



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

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION PAPER

JULY 2018

TITLE OF PAPER : ADULT MEDICAL-SURGICAL NURSING III

COURSE CODE : GNS 317

DURATION : 2 HOURS

MARKS : 75

INSTRUCTIONS : READ THE QUESTIONS & INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

: THERE 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 question, choose the most appropriate response and write the corresponding letter only in **Capital letters** e.g. 45. B. Each correct answer is worth 1 mark.

1. A client with diabetic ketoacidosis is being treated in your clinic. Which finding would the nurse expect to find as confirming this diagnosis?
 - A. Decreased urine output
 - B. Comatose state
 - C. Increased respirations and increased blood pH
 - D. Elevated blood glucose levels and a low plasma bicarbonate

2. A nurse is preparing a plan of care for a patient with diabetes mellitus who has hyperglycaemia. Which of the following would be a priority nursing diagnosis?
 - A. Imbalanced nutrition: less than body requirements
 - B. Deficient knowledge: disease process and treatment
 - C. High risk for fluid volume deficiency
 - D. Disabled family coping: compromised

3. Which of the patients below is at most risk of developing uric acid type kidney stones?
 - A. A 53 year old female with recurrent urinary tract infections
 - B. A 63 year old male with cystinuria
 - C. A 63 year old male with gout
 - D. A 25 year old female who follows a vegan diet with high levels of spinach

4. Clients with type 1 diabetes will require which of the following changes to their daily routine during periods of infection?
 - A. No changes
 - B. Less insulin
 - C. More insulin
 - D. Oral antidiabetic agents

5. Jordin is a client with jaundice who is experiencing severe pruritus. Which nursing intervention would be included in the care plan for this patient?
 - A. Administer vitamin K subcutaneously
 - B. Keeping the client's fingernails short and smooth
 - C. Applying extended pressure when giving IM injections
 - D. Decreasing the client's daily intake of proteins

6. Mr. Rico is a 52-year-old man who has chronic pancreatitis. Which of the following nursing interventions will be helpful for Mr. Rico?
 - A. Allowing liberal fluid intake
 - B. Encouraging daily exercise
 - C. Modifying dietary proteins
 - D. Counseling to stop alcohol consumption

7. A client with advanced liver cirrhosis has been diagnosed with hepatic encephalopathy. Which of the following should the nurse assess for?
 - A. Hand tremors
 - B. Malaise
 - C. Weight loss
 - D. Stomatitis

8. The nurse is caring for a male client with liver cirrhosis. Which of the following assessment findings indicate that the client has inefficient Vitamin K absorption caused by this hepatic disease?
 - A. Dyspnoea and fatigue
 - B. Ascites and orthopnea
 - C. Purpura and petechiae
 - D. Gynaecomastia and testicular atrophy

9. What is the priority nursing diagnosis for a client who is experiencing a migraine headache?
 - A. Acute pain related to biologic and chemical factors
 - B. Anxiety related to change in or threat to health status
 - C. Risk for side effect related to medical therapy
 - D. Hopelessness related to deteriorating physiological conditions

10. Which of the following values are considered normal for intracranial pressure?
 - A. 10 to 15mm Hg
 - B. 25mm Hg
 - C. 35 to 45mm Hg
 - D. 120/80mm Hg

11. A client with C6 spinal injury would most likely have which of the following symptoms?
 - A. Hemiparesis
 - B. Tetraplegia
 - C. Paraplegia

D. Aphasia

12. A nurse assesses a client who has episodes of autonomic dysreflexia. Which of the following conditions can cause autonomic dysreflexia?
- A. Headache
 - B. Lumbar spinal cord injury
 - C. Neurogenic shock
 - D. Noxious stimuli
13. Which of the following signs and symptoms of increased intracranial pressure would appear first in a client who sustained head trauma?
- A. Bradycardia
 - B. Large amounts of very diluted urine
 - C. Restlessness and confusion
 - D. Widened pulse pressure
14. Which of the following people are at increased risk of drug resistant tuberculosis (DR-TB)?
- A. A 23 year old woman who complains of repeated migraine attacks
 - B. A 65 year old client on chemotherapy
 - C. A 35 year old woman who is on a low carbohydrate diet to lose weight
 - D. A 17 year old adolescent male who drinks alcohol occasionally
15. Sindile is a 37year old female client who has kidney failure requiring hemodialysis. The client experienced bleeding post dialysis related to heparin. Which of the following drugs can be used to reverse the effects of heparin to this client?
- A. Protamine
 - B. Ketamine
 - C. Pethidine
 - D. Warfarin
16. You are collecting a urine sample on a patient who is experiencing proteinuria due to nephritic syndrome. As the nurse, you know that the urine will appear
- A. Straw-coloured
 - B. Orange and frothy
 - C. Dark and foamy
 - D. Tea-coloured

