

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

MAIN EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2018

COURSE TITLE: MEDICAL-SURGICAL NURSING I

COURSE CODE: GNS 211

TIME ALLOCATED: TWO (2) HOURS

MARKS ALLOCATED: 75

INSTRUCTION:

- ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS
- ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THE SEPARATE ANSWER-BOOKLET PROVIDED
- THERE ARE THREE (3) QUESTIONS, EACH WORTH 25 MARKS
- THERE ARE SEVEN (7) PRINTED PAGES EXCLUDING COVER PAGE

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

QUESTION 1

Instruction: For each part-question, 1.1 – 1.20, choose the most appropriate response and write in your answer booklet the corresponding letter only, in **capital letters**, e.g. 26 B. Each correct response carries 1 mark.

- 1.1 The primary focus of Medical- Surgical Nursing can best be described as to _____
- A. Look after patients every time and report, help them and report to Doctors where need be.
 - B. Diagnose illnesses that require surgery or medicines and treat them accordingly, that is, prepare them for surgery or give medicines.
 - C. Diagnose and treat people's response to illnesses that require surgery or medicines, or act as advocates in the treatment of such illnesses.
 - D. Assist Doctors in preparing and performing surgery or giving medicines to sick people as per rising need

Scenario: A client has been complaining of recurrent superficial pain on the medial aspect of his upper limb. On assessment you don't seem to find any problem on the arm. Questions 1.2 and 1.3 refer to this scenario

- 1.2 Which of the following could be a reasonable conclusion from a medical-surgical nursing perspective?
- A. The client may have a heart problem
 - B. The client will develop skin problems on that arm later in life
 - C. Either the client often has some confusion or is an attention seeker.
 - D. None of the above
- 1.3 Which of the following may be the best nursing intervention to this client?
- A. Give pain killers to go and take at home
 - B. Refer to a counsellor or psychologist for psychosocial support
 - C. Refer to a doctor for further investigation
 - D. Explain to the client that he has no problem and that he should come back again if the problem continues.

1.4 Arterial blood gasses are usually measured to diagnose _____.

- A. Pneumothorax
- B. Tuberculosis
- C. Arteriosclerosis
- D. Chronic bronchitis

1.5 Who, among the following people would usually need oxygen therapy?
One with _____.

- (i). Congestive heart failure
- (ii). Vertebral dislocation at the level of the thorax
- (iii). Renal failure
- (iv). Pneumothorax

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

1.6 Hypertension is often referred to as a "silent killer" because _____.

- A. It leads to comma before one dies.
- B. It can cause stroke and loss of speech
- C. One may die without symptoms
- D. It progresses slowly and over a long time

1.7 The following are correct about deep vein thrombosis (DVT)

- (i). DVT may complicate into pulmonary embolism
- (ii). The most common cause is atherosclerosis
- (iii). The risk factors for DVT include pregnancy
- (iv). The primary intervention in DVT is blood transfusion

- A. i, ii, iii & vi
- B. i & iii
- C. ii & vi
- D. i, ii & iii

1.8 Which of the following respiratory disorders is a typical Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease?

- (i) Asthma
- (ii) Lung cancer
- (iii) Emphysema
- (iv) Laryngeal cancer

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

1.9 Regarding TB treatment:

- (i) The minimum recommended period of treatment is usually 6 months
- (ii) The more the number of drugs used at a time, the shorter the treatment period
- (iii) Extra pulmonary TB requires a longer period of treatment than pulmonary TB
- (iv) The intensive phase period of TB treatment normally lasts for 4 months

- A. i & iii
- B. ii & vi
- C. i, iii & vi
- D. i, ii, iii & vi

1.10 Swaziland has moved towards Nurse-led ART initiation. According to the current ART guidelines, which of the following combination of drugs will you administer for a 28 year old healthy-looking man who has just been diagnosed HIV positive, with no other abnormality noted?

- A. TDF (tenofovir) + 3TC (lamivudine) + DTG (dolutegravir)
- B. TDF (tenofovir) + 3TC (lamivudine) + EFV (Effavirenz)
- C. AZT (Zidovudine) + 3TC (lamivudine) + NVP (Nevirapine)
- D. TDF (tenofovir) + AZT (Zidovudine) + DTG (dolutegravir)

1.11 Interventions to prevent transmission of HIV can be broadly categorised into 4 prongs. In which prong does the use ARV drugs fall.

