



(University of Choice)

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

MAIN CAMPUS

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

2022/2023 ACADEMIC YEAR

2ND YEAR TRIMESTER 2 EXAMINATIONS

FOR THE DEGREE OF

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING

COURSE CODE: NCN 221

**COURSE TITLE: MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING URINARY,
HEMATOLOGIC AND SKIN DISORDERS**

DATE: 08TH APRIL 2024

TIME: 11:30AM- 2:30PM

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

TIME: 3 HOURS

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

This Paper Consists of Printed Pages. Please Turn Over.

SECTION A

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following disorders results from a deficiency of factor VIII?
 - A. Sickle cell disease
 - B. Christmas disease
 - C. Haemophilia A
 - D. Haemophilia B
2. Nurse Harry documents the presence of a scab on a client's deep wound. The nurse identifies this as which phase of wound healing?
 - A. Inflammatory
 - B. Migratory
 - C. Proliferative
 - D. Maturation
3. Which of the following would the nurse identify as the priority nursing diagnosis for a patient with vaso-occlusive sickle cell crisis?
 - A. Ineffective coping is related to the presence of a life-threatening disease
 - B. Fluid and electrolyte imbalance
 - C. Pain related to tissue anoxia
 - D. Excess fluid volume related to infection
4. Which of the following units of blood can the nurse administer to a patient with O+ blood group?
 - A. The O- unit
 - B. The B+ unit
 - C. The AB+ unit.
 - D. The A+ unit.\
5. A client calls the nurse with a complaint of sudden deep throbbing leg pain. What is the appropriate FIRST action by the nurse?
 - A. Apply ice to the extremity
 - B. Ambulate for several minutes
 - C. Maintain the client on bed rest
 - D. Administer analgesics

6. A client who is receiving a blood transfusion experiences a haemolytic reaction. The nurse would anticipate which of the following assessment findings?
- A. Urticaria, itching, respiratory distress.
 - B. Hypotension, backache, low back pain, fever.
 - C. Wet breath sounds, severe shortness of breath.
 - D. Chills and fever occurring about an hour after the infusion started.
7. When a client is diagnosed with aplastic anaemia, the nurse monitors for changes in which of the following physiological functions?
- A. Peripheral sensation
 - B. Bleeding tendencies
 - C. Bowel function
 - D. Intake and output
8. The nurse reviews laboratory findings for a client diagnosed with iron deficiency anaemia. Which of the following would the nurse expect to find in the results?
- A. Normocytic hypochromic cells
 - B. Microcytic hypochromic cells
 - C. Macrocytic hypochromic cells
 - D. Normocytic normochromic cells
9. The nurse is assessing for the presence of cyanosis in a male dark-skinned client. The nurse understands which body area would provide the best assessment?
- A. Lips
 - B. Sacrum
 - C. Earlobes
 - D. Back of the hands
10. The nurse would instruct the client to eat which of the following foods to obtain the best supply of vitamin B12?
- A. Whole grains
 - B. Broccoli and Brussels sprouts
 - C. Meats and dairy products
 - D. Green leafy vegetables
11. A male client is diagnosed with herpes simplex. Which statement about herpes simplex infection is true?
- A. During early pregnancy, herpes simplex infection may cause spontaneous abortion or premature delivery.

- B. Genital herpes simplex lesions are painless, fluid-filled vesicles that ulcerate and heal in 3 to 7 days.
 - C. Herpetic keratoconjunctivitis usually is bilateral and causes systemic symptoms
 - D. A client with genital herpes lesions can have sexual contact but must use a condom
12. A client with macrocytic anaemia has a burn on her foot and states that she had been watching television while lying on a heating pad. What is the nurse's first response?
- A. Check for diminished sensations
 - B. Assess for potential abuse
 - C. Document the findings
 - D. Clean and dress the are
13. The haemoglobin types found in a normal adult are:
- A. S, A, F
 - B. A, A2, C
 - C. A2, F, S
 - D. A, A2, F
14. In which skin disorder do T-cells induce a sudden increase in cytokines leading to hyperplasia of skin cells resulting in raised skin plaques?
- A. Dermatitis
 - B. Eczema
 - C. Psoriasis
 - D. Impetigo
15. Nurse Tee plans to administer dexamethasone cream to a client who has dermatitis over the anterior chest. How should the nurse apply this topical agent?
- A. With a circular motion, to enhance absorption.
 - B. With an upward motion, to increase blood supply to the affected area.
 - C. In long, even, outward, and downward strokes in the direction of hair growth
 - D. In long, even, outward, and upward strokes in the direction opposite hair growth.
16. Which of the following would the nurse describe to the patient is development of a sprain?
- A. Direct trauma to skin with rupture of underlying micro-circulation
 - B. Shearing force to the muscles
 - C. Damage to tendons
 - D. Damage to ligaments

