

امتحان التمريض الفرقة الثانية ترم أول



الامتحان النهائي - قسم اول

Zagazig University College: Faculty of Nursing Second Year Exam. Department: Medical Surgical Nursing III Date: 3/1/2016 First Semester 2015/2016	Final Theoretical Exam Subject: Medical Surgical Nursing Time: 3 hours Total Score: 120 marks Number of questions: 4 Number of papers: 10 (sided papers)
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Answers all the following questions:

- I. Read the following MCQ questions and choose only one correct answer: (60 Marks)
- II: Write the letter "T" if the statement is true and "F" if the statement is false (45 Marks)
- III: Discuss the statements 4 statements 5 degrees for each one (15 Marks)

Best Wishes.

Dr. Nadia M Taha

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Medical Surgical Nursing Staff



Faculty of Nursing
Medical Surgical Nursing Department

1st Semester Final Exam For 2nd year (2015- 2016)

Medical Surgical Nursing II

Date: 3/ 1/ 2016



Zagazig University
Total Degrees: 120 Degree

Time: 3 Hours

I. Read the following MCO questions and choose only one correct answer: (60 Marks)

1. **Buerger's disease is characterized by all of the following except:**
 - a. Arterial thrombosis formation and occlusion
 - b. Lipid deposits in the arteries
 - c. Redness or cyanosis in the limb when it is dependent
 - d. Venous inflammation and occlusion
2. **The nurse is caring for a patient with left-sided heart failure. To reduce fluid volume excess, the nurse can anticipate using:**
 - a. Antiembolism stockings.
 - b. Oxygen.
 - c. Diuretics.
 - d. Anticoagulants.
3. **The nurse is assessing a patient with heart failure. The breath sounds commonly auscultated in patients with heart failure are:**
 - a. Tracheal.
 - b. Fine crackles.
 - c. Coarse crackles.
 - d. Friction rubs.
4. **Which of the following types of pain is most characteristic of angina?**
 - a. Knifelike
 - b. Sharp
 - c. Shooting
 - d. Tightness
5. **Which of the following interventions should be the first priority when treating a patient experiencing chest pain while walking?**
 - a. Sit the patient down
 - b. Get the patient back to bed
 - c. Obtain an ECG
 - d. Administer sublingual nitroglycerin
6. **Which of the following conditions is most closely associated with weight gain, nausea, and a decrease in urine output?**
 - a. Angina pectoris
 - b. Cardiomyopathy
 - c. Left-sided heart failure
 - d. Right-sided heart failure
7. **Which of the following symptoms might a patient with right-sided heart failure exhibit?**
 - a. Adequate urine output
 - b. Polyuria
 - c. Oliguria

- d. Polydipsia
8. Which of the following conditions is most commonly responsible for myocardial infarction?
- Aneurysm
 - Heart failure
 - Coronary artery thrombosis
 - Renal failure
9. With which of the following disorders is jugular vein distention most prominent?
- Abdominal aortic aneurysm
 - Heart failure
 - Myocardial infarction
 - Pneumothorax
10. Which of the following symptoms is most commonly associated with left-sided heart failure?
- Crackles
 - Arrhythmias
 - Hepatic engorgement
 - Hypotension
11. A 45-year-old male patient with leg ulcers and arterial insufficiency is admitted to the hospital. The nurse understands that leg ulcers of this nature are usually caused by
- Decreased arterial blood flow secondary to vasoconstriction
 - Decreased arterial blood flow leading to hyperemia
 - Atherosclerotic obstruction of the arteries
 - Trauma to the lower extremities
12. Which of the following instructions should be included in the discharge teaching for a patient discharged with a transdermal nitroglycerin patch?
- "Apply the patch to a non-hairy, non-fatty area of the upper torso or arms."
 - "Apply the patch to the same site each day to maintain consistent drug absorption."
 - "If you get a headache, remove the patch for 4 hours and then reapply."
 - "If you get chest pain, apply a second patch right next to the first patch."
13. When teaching a patient why spironolactone (Aldactone) and furosemide (Lasix) are prescribed together, the nurse bases teaching on the knowledge that
- Moderate doses of two different types of diuretics are more effective than a large dose of one type
 - This combination promotes diuresis but decreases the risk of hypokalemia
 - This combination prevents dehydration and hypovolemia
 - Using two drugs increases osmolality of plasma and the glomerular filtration rate
14. As an initial step in treating a patient with angina, the physician prescribes nitroglycerin tablets, 0.3mg given sublingually. This drug's principal effects are produced by:
- Antispasmodic effect on the pericardium
 - Causing an increased myocardial oxygen demand
 - Vasodilation of peripheral vasculature
 - Improved conductivity in the myocardium
15. Hypertension is known as the silent killer. This phrase is associated with the fact that hypertension often goes undetected until symptoms of other system failures occur. This may occur in the form of:
- Cerebrovascular accident
 - Liver disease
 - Myocardial infarction

