

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND  
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES  
GENERAL NURSING SCIENCE DEPARTMENT  
MAIN EXAMINATION – MAY 2019

COURSE TITLE: ADVANCED MEDICAL-SURGICAL NURSING IV

COURSE CODE : NUR 511

EXAMINER : JV MDLULI

DURATION : 2 HOURS

TOTAL MARKS:75

NUMBER OF PAGES:

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. ANSWER ALL YOUR QUESTIONS ON THE PROVIDED ANSWER BOOKLET.
2. ANSWER ALL THREE (3) QUESTIONS
3. EACH CORRECT POINT/FACT/STATEMENT IS WORTH 1 MARK UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE ON THE QUESTION.
4. WRITE LEGIBLY

START EACH QUESTION ON A NEW PAGE

***DO NOT OPEN THE EXAMINATION PAPER UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR***

## QUESTION 1

## MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. What symptoms are present with Cushing's triad?
  - A. Decreased temperature, decreased heart rate, and decreased oxygen level
  - B. Increased blood pressure, decreased heart rate, and decreased respirations
  - C. Decreased oxygen level, increased heart rate, and increased respirations
  - D. Increased temperature, decreased respirations, and increased blood pressure
  
2. Which of these is the definition of increased intracranial pressure?
  - A. An increase of fluid or blood in the spinal cord that causes paralysis
  - B. An increase of fluid or blood around the lungs that affects breathing
  - C. An increase of fluid or blood around the heart that affects circulation
  - D. An increase of fluid or blood in the skull that affects the brain or spinal cord
  
3. Mr. Zwane, a 55-year-old athlete, is assessed by the nurse. His cardiac rhythm accelerates and decelerates. He has upright P and R waves in Lead II, 70 beats per minute. His rhythm is most likely a demonstration of:
  - A. A normal variation in ECG
  - B. Increased intracranial pressure
  - C. Inferior wall MI
  - D. Atherosclerosis
  
4. Spontaneous and painless haemorrhage of the GI tract, in an alcohol abuser, could suggest which of the following patient conditions?
  - A. Peptic ulcer disease
  - B. Gastric ulcer perforation
  - C. Mallory-Weiss tear
  - D. Duodenal ulcer
  
5. When administering Mannitol for a head injury patient, which of the following is expected to happen?
  - A. Pain relief
  - B. Excessive diuresis
  - C. Reduced intracranial pressure
  - D. Reduction in blood pressure and increased respiratory rate
  
6. A patient who had been treated for pancreatitis is being discharged home. Which statement by the patient requires immediate education about diet restriction?
  - A. It is very important that I limit my alcohol intake to no more than 2-3 glasses of wine per week.
  - B. It will be hard but I will eat a low fat diet
  - C. I will concentrate on eating complex carbohydrates than refined carbohydrates.
  - D. I will purchase foods that are high in protein.

7. Which of these is solely filtered from the blood stream via the glomerulus and is not reabsorbed back into the blood stream?
- A. Urea
  - B. Creatinine
  - C. Potassium
  - D. Magnesium
8. You're caring for a 45 year old patient who is admitted with suspected acute pancreatitis. The patient reports having extreme mid-epigastric pain that radiates to the back. The patient states the pain started last night after eating fast food. As the nurse, you know the two most common causes of acute pancreatitis are:
- A. High cholesterol and alcohol abuse
  - B. History of diabetes and smoking
  - C. Pancreatic cancer and obesity
  - D. Gallstones and alcohol abuse
9. A patient is admitted to the ER with the following signs and symptoms: very painful mid-epigastric pain felt in the back, elevated glucose, fever, and vomiting. During the head-to-toe assessment, you notice bluish discoloration around the belly button. As the nurse, you know this is called?
- A. Grey-Turner's Sign
  - B. McBurney's Sign
  - C. Cullen's Sign
  - D. Homan's Sign
10. Which of these breathing patterns is ominous in a patient admitted in a comatose state?
- A. Kussmaul
  - B. Agonal
  - C. Cheyne stokes
  - D. Tachypnoea
11. Which of the following nursing diagnoses would be the most appropriate for a patient who presents to your critical care unit with Guillain-Barre syndrome?
- A. Impaired respiratory function, impaired nutrition, acute pain
  - B. Impaired respiratory function, impaired motor weakness, acute pain
  - C. Impaired motor weakness, impaired bowel function, acute pain
  - D. Impaired respiratory function, impaired bowel function, chronic pain
12. If a patient receives heparin with his/ her haemodialysis, how you would expect his/ her serum potassium level to be?
- A. Increased
  - B. Normal
  - C. Decreased
  - D. Increased and sometimes decreased

13. Hemodialysis performs which TWO of the following ?
- A. Not compensating for kidney metabolic function
  - B. Healing renal disorder
  - C. Compensating for lost endocrine kidney function
  - D. Preventing death
14. Treatment of massive gastrointestinal bleeding may include all of the following EXCEPT:
- A. Transfusion of blood and blood products
  - B. Antihypertensive medication
  - C. Medications to reduce stomach acid
  - D. Emergency surgery
15. Intracranial hypertension is marked by which THREE of the following ?
- A. Systolic hypertension
  - B. Diastolic hypertension
  - C. Bradycardia
  - D. Widening pulse pressure
16. You are developing a nursing care plan for a patient in the diuresis stage of AKI. What nursing diagnosis would you include in the care plan?
- A. Excess fluid volume
  - B. Risk for electrolyte imbalance
  - C. Urinary retention
  - D. Acute pain
17. The common bile duct and pancreatic duct open into which of these structures
- A. Ampulla of Vater, sphincter of Oddi.
  - B. Papilla of Vater, sphincter of Oddi
  - C. Minor duodenal papilla
  - D. Jejunum, pyloric sphincter

[ 20 MARKS]

## QUESTION 2

- 2.1 A patient is undergoing renal dialysis for the first time in the dialysis unit. Discuss the nursing management of this patient throughout the dialysis procedure. (15)
- 2.2 State five indications for haemodialysis. (5)
- 2.3 Discuss the nursing management of a patient admitted with septic shock. (10)

**[30 MARKS]**

## QUESTION 3

- 3.1 A patient was done craniotomy to remove a brain tumour and subsequently transferred into the ICU. Describe the post operative nursing management for such a patient. (15)

Discuss the initial management of a patient who has experienced 2<sup>nd</sup> and third degree burns to 45% of the body to the chest, and abdomen. (10)

**[25 MARKS]**

**TOTAL MARKS = 75**