Medical Surgical Nursing Exam 6

MCQS

1. Nasal obstruction is brought about by:
a. Deviation of the nasal septum
b. Hypertrophy of the turbinate bones
c. Pressure of the nasal polyps
d. All the above

2. A surgical procedure to treat a deviated septum where the surgeon makes an incision into the mucous membrane and after raising it from the bone, removes the deviated bone and cartilage with bone forceps. The mucosa is then allowed to fall back in place and it is held there by tight packings is known as:
a. Submucosal resection
b. Turbinectomy
c. Laser cautery
d. Cryotherapy

3. The following are true about fractures of the nose EXCEPT:
a. Nasal fracture is a rare facial fracture
b. Fracture of the nose usually results from a direct assault
c. Nasal fractures may affect the ascending process of the maxilla and the septum
d. Nasal fracture is the most common fracture of the body

4. Risk factors for Epistasis include all EXCEPT:
a. Local infections
b. Nasal inhalation of illicit drugs
c. Redu-Osler-Weber syndrome
d. Atherosclerosis

5. Chancre an abnormality of the liphas:
a. Red area or rash and its itching
b. Irritation of the lips associated with scaling, crusty and fissure
c. White overgrowth of horny layer of epidermis
d. Reddened circumscribed lesion that ulcerates and becomes crusted

6. Which of the following is FALSE about periapical abscess?
a. It is commonly referred to as an abscessed tooth
b. It involves collection of pus in the apical dental periosteum
c. The abscess may be acute or chronic
d. Acute periapical abscess is usually primary to a suppurative pulpitis

7. Which of the following drug used in treatment of Rhinitis inhibit the release of histamine and other chemicals:
a. Cromolyn

b. Cetirizine
c. Chlorpheniramine
d. Diphehydramine

8. A cause of Rhinitis under the category of vasomotor include:
a. Abuse of nasal decongestants
b. Foreign body
c. Polyps in cystic fibrosis
d. Acute viral infections

9. Mechanical obstruction in the ostia of the following sinuses causes chronic sinusitis EXCEPT:
a. Frontal sinuses
b. Maxillary sinuses
c. Mandibular sinuses
d. Anterior ethmoid sinuses

10. Which of the following type of Chronic Pharyngitis is correctly matched with its description?
a. Hypertrophic- characterized by numerous swollen lymph follicles on the pharyngeal wall
b. Atrophic- the membrane is thin, whitish, glistening, and at times wrinkled
c. Chronic granular- characterized by general thickening and congestion of the pharyngeal mucous membrane
d. Hypotropic- characterized by few swollen lymph follicles on the pharyngeal wall

11. The method of extra capsular surgery uses an ultrasonic device that liquefies the nucleus and cortex, which are then suctioned out through a tube is:
a. Phacoemulsification
b. Intracapsular cataract extraction
c. Extracapsular cataract extraction
d. Lens replacement

12. The condition characterized by a conical protuberance of the cornea with progressive thinning on protrusion and irregular astigmatism is:
a. Keratoconus
b. Corneal dystrophies
c. Conjuctivitis
d. Dry eye syndrome

13. The disorder of salivary glands characterized by salivary calculi (stones) is:
a. Parotitis
b. Sialadenitis
c. Neoplasms
d. Sialolithiasis

14. Benign tumors of the eye lids which are small, white, slightly elevated cysts that may occur in multiples are:
a. Hemangiomas
b. Milia
c. Xanthelasma
d. Molluscum

15. All the following are surgical procedures that can be used for management of chronic otitis media EXCEPT:
a. Tympanoplasty
b. Ossiculoplasty
c. Mastoidectomy
d. Enucleation

16. An abnormal inner ear fluid balance caused by a malabsorption in the endolymphatic sac is:
a. Meniere's disease
b. Motion sickness
c. Tinnitus
d. Labyrinthitis

17. Benign paroxysmal positional vertigo occurs when:
a. The position of the patient's head is changed with respect to gravity, typically by placing the head back with the affected ear turned down
b. The position of the patient's head is changed with respect to gravity, typically by placing the head back with the affected ear turned up
c. The position of the patient's head is changed against gravity, typically by placing the head back with the affected ear turned down
d. The position of the patient's head is changed against gravity, typically by placing the head back with the affected ear turned down

18. A type of glaucoma characterized by intraocular pressure of less or equal to 21 mmHg, optic nerve damage and visual field defects is:
a. Chronic open angle glaucoma
b. Normal tension glaucoma
c. Acute angle-closure glaucoma
d. Chronic angle-closure glaucoma

19. Among the following drugs which is the MOST common cause of ototoxicity:
a. Aspirin
b. Quinine
c. Aminoglycosides
d. Teracyclines

20. All the following are true about Acoustic Neuroma EXCEPT:
a. They are slow growing
b. They are benign tumors of cranial nerve V111
c. They usually arise from the Schwann cells of the vestibular portion of the nerve
d. Most Acoustic Neuromas are bilateral

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS
1. Explain the patho-physiology of retinal detachment (8 marks)
2. Using diagrams explain the refractive errors (8 marks)
3. Outline the sterilizing methods used in theater (10 marks)
4. State three most common types of senile (age-related) cataract as defined by their location in the lens (6 marks)
5. Explain four surgical management procedures done in case of cataract (8 marks)

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Describe the process of sound conduction and transmission (20 marks)
1. A patient is admitted in ENT ward with the diagnosis of oral cancer.
a. Explain its predisposing factors (8 marks)
b. Manage this client who is admitted in ENT ward from admission to discharge (12 marks)