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UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2023/2024

SECOND YEAR THIRD SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF
SCIENCE IN NURSING

NU 3231: MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING III

DATE: APRIL 2024

TIME: 2 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: *All questions are compulsory*

Ensure that all your answers are properly numbered

Part I Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs): Write the correct answer on the space provided in the answer booklet. Each MCQ is one mark.

Part II: Short Answer Questions-Answer questions following each other on the answer booklet

Part III: Long Answer Questions-Answer the questions on the answer booklet.

SECTION A: Multiple Choice Questions (20 MARKS)

1. Which of the following is a modifiable risk factor that should be taught to patients at risk for stroke?
 - a) Heredity
 - b) Obesity
 - c) Age
 - d) Race
2. A thrombus that develops in a cerebral artery does not always cause a loss of neurologic function because
 - a) The body can dissolve atherosclerotic plaques as they form
 - b) Some tissues of the brain do not require constant blood supply to prevent damage

- c) Circulation via the circle of Willis may provide blood supply to the affected area of the brain
 - d) Neurologic deficits occur only when major arteries are occluded by thrombus formation around atherosclerotic plaque
3. Which of the following cranial components does not change to adapt to small increases in intracranial pressure (ICP)
- a) Brain tissue
 - b) Cerebrospinal fluid
 - c) Scalp
 - d) Blood
4. The nurse recognizes the presence of Cushing's triad in the patient with which vital sign changes?
- a) Increased pulse, irregular respiration, increased BP
 - b) Decreased pulse, increased respiration, decreased systolic BP
 - c) Decreased pulse, irregular respiration, widened pulse pressure
 - d) Increased pulse, decreased respiration, widened pulse pressure
5. How do generalized seizures differ from focal seizures?
- a) Focal seizures are confined to one side of the brain and remain focal in nature
 - b) Generalized seizures result in loss of consciousness whereas focal seizures do not
 - c) Generalized seizures result in temporary residual deficits during the postictal phase
 - d) Generalized seizures have bilateral synchronous epileptic discharges affecting the whole brain at onset of the seizure
6. Which chronic neurologic disorder involves a deficiency of the neurotransmitters acetylcholine and Y-aminobutyric acid (GABA) in the basal ganglia and extrapyramidal system?
- a) Myasthenia gravis
 - b) Parkinson's disease
 - c) Huntington's disease
 - d) Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS)
7. The nurse is teaching a patient with chronic kidney disease which foods to avoid. It would be most accurate for the nurse to teach the patient to avoid foods high in:
- a) Monosaccharides
 - b) Disaccharides

- c) Iron
 - d) Protein
8. During assessment of a patient admitted to the hospital with an acute exacerbation of multiple sclerosis, what should the nurse expect to find?
- a) Tremors, dysphasia, and ptosis
 - b) Bowel and bladder incontinence and loss of memory
 - c) Motor impairment, visual disturbances, and paresthesias
 - d) Excessive involuntary movements, hearing loss, and ataxia
9. To reduce the risk for falls in the patient with Parkinson's disease, what should the nurse teach the patient to do?
- a) Use an elevated toilet seat
 - b) Use a walker or cane for support
 - c) Consciously lift the toes when stepping
 - d) Rock side to side to initiate leg movements
10. When taking a nursing history from a patient with Benign Prostrate Hyperplasia (BPH) the nurse would expect the patient to report
- a) Nocturia, dysuria, and bladder spasms
 - b) Urinary frequency, hematuria, and perineal pain
 - c) Urinary hesitancy, post-void dribbling, and weak urinary stream
 - d) Urinary urgency with a forceful urinary stream and cloudy urine
11. When caring for a patient admitted with Guillain-Barré syndrome, which nursing diagnosis should take priority?
- a) Anxiety
 - b) Imbalanced Nutrition
 - c) Impaired Gas Exchange
 - d) Impaired Mobility
12. What is an important nursing measure in the rehabilitation of an older adult to prevent loss of function from inactivity and immobility?
- a) Using assistive devices such as walkers and canes
 - b) Teaching good nutrition to prevent loss of muscle mass
 - c) Performance of active and passive range-of-motion (ROM) exercises
 - d) Performance of risk appraisals and assessments related to immobility

13. The nurse is caring for an older client in a long- term care facility. Which action does the nurse plan that will contribute to encouraging autonomy in the client?
- a) Planning meals for the client
 - b) Decorating the room for the client
 - c) Scheduling haircut appointments for the client
 - d) Allowing the client to choose social activities
14. In acute nephritic syndrome
- a) Primary features include hematuria, edema and protenuria
 - b) Protein of more than 3.5g per day is excreted in urine
 - c) Hypertension damages the kidney causing sclerotic changes
 - d) Distention of renal pelvis and calices is common
15. As a nurse caring for a patient with acute kidney injury, which of the following complications is life threatening if an immediate action is not taken to reverse it?
- a) Hypokalemia
 - b) Hybernatremia
 - c) Hyperkalemia
 - d) Hypercalcemia
16. Which of the following is the best indicator of kidney function?
- a) Serum creatinine levels
 - b) Blood urea nitrogen levels
 - c) Glomerular filtration rate
 - d) Renography
17. Which type of incontinence results from involuntary loss of urine through an intact urethra following exertion or sneezing?
- a) Overflow incontinence
 - b) Stress incontinence
 - c) Urge incontinence
 - d) Functional incontinence
18. Which of the following is a non-invasive procedure that breaks renal stone to minute fragments?
- a) Ureteroscopy
 - b) Nephrectomy
 - c) Litrotripsy
 - d) Nephrolithotomy

19. Which of the following is not associated with aging effects on renal/urinary system?
- a) Decreased ability of kidneys to concentrate urine
 - b) Increased glomerular filtration rate
 - c) Decreased capacity of urinary bladder
 - d) Increased residual urine
20. Which statement best describes hydronephrosis?
- a) Loss of protein in urine is common
 - b) Sclerotic changes on renal arteries is common
 - c) Distention of renal pelvis and calices is common
 - d) Formation of multiple cysts in the renal pelvis is common

PART II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (30MARKS)

1. Explain three theories of aging (6marks)
2. State seven strategies that a nurse would institute to prevent Catheter Associated Urinary Tract Infection (CAUTI) (7marks)
3. State 5 common health issues which affect the older adult/elderly in our community (5marks)
4. Ms. Joyce has been admitted in your ward with a diagnosis of acute kidney injury. State six specific nursing interventions for patient diagnosed with acute kidney injury. (6marks)
5. a). State two (2) causes of cerebrovascular accident (2mark)
b) State four (4) actual nursing diagnosis you anticipate while nursing a patient with cerebrovascular accident (stroke) (4mark)

PART III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. Mr. Kelly has been admitted in the hospital with diagnosis of severe traumatic brain injury. Formulate a care plan for Mr. Kelly. Include at least two (2) actual nursing diagnosis and at least two (2) nursing interventions for each nursing diagnosis and a rationale for each intervention. (20marks)