



Model answer of Medical Surgical Nursing (NUR 201)

Second Year- First Term

Date: Wednesday 2/1/2019 **Time:** 3 hours

Questions parts:4 **No.ofpapers:** 11 **Total marks:** 80 marks

Section I: Multiple Choice Questions: (20marks)

**Please circle the correct answer only :*

1-Which of the following items of subjective patient data would be documented in the medical record by the nurse ?

- A. Patient's face is pale.
- B. Cervical lymph nodes are palpable.
- C. Nursing assistant reports patient odematous.
- D. Patient said he feel nauseated.

2- The patient reports nausea and constipation. Which of the following would be the priority nursing action according to nursing process?

- A. Collect a stool sample.
- B. Complete abnormal patient assessment.
- C. Perform necessary investigations.
- D. Notify the physician.

3-Which of the following statements is most appropriate to use when writing the "problem" part of a nursing diagnosis?

- A. Liver cirrhosis.
- B. Anxiety.
- C. Oxygen saturation93%.
- D. Output 500 ml in 8 hours.

4-Monitor central venous and arterial pressures and hourly urine output of critically ill patients to detect the onset of:

- A. Renal stones
- B. Urinary tract infections (UTIs)

C. **Renal Failure**

D. Non all the above

5-Improve absorption of iron by providing it with.....

A. Vitamin A

B. Vitamin D

C. **Vitamin C**

D. Vitamin E

6- Patients with heart failure on diuretic therapy need to monitor.....

A. Uric acid level

B. Phosphorus level

C. **Potassium level**

D. None of the above

7-A client complains of muscle spasms, convulsions and Confusion, the nurse would assess for:

A. **Hyponatremia**

B. Hypocalcemia

C. Hyperkalemia

D. Hypomagnesemia

8-A client receiving an intravenous magnesium infusion to correct a serum level of 1.4 mEq/L. Which of the following assessments would alert the nurse to immediately stop the infusion?

A. **Activation nerve impulse**

B. Diarrhea

C. Premature ventricular contractions

D. Increase in blood pressure

9-A client with a serum sodium of 115 mEq/L has been receiving 3% Na at 50 ml/hr for 16 hours. This morning the client feels tired and short of breath. Which of the following interventions is a priority?

A. Turn down the infusion

B. Check the latest sodium level

C. **Assess for signs of fluid overload**

D. measuring vital signs

10- What does magnesium balanced with

- A. Ca
- B. Na
- C. K
- D. HCO

11-The most significant risk factor of peripheral vascular disease is.....

- A. Cigarette smoking
- B. Advancing age
- C. Family history of peripheral vascular disease
- D. Diabetes

12-.....is a piece of a clot can break off and travel through the bloodstream to the lungs.

- A. Deep vein thrombosis
- B. Pulmonary Embolism
- C. Varicose Veins
- D. Thrombophlebitis

13-Enlargement of air spaces distal to airways that conduct air to the alveoli

- A. Bronchitis
- B. Emphysema
- C. Empyema
- D. Atelectasis

14-A male patient admitted to the health care setting for treatment of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Which the most important of nursing diagnosis for this patient?

- A. Activity intolerance related to fatigue
- B. Anxiety related to actual threat to health status
- C. Risk for infection related to retained secretions
- D. Impaired gas exchange related to airflow obstruction

15-The patient admitted to the emergency department complain from dyspnea and bronchospasm.

- A. Diuretic as order
- B. Suctioning
- C. Chest tube
- D. Bronchodilators as order

16-A patient complains of abdominal pain that is difficult to localize, the nurse documents this as which type of pain?

- A . Cutaneous
- B . Visceral**
- C. Superficial
- D. Somatic

17- Patient has a myocardial infarction, he complains of pain in her jaw and neck, it mean as a:

- A. Transient pain
- B. Superficial pain
- C. Phantom pain
- D. Referred pain**

18--..... is the most common type of hyperthyroidism result from an excessive of thyroid hormone.