- (i). Prong 1
- (ii). Prong 2
- (iii). Prong 3
- (iv). Prong 4

- A. i & ii
- B. iii & vi
- C. i, iii & vi
- D. i, ii, iii & vi

Instruction: Choice of ARV drugs for a client may depend on certain specific conditions for each individual client. Match each of the condition in column A with the most appropriate modification or consideration in column B, and write the corresponding letter only in your answer booklet. Note that each consideration/modification may match many or none of the given specific conditions:

Column A: Specific Condition	Column B: Specific consideration/modification
1.12 Severe renal dysfunction	A. Avoid Dolutegravir (DTG)
1.13 Anaemia	B. Avoid Zidovudine (AZT)
1.14 On rifampicin based TB treatment	C. Avoid Tenofovir (TDF)
1.15 Less than 40 kg body weight	D. Double the dose of Dolutegravir (DTG)
1.16 Planning to fall pregnant	E. Avoid Lamivudine (3TC)
	F. None of the above

Instruction: Match each of the following disease conditions in column A with the most appropriate description in column B, and write the corresponding letter only in your answer booklet. Note that each description may match many or none of the given diseases:

Column A: Disease	Column B: Description
1.17 Atherosclerosis 1.18 Elephantiasis 1.19 Angina pectoris 1.20 Deep vein thrombosis 1.21 Pneumostatic pneumonia	A. It is usually associated with prolonged immobility or bed rest. B. It is a blood borne infectious disease C. It usually show no signs and symptoms D. It involves death of a portion of the heart muscle E. It results from accumulation of fats on walls of blood vessels F. It is characterised by insufficient oxygen supply to a portion of the heart muscle G. It usually manifest as painless swelling of the lower extremities H. None of the above

Instruction: State whether each of the following statements, 1.22 – 1.25, is true (T) or false (F) and write the corresponding letter only in your answer booklet.

- 1.22 The same drugs used for treating pulmonary TB are also the same drugs used to treat extra pulmonary
- 1.23 According to the Swaziland ART guidelines, pre-exposure prophylaxis is not supposed to be given to children
- 1.24 Elephantiasis can be a result of congenital abnormalities
- 1.25 According to the gate control theory, every form of pain can be managed without using drugs

[Subtotal 25 Marks]

QUESTION 2

2.1. HIV rapid tests were conducted for three (3) clients, A, B and C, who were coming for the first time, and figure 1 below illustrates strips of the results. Discuss these findings with each client, and give your recommendation. [13]

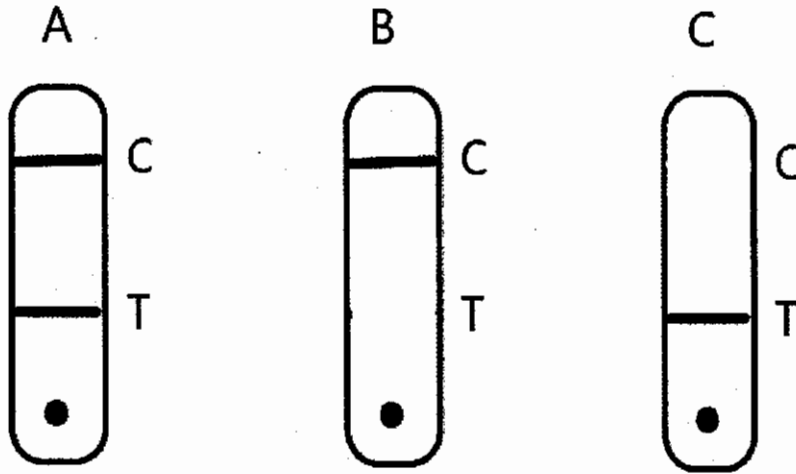


Figure 1

2.2. Describe and explain any four (4) possible post-operative complications which may occur in the continued post-operative care unit, paying particular attention on how does it occur and how can it be prevented [12]

[Subtotal 25 Marks]

QUESTION 3

- 3.1. Give a brief explanation to each of the following:
- (a) HIV infection may make it difficult to diagnose TB. [4]
 - (b) Manifestations of common cold can be alleviated by steam inhalation or cold compressions [3]
- 3.2. Outline the criteria that are used to discharge a client from the immediate post-anaesthetic unit (recovery room) to the general surgical ward for continued post operative care according to the Adrete Scoring. [6]
- 3.3. A 55 year old female client came presenting with chest pains, dyspnoea, general body weakness and a very low urine output. Review of her past medical history revealed that she has been admitted several times for hypertension. Based on this scenario, answer the following questions:
- (a) What medical condition is this client likely to be suffering from? Justify your answer. [3]
 - (b) State any 2 further investigations which you may advocate for as necessary to this client. [1]
 - (c) Develop a nursing care plan for this client based on any two (2) possible priority nursing diagnoses of your choice [8]

[Subtotal 25 Marks]