

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

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

FINAL EXAMINATION, MAY 2014

COURSE TITLE: ADULT MEDICAL-SURGICAL NURSING II

COURSE CODE: GNS 217

TIME ALLOCATED: TWO (2) HOURS

MARKS ALLOCATED: 75

THERE ARE SEVEN (7) PRINTED PAGES EXCLUDING COVER PAGE

INSTRUCTION:

- **ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**
- **THERE ARE 2 SETIONS, A AND B:**
 - **SECTION A: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS WORTH 35 MARKS**
 - **SECTION B: SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS WORTH 40 MARKS**

DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO BY THE INVIGILATOR

SECTION A: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS (35 MARKS)

For each question/statement, choose the most appropriate response and write in your answer booklet the corresponding letter only, in **capital letters**, e.g. 36. B. Each correct response carries 1 mark.

1. Passing out small volumes of urine may be a direct indication of

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- (i). Hyponatremia
 - (ii). Hypovolemia
 - (iii). A risk for hypervolemia
 - (iv). Hypokalemia

- A. i and ii.
- B. i and iii
- C. ii and iii
- D. i, ii, iii and iv.

2. Which of the following substances is associated with fluid and/or electrolyte retention?

- (i). Anti-diuretic hormone
- (ii). Diuretic drugs
- (iii). Aldosterone

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

3. A litre of 0.45% normal saline which was prescribed to run over 12 hours accidentally ran too fast and got finished in 30 minutes. With which of the following signs and symptoms may the client manifest?

- (i). Abnormal ECG
- (ii). Muscle weakness
- (iii). Shortness of breath
- (iv). Oliguria

- A. i and ii.
- B. I, ii and iv
- C. ii and iii
- D. i, ii, iii and iv.

4. The nurse wanted to use IV fluids to resuscitate a client who was getting into circulatory collapse. Which of the following solutions would be the most appropriate if the client's lab results included the follows: Na^+ 129 mEq/L; K^+ 6 mEq/L?
- A. Normal Saline
 - B. Ringer's lactate
 - C. 50% dextrose
 - D. A. and B.
5. You are sent to collect blood for transfusion from the refrigerator and found that the thermometer reading was 3°C . Which of the following would be a correct judgement based on this finding?
- A. If there are any packs of packed cells, their safety for use is now uncertain.
 - B. Any blood and/or blood products in this fridge is still fine and safe for use.
 - C. If there are any packs of plasma, their potency and safety for use is now uncertain.
 - D. All blood and/or blood products in this fridge are no longer safe for use.
6. What is the main difference between ringer lactate and 0.9% normal saline?
- A. Normal saline contains both Na^+ and K^+ while ringer lactate contains Na^+ as the only cation
 - B. Normal saline is isotonic while ringer lactate is hypertonic
 - C. Normal saline is a crystalloid while ringer lactate is colloid
 - D. Ringer lactate contains both Na^+ and K^+ while normal saline contains Na^+ as the only cation
7. Regarding oral care, toothpastes and their substitutes are _____.
- A. Acidic because acids kill bacteria
 - B. Alkaline in order to neutralise acids from bacteria
 - C. Neutral, just like saliva, to avoid irritating the oral mucosa
 - D. Of different pH depending on the manufacturer and personal preference
8. Which of the following is correct about gastroesophageal reflux disease?
- A. It results from a defective pyloric sphincter
 - B. Management includes administration of antibiotics
 - C. tight-fitting clothing can precipitate symptoms
 - D. All of the above
9. When managing a client with oesophageal varices, one of the main goals will be to _____.
- A. Insert a nasogastric tube
 - B. Ensure sufficient intake
 - C. Ensure strict fluid intake and output
 - D. Mobilise the client

10. Which of the following may result directly from chronic stress?

- (i). Constipation
- (ii). Diarrhoea
- (iii). Gastric ulcers
- (iv). Oesophageal cancer

- A. i and iii.
- B. i, ii and iv
- C. ii and iii
- D. i, ii, iii and iv.

11. Gastric ulcers may complicate into which of the following?

- (i). Pyloric obstruction
- (ii). Severe diarrhoea
- (iii). Haemorrhage
- (iv). Intestinal obstruction

- A. i and iv.
- B. iii and iv
- C. i and iii
- D. i, ii, iii and iv.

Scenario: Ester drank some caustic poison following a quarrel with her aunt.

