

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

**RE-SIT EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY 2019**

**COUESE TITLE:           MEDICAL-SURGICAL NURSING I**

**COURSE CODE:           GNS 211**

**TIME ALLOCATED:       TWO (2) HOURS**

**MARKS ALLOCATED:   75**

**INSTRUCTION:**

- ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS
- USE THE SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED FOR ALL QUESTIONS
- THERE ARE 3 QUESTIONS, EACH WORTH 25 MARKS:
  - QUEESTION 1 CONSISTS OF OBJECTIVE PART-QUESTIONS
  - QUESTIONS 2 AND 3 CONSISTS OF STRUCTURED PART-QUESTIONS
- THERE ARE SIX (6) PRINTED PAGES EXCLUDING COVER PAGE

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

## QUESTIONS 1

**Instruction:** For each part-question, choose the most appropriate response and write in your answer booklet the corresponding letter only, in **capital letters**, e.g. 31 B. Each correct response carries 1 mark.

- 1.1 Self-care deficit can be defined as \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Having no energy to wake up and do some work.
  - B. The difference between self-care demand and self-care agency
  - C. The reason for performing self-care
  - D. A. and B.

**Scenario:** A 21 year old client came presenting with headache, localised on the forehead. Your history taking revealed that he has been having a running nose and nasal congestion typical of common cold for the past 5 days. On examination you note that his mucous membranes are dry and the skin turgor is poor. Based on this, answer questions 1.2-1.3 below.

- 1.2 Which of the following would best explain the headache?
- A. The infectious agent from the nose has now infected the cerebral cortex
  - B. The infectious agent from the nose has now infected the paranasal air sinuses
  - C. The headache is referred pain from the nose.
  - D. The client is likely to be thinking too much, leading to a headache
- 1.3 The dry mucous membranes are an indication that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. The client has lost significant amount of water due to the infection
  - B. The virus which causes common cold infects mucus membranes only.
  - C. Common cold is associated with opportunistic infections of the skin and mucous membranes
  - D. A and B

- 1.4 Which of the following could be the best nursing management of this client?
- A. Advocate for a brain scan
  - B. Advocate for admission and infusion of intravenous fluids
  - C. Explain to the client that there is no need for treatment because flue is self-limiting and incurable.
  - D. Give pain killers and advise client to take a lot of fluids
- 1.5 Which of the following respiratory tract disorders may necessitate performing a tracheostomy?
- A. Rib fracture
  - B. Laryngeal cancer
  - C. Lung cancer
  - D. Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
- 1.6 How does splinting of the chest help alleviate pleuritic pain?
- A. It stimulates mechanoreceptors, thereby distracting nociception
  - B. It blocks intercostals nerves, thereby preventing them from transmitting pain
  - C. It minimises chest movements, thereby reducing friction between visceral and parietal pleura
  - D. It allows the draining of fluids from the pleural space, thereby alleviate pressure and pain
- 1.7 Following an abdominal surgery, when are the sutures usually removed?
- A. When there is no more bleeding
  - B. About 7 to 10 days post-operatively
  - C. Only upon discharge from the hospital
  - D. About a month post-operatively

- 1.8 A client who has just been re-admitted from theatre after an abdominal surgery is at a high risk of developing \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Chest infection
  - B. Liver cirrhosis
  - C. Diarrhoea
  - D. Non-of the above
- 1.9 A positive tuberculin skin test mean that the client \_\_\_\_\_
- A. is definitely having active TB
  - B. has some antiTB antibodies
  - C. definitely has extra-pulmonary TB
  - D. is co-infected with HIV and TB
- 1.10 Multidrug Resistant TB can be defined as TB that is irresponsive to \_\_\_\_\_
- A. At least one anti TB medication
  - B. All anti TB medications
  - C. Rifampicin and Isoniazid
  - D. All first line anti TB medication
- 1.11 Which of the following is correct about the pathophysiology of elephantiasis?
- A. It is a result of valves of veins of the legs being incompetent, causing backflow of blood and oedema
  - B. The exact cause is not known
  - C. It is a complication of heart failure, causing fluid retention, especially in the legs.
  - D. It can be caused by some infectious agents

