

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

GENERAL NURSING SCIENCES DEPARTMENT

FINAL EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2021

COURSE TITLE:- ADVANCED MEDICAL-SURGICAL NURSING II

COURSE CODE: GNS 431

TIME: 2 HOURS

MARKS: 75

INSTRUCTION:

1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS
2. EACH QUESTION CARRIES 25
3. EACH POINT WITH AN EXPLANATION CARRIES 1 MARK
4. ANSWER ALL YOUR QUESTIONS IN THE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED

DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL THE INVIGILATOR TELLS YOU TO DO SO!

QUESTION ONE

Scenario: Read the scenario presented and answer questions that follow.

Kholo is a 25-yr-old driver who suffered a compound fracture of the skull and facial fractures in a motor vehicle accident. He had not fastened his seatbelt. On admission to the hospital he was immediately taken to surgery for evacuation of a right subdural hematoma in the temporal region and repair of facial fractures. On the fourth postoperative day, the nurse discovers the following findings during assessment of Kholo.

Subjective Data

- Increasingly difficult to arouse

Objective Data

- GCS score decreased from 10 to 5
- Signs of nuchal rigidity
- Vital signs: Temp 39° C, BP 110/60, HR 114 bpm
- ICP ranges between 20 and 30 mm Hg despite CSF drainage and mannitol

The following questions relate to this scenario.

- What is the probable cause of Kholo's change in neurologic status? (2)
- What were the contributing factors that put Kholo at risk for complications after a head injury and surgery? (5)
- Discuss the pathophysiologic basis for the symptoms exhibited by Kholo. (4)
- Priority Decision: On the basis of the nursing assessment, what are the priority interventions? (5)
- Identify the possible areas for organisms to gain access to the meninges in Kholo. (3)
- Priority Decision: Based on the assessment data presented, what are the priority nursing diagnoses? (6)

Subtotal=25

QUESTION TWO

Cerebrovascular accidents are so common in your hospital related to cardiovascular diseases and diabetes. Most patients remain with disabilities.

- Describe the two types of stroke (10)
- Develop a discharge plan applying principles of rehabilitation/Activities of daily living (ADL) on the possible three residual problems as follows:
 - Motor function
 - Communication (15)
 - Elimination

Subtotal=25marks

QUESTION 3

Instruction: Read the scenario presented and answer questions that follow.

Patient Profile

Mr Dlamini is a 70-yr-old man admitted to the hospital with acute pancreatitis.

Subjective Data

- Has severe abdominal pain in the LUQ radiating to the back
- States that he is nauseated and has been vomiting

Objective Data

Physical Examination

- Vital signs: Temp 38.3° C, HR 114 bpm, RR 26, BP 92/58
- Jaundice noted in sclera

Laboratory Tests

- Serum amylase: 400 U/L (6.67 mkat/L)
- Serum lipase: 600 U/L
- Urinary amylase: 3800 U/day
- WBC count: 20,000/ μ L
- Blood glucose: 180 mg/dL (10 mmol/L) • Serum calcium: 7 mg/dL (1.7 mmol/L)

Interprofessional /Collaborative Care

- NPO status
- NG tube to low, intermittent suction
- IV therapy with lactated Ringer's solution
- Morphine PCA
- Pantoprazole (Protonix) IV

Questions

- What are the most common causes of acute pancreatitis? (2)
- Priority Decision: What are the priority nursing interventions that the nurse should provide for Mr Dlamini? (2)
- How do the results of Mr Dlamini's laboratory values relate to the pathophysiology of acute pancreatitis? (4)
- Describe the characteristics of the pain that occurs in acute pancreatitis. (5)
- Why is Mr Dlamini NPO? What is the purpose of the NG tube? (2)
- Patient-Centered Care: Identify the purpose of each medication prescribed for Mr Dlamini. (5)
- Priority Decision: Based on the assessment data presented, state any two (2) priority nursing diagnoses. (5)

Subtotal=25marks