

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

FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER MAY 2005

**COURSE TITLE: ADVANCED MEDICAL-SURGICAL NURSING
SCIENCE I**

COURSE CODE: NUR 400

MARKS ALLOCATED: 100

TIME ALLOCATED: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. THERE ARE FOUR (4) QUESTIONS IN THIS PAPER**
- 2. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**
- 3. ALL QUESTIONS CARRY 25 MARKS**
- 4. ONE MARK IS ALLOCATED FOR ONE FACT**

QUESTION 1

- A. Multiple choice: for each of the following questions select the most appropriate answer.
- The typical fluid replacement for the patient with an intracellular fluid volume deficit is:
 - Isotonic
 - Hypotonic
 - Hypertonic
 - A plasma expander
 - A patient has the following arterial blood gas results: pH 7.52, PaCO₂mmHg; HCO₃⁻-24mEq/h. These indicate
 - Metabolic acidosis
 - Metabolic alkalosis
 - Respiratory acidosis
 - Respiratory alkalosis
 - A patient is receiving a loop diuretic. The nurse should be alert to which of the following symptoms ?
 - Restlessness and agitation
 - Parathesis and irritability
 - Weak irregular pulse and poor muscle tone
 - Increased blood pressure and muscle spasm
 - During assessment of a patient with obstructive jaundice the nurse would expect to find:
 - Clay coloured stools
 - Dark urine and stools
 - Pyrexia and severe pruritis
 - Elevated urinary urobilinogen
 - A patient with hepatitis B is being discharged in 2 days. The nurse includes in the discharge teaching plan instructions to:
 - Avoid alcohol for 3 weeks
 - Use a condom during sexual intercourse
 - Have family members get an injection of immunoglobulin
 - Follow a low-protein, moderate-carbohydrate, moderate-fat diet.

6. In planning care for a patient with metastatic cancer of the liver, the nurse includes interventions that:
 - a. Focus primarily on symptomatic and comfort measures
 - b. Reassure the patient that chemotherapy offers a good prognosis for recovery
 - c. Promote the patient's confidence that surgical excision of the tumor will be successful.
 - d. Provide information necessary for the patient to make decisions regarding liver transplant

7. A patient with advanced cirrhosis asks the nurse why his abdomen is so swollen. The nurse's response to the patient is based on the knowledge that:
 - a. A lack of clotting factor promotes the collection of blood in the abdominal cavity
 - b. Portal hypertension and hypoalbuminemia cause a fluid shift into the peritoneal space
 - c. Decreased peristalsis in the GI tract contributes to gas formation and distention of the bowel
 - d. Bile salts in the blood irritate the peritoneal membrane causing edema and pocketing of fluids

8. Is the likely to result in a full thickness burn:
 - a. Scald injury
 - b. Sunburn
 - c. Chemical burn
 - d. Electrical injury

9. Pain management for the burn patient is most effective when:
 - a. The patient has as much control over the management of the pain as possible
 - b. The nurse administers narcotics as a set schedule around the clock
 - c. The nurse has total freedom to administer narcotics within dosage and frequency range
 - d. Painful dressing changes and repositioning are delayed until the patient's pain is totally relieved

10. Fluid and electrolyte shifts that occur during the early emergent phase include:
 - a. Adherence of albumen to vascular walls
 - b. Movement of potassium into the vascular space
 - c. Sequestering of sodium and water in interstitial fluid
 - d. Hemolysis of red blood cells from large volumes of rapidly administered fluid

11.is the patient characteristic that enhances the teaching learning process.
 - a. High anxiety
 - b. High self efficiency
 - c. Being in the precontemptative stage of change
 - d. Being able to laugh about the health problem present

12. The nurse includes family members in patient teaching primarily because
 - a. They provide most of the care for patients
 - b. Patients have been shown to have better outcomes when families are involved
 - c. The patient may be too ill or too stressed by the situation to understand teaching
 - d. They might feel rejected and unimportant if they are not included in the teaching

13. Short term evaluation of teaching effectiveness includes:
 - a. Asking the patient what he or she found helpful about the teaching experience
 - b. Monitoring for the behaviour change far up to 6 weeks following discharge
 - c. Following the patient for 3 to 6 months after the teaching
 - d. Observing the patient and asking direct questions

14. Screening for HIV infection generally involves:
 - a. Laboratory analysis of blood to detect HIV antigen
 - b. Electrophoretic analysis of HIV antigen in plasma
 - c. Laboratory analysis of blood to detect HIV antibodies
 - d. Analysis of lymph tissue for the presence of HIV RNA

15. Of the following, which is the most appropriate nursing intervention to help an HIV-infected patient adhere to the treatment regimen
- a. Give the patient a brochure to view and read at home
 - b. Volunteer to arrange his tablets for a week at a time
 - c. Inform the patient that the side effects of the drugs are bad but that they go away after a while
 - d. Assess the patient life style and find adherence cues that fit into the patient's life style
- B. The following are specific teaching goals. What would you teach a client who has AIDS under each goal
- i. Maintenance of health [4]
 - ii. Prevention of diseases [4]
 - iii. Management of illness [2]

TOTAL: 25 MARKS

QUESTION 2

- (a) Describe the changes in society that have an input of nursing [10]
- (b) Discuss sexual concerns of a 16 years old girl [5]
- (c) Clients admitted often experience various types of stress. Describe how you would manage stress [10]

TOTAL: 25 MARKS

QUESTION 3

A client with type 1 diabetes takes 14 Units of regular insulin and 32 Units of NPH insulin at 7am and 5pm daily. He is now hospitalised for pneumonia and nausea. It is 9:30am. On entering his room you observe him talking to his clothes.

- a. What is the client's problem presently and why? [5]
- b. How would you manage the client's condition [5]
- c. What are the differences between hyper and hypoglycemic coma [5]
- d. Describe long term complications of diabetes mellitus [10]

TOTAL: 25 MARKS

QUESTION 4

Mrs Dlamini is 75 years old with lung cancer, has been receiving chemotherapy on an outpatient basis. She completed her third treatment 5 days ago and has been experiencing nausea and vomiting for 2 days even though she has been taking prochlorperone as directed. Mrs. Dlamini's daughter brings her to the hospital for admission.

Subjective data

- Complains of lethargy, weakness and dry mouth
 - States she has been too nauseous to eat or drink anything for 2 days.
- a. What fluid imbalance does she have ? why [5]
 - b. What electrolyte imbalance are likely and why ? [5]
 - c. What type of solution will be given to Mrs. Dlamini and why? [5]
 - d. Discuss general nursing management for a client with fluid imbalances [10]

TOTAL:

25 MARKS