1.12 Which of the following is correct about pre-exposure prophylaxis:

- A. It must be administered within 72 hours of the exposure.
- B. It is only given to confirmed HIV negative people
- C. It is given over a period of about 28 days
- D. It has no side effects at all

1.13 Risk factors for opportunistic infections include the following:

- (i). Diabetes mellitus
- (ii). Pregnancy
- (iii). HIV infection
- (iv). Excessive use of some medication

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

**Scenario:** An 18 Year old female Form 3 student was raped by the uncle and decided not to go to the hospital for some reason. Some two days later she changed her mind and decided to report to the hospital after realizing that the pain she had sustained seem to have been worsening.

1.14 Which of the following would be an appropriate intervention?

- (i) Post-exposure prophylaxis
- (ii) Pre-exposure prophylaxis
- (iii) Isoniazid prophylaxis
- (iv) Cotrimoxazole prophylaxis

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

1.15 Risk factors for development of deep vein thrombosis include all of the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Dehydration
- B. Immobility
- C. Pregnancy
- D. Immunosuppression

**Instruction:** Match each of the disease conditions in column A with the corresponding 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:

<b>COLUMN A: DISEASE</b>	<b>COLUMN B: DESCRIPTION</b>
1.16 Tuberculosis	A. It is usually associated with prolonged immobility or bed rest.
1.17 Candida	B. It has no treatment
1.18 Hypertension	C. It is a blood borne infectious disease
1.19 Myocardial infarction	D. It is usually show no signs and symptoms
1.20 HIV and AIDS	E. It involves death of a portion of the heart muscle
	F. It is an opportunistic infection
	G. It is characterised by insufficient oxygen supply to a portion of the heart muscle
	H. None of the above

**Instruction:** State whether each of the following statements, 1.21 – 1.25, is true (T) or false (F) and write the corresponding letter only in your answer booklet.

- 1.21 An HIV positive person who is not taking antiretroviral drugs can go for about 10 years without showing signs of AIDS
- 1.22 Post exposure prophylaxis is only given to people subjected to high risk exposures
- 1.23 Exclusive breast feeding is encouraged for all HIV positive mothers because breast milk does not transmit HIV
- 1.24 The intensive phase of TB treatment for multidrug resistant TB can be 8 months
- 1.25 Pain can be managed surgically

**[Subtotal 25 Marks]**

## QUESTION 2

- 2.1. Hypertension is one of the leading causes of morbidity in Swaziland.
- (a) Define hypertension [1]
  - (b) Discuss the pathophysiology of hypertension [8]
  - (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. [8]
- 2.2. Following a heated argument, John was stabbed with a big screw driver on the third left intercostals space along the mid-clavicular line. When he was brought to the hospital, the screw driver was still in, with only the handle seen on the surface of the chest. Discuss the management of this client in order to save his life. [8]

**[Subtotal 25 Marks]**

## QUESTION 3

- 3.1. Initiating antiretroviral therapy may result in acute worsening of the clinical condition of a client, besides the direct side effects of the drugs.
- (a) State the name used to describe this undesirable outcome of ART. [1]
  - (b) Explain how it comes about [3]
  - (c) List four (4) clinical manifestations of this condition. [2]
  - (d) Outline the risk factors for developing this condition [5]
- 3.2. A 45 year old client who came presenting with dyspnoea and chest pains was admitted for further investigations.
- (a) State any four (4) possible medical diagnoses which the client might be suffering from. [2]
  - (b) For each stated diagnoses, outline a definitive diagnostic test which you may advocate for, to rule out the condition. [4]
  - (c) Based on the given information, develop a nursing care plan for this client based on any two (2) priority nursing diagnoses [8]

**[Subtotal 25 Marks]**