

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

MAIN EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2019

COURSE TITLE: ADULT MEDICAL-SURGICAL NURSING I

COURSE CODE: GNS 211

TIME ALLOCATED: TWO (2) HOURS

MARKS ALLOCATED: 75

INSTRUCTION:

- ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS
- USE THE SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED FOR ALL QUESTIONS
- THERE ARE 3 QUESTIONS, EACH WORTH 25 MARKS:
 - QUESTION 1 CONSISTS OF OBJECTIVE PART-QUESTIONS
 - QUESTIONS 2 AND 3 CONSISTS OF STRUCTURED PART-QUESTIONS
- THERE ARE SIX (6) PRINTED PAGES EXCLUDING COVER PAGE

DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL PERMISSION TO DO SO IS GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR

QUESTION 1

For each question, choose the most appropriate response and write in your answer booklet the corresponding letter only, in **capital letters**, e.g. 26 B. Each correct response carries 1 mark.

- 1.1 A client who had been amputated below the knee was complaining of pain on his big toe. Which of the following statement is correct about this scenario?
- A. This is a sign of confusion on the client, or had just forgotten that he no longer had the big toe.
 - B. This is called referred pain
 - C. This is called phantom limb pain
 - D. There is no nursing intervention necessary to this client
- 1.2 Following a suspected tension pneumothorax secondary to a road traffic accident, a client had to be rushed to theatre for a surgical correction of the injury. This surgery is categorised as a/an _____ surgery.
- A. Urgent
 - B. Emergency
 - C. Required
 - D. Elective
- 1.3 How would you explain the risk of dehydration to a client with common cold?
- A. Common cold causes fever, which increases water loss from the body
 - B. Common cold is usually associated with nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea
 - C. Common cold usually causes excessive nose bleeding which leads to hypovolemia
 - D. All of the above
- 1.4 The primary objective in management of a client with common cold is to _____.
- A. Alleviate symptoms
 - B. Kill and eradicate the causative microorganism
 - C. Prevent opportunistic infections
 - D. Prevent blood loss

- 1.5 Which of the following interventions would be necessary and beneficial to a client diagnosed with tonsillitis?
- A. Assessment of vital signs quarter-hourly
 - B. Lumber puncture
 - C. Saline gargles
 - D. Tracheostomy
- 1.6 The main and primary goal of antiretroviral therapy in the management of HIV and AIDS is to _____.
- A. Destroy opportunistic infectious agents
 - B. Block the destruction of CD4 cells by the virus.
 - C. Destroy the AIDS virus
 - D. Prevent viral replication and multiplication
- 1.7 The main characteristic of pleuritic pain is that the pain _____.
- A. Is accompanied by sweating
 - B. Worsens on inhalation
 - C. Does not respond to medication
 - D. Is alleviated by coughing
- 1.8 If you see a client lying unconscious, which of the following interventions should you start with?
- A. Assess for any bleeding
 - B. Be sure that the airways are not obstructed
 - C. Check if the client is breathing
 - D. Any of the above, because they are equally important
- 1.9 A typical indicator for impaired ventilation is _____.
- A. Cyanosis
 - B. Pallor
 - C. High blood pressure
 - D. All of the above
- 1.10 Which of the following is correct about disorders of the lower respiratory tract?
- A. They are all opportunistic infections
 - B. They all eventually affect oxygen saturation
 - C. They all result in coughing and copious sputum production
 - D. All of the above

A 65 year old male client came presenting with productive cough that has been going on for some months. On assessment of the respiratory system, you note that the anteroposterior diameter of the chest seems to be the same as the lateral diameter. Questions 11 – 14 below refer to this scenario.

- 1.11 Which of the following conditions is he likely to be suffering from?
- A. Pulmonary TB
 - B. Emphysema
 - C. Lung cancer
 - D. Cardiomegaly
- 1.12 What other clinical feature is likely to be found on him?
- A. Night sweats
 - B. Clubbing finger-nails
 - C. Pallor
 - D. Dry mucosa
- 1.13 This client may benefit from _____
- A. Antibiotics
 - B. Bronchodilators
 - C. Antiviral drugs
 - D. Saline gargles
- 1.14 From a nursing perspective, priority in health educating this client should be given to the need to _____.
- A. Come for HIV counselling and testing from time to time
 - B. Avoid mixing with other people
 - C. Stop smoking or avoid exposure to respiratory irritants
 - D. Adherence to medication
- 1.15 How would you relate atherosclerosis with hypertension?
- A. Atherosclerosis may eventually cause hypertension
 - B. Hypertension may cause atherosclerosis
 - C. Both conditions directly results from uptake of too much salt
 - D. A. and B.

1.16 Which of the following conditions may ultimately lead to heart failure?

- (i). Anaemia
- (ii). Hypertension
- (iii). Arteriosclerosis

- A. i & ii
- B. i & iii
- C. ii & iii
- D. i, ii & iii

1.17 Who, among the following people is at a high risk of developing deep vein thrombosis?

- (i). Pregnant women
- (ii). Post-operative clients
- (iii). Clients in hypovolemic shock

- A. i & ii
- B. i & iii
- C. ii & iii
- D. i, ii & iii

1.18 Which of the following disease conditions is usually diagnosed with a biopsy?

- A. Pulmonary TB
- B. Lung cancer
- C. Meningitis
- D. All of the above

1.19 Which of the following illnesses has no cure?

- A. Lung cancer
- B. HIV and AIDS
- C. Meningitis
- D. A. and B

Instruction: Match each of the conditions (1.20-1.25) in column A with the most appropriate descriptions in column B. Write the corresponding letter only in your answer booklet. Note that each description in column B may match with none, or more than one, of the given conditions.

Column A	Column B
1.20 Laryngeal obstruction	A. Myocardial pain secondary to hypoxia
1.21 Arteriosclerosis	B. Is characterised by immunosuppression
1.22 Heimlich manoeuvre	C. A predisposing factor to hypertension
1.23 Angina pectoris	D. A disorder of the lymphatic system
1.24 Elephantiasis	E. Possibly caused by prolonged singing, shouting, talking
1.25 Atherosclerosis	F. It usually manifest as internal bleeding
	G. An abdominal thrust for dislodging an object from the airways
	H. None of the above

[Subtotal 25 Marks]

QUESTION 2

2.1 A doctor prescribed Cephadrine 1.5 gram IM OD for a client. The medication available is cephradine 500mg/2mL. Calculate the volume that you will administer, showing your working. [3]

2.2 Give a brief explanation to each of the following statements:

- (i). Chronic anaemia may lead to heart failure. [3]
- (ii). Tension pneumothorax is a medical emergency. [3]
- (iii). Angina pain can be triggered by exercise. [3]

2.3 On a change of shift report, you noted that Mrs Chi is back from theatre with a tracheotomy.

- (i). State any one indication for a tracheotomy. [1]
- (ii). Describe and explain any 4 possible complications which may arise from tracheotomy care, and the possible preventive measures which a nurse can consider for each of the complications described. [12]

[Subtotal 25 Marks]

QUESTION 3

A 31 year old lady came presenting with some general body weakness and productive cough for the past two weeks. For quite some time she has been having intermittent mild illness, mainly related to the respiratory tract. Investigations revealed that she had pulmonary TB (PTB) and HIV infection.

3.1 State any three (3) diagnostic tests that may have been performed to diagnose the PTB. [3]

3.2 With reference to, and utilising, Orem's nursing theory as a guiding framework, describe your nursing management of this client. [12]

3.3 Discuss the pharmacological management of this client. [10]

[Subtotal 25 Marks]