

**UNIVERSITY OF ESWATINI**  
**FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES**  
**GENERAL NURSING DEPARTMENT**  
**MAIN EXAMINATION- DECEMBER 2019**

**COURSE TITLE : ADVANCED MEDICAL-SURGICAL NURSING 1**

**COURSE CODE : NUR 430**

**TIMEALLOWED: 2 HOURS**

**TOTAL MARKS : 75**

**EXAMINER: JV Mdluli**

**NUMBER OF PAGES: 5**

- 1. Answer all questions**
- 2. Question one carries 25 marks**
- 3. Question two carries 25 marks**
- 4. Question three carries 25 marks**
- 5. Each explained fact carries 1 mark**

***DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU  
ARE TOLD TO DO SO!!!!***

**QUESTION 1 A      MULTIPLE CHOICE**

Instruction: Select the letter that corresponds to the most correct answer.g 26. A

1.1 Which tricyclic antidepressant is most appropriate for treatment of pain in an adult with postherpetic neuralgia?

- A. Amitriptyline (Elavil)
- B. Doxepin (Sinequan)
- C. Desipramine (Norpramin)
- D. Imipramine (Tofranil)

1.2 A client with heart failure is complaining of nausea. The client has received IV furosemide (Lasix), and the urine output has been 2500 ml over the past 12 hours. The client's home drugs include metoprolol (Lopressor), digoxin (Lanoxin), furosemide, and multivitamins. Which of the following are the appropriate nursing actions before administering the digoxin? Select any **three** that apply.

- A. Call the physician
- B. Administer an antiemetic prior to giving the digoxin
- C. Encourage the client to increase fluid intake
- D. Report the urine output
- E. Report indications of nausea

1.3 In caring for a young child with pain, which assessment tool is the most useful?

- A. Simple description pain intensity scale
- B. 0-10 numeric pain scale
- C. Faces pain-rating scale
- D. McGill-Melzack pain questionnaire

1.4 The following are the basic sources of stress **EXCEPT**

- A. The Environment
- B. The family
- C. Physiological
- D. Thoughts

1.5 A 65 year old male patient has experienced full-thickness electrical burns on the legs and arms. As the nurse, you know this patient is at risk for which **THREE** of the following?

- i. Acute kidney injury
- ii. Dysrhythmia
- iii. Hypernatremia
- iv. Iceberg effect
- v. Fluid volume overload

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

1.6 The physician has ordered a placebo for a client with chronic pain. You are a newly hired nurse and you feel very uncomfortable administering the medication. What is the first action that you should take?

- A. Prepare the medication and hand it to the physician
- B. Check the hospital policy regarding use of the placebo.
- C. Follow a personal code of ethics and refuse to give it.
- D. Contact the charge nurse for advice

1.7 An older adult client admitted with heart failure and a sodium level of 113 mEq/L is behaving aggressively toward staff and does not recognize family members. When the family expresses concern about the client's behaviour, the nurse would respond most appropriately by stating which of the following?

- A. "The client may be suffering from dementia, and the hospitalization has worsened the confusion."
- B. "Most older adults get confused in the hospital."
- C. "The sodium level is low, and the confusion will resolve as the levels normalize."
- D. "The sodium level is high and the behavior is a result of dehydration."

1.8 Which is the priority nursing diagnosis during the first 24 hours for a client with chemical burns to the legs and arms that are red in colour, oedematous and without pain?

- A. Decreased Tissue Perfusion
- B. Disturbed Body Image
- C. Risk for Disuse Syndrome
- D. Risk for Ineffective Breathing Pattern

1.9 The following are examples of negative stressors EXCEPT:

- A. Unemployment
- B. Legal problems
- C. Divorce
- D. Enhanced coping abilities

1.10 Which statement best exemplifies the client's understanding of rehabilitation after a full-thickness burn injury?

- A. "I am fully recovered when all the wounds are closed."
- B. "I will eventually be able to perform all my former activities."
- C. "My goal is to achieve the highest level of functioning that I can."
- D. "There is never full recovery from a major burn injury."

1.11 A first year student nurse asks you if gender and sex are the same. Which would be your best response?

- A. "You are right, that's what the terms mean".
- B. "Gender is more than sex differentiation but refers to roles ascribed to the male or females persons".
- C. "Sex is about sexual expression".
- D. "Gender is a product of genetic factors"

1.12 . You receive a patient who has experienced a burn on the right leg. You note the burn contains small blisters and is extremely pinkish red and shiny/moist. The patient reports severe pain. You document this burn as:

- A. 1st Degree (superficial)
- B. 4th Degree (deep full-thickness)
- C. 3rd Degrée (full-thickness)
- D. 2nd Degree (partial-thickness)

(15)

### QUESTION 1B

- a) Pain assessment elements assist the nurse come to a closer diagnosis of pain. Describe any five elements that you would use to assess pain. (5)
- b) Explain any five consequences of poorly managed pain on the patient. (5)

### QUESTION2

A. You admit two patients with problems of fluid volume imbalances.

- i. The first patient has been vomiting copiously and her possible nursing diagnosis is decreased cardiac output related to excessive loss of extracellular fluid leading to hypovolemic shock.
- ii. The second patient is experiencing extracellular fluid volume excess related to increased venous pressure and decreased renal perfusion secondary to heart failure.

Design the nursing management protocol for each of these two patients including rationale for your nursing actions. (20)

B. Discuss gerontologic considerations in fluid and electrolyte balance. (5)

**Subtotal Marks: 25**

### QUESTION3

Heart failure is becoming a common non-communicable condition in Eswatini probably as a result of high numbers of people with hypertension.

- A. State any five primary causes of heart failure. (5)
- B. Describe the four main compensatory mechanisms in heart failure. (10)
- C. Discuss the nursing management protocol for a patient with heart failure under the following nursing diagnoses:
  - i. Impaired gas exchange related to increased preload and alveolar capillary changes as evidenced by abnormal arterial blood gases, hypoxaemia, dyspnoea and tachycardia. (5)

- ii. Knowledge deficit related to lack of information about the disease process as evidenced by questions about the condition and patient's statement, "I don't know why I keep getting sick". (5)

**Subtotal Marks :25**

**GRAND TOTAL : 75**