17. When planning care for a male client with burns on the upper torso, which nursing diagnosis should take the highest priority?
- A. Ineffective airway clearance related to oedema of the respiratory passages
 - B. Impaired physical mobility related to the disease process
 - C. Disturbed sleep pattern related to facility environment
 - D. Risk for infection related to breaks in the skin
18. Which of the following drugs are not associated with an increased risk of osteoporosis?
- A. Proton pump inhibitors
 - B. Opiate analgesics
 - C. Selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitors
 - D. Anticoagulants
19. The micturition reflex center is located in the:
- A. Kidney
 - B. Cerebrum.
 - C. Sacral segment of the spinal cord
 - D. Hypothalamus
20. Which statement about how sickle cell anemia is CORRECT?
- A. Sickle cell anemia is an x-linked recessive disease.
 - B. Sickle cell anemia is an autosomal dominant disease.
 - C. Sickle cell anemia is an autosomal recessive disease
 - D. Sickle cell anemia is caused by gene mutations
21. The primary morphology of a macule-type lesion is
- A. Flat and non-palpable
 - B. Elevated and palpable
 - C. Lesion that can be either elevated or depressed
 - D. Firm lesion that extends into subcutaneous tissue
22. A fracture where the bone has shattered into fragments is known as
- A. Proximal
 - B. Comminute
 - C. Transverse
 - D. Compound
23. Which of the following symptom is a sign of acute renal failure for a patient who is day one post-operative following surgery for abdominal aortic aneurysm repair?

- A. Anuria
 - B. Diarrhoea
 - C. Oliguria
 - D. Vomiting
24. The client complains of fever, perineal pain, and urinary urgency, frequency, and dysuria. To assess whether the client's problem is related to bacterial prostatitis, the nurse would look at the results of the prostate examination, which should reveal that the prostate gland is:
- A. Tender, indurated, and warm to the touch
 - B. Soft and swollen
 - C. Tender and oedematous with echymosis
 - D. Reddened, swollen, and boggy
25. You're developing a care plan with the nursing diagnosis risk for infection for your patient that received a kidney transplant. A goal for this patient is to:
- A. Remain afebrile and have negative cultures.
 - B. Resume normal fluid intake within 2 to 3 days.
 - C. Resume the patient's normal job within 2 to 3 weeks
 - D. Try to discontinue cyclosporine as quickly as possible
26. What is the priority nursing diagnosis with your patient diagnosed with end-stage renal disease?
- A. Activity intolerance
 - B. Fluid volume excess
 - C. Knowledge deficit
 - D. Pain
27. Which of the following symptoms do you expect to see in a patient diagnosed with acute pyelonephritis?
- A. Jaundice and flank pain
 - B. Costovertebral angle tenderness and chills
 - C. Burning sensation on urination
 - D. Polyuria and nocturia
28. What is the appropriate infusion time for the dialysate in your 38 year old patient with chronic renal failure undergoing peritoneal dialysis?

- A. 15 minutes
 - B. 30 minutes
 - C. 1 hour
 - D. 2 to 3 hours
29. An 18 year old student is admitted with dark urine, fever, and flank pain and is diagnosed with acute glomerulonephritis. Which would most likely be in this student's health history?
- A. Renal calculi
 - B. Renal trauma
 - C. Recent sore throat
 - D. Family history of acute glomerulonephritis
30. You expect a patient in the oliguric phase of renal failure to have a 24 hour urine output less than:
- A. 50ml
 - B. 200ml
 - C. 400ml
 - D. 800ml
31. A patient is experiencing which type of incontinence if she experiences leaking urine when she coughs, sneezes, or lifts heavy objects?
- A. Overflow
 - B. Reflex
 - C. Stress
 - D. Urge
32. The nurse is caring for a client following a kidney transplant. The client develops oliguria. Which of the following would the nurse anticipate to be prescribed as the treatment of oliguria?
- A. Encourage fluid intake
 - B. Administration of diuretics
 - C. Irrigation of Foley catheter
 - D. Restricting fluids
33. During a client's urinary bladder catheterization, the bladder is emptied gradually. The best rationale for the nurse's action is that completely emptying an over distended bladder at one time tends to cause:
- A. Renal failure
 - B. Abdominal cramping

