



**MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF  
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
(MMUST)**

**DISTANCE LEARNING**

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS  
2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**SECOND YEAR FIRST Timester EXAMINATIONS**

**FOR THE DEGREE  
OF  
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING**

**COURSE CODE: NCD 213**

**COURSE TITLE: MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING II**

**SPECIALS/SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION**

**DATE: FRIDAY 7<sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER, 2022      TIME: 8:00- 11:00 AM**

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Answer all Questions in all sections.

TIME: 3 Hours

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

## SECTION I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20MRKS)

1. The nurse is assessing a 48-year-old client with a history of smoking during a routine clinic visit. The client, who exercises regularly, reports having pain in the calf during exercise that disappears at rest. Which of the following findings requires further evaluation?
  - a. Heart rate 57 bpm.
  - b. SpO<sub>2</sub> of 94% on room air.
  - c. Blood pressure 134/82.
  - d. Ankle brachial index of 0.65.
2. Blood pressure in the systemic circulation is highest in the:
  - a. Arterioles.
  - b. Capillaries.
  - c. Aorta.
  - d. Venules.
3. The nurse is planning care for a client with a history of peripheral vascular disease who has symptoms of claudication. Nursing care should be directed to avoiding which of the following situations?
  - a. Oxygen demand by the muscle exceeds the supply.
  - b. Oxygen demand and supply of the working muscle are in balance.
  - c. Oxygen supply exceeds the demand of the working muscle.
  - d. Oxygen is absent.
4. When assessing an individual with peripheral vascular disease, which clinical manifestation would indicate complete arterial obstruction in the lower left leg?
  - a. Aching pain in the left calf.
  - b. Burning pain in the left calf.
  - c. Numbness and tingling in the left leg.
  - d. Coldness of the left foot and ankle.
5. On a visit to the clinic, a client reports the onset of early symptoms of rheumatoid arthritis. The nurse should conduct a focused assessment for:
  - a. Limited motion of joints.
  - b. Deformed joints of the hands.
  - c. Early morning stiffness.
  - d. Rheumatoid nodules.
6. A client is in the acute phase of rheumatoid arthritis. Which of the following should the nurse identify as lowest priority in the plan of care?
  - a. Relieving pain.
  - b. Preserving joint function.
  - c. Maintaining usual ways of accomplishing tasks.
  - d. Preventing joint deformity.
7. A postmenopausal client is scheduled for a bone-density scan. To plan for the client's test, what should the nurse communicate to the client?
  - a. Request that the client remove all metal objects on the day of the scan.
  - b. Instruct the client to consume foods and beverages with a high content of calcium for 2 days before the test.
  - c. Inform the client that she will need to ingest 600 mg of calcium gluconate by mouth for 2 weeks before the test.
  - d. Tell the client that she should report any significant pain to her physician at least 2 days before the test.
8. A client in a double hip spica cast is constipated. The surgeon cuts a window into the cast. Which of the following outcomes should the nurse anticipate?
  - a. The window will allow the nurse to palpate the superior mesenteric artery.

- b. The window will allow the surgeon to manipulate the fracture site.
  - c. The window will allow the nurses to reposition the client.
  - d. The window will provide some relief from pressure due to abdominal distention as a result of constipation.
9. The nurse is assessing the home environment of an elderly client who is using crutches during the postoperative recovery phase after hip pinning. Which of the following would pose the greatest hazard to the client as a risk for falling at home?
- a. A 4-year-old cocker spaniel.
  - b. Scatter rugs.
  - c. Snack tables.
  - d. Rocking chairs.
10. One goal in caring for a client with arterial occlusive disease is to promote vasodilation in the affected extremity. To achieve this goal, the nurse encourages the client to:
- a. Avoid eating low-fat foods.
  - b. Elevate the legs above the heart.
  - c. Stop smoking.
  - d. Begin a jogging program.
11. The nurse is caring for a client diagnosed with an anterior myocardial infarction 2 days ago. Upon assessment, the nurse identifies a new systolic murmur at the apex. The nurse should first:
- a. Assess for changes in vital signs.
  - b. Draw an arterial blood gas.
  - c. Evaluate heart sounds with the client leaning forward.
  - d. Obtain a 12 Lead electrocardiogram.
12. The nurse notices that a client's heart rate decreases from 63 to 50 beats per minute on the monitor. The nurse should first:
- a. Administer Atropine 0.5 mg I.V. push.
  - b. Auscultate for abnormal heart sounds.
  - c. Prepare for transcutaneous pacing.
  - d. Take the client's blood pressure.
13. A 57-year-old with diabetes insipidus is hospitalized for care. Which finding should the nurse report to the physician?
- a. Urine output of 350 mL in 8 hours.
  - b. Urine specific gravity of 1.001.
  - c. Potassium of 4.0 mEq.
  - d. Weight gain.
14. Which of the following would be an expected finding in a client with adrenal crisis (addisonian crisis)?
- a. Fluid retention.
  - b. Pain.
  - c. Peripheral edema.
  - d. Hunger.
15. Signs and symptoms of Cushing's disease include:
- a. Weight loss.
  - b. Thin, fragile skin.
  - c. Hypotension.
  - d. Abdominal pain.
16. A client is admitted with pheochromocytoma. The nurse assesses the client's blood pressure frequently because pheochromocytoma of the adrenal medulla releases excessive amounts of:
- a. Renin.
  - b. Aldosterone.
  - c. Catecholamines.

- d. Glucocorticoids.
- 17. The physician orders continuous I.V. nitroglycerin infusion for the client with myocardial infarction. Essential nursing actions include which of the following?
  - a. Obtaining an infusion pump for the medication.
  - b. Monitoring blood pressure every 4 hours.
  - c. Monitoring urine output hourly.
  - d. Obtaining serum potassium levels daily.
- 18. Crackles heard on lung auscultation indicate which of the following?
  - a. Cyanosis.
  - b. Bronchospasm.
  - c. Airway narrowing.
  - d. Fluid-filled alveoli.
- 19. The nurse should teach the client that signs of digoxin toxicity include which of the following?
  - a. Rash over the chest and back.
  - b. Increased appetite.
  - c. Visual disturbances such as seeing yellow spots.
  - d. Elevated blood pressure
- 20. The nurse is teaching a diabetic client using an empowerment approach. The nurse should initiate teaching by asking which of the following?
  - a. "How much does your family need to be involved in learning about your condition?"
  - b. "What is required for your family to manage your symptoms?"
  - c. "What activities are most important for you to be able to maintain control of your diabetes?"
  - d. "What do you know about your medications and condition?"

## **SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MRKS)**

1. State four specific nursing diagnosis for a patient with Myocardial Infarction (4 mrks)
2. Draw and label the parts of a long bone (8 mrks)
3. State six specific complications of internal fixation of fractures (6 mrks)
4. State 3 main complications of cardiac surgery (3mrks)
5. Explain the pathophysiology of Diabetes Mellitus (8mrks)
6. State and explain 3 types of bone grafts (6mrks)
7. State five clinical manifestations of heart failure (5 mrks)

## **SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MRKS)**

1. Mr. Cooper has been diagnosed of Addisons disease
  - a. Outline the pathophysiology of the above condition (8 Marks)
  - b. Explain the collaborative management of Mr. Cooper both in the hospital and at home (12 marks)
2. Mrs. Bakers is admitted to the surgical unit with a diagnosis of Infective Endocarditis.
  - a. Using a schematic diagram, explain the pathophysiology of this condition (5 marks)
  - b. Outline five clinical manifestations of Infective Endocarditis (5 marks)
  - c. Explain the nursing management of this client for next 48 hours (10 marks)