- A. Diabetes mellitus
- B. Hypoglycemia
- C. Graves disease**
- D. Mxedema

19- Which perioperative phase begins when the client is admitted to the post-anaesthesia care unit?

- A. Perioperative phase.
- B. Preoperative phase.
- C. Intraoperative phase.
- D. Post-operative phase.**

20-All of the following consider postoperative complication except?

- A. Pulmonary complication.
- B. Pulmonary embolism
- C. Nausea and vomiting.**
- D. Wound infection

Section II: True and False(20 marks)

Part one: Please, read the statement carefully and write the letter (T) if the statement is true and the letter(F) if the statement is false. (10 marks)

Item	True/False
1-It is not necessary to assess the mental status for level of consciousness for patients with urinary disorders.	f
2-Strictures, contracture of the bladder neck may be leading to urinary tract infection.	T
3- Increased urinary glucose levels create an infection-prone environment in the urinary tract	T
4-The patient's eyes may appear jaundiced as a result of increased WBCs destruction	F
5- The nurse should inject the iron subcutaneously for patients with iron malabsorption.	F
6- The nurse should instruct the patient with hemophilia to avoid use of mouth wash.	T
7- Instruct patient with heart failure to decrease vegetable intake.	f
8- Patients' activity of daily living may be affected as a result of anemia	T
9-Extracellular fluid is found outside of cell and account 1/3 of the total body fluids.	T
10- In a solution, cations and anions are different in milli-equivalents per liter.	f

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
F	T	T	F	F	T	F	T	T	F

Part two: Please, read the statement carefully and write the letter (T) if the statement is true and the letter(F) if the statement is false. (10 marks)

Item	True/False
11-Patients with duodenal ulcers secrete more acid than normal	T
12- Occlusive peripheral arterial disease occurs when a blood clot develops in the vein .	F
13- Chronic use of non steroidal anti inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) is a factors may cause peptic ulcer	T
14- Gastric pain in patients with duodenal ulcer may exacerbates with eating	F
15-The nurse should assess and monitor vital signs to detect deterioration of physical and mental states for patient with hypothyroidism.	T
16- Patient with hypothyroidism feels cold even in a warm environment	T
17-Physical exercise for diabetic patient may improve glucose tolerance as insulin sensitivity increase.	T
18-Radiation, chemotherapy and surgery are treatment modalities of patients with cancer.	T
19-(Tx)is abbreviation refers to no evidence or primary tumor.	f
20- Sarcomas are benign tumor in the cells of connective tissue, muscle and bone.	f

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
T	F	T	F	T	T	T	T	F	F

Section III: Matching Type Questions (20marks)

Part 1 :match columnA with the correct word in columnB

Column A	Column B
1- Polycythemia is	A. It is test, which compares the differences reading between arms and legs blood pressure.
2- Hematopoiesis is	B. Calculi, or gallstones, usually form in the gallbladder.
3-Cholecystitis	C. All pathogenic and non-pathogenic organisms. Including spores are killed.
4-Ankle/brachial index (ABI)	D. Elevated number of RBCs.
5-Cholelithiasis	E. The formation of new blood cells.
6- Sterilization	F. It is acute inflammation of the gallbladder
7-Thrombophlebitis	G. For proctologic surgery.
8-Biliary cirrhosis,	H. Glucose spill into urine.
9-Glycosurai is	I. Scarring occurs in the liver around the bile ducts.
10- Jackknife position	J. When a clot forms in a vein with inflammation.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	E	F	A	B	c	J	I	H	G

