii and iv.
9. From which of the following medical condition is a client likely to be suffering if his stool appear black or tarry?
- A. Oesophageal varices
 - B. Gastric ulcers
 - C. Haemorrhoids
 - D. A and B
10. Management of a client with intestinal obstruction include _____.
- A. High fibre diet
 - B. Administration of liquid paraffin
 - C. Strict intake and output
 - D. Daily sitz baths
11. Excessive use of laxatives may lead to _____.
- A. Constipation
 - B. Secretory diarrhoea
 - C. Osmotic diarrhoea
 - D. Mixed diarrhoea
12. Who among the following people is at a risk of developing cancer of the colon?
- (i). A 5 year old American girl
 - (ii). A 60 year old woman
 - (iii). One whose diet consists mainly of fruits and vegetables
 - (iv). An obese man
- A. ii and iv.
B. iii and iv
C. ii and iii
D. i, ii, iii and iv.

13. Stage III cancer in the descending colon is likely to manifest
a _____.
- A. Melena
 - B. Bright red blood on the stool
 - C. High blood pressure and pyrexia
 - D. Oesophageal reflux
14. Who among the following people would you strongly encourage to drink a lot of milk as a dietary supplement for therapeutic or preventive purpose?
- (i). One who passes out bloody stool
 - (ii). An elderly client
 - (iii). A client on traction
 - (iv). A client with fluid shift
- A. i and iii.
 - B. ii and iv
 - C. ii and iii
 - D. i, ii, iii and iv.
15. Which of the following statements is a correct description of the relationship between body temperature and hydration status?
- A. There is no link between pyrexia and hydration status
 - B. Pyrexia may lead to dehydration
 - C. Dehydration may result in hypothermia
 - D. B. and C.
16. To whom among the following clients would sitz baths be beneficial? One with
_____.
- (i). Pyrexia
 - (ii). Haemorrhoids
 - (iii). Anal fistula
- A. i and ii.
 - B. i and iii
 - C. ii and iii
 - D. i, ii and iii.

Instruction: Match each of the medical conditions in column A with the most appropriate diagnostic test in column B. Note that one diagnostic test may match more than one medical condition.

Column A – Medical condition	Column B – Diagnostic test
17. Gastric ulcers	A. Electroencephalograph (EEG)
18. Hypervolemia	B. Barium Swallow Radiography
19. Dental carries	C. Urea and electrolyte profile
20. Gastroesophageal reflux disease	D. X-ray
21. Hyperkalemia	E. Colonoscopy
22. Hiatal hernia	F. Portal hypertension measurements
23. Rectal cancer	G. Glomerula filtration rate (GFR)
24. Oesophageal varices	H. CD 4 cell count
25. Constipation	
26. Bone tumours	

State whether each of the following statements is true (T) or false (F) and write the corresponding letter only on the answer sheet provided.

27. As one grows older the proportion of water in the body increases
28. A cup of tea may worsen gastric ulcer pain
29. Haemorrhoids are self-limiting, that is, they may resolve on their own without cure.
30. The first line of treatment for anorectal abscess is administration of antibiotics

SECTION B: SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS (45 MARKS)

Question 1

- (a) Give an explanation to each of the following scenarios
- (i). Cancer of the colon can cause diarrhoea and can also cause constipation. [3]
 - (ii). Clients with burns or trauma may become hyperkalemic. [2]
 - (iii). A client known to have haemorrhoids may end up complaining of activity intolerance. [3]
- (b) Outline any two (2) causes of each of the following complications of IV therapy.
- (i). Phlebitis [2]
 - (ii). Air embolism [2]

Question 2

- (a) A client came presenting with swollen legs and abdomen, among other symptoms.
- (i). Give three possible pathophysiological explanations to these manifestations [3]
 - (ii). State and briefly explain any three nursing interventions that are necessary for this client [6]
- (b) Describe and explain any 3 ways by which one can confirm that a nasogastric tube is in the gut and not trachea [9]

Question 3

Mrs Jones complains of diffuse back pain along the spine which has been going on for quite some time and the intensity seems to be progressively increasing. Vital signs are normal. She is a 63 year-old retired teacher, who now spends much of her time watching movies.

- (a) Discuss the possible cause(s) of this pain [6]
- (b) Discuss the management of this client from a medical and/or nursing perspective [9]