

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

SPECIAL MAIN EXAMINATION, MAY 2018

COURSE TITLE: ADULT MEDICAL-SURGICAL NURSING II

COURSE CODE: GNS 218

TIME ALLOCATED: TWO (2) HOURS

MARKS ALLOCATED: 75

THERE ARE SEVEN (7) PRINTED PAGES INCLUDING COVER PAGE

INSTRUCTION:

- **ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**
- **THE USE OF A CALCULATOR AS PER NEED IS ALLOWED**
- **THERE ARE THREE (3) QUESTIONS, EACH CARRYING 25 MARKS**

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

QUESTION 1 (25 MARKS)

Chose the most appropriate response out of the multiple responses provided, and write the corresponding letter only in your answer booklet. Each correct response carries 1 mark.

- 1.1 One of the nursing interventions for clients with difficulties in breathing is to administer oxygen per face mask as per rising need. Which of the following best explains the mode of action of this intervention?
- A. It promotes active uptake of oxygen
 - B. It provides the energy needed by the body for breathing
 - C. It enhances the process of diffusion
 - D. It cools down the body and prevents sweating
- 1.2 Which of the following would you include on a fluid balance chart of a client:
- (i). Diarrhoeal stool
 - (ii). Ice cubes
 - (iii). Bread, which has been taken with tea
 - (iv). Tea
- A. i & iv
 - B. ii & iv
 - C. i, ii & iv
 - D. i, ii, iii & iv
- 1.3 You have initiated an intravenous infusion as part of pre-operative nursing care to keep the vein open. How fast should the IV fluids be run?
- A. One litre in every 8 hours
 - B. As fast as possible
 - C. As slow as possible
 - D. It depends on how many hours are left before the surgery.

1.4 It is a nurse's responsibility to ensure that a client due for blood transfusion receives the correct blood. Which of the following blood groups can you safely administer to a client with blood group O positive:

- (i) Blood group A positive
- (ii) Blood group B positive
- (iii) Blood group AB positive
- (iv) Blood group O positive

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

1.5 For a client who has some isolated bone tumours on the extremities, the nurse may need to watch out for which of the following potential complications?

- A. Severe headache
- B. Constipation, nausea and vomiting,
- C. Nightmares
- D. Dizziness and fever

1.6 A client who passes back tarry stool can possibly be suffering from

-
- A. Oesophageal varices
 - B. Acute appendicitis
 - C. External haemorrhoids
 - D. Intestinal obstruction

1.7 In which of the following types of diarrhoea would you recommend antibiotic therapy?

- A. Secretory diarrhoea
- B. Osmotic diarrhoea
- C. Any form of diarrhoea
- D. None of the above

- 1.8 Regarding peptic ulcers, _____
- A. They have no cure
 - B. The pain is usually alleviated by taking food if the ulcers are in the stomach
 - C. The pain is usually alleviated by taking food if the ulcers are in the duodenum
 - D. A. and B.
- 1.9 One of the major risk factors for intestinal obstruction is _____
- A. Reduced oral fluid intake accompanied by immobility
 - B. Adhesions secondary to previous abdominal surgery
 - C. Excessive abdominal exercises
 - D. Excessive use of anaesthetic or sedative drugs
- 1.10 Acute appendicitis is often treated as a medical/surgical emergency because of the high risk for _____
- A. Rupturing leading to excessive bleeding and hypovolemia
 - B. Rupturing leading to infection of the peritoneum
 - C. The infectious organism to develop resistance
 - D. Unbearable pain leading to possible cardiovascular complications
- 1.11 Antibiotic therapy can be indicated in the treatment of the following:
- (i) Peptic ulcers
 - (ii) Acute appendicitis
 - (iii) Osteomyelitis
 - (iv) Gastritis
- A. ii & iv
 - B. i & iii
 - C. iii & iv
 - D. i, ii, iii & iv

