



UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND  
Faculty of Health Sciences  
Department of General Nursing Science

**FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER DECEMBER 2017**

TITLE OF PAPER : ADULT MEDICAL-SURGICAL NURSING III  
COURSE CODE : GNS 317  
DURATION : 2 HOURS  
MARKS : 75  
INSTRUCTIONS : READ THE QUESTIONS & INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY  
: THE ARE **TWO** SECTIONS: A & B.  
: ANSWER **ALL THREE** QUESTIONS  
: WRITE NEATLY & CLEARLY  
: NO PAPER SHOULD BE BROUGHT INTO OR OUT OF THE EXAMINATION ROOM.  
: BEGIN EACH QUESTION ON A SEPARATE SHEET OF PAPER.

DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION PAPER UNTIL PERMISSION IS GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR.

**SECTION A MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

For each of the following questions, choose the most appropriate response and write the corresponding **capital letters** only in capital letters e.g.45. B. Each correct answer carries 1 mark.

1. Which of the following clinical features differentiates between ketoacidosis reaction and hypoglycaemia?
  - A. Blurred vision
  - B. Nausea
  - C. Diaphoresis
  - D. Weakness
  
2. Isoniazid treatment is associated with the development of peripheral neuropathies. Which of the following interventions would the nurse teach the client to help prevent this complication?
  - A. Adhere to a low cholesterol diet
  - B. Supplement the diet with pyridoxine (Vitamin B6)
  - C. Get extra rest
  - D. Avoid excessive exposure
  
3. Albert, a 36 years insulin dependent diabetic refuses his bed time snack. Which of the following should the nurse assess for?
  - A. Elevated serum bicarbonate and a decreased blood pH
  - B. Signs of hypoglycaemia earlier than expected
  - C. Glucose in the urine
  - D. Symptoms of hyperglycaemia during the peak time of NPH insulin
  
4. Which of the following causes of Hyperglycaemic Hyperosmolar Nonketotic Syndrome (HHNS) is the most common?
  - A. Insulin overdose
  - B. Removal of the adrenal gland
  - C. Undiagnosed, untreated diabetes mellitus
  - D. Undiagnosed, untreated hyperpituitarism
  
5. Mary is a 51 year old client who has been diagnosed with cholecystitis. Which diet, when selected by the client, indicates that the nurse's teaching plan was successful?
  - A. High fat, high carbohydrate meals
  - B. Low fat, high carbohydrate meals
  - C. High fat, low protein diet meals
  - D. 4-6 small meals of low carbohydrate foods

6. When planning discharge for the client with hepatitis A, which preventive measure should the nurse emphasize to ensure protection of the family?
  - A. Keep the client in complete isolation
  - B. Forbid the sharing of needles and syringes
  - C. Using good sanitation with dishes and shared bathrooms
  - D. Avoiding contact with blood soiled dressings or clothing
  
7. For a client with hepatic cirrhosis who has altered clotting mechanisms, which of the following nursing intervention would be most appropriate?
  - A. Allowing complete independence of mobility
  - B. Applying pressure to injection sites
  - C. Administering antibiotics as prescribed
  - D. Increasing nutritional intake
  
8. A patient with spinal cord injury complains about severe throbbing headache that suddenly started a short while ago. Assessment of the client reveals elevated blood pressure (170/94mm Hg), decreased heart rate (48 beats/minute), diaphoresis, and flushing of face or neck. What action should the nurse take first?
  - A. Administer diclofenac 75mg IM stat
  - B. Adjust the temperature of the patient's room
  - C. Check the Foley tubing for kinks or obstruction
  - D. Notify the physician about the change in the client's status
  
9. Which of the following patients is most likely to develop acute glomerulonephritis?
  - A. A 3 year old male who has a positive ISO titer
  - B. A 5 year old male who is recovering from an appendectomy
  - C. An 18year old male who has been diagnosed with HIV
  - D. A 6 year old female who has been diagnosed with measles
  
10. Which of the following signs and symptoms of intracranial pressure after head trauma would appear first?
  - A. Bradycardia
  - B. Large amounts of very diluted urine
  - C. Restlessness and confusion
  - D. Widened pulse pressure
  
11. Which of the following clients in the rehabilitation unit are most likely to develop autonomic dysreflexia?
  - A. A client with a brain injury

- B. A client with a high cervical spine injury
  - C. A client with a stroke
  - D. A client with a herniated nucleus pulposus
12. The nurse assesses the fluid that is draining from the ear of a patient admitted into the ward after a fall. The fluid is found to be cerebrospinal fluid. Based in this information, the nurse plans care for which of the following type of fracture?
- A. Depressed
  - B. Linear
  - C. Basilar
  - D. Open
13. Which of the following diagnostic measures for pulmonary Tuberculosis are considered microbiological diagnosis?
- A. Cytology
  - B. Genotypic (Gene X-pert)
  - C. Ultrasound
  - D. Biopsy from affected body part
14. Which of the following factors would cause a client to have a positive smear result at the end of intensive phase of pulmonary tuberculosis (PTB) treatment?
- A. Good quality of anti-Tb drugs
  - B. Presence of co-morbid conditions that interfere either with adherence or with response
  - C. The initial phase was well supervised and patient adherence was poor
  - D. Wrong interpretation of DST results
15. Which of the following factors may cause Immune Reconstitution Inflammatory Syndrome (IRIS) in clients who have been initiated on antiretroviral therapy?
- A. Baseline CD<sub>4</sub> cell count of 450cells/mm<sup>3</sup>
  - B. Presence of pulmonary disease
  - C. High baseline viral load
  - D. Low antigen burden
16. Within the past month, there has been increased admission of patients with post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis in your unit. You are providing an in-service to your colleagues about this condition. Which statement is correct about the condition?
- A. "It is important that the patient consumes a diet rich in potassium-based foods due to the risk of hypokalemia".
  - B. "Patients are less likely to experience hematuria with this condition"