- d. Pulmonary disease
- 16. Prolonged occlusion of the right coronary artery produces an infarction in which of the following areas of the heart?**
 - a. Anterior
 - b. Apical
 - c. Inferior
 - d. Lateral
- 17. A patient is scheduled for a cardiac catheterization using a radiopaque dye. Which of the following assessments is most critical before the procedure?**
 - a. Intake and output
 - b. Baseline peripheral pulse rates
 - c. Height and weight
 - d. Allergy to iodine or shellfish
- 18. When assessing an ECG, the nurse knows that the P-R interval represents the time it takes for the:**
 - a. Impulse to begin atrial contraction
 - b. Impulse to transverse the atria to the AV node
 - c. SA node to discharge the impulse to begin atrial depolarization
 - d. Impulse to travel to the ventricles
- 19. Which of the following instructions should the nurse provide for the patient on hypertension treatment?**
 - a. "Eat foods high in potassium."
 - b. "Take daily potassium supplements."
 - c. "Discontinue sodium restrictions."
 - d. "Avoid salt substitutes."
- 20. The nurse teaches the patient with angina about the common expected side effects of nitroglycerin, including:**
 - a. Headache
 - b. High blood pressure
 - c. Shortness of breath
 - d. Stomach cramps
- 21. Which may cause enlarged head and mental retardation is:**
 - a. Alzheimer's disease
 - b. Hydrocephalus
 - c. Epilepsy
 - d. Huntington chorea
- 22. The disorder that causes recurring seizures as a result of the generation of electrical signals inside the brain is:**
 - a. Dementia
 - b. Epilepsy
 - c. Alzheimer's disease
 - d. Huntington chorea
- 23. What is the invasive procedure called that involves partial destruction of the thalamus to treat psychosis or intractable pain?**
 - a. Lumbar puncture
 - b. Cerebrospinal fluid analysis
 - c. Thalamotomy
 - d. Craniotomy

24. A progressive degenerative disease of the CNS characterized by inflammation, hardening and loss of myelin throughout the spinal cord and brain, which produces weakness and other muscle symptoms is called:
- Neurosis
 - Multiple sclerosis
 - Parkinson disease
 - Neuroblastoma
25. What is a congenital, degenerative disease of the CNS with symptoms developing in middle age as nerve cells in the brain wastes away, resulting in uncontrollable bizarre movements, emotional disturbances, and mental deterioration?
- Epilepsy
 - Alzheimer's disease
 - Dementia
 - Huntington chorea
26. A non-psychotic mental illness that triggers feelings of distress and anxiety and impairs normal behavior is called:
- Neuroblastoma
 - Parkinson's disease
 - Neurosis
 - Multiple sclerosis
27. What is the surgical procedure that creates an opening in the skull to gain access to the brain during neurosurgical procedures called?
- Craniotomy
 - Thalamotomy
 - CSF analysis
 - Lumbar puncture
28. Brain tissue damage caused by a disorder within the blood vessels that is usually due to a clot or ruptured blood vessel is called:
- Sciatica
 - Stroke
 - Paralysis
 - Shingles
29. Paralysis of the lower portion of the body including both legs is called:
- Quadriplegia
 - Paraplegia
 - Shingles
 - Transient ischemic attack
30. What is the eruption of acute, inflammatory, herpetic vesicles caused by herpes zoster virus on the trunk of the body along a peripheral nerve called?
- Sciatica
 - Poliomyelitis
 - Psychosis
 - Shingles
31. Regarding hemophilia. Which of the following information regarding this disorder would the nurse plan to include in the discussion?
- Hemophilia is a linked hereditary disorder
 - Males inherit hemophilia from their fathers
 - Females inherit hemophilia from their mothers
 - Hemophilia A results from a deficiency of factor VIII