- 1.12 Which of the following conditions involve destruction of body tissues by own antibodies?
- A. Gout
 - B. Rheumatoid arthritis
 - C. Osteomyelitis
 - D. Osteoarthritis
- 1.13 To a client who has been diagnosed with gastroesophageal reflux disease, the following would be an appropriate health education to alleviate or minimise symptoms as part of nursing management, **EXCEPT** that _____.
- A. Do not lie down immediately after a meal
 - B. Elevate the head of the bed
 - C. Eat solid foods only and avoid eating liquid foods
 - D. Avoid foods with caffeine
- 1.14 A client has not passed stool for the past four days and he now feels very uncomfortable. Though he feels the urge to void, the stool has become so hard that passing it out is now painful. Which of the following could be the best nursing for this client?
- A. Give the client high fibre diet
 - B. Administer an enema
 - C. Advise the client to exercise
 - D. All of the above
- 1.15 Which of the following further investigations would be the most relevant for an elderly client with kyphosis?
- A. Bone-marrow aspirations
 - B. Bone densitometry
 - C. Nerve conduction studies
 - D. Chest x-ray

State whether each of the following statements are true (T) or false (F), and write the corresponding letter only

- 1.16 Normal saline 0.45% is an isotonic solution
- 1.17 The maximum weights allowed for a skeletal traction is 16kg
- 1.18 All oesophageal tumours are cancerous
- 1.19 Bone tumours have no cure.
- 1.20 A colostomy can be a life-long intervention

Write down the most appropriate word or phrase to fill up the blank space in each of the following sentences

- 1.21 Inflammation of joints is generally referred to as _____
- 1.22 A state hyperkalemia is best defined as a serum potassium level greater than _____
- 1.23 Gingivitis refers to _____
- 1.24 Generally, total water content of the human body is about _____ of the total body weight.
- 1.25 Gastroesophageal reflux disease is generally a result of weakening of the _____

QUESTION 2 (25 MARKS)

- 2.1. State the ionic composition of each of the following intravenous solutions:
dextrose; ringer's lactate, and normal saline [3]
- 2.2. List any (8) complications which may arise as a result of initiating and/or administering IV therapy [4]
- 2.3. Give a brief explanation to each of the following:
- 2.2.1. On a fluid balance chart, usually the output often less accurate, and is always slightly less than the input [2]
- 2.2.2. Cancer of the colon can lead to either diarrhoea or constipation [4]
- 2.2.3. Paraoesophageal hiatal hernia must be treated as a medical-surgical emergency [2]
- 2.4. Discuss the pathophysiology of third spacing as a state of fluid and electrolyte imbalance [10]

QUESTION 3 (25 MARKS)

A 68 year old female client was admitted with a fracture on the middle third of the right femur. History taking revealed that she slipped and fell on the door-step into her house and sustained that fracture. Socially she is a retired secretary who grew up in a relatively poor family. For the past 40 years, she would spend much of her time sited on her office chair or otherwise watching TV in the house. No notable past surgical or medical history. On examination the injured site looks swollen and tender, but the surrounding skin was intact. An x-ray shows that the bone has been broken into 2 separate segments, which were now slightly overlapping. A review of all other systems revealed no other abnormality. The doctor prescribed a skin traction pending fixation, as well as some analgesics since the client was screaming in pain. Based on this scenario, attempt the following questions:

- 3.1 Fractures can be classified in different ways. State any two (2) types of fractures under which this fracture can be classified, and give a reason for each of your answers. [2]
- 3.2 The client and her family are failing to understand why such a simple fall can result in such a serious injury as a fracture, and they are suspecting that someone bewitched her. Give a detailed explanation from a pathophysiological perspective, to their understanding, why such a fracture is not unusual for such a client [5]
- 3.3 Based on your knowledge of treatment modalities of musculoskeletal disorders,
 - 3.3.1. Why was a traction necessary for this client [3]
 - 3.3.2. State any form of fixation that may be appropriate for this client. Justify your answer [2]
 - 3.3.3. Briefly discuss the choice of a skin traction as opposed to a skeletal traction for this client [5]
- 3.4 Develop a nursing care plan for this client based on any two priority nursing diagnoses of your choice. [8]