- C. "This condition is not caused by streptococcal bacteria attacking the glomerulus, but by the immune system's response to the bacteria by creating an antigen-antibody complex"
- D. "This condition tends to occur 6 months after a streptococcal infection of the throat or skin"
17. A client is admitted into your unit with an extensive muscle injuries on the arms and thighs after being attacked by robbers. The patient is at risk for which type of acute kidney injury?
- A. Post-renal
  - B. Pre-renal
  - C. Intra-renal
  - D. Intrinsic renal
18. Early this morning a client had a subtotal thyroidectomy. During the evening rounds, nurse Menzi assesses the client who now has nausea, a temperature of 40.5°C, tachycardia and extreme restlessness. What is the most likely cause of these signs?
- A. Diabetic ketoacidosis
  - B. Thyroid crisis
  - C. Hypoglycaemia
  - D. Tetany
19. In the Operating Theatre (OR), there are safety protocols that should be followed. The OR nurse should be well versed with all these to safeguard the safety of patients. Which of the following should be given the highest priority when receiving a patient in the OR?
- A. Assess the level of consciousness
  - B. Verify patient identification and informed consent
  - C. Assess vital signs
  - D. Check for and remove jewelry, gown, manicure, and dentures
20. The nurse is developing a plan of care for a client scheduled for cataract surgery. Which of the following nursing diagnoses does the nurse record as more appropriate for the plan of care?
- A. Altered mentation (anxiety)
  - B. Imbalanced nutrition
  - C. Self-care deficit
  - D. Disturbed sensory perception

21. The nurse is performing a voice test to assess hearing. Which of the following describes the accurate procedure for performing this test?
- A. Whisper a statement and ask the client to repeat it
  - B. Whisper a statement with the examiner's back facing the client
  - C. Whisper a statement while the client blocks the ears
  - D. Stand a few meters away and make sure that the client can hear from a distance
22. A nurse is assessing a 23 year old female who has developed vitiligo on the fingers and hands. The nurse knows that this classification of vitiligo is
- A. Focal vitiligo
  - B. Segmental vitiligo
  - C. Acrofacial vitiligo
  - D. Mucosal vitiligo
23. Surgeries like Incision and Drainage (I and D) and debridement are relatively short procedures but considered 'dirty cases'. When are these procedures best scheduled?
- A. Last case
  - B. In between cases
  - C. According to the availability of the scrub nurses and anaesthesiologist
  - D. According to the surgeon's preference
24. Which of the following factors can cause secondary brain injury in a client following a motor vehicle accident where trauma to the brain occurred?
- A. Hypertension
  - B. Hypoxemia
  - C. Hyperperfusion
  - D. Fluid and electrolyte balances
25. A patient with a kidney stone explains that the pain he is experiencing is intense, sharp and wavelike, and radiates to the scrotum. In addition, he feels like he has to void but a small amount of urine is passed. Based on the patient's signs and symptoms, where may the kidney stone be located?
- A. Renal calyx
  - B. Renal papilla
  - C. Ureter
  - D. Urethra

*[Sub-total: 25marks]*

**SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS****Question One**

- i. Define the following concepts as they relate to Pulmonary Tuberculosis:
  - a. Monoresistance [1]
  - b. Polyresistance [2]
  - c. Multidrug resistance [2]
  - d. Pre Extensive drug resistance [2]
  - e. Intensive phase of TB treatment [1]
  
- ii. Sherwin is a 35 year old woman who has been diagnosed with pulmonary TB through AFB smear (results were smear +). She also did a provider-initiated HIV test which came out reactive. She has never been treated for TB before. Baseline blood tests reveal nothing abnormal. The medical officer informs you that the client will have to initiate ART after 2 weeks of initiating TB treatment. The questions that follow relate to this scenario.
  - a. State the WHO Clinical stage for HIV you would assign Sherwin to?[1]
  - b. State the TB treatment for Sherwin (indicate for both phases of treatment) [2]
  - c. Explain the rationale for staggering initiation of TB and ART in patients with HIV/TB co-infection. [3]
  - d. State the preferred ART regimen which should be initiated for Sherwin [2]
  - e. Discuss the clinical monitoring for patients on ART and TB treatment [10]

***[Sub-total marks: 26marks]***

**Question Two**

Tom is a 49 year old man who enjoys riding in his bike and performing stunts. While performing one of his stunts without a helmet, he sustained traumatic brain injury with diffuse axonal injury and intracranial haemorrhage. On assessment: GCS 7, slow and shallow respirations, bradycardia and is passing large amounts of very diluted urine.

- A. Discuss the nursing measures you would institute to reduce intracranial pressure to this client. *(Each correct point with a scientific rationale is worth 1 mark)* [10]

- B. A 53 year old male client who has lived with diabetes mellitus for over ten years has been diagnosed with end-stage renal disease. Using your knowledge of

Pathophysiology, explain the relationship between diabetes mellitus and kidney disease [4]

C. Discuss the following vascular accesses as they relate to renal dialysis:

- i. Arteriovenous fistula [5]
- ii. Arteriovenous graft [5]

*[Sub-total marks: 24marks]*