17. Clinical manifestations for acute glomerulonephritis include which of the following?
- A. Chills and flank pain
 - B. Oliguria and generalized oedema
 - C. Hematuria and proteinuria
 - D. Dysuria and hypotension
18. Which assessment data would indicate to the nurse that the client would be at risk for a haemorrhagic stroke?
- A. A blood glucose level of 480mg/dl
 - B. A right sided carotid bruit
 - C. A blood pressure of 220/120mm Hg
 - D. The presence of bronchogenic carcinoma
19. The nurse is assessing a client with a suspected diagnosis of cataract. The chief clinical manifestation the nurse would expect to note in the early stages of cataract formation is
- A. Diplopia
 - B. Eye pain
 - C. Floating spots
 - D. Blurred vision
20. Nurses hold a variety of roles when providing care to a perioperative patient. Which of the following role would be the responsibility of the scrub nurse?
- A. Assess the readiness of the client prior to surgery
 - B. Ensure that the airway is adequate
 - C. Evaluate the type of anaesthesia appropriate for the surgical client
 - D. Account for the number of sponges, needles, supplies used during the surgical procedure
21. Rudy was diagnosed with chronic renal failure. Hemodialysis is ordered and an arteriovenous shunt was surgically created. Which of the following action would be of highest priority with regards to the external shunt?
- A. Avoid taking BP or blood sample form the arm with a shunt.
 - B. Instruct the client not to exercise the arm with the shunt
 - C. Heparinize the shunt daily
 - D. Change dressing of the shunt daily
22. What is the priority nursing assessment in the first 24 hours after admission of the client with a thrombotic stroke?

- A. Cholesterol level
 - B. Pupil size and papillary response
 - C. Bowel sounds
 - D. Echocardiogram
23. The nurse is caring for a patient who is recovering from a stroke. The nurse arranges for a swallowing screening to be performed on this patient. Which best describes the purpose of this test?
- A. To check whether the patient has a medical condition that causes swallowing problems
 - B. To determine the nutrients needed to put in TPN
 - C. To determine the type of feeding tube that is most appropriate
 - D. To assess the amount of dysphagia present
24. A client is reviewed by an ophthalmologist who prescribed an eye ointment and eye drops. Which of the following will be the correct instruction the nurse can give to the client?
- A. Administer the eye ointment followed by the eye drop
 - B. Administer the eye drop first, followed by the eye ointment
 - C. Administer the eye ointment, wait for 5 minutes then administer the eye drop
 - D. Administer the eye drop, wait for 10 minutes then administer the eye ointment
25. A patient is admitted to the medical unit with a diagnosis of hepatitis. When preparing to administer intravenous medication, the nurse understands that the patient's diagnosis primarily impacts which phase of pharmacokinetics?
- A. Distribution
 - B. Excretion
 - C. Absorption
 - D. Metabolism

[Sub-total: 25marks]

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Question One

Using your knowledge of Pathophysiology, explain the following:

- a. Ascites in a client with liver cirrhosis [4]
- b. Infection and peritonitis in a client with liver cirrhosis [4]
- c. Pancreatitis in a client with cholelithiasis [4]
- d. Cholecystitis in a client with diabetes mellitus [4]

[Subtotal: 16marks]

Question Two

Discuss the four (4) I's in Pulmonary Tuberculosis prevention strategy. *(Each 'I' is worth 4 marks)* [16]

Question Three

Them bani is a 27 year old male basket baller who sustained a spinal cord injury at the C6 level

- a. Discuss the nursing management of this client under the following headings
(Nursing management should be accompanied by a scientific rationale)
 - i. Respiration and airway clearance [3]
 - ii. Mobility [3]
 - iii. Skin integrity [3]
 - iv. Urinary elimination [3]

[Sub total: 12 marks]

Question Four

- a. Distinguish between allergic and bacterial conjunctivitis [6]