

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

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION, JULY 2015

COURSE TITLE: ADULT MEDICAL-SURGICAL NURSING I

COURSE CODE: GNS 211

TIME ALLOCATED: TWO (2) HOURS

MARKS ALLOCATED: 75

THERE ARE SIX (6) PRINTED PAGES EXCLUDING COVER PAGE

INSTRUCTION:

- ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS
- THERE ARE 2 SECTIONS, 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 is worthy 1 mark.

1. A client who had been amputated below the left knee was complaining of pain on his big toe of the left foot. Which of the following statement is correct about this scenario?
 - A. This is a sign of confusion on the client.
 - B. This is called referred pain
 - C. This is called phantom limb pain
 - D. There is no nursing intervention necessary to this client

2. Which of the following categories of surgery does a client with severe internal bleeding need?
 - A. Urgent
 - B. Emergency
 - C. Required
 - D. Elective

3. How would you explain the risk of dehydration to a client with common cold?
 - A. Common cold causes fever, which increases fluid loss from the body
 - B. Common cold is usually associated with nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea
 - C. Common cold usually cause excessive nose bleeding which causes hypovolemia
 - D. All of the above

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

5. Which of the following interventions would be necessary and beneficial to a client diagnosed with adenoiditis?
 - A. Assessment of vital signs quarter-hourly
 - B. Lumber puncture
 - C. Saline gaggles
 - D. Tracheostomy

6. In the treatment of TB and HIV/AIDS, the decision to choose second line drugs is primarily based on _____.
- A. Success or failure of the first line drugs
 - B. Availability and affordability of the first line drugs
 - C. Severity of the illness
 - D. All of the above
7. The main and primary goal of antiretroviral therapy in the management of HIV and AIDS is to _____.
- A. Block the destruction of CD4 cells by the virus.
 - B. Destroy the AIDS virus
 - C. Destroy opportunistic infectious agents
 - D. Prevent viral replication
8. 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
9. 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
10. Oxygen therapy administered per face mask may usually cause which of the following complication?
- A. Lung cancer
 - B. Infection
 - C. Dryness of mucosa
 - D. Hypoxia
11. A typical indicator for impaired pulmonary ventilation is _____.
- A. Cyanosis
 - B. Pallor
 - C. High blood pressure
 - D. All of the above
12. 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

Scenario: A 65 year old male client came to the outpatient department 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 13 – 16 below refer to this scenario.

13. Which of the following condition is he likely to be suffering from?
 - A. Pulmonary TB
 - B. Emphysema
 - C. Lung cancer
 - D. Cardiomegaly

14. What other clinical feature is likely to be found on him?
 - A. Night sweats
 - B. Clubbing nails
 - C. Pallor
 - D. Dry mucosa

15. This client may benefit from _____
 - A. Antibiotics
 - B. Bronchodilators
 - C. Antiviral drugs
 - D. Saline gargles

16. From a nursing perspective, priority in health educating this client should be given to the need to _____
 - A. Practice safe sex
 - B. Avoid mixing with other people
 - C. Stop smoking or avoid exposure to respiratory irritants
 - D. Adherence to medication

17. In which of the following situations is it necessary to apply the sterile technique?
 - A. When suctioning a tracheostomy
 - B. When administering oral medications
 - C. When administering oxygen per face mask
 - D. None of the above

18. Primarily why do we put on a surgical mask when performing a sterile procedure?
 - A. To avoid smell from the client
 - B. To avoid contaminating the sterile field or infecting the client with our breaths.
 - C. To look nice and more professional in front of the client
 - D. All of the above

19. How would you relate atherosclerosis with hypertension?
- A. Atherosclerosis causes hypertension
 - B. Hypertension may eventually accelerate atherosclerosis
 - C. Both conditions directly results from uptake of too much salt
 - D. A and B
20. Which of the following conditions may ultimately lead to heart failure?
- A. Anaemia
 - B. Hypertension
 - C. Arteriosclerosis
 - D. All of the above
21. Who, among the following people is at a high risk of developing of deep vein thrombosis?
- A. Pregnant women
 - B. Post-operative clients
 - C. Clients in a shock
 - D. All of the above
22. 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
23. Which of the following illnesses has no cure?
- A. Lung cancer
 - B. HIV and AIDS
 - C. Meningitis
 - D. A and B
24. What causes elephantiasis?
- A. Uneven distribution of nutrients in the body
 - B. Excessive fluid intake
 - C. Obstruction of the lymphatic system
 - D. Insufficient blood in the body
25. Leaving cutaneous sutures in place for a prolonged period of time would result in the sutures
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- A. becoming septic
 - B. becoming more and more loose until they fall off on their own
 - C. being absorbed into the tissue and become toxic
 - D. being stronger thereby promoting better healing

26. Complications of an intramuscular injection include _____.
- A. Fluid overload
 - B. Formation of a sterile abscess
 - C. Development of a pressure ulcer
 - D. Fracture of bones
27. A device that is used to allow flow of a discharge from a body cavity or tissues is known as a _____.
- A. Drain
 - B. Catheter
 - C. Pipe
 - D. Osteomy

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

- 28. The nursing process is applicable to every nursing situation
- 29. The primary focus of nursing is to manage clients' actual or potential response to illness
- 30. The severity of pain cannot be assessed because it is subjective
- 31. Up to today, HIV and AIDS has no treatment
- 32. People with congestive cardiac failure are encouraged to take a lot of fluids to promote circulation
- 33. Lung cancer may present as coughing up blood
- 34. Before giving oral medications one has to scrub
- 35. The TB bacteria does not infect people with competent immunity

SECTION B: SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

Answer the following questions as asked. Figures in brackets indicate marks allocated for each question.

1. Write down the four categories of antiretroviral drugs that are commonly used in the public sector of Swaziland and give an example for each. [4]
2. Give a brief explanation to each of the following observations:
 - (a) Cold compressions can alleviate nasal congestion in a client with common cold. [2]
 - (b) People with heart failure usually develop difficulties in breathing [2]
 - (c) A client in a state of shock would be positioned in a supine position with lower limbs elevated [2]
 - (d) During the acute phase of HIV infection there is a very sharp rise in viral load and a sharp fall in CD4 cell count, but with time the rate of change of each of these parameters becomes gradual. [2]
3. Describe and explain any five (5) possible post operative complications to a client who has undergone an exploratory laparotomy. For each, outline any peri-operative nursing intervention that can be performed to prevent or alleviate the complication. [15]
4.
 - (a) Define hypertension [1]
 - (b) Discuss the pathophysiology of hypertension [6]
 - (c) Utilising, or with reference to, Orem's nursing theory, describe and explain your nursing management of a 50 year old physically fit female client, teacher by profession, who has just been diagnosed with hypertension after presenting with some mild occasional headache. [6]