Part (2) :Match the description in column I with the correct word in column II

Column I	Column II
1-Hypoxia is	A. Insufficient oxygenation of the blood(3)
2-Cyanosis	B. Is bluish, grayish discoloration of skin and mucous membranes(2)
3-Hypoxemia is	C. Inadequate tissue oxygenation 1
4- Antidiuretic hormone	D. CO2 in arterial blood above normal limits (5)
5- Hypercapnia :	E. Primary function is to decrease the amount of water lost at the kidneys (4)
6-Hypertrophic	F. Chest wall increased anterior-posterior 10
7-Atrophic	G. Curvature of the spine - anterior-posterior 8
8-Kyphosis	H. Curvature of the spine – lateral 9
9-Scoliosis	I. The membrane is thin, whitish, glistening, and at times wrinkled 7
10-Barrel chest	J. Thickening and congestion of the pharyngeal mucous membrane 6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	b	a	e	d	J	I	g	h	f

Section IV: Short notes questions(20marks)

1-Write two nursing diagnoses for patients with Urinary tract infection? (2marks)

- Acute pain related to inflammation and infection of the urethra, bladder, and other urinary tract structures
- Deficient knowledge related to factors predisposing the patient to infection and recurrence, detection and prevention of recurrence, and pharmacologic therapy

2-Write (5) of the nursing intervention to prevent digitalis therapy complications? (5 marks)

- Assess the patient's clinical response to digitalis therapy by evaluating relief of symptoms as dyspnea, crackles, edema, hepato-megaly.
- Monitor serum potassium especially in pt's receiving diuretics because potassium imbalance can cause dysrhythmias.
- Assess for symptoms of electrolyte deficit e.g. apathy, anorexia, mental confusion & urinary output.
- Monitor the patient for factors that increase the risk of toxicity as: oral antibiotics & calcium channel blocker therapy and diuretic therapy. Decreased potassium level (which increases the action of digitalis) which may be caused by malnutrition, diarrhea, vomiting or diuretic therapy. Impaired renal function, particularly in pts age 65 or older.
- Assess apical pulse before administering digitalis, with hold if the heart rate is less than 60 and notify the physician.
- Monitor for GIT side effects e.g. anorexia, nausea, vomiting, pain, distention.
- Monitor for neurologic side effects e.g. headache, malaise, forgetfulness, depression, agitation, confusion, hallucinations, decreased visual acuity.

3-Write in detail pain Assessment? (3marks)

a-Characteristics of pain (PQRST)

(1) Palliative / Provocative factors of pain

- **Aggravating factors**

- **Alleviating factors**

(2) Quality of pain

(3) Radiation (Location) of pain

(4) Severity of pain

(5) Time of pain: Duration of pain

(6) Associated phenomena

b. Physiological responses

c. Behavioral Responses

4- Write 4 of nursing preventive measures for varicose vein? (2 marks)

a-Maintain healthy weight

b-Regular exercise

c-elevate the feet while setting

d-Avoid clothing that constrict the waist,groin and leg

5-List (5) main components of management patients with diabetesmellitus(2.5 marks)

1-Diet

2-Exercise

3-Monitoring

4-Medication

5-Patient education

6-Mention the controllable risk factors for cancer?(2.5 marks)

1-Tobacco use.

2-Obesity, diet and exercise

3-Alcohol and drugs upuse

4-Ultraviolet (UV) radiation

5-Occupational exposure

6-Psychosocial factors

7-Reproductive and hormonal factors

7-Mr.Ahmed 52-years old. He was on prolonged bed rest after a fractured his pelvis. He had the following problems:-inability to breath, joint pain, and redness of the pressureareas.The nurse assessed and monitored the patient condition. (3 marks)

A. Write (3) actual nursing diagnosis for Mr.Ahmed?

1-Discofmort due to inability to breath

2- discomfort related to joint pain

3-self care deficit related to pain in the joints

4 - Impaired skin integrity related to redness of the pressure areas .

B. Write (3) potential nursing diagnosis he may have suffered it?

1-Bed sore,,joint stiffness,,pneumonia, constipation, muscles weakness, atrophy

Risk for impaired in bowel motility related to constipation

Risk for impaired gas exchange related to pneumonia

Risk for activity intolerance related to muscle weakness and atrophy

High risk for tissue injury related to bed sore

Risk for injury related to joint stiffness

Good Luck

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