- C. Possible shock
 - D. Atrophy of bladder musculature
34. A client is receiving a radiation implant for the treatment of bladder cancer. Which of the following interventions is appropriate?
- A. Flush all urine down the toilet.
 - B. Restrict the client's fluid intake.
 - C. Place the client in a semi-private room
 - D. Monitor the client for signs and symptoms of cystitis.
35. Which of the following is the correct sequence in which urine flows through the kidney toward the urinary bladder?
- A. Renal pelvis, major calyx, minor calyx, papillary duct, ureter.
 - B. Papillary duct, minor calyx, major calyx, renal pelvis, ureter.
 - C. Minor calyx, major calyx, papillary duct, renal pelvis, ureter.
 - D. Papillary duct, major calyx, minor calyx, ureter, renal pelvis
37. Which of the following diagnostic findings are most likely for a client with aplastic anemia?
- A. Increased levels of WBCs, RBCs, and platelets
 - B. Decreased production of T-helper cells
 - C. Reed-Sternberg cells and lymph node enlargement
 - D. Decreased levels of white blood cells, red blood cells, and platelets
38. A nurse instructs the mother of a child with sickle cell disease about the precipitating factors related to pain crisis. Which of the following, if identified by the mother as a precipitating factor, indicates the need for further instructions?
- A. Fluid overload
 - B. Stress
 - C. Trauma
 - D. Infection
39. A client with iron deficiency anemia is scheduled for discharge. Which instruction about prescribed ferrous gluconate therapy should the nurse include in the teaching plan?
- A. "Take the medication with an antacid."
 - B. "Take the medication with cereal."
 - C. "Take the medication with a glass of milk."
 - D. "Take the medication on an empty stomach."

40. The mother asks the nurse why her child's hemoglobin was normal at birth but now the child has S hemoglobin. Which of the following responses by the nurse is most appropriate?
- A. "The red bone marrow does not begin to produce hemoglobin S until several months after birth."
 - B. "Antibodies transmitted from you to the fetus provide the newborn with temporary immunity."
 - C. "The placenta bars passage of the hemoglobin S from the mother to the fetus."
 - D. "The newborn has a high concentration of fetal hemoglobin in the blood for some time after birth."
41. Because of the risks associated with administration of factor VIII concentrate, the nurse would teach the client's family to recognize and report which of the following?
- A. Yellowing of the skin
 - B. Constipation
 - C. Abdominal distention
 - D. Puffiness around the eyes
42. Laboratory studies are performed for a client suspected of having iron deficiency anemia. The nurse reviews the laboratory results, knowing that which of the following results would indicate this type of anemia?
- A. A decreased reticulocyte count
 - B. An elevated hemoglobin level
 - C. An elevated RBC count
 - D. Decreased mean corpuscular hemoglobin
43. Which of the following assessments in a patient with hemophilia would lead the nurse to suspect early hemarthrosis?
- A. Cool, pale, clammy extremity
 - B. Ecchymosis formation around a joint
 - C. Reluctance to move a body part
 - D. Instability of a long bone in passive movement
44. Which of the following tests, if abnormal, would the nurse interpret as most likely to indicate hemophilia?
- A. Clot retraction test
 - B. Tourniquet test
 - C. Partial thromboplastin time (PTT)
 - D. Bleeding time
45. Which of the following symptoms is expected with hemoglobin of 10 g/dl?

