

Medical Surgical Nursing Exam 1

PART I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs)**20 MARKS**

1. A patient who is receiving hemodialysis for chronic renal failure is especially prone to develop:
 - a. Peritonitis
 - b. Hepatitis C
 - c. Renal calculi
 - d. Bladder tumor

2. Which of the following symptoms indicate acute rejection of a transplanted kidney?
 - a. Fever, weight loss, oliguria, high blood pressure, pain at the graft site
 - b. Fever, weight gain, polyuria, low blood pressure
 - c. Fever, weight gain, oliguria, high blood pressure, pain at the graft site
 - d. Fever, weight loss, polyuria, low blood pressure, pain at the graft site

3. In the diuretic phase of renal failure, which electrolyte imbalances the nurse should monitor?
 - a. Hypernatremia, hypokalemia
 - b. Hyponatremia, hypokalemia
 - c. Hypocalcemia, hypophosphatemia
 - d. Hypercalcemia, hypophosphatemia

4. Which of the following conditions may cause prerenal form of acute renal failure?
 - a. Benign prostatic hyperplasia
 - b. Myocardial infarction
 - c. Hemolytic blood transfusion reaction
 - d. Septic shock and nephrotoxic injury from radiocontrast agents

5. The two most common complications of urethral trauma are:
 - a. Urethral strictures and impotence in men
 - b. Bladder strictures and impotence ureters
 - c. Impotence among men and ectopic uterus
 - d. Impotence among men and megaureters

6. Which of the following types of renal calculi is radiolucent?
 - a. Calcium oxalate
 - b. Calcium phosphate
 - c. Uric acid
 - d. Struvite

7. Which of the following palliative procedures is usually performed when the ureters are obstructed by a tumor?
 - a. Transurethral resection
 - b. Cutaneous ureterostomy
 - c. Pyelostomy
 - d. Percutaneous nephrostomy

8. The two major problems caused by bladder diverticula are:
 - a. Distended bladder and urinary tract infections
 - b. Urinary tract infections and ureter stricture
 - c. Malignancies and obstruction
 - d. Urinary tract infections and malignancies

9. A post operative patient has developed urinary retention. To relieve the patient from retention the nurse carries out all of the following except:
 - a. Place the patient in a sitting position
 - b. Administer a diuretic
 - c. Place a hot water bottle over the perineum
 - d. Get an order for inserting a catheter in to bladder

10. Which one of the following statements best describes pulmonary embolism?
 - a. It is a thrombus originating from arterial circulation that has occluded a bronchiole
 - b. It is a thrombus originating from arterial circulation that has occluded a pulmonary vessel
 - c. It is a thrombus originating from venous circulation that has occluded a pulmonary vessel
 - d. It is a blood clot that has developed in the pulmonary vessel

11. Which of the following symptoms would suggest a tension pneumothorax?
 - a. Haemoptysis
 - b. Sucking sounds made on inspiration
 - c. Collapsed neck vein
 - d. Deviation of the trachea

12. Which of the following nursing interventions can prevent or reduce the risk of atelectasis in a post operative patient?
 - a. Frequent turning
 - b. Steam inhalation
 - c. Use of an incentive spirometer
 - d. Coughing exercise

13. Which of the following treatments would the nurse recommend for a patient with spontaneous pneumothorax?
 - a. Insertion of chest tube
 - b. Thoracentesis
 - c. Antibiotic
 - d. Mechanical ventilation

14. Pleural effusion is defined as:-
 - a. The collapse of alveoli
 - b. The inflammation of pleura
 - c. The accumulation of fluid in the alveoli
 - d. The accumulation of fluid in the pleural space

15. Which one of the following methods is employed for removal of pleural fluid in pleural effusion?
 - a. Insertion of a chest tube in the pleural space
 - b. Perform paracentesis

- c. Perform thoracentesis
 - d. Diuretic therapy
16. Which of the following diagnostic procedures most accurately confirms diagnosis of lung cancer?
- a. Chest X-Ray
 - b. Bronchoscopy
 - c. Cytologic studies of early morning sputum specimen
 - d. Surgical biopsy
17. The primary reason for peripheral arterial disease includes:-
- a. Atherosclerosis'
 - b. Embolism
 - c. Thrombosis
 - d. Vasospasm
18. The reason for furosemide (lasix) administration in the treatment of hypertension is:-
- a. It blocks the sympathetic stimulation of the heart
 - b. It controls blood volume by inhibiting reabsorption of sodium and water in the kidney tubule
 - c. It helps in reabsorption of sodium and excretion of potassium
 - d. It dilates peripheral blood vessels
19. Which of the following types of angina is most likely to progress into Myocardial Infarction (MI)?
- a. Stable angina
 - b. Unstable angina
 - c. Prinzmetal's angina
 - d. Nocturnal angina
20. The pain medication of choice in acute myocardial infarction is:-
- a. Pethidine hydrochloride
 - b. Diclophenac sodium
 - c. Codeine sulfate
 - d. Morphine sulfate

PART II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (SAQs)

40 MARKS

- 1. Differentiate between acute renal failure and chronic renal failure (6 marks)
- 2. Explain the pathophysiological changes that occur in pulmonary embolism (5 marks)
- 3. Outline five (5) priority nursing diagnoses that can be in a patient with acute renal failure (5 marks)
- 4. Outline the rationale for performing the following investigation tests in a TB patient: (4 marks)
 - a. Sputum culture

- b. Blood culture
 - c. Chest X-Ray Study
 - d. Arterial Blood Gas (ABG) analysis
5. Explain the three (3) most important warning signs that signal lung cancer. (6 marks)
6. Outline the goals of nursing care of a patient with congestive heart failure (6 marks)
7. Explain the role of beta-blockers (drugs) in the management of a patient with myocardial infarction (MI). (4 marks)
8. Explain ischemia as a primary cause of acute tubular necrosis (4 marks)

PART III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (LAQs) 40 MARKS

1. A patient with emphysema is admitted in the medical unit of a Hospital with resting hypoxemia
- a. Formulate four (4) priority nursing diagnoses for this condition (8 marks)
 - b. Discuss the interventions for each nursing diagnosis formulated in question (a) above (12 marks)
2. Ms Jael is admitted in a female medical-surgical ward with a diagnosis of chronic constrictive pericarditis.
- a. Describe the pathophysiology of this disease. (8 marks)
 - b. Discuss the nursing care for this patient.