12. Which of the following condition is she likely to develop?

- A. Dental carries
- B. Gastritis
- C. Oesophageal varices
- D. Gastric cancer

13. Which of the following interventions can be helpful in Ester's situation?

- A. Administration of an enema
- B. Administration of antiemetics
- C. Gastric lavage
- D. Gastrectomy

14. A lady who delivered came for her 6-week review appointment still complaining of back ache. Which of the following statements is NOT correct about this lady?

- (i). The pain is now classified as chronic
- (ii). She is likely to have this pain for the rest of her life
- (iii). Such pain is less likely to respond to pain killers

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

Scenario: Among other signs and symptoms, a client reports that even after passing out stool, he still remains with a feeling of incomplete evacuation of the stool.

15. This client is likely to be suffering from _____.

- A. Haemorrhoids
- B. Anorectal abscess
- C. Cancer of colon
- D. Anal fistula

16. Which other sign and/or symptom is the client likely to present with?

- (i). Diarrhoea
- (ii). Constipation
- (iii). Bloody stool
- (iv). Pus in stool

- A. ii and iii.
- B. i and iv
- C. i, ii and iii
- D. i, ii, iii and iv.

17. In rheumatoid arthritis, the following applies:

- (i). The synovial fluid dries up.
- (ii). Osteoblasts and osteoclasts die
- (iii). Only small joints are affected
- (iv). Synovial membrane is destroyed

- A. ii and iii.
- B. i and iv
- C. i, ii and iv.
- D. iv only

18. To which of the following clients is exercising necessary as a treatment measure or to promote healing? A client with _____
- A. Intestinal obstruction
 - B. Osteoporosis
 - C. Gastric cancer
 - D. Osteoarthritis
19. Which of the following conditions is often considered as a surgical emergency?
- (i). Acute gastritis
 - (ii). Acute appendicitis
 - (iii). Complete intestinal obstruction
 - (iv). Rheumatoid arthritis
- A. ii and iii.
 - B. i and iv
 - C. ii only
 - D. i, ii, iii and iv.
20. Phlebitis is one of the complications of intravenous therapy. Which of the following is often a risk factor for phlebitis?
- (i). Leaving the cannula in situ for too long
 - (ii). Failure to remove bubbles from the giving set before inserting
 - (iii). Prolonged toniquete time
 - (iv). Using a cannula which is too large for the vein
- A. ii and iii.
 - B. i and iv
 - C. vi only
 - D. i, ii, iii and iv.

Instruction: Match each of the following disease conditions in column A with the corresponding description or characteristic in column B:

Column A - Disease condition	Column B - Characteristic or manifestation
21. Oesophageal varices	A. Results from self destruction by own antibodies
22. Bone tumours	B. May manifest as abnormal heart function
23. Appendicitis	C. Results from rheumatic heart diseases
24. Osteoarthritis	D. May complicate into perforations
25. Haemorrhoids	E. May result from excessive use of joints
26. Hiatal hernia	F. Is precipitated by eating red meat
27. Gout	G. Occult blood is one of its manifestation
28. Cancer of the descending colon	H. May be precipitated by advanced pregnancy
29. Rheumatoid arthritis	I. May manifest as hypercalcemia
30. Hypokalemia	

State whether each of the following statements is true (T) or false (F) and write the corresponding letter only on the answer sheet provided.

31. Generally men have higher water content than women
32. Osteoarthritis occur only in major joints of the body
33. The preferred analgesic for gastric ulcers pain is aspirin
34. The maximum weight on a skeletal traction 10 kg
35. Gastric motility can occur spontaneously without being stimulated by the central autonomic nervous system.

SECTION B: SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

1. Give a brief explanation to each of the following observations or scenarios
 - (a) Malnourishment may result in a distended abdomen [3]
 - (b) A person with oedema and distended abdomen may be treated with some intravenous fluid infusion [3]
 - (c) Heart failure may lead to fluid and electrolyte imbalance [4]

2. Musa came at a clinic presenting with abdominal pain which is often alleviated with food intake. However, drinks such as coffee and coca cola seem to worsen the pain. He also reported that his stool appears black or tarry.
 - (a) State one medical diagnosis which Musa is likely to be suffering from and justify your answer in detail based on the given clinical manifestation? [6]
 - (b) Develop a nursing care plan for Musa based on any two (2) possible nursing diagnoses, one actual and another one a risk diagnosis [8]

3. Mr Chuma sustained a fracture of femur in a car accident and has been put on a skeletal traction pending an open reduction and internal fixation (ORIF).
 - (a) What do you understand by ORIF [4]
 - (b) Discuss any four possible complications which Mr Chuma can develop due to the traction, and explain how each of them can be prevented. [12]