- A. Pallor
 - B. Shortness of breath
 - C. None
 - D. Palpitations
46. Which of the following diagnostic tests is definitive for diagnosis of Herpes zooster infection
- A. Patch test
 - B. Skin biopsy
 - C. Culture of the lesion
 - D. Wood light examination
47. When assessing a lesion diagnosed as malignant melanoma, the nurse in charge most likely expects to note which of the following
- A. irregular shaped lesion
 - B. A small papule with a dry, rough scale
 - C. A firm, nodular lesion topped with crust
 - D. A pearly papule with a central crater and a waxy border
48. The nurse determines that which of the following individuals is at the greatest risk for the development of an integumentary disorder?
- A. An adolescent
 - B. An older female
 - C. A physical education teacher
 - D. An outdoor construction worker
49. A male client scheduled for a skin biopsy is concerned and asks the nurse how painful the procedure is. The appropriate response by the nurse is:
- A. "There is no pain associated with this procedure"
 - B. "The local anesthetic may cause a burning or stinging sensation"
 - C. A preoperative medication will be given so you will be sleeping and will not feel any pain"
 - D. "There is some pain, but the physician will prescribe an opioid analgesic following the procedure"
50. The nurse is assessing a male client admitted with second-and third-degree burns on the face, arms, and chest. Which finding indicates a potential problem?
- A. Partial pressure of arterial oxygen (PaO₂) value of 80 mm Hg
 - B. Urine output of 20 ml/hour
 - C. White pulmonary secretions

D. Rectal temperature of 100.6° F (38° C)

51. A female client exhibits purplish bruises to the skin after a fall. The nurse would document this finding most accurately using which of the following terms?
- A. Purpura
 - B. Petechiae
 - C. Ecchymosis
 - D. Erythema
52. A female client with cellulitis of the lower leg has had cultures done on the affected area. The nurse reading the culture report understands that which of the following organisms is not part of the normal flora of the skin?
- A. Staphylococcus epidermidis
 - B. Staphylococcus aureus
 - C. Escherichia coli (E. coli)
 - D. Candida albicans
53. A nurse is reviewing the medical record of a male client to be admitted to the nursing unit and notes documentation of reticular skin lesions. The nurse expects that these lesions will appear to be:
- A. Ring-shaped
 - B. Linear
 - C. Shaped like an arc
 - D. Net-like appearance
54. During the client's dialysis, the nurse observes that the solution draining from the abdomen is consistently blood-tinged. The client has a permanent peritoneal catheter in place. Which interpretation of this observation would be correct?
- A. Bleeding is expected with a permanent peritoneal catheter.
 - B. Bleeding indicates abdominal blood vessel damage.
 - C. Bleeding can indicate kidney damage.
 - D. Bleeding is caused by too-rapid infusion of the dialysate
55. During a client's urinary bladder catheterization, the bladder is emptied gradually. The best rationale for the nurse's action is that completely emptying an over distended bladder at one time tends to cause:
- A. Renal failure
 - B. Abdominal cramping
 - C. Possible shock
 - D. Atrophy of bladder musculature

56. A 72-year old male client with a history of BPH presents to the emergency department extremely uncomfortable and has been unable to void for the past 12 hours. The best method for the nurse to use when assessing for bladder distention in a male client is to check for:
- A. A rounded swelling above the pubis.
 - B. Dullness in the lower left quadrant.
 - C. Rebound tenderness below the symphysis.
 - D. Urine discharge from the urethral meatus.
57. A client has urge incontinence. Which of the following signs and symptoms would the nurse expect to find in this client?
- A. Inability to empty the bladder.
 - B. Loss of urine when coughing.
 - C. Involuntary urination with minimal warning.
 - D. Frequent dribbling of urine.
58. The nurse is conducting a postoperative assessment of a client on the first day after renal surgery. Which of the following findings would be most important for the nurse to report to the physician?
- A. Temperature, 99.8°F
 - B. Urine output, 20 ml/hour
 - C. Absence of bowel sounds
 - D. A 2×2 inch area of sero sanguineous drainage on the flank dressing.
59. The most serious complication with regards to the AV shunt is:
- A. Septicemia
 - B. Clot formation
 - C. Exsanguination
 - D. Vessel sclerosis
60. Which of the following diets would be most appropriate for a client with chronic renal failure?
- A. High carbohydrate, high protein
 - B. High calcium, high potassium, high protein
 - C. Low protein, low sodium, low potassium
 - D. Low protein, high potassium

SECTION B

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 Marks)

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

1. Explain the pathophysiology of hyronephrosis (4marks)
2. State three (3) complications of hemodialysis (6 marks)
3. State four (4) clinical manifestations of thrombocytopenia (4 marks)
4. Classify burns according to depth (6 marks)

SECTION C

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

1. Describe four (4) types of anemia (20 marks)