32. A patient with anemia may be tired due to a tissue deficiency of which of the following substances?
- Carbon dioxide
 - Factor VIII
 - Oxygen
 - T-cell antibodies
33. Which of the following assessments with hemophilia would lead the nurse to suspect early hemarthrosis?
- Reluctance to move a body part
 - Cool, pale, clammy extremity
 - Eccymosis formation around a joint
 - Instability of a long bone in passive movement
34. A patient with microcytic anemia is having trouble selecting food items from the hospital menu. Which food is best for the nurse to suggest for satisfying the patient's nutritional needs and personal preferences?
- Egg yolks
 - Brown rice
 - Tea
 - Vegetables
35. Because of the risks associated with administration of factor VIII concentrate, the nurse would teach the patient's family to recognize and report which of the following?
- Yellowing of the skin
 - Constipation
 - Abdominal distention
 - Puffiness around the eyes
36. The physician has ordered several laboratory tests to help diagnose bleeding disorder. Which of the following tests, if abnormal, would the nurse interpret as most likely to indicate hemophilia
- Bleeding time
 - Tourniquet test
 - Clot retraction test
 - Partial thromboplastin time (PTT)
37. A patient with pernicious anemia asks why she must take vitamin B12 injections for the rest of her life. What is the nurse's best response?
- The reason for your vitamin deficiency is an inability to absorb the vitamin because the stomach is not producing sufficient acid."
 - The reason for your vitamin deficiency is an inability to absorb the vitamin because the stomach is not producing sufficient intrinsic factor."
 - The reason for your vitamin deficiency is an excessive excretion of the vitamin because of kidney dysfunction."
 - The reason for your vitamin deficiency is an increased requirement for the vitamin because of rapid red blood cell production."
38. A patient with macrocytic anemia 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?
- Assess for potential abuse
 - Check for diminished sensations
 - Document the findings
 - Clean and dress the area

39. When a patient is diagnosed with aplastic anemia, the nurse monitors for changes in which of the following physiological functions
- Bleeding tendencies
 - Intake and output
 - Peripheral sensation
 - Bowel function
40. A patient states that she is afraid of receiving vitamin B12 injections because of the potential toxic reactions. What is the nurse's best response to relieve these fears?
- Vitamin B12 may cause a very mild skin rash initially."
 - Vitamin B12 may cause mild nausea but nothing toxic."
 - Vitamin B12 will cause ringing in the ears before a toxic level is reached."
 - Vitamin B12 is generally free of toxicity because it is water soluble
41. Which of the following factors can cause hepatitis A?
- Contact with infected blood
 - Blood transfusions with infected blood
 - Eating contaminated shellfish
 - Sexual contact with an infected person
42. The nurse is caring for a female patient with active upper GI bleeding. What is the appropriate diet for this patient during the first 24 hours after admission?
- Regular diet
 - Skim milk
 - Nothing by mouth
 - Clear liquids
43. Nurse Hannah is teaching a group of middle-aged men about peptic ulcers. When discussing risk factors for peptic ulcers, the nurse should mention:
- a sedentary lifestyle and smoking.
 - a history of hemorrhoids and smoking.
 - alcohol abuse and a history of acute renal failure.
 - alcohol abuse and smoking
44. What laboratory finding is the primary diagnostic indicator for pancreatitis?
- Elevated blood urea nitrogen (BUN)
 - Elevated serum lipase
 - Elevated aspartate aminotransferase (AST)
 - Increased lactate dehydrogenase (LD)
45. A female patient with dysphagia is being prepared for discharge. Which outcome indicates that the patient is ready for discharge?
- The patient doesn't exhibit rectal tenesmus.
 - The patient is free from esophagitis.
 - The patient reports diminished duodenal inflammation.
 - The patient has normal gastric structures
46. The nurse caring for a patient with small-bowel obstruction would plan to implement which nursing intervention first?
- Administering pain medication
 - Obtaining a blood sample for laboratory studies
 - Preparing to insert a nasogastric (NG) tube
 - Administering I.V. fluids
47. To prevent gastroesophageal reflux in a male patient with hiatal hernia, the nurse should provide which discharge instruction?
- "Lie down after meals to promote digestion."

- b. "Avoid coffee and alcoholic beverages."
 - c. "Take antacids with meals."
 - d. "Limit fluid intake with meals."
48. Which condition is most likely to have a nursing diagnosis of fluid volume deficit?
- a. Appendicitis
 - b. Pancreatitis
 - c. Cholecystitis
 - d. Gastric ulcer
49. During preparation for bowel surgery, a male patient receives an antibiotic to reduce intestinal bacteria. Antibiotic therapy may interfere with synthesis of which vitamin and may lead to hypoprothrombinemia?
- a. Vitamin A
 - b. Vitamin D
 - c. Vitamin E
 - d. Vitamin K
50. A male patient with a recent history of rectal bleeding is being prepared for a colonoscopy. How should the nurse position the patient for this test initially?
- a. Lying on the right side with legs straight
 - b. Lying on the left side with knees bent
 - c. Prone with the torso elevated
 - d. Bent over with hands touching the floor
51. For a female patient with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, which nursing intervention would help maintain a patent airway?
- a. Restricting fluid intake to 1,000 ml per day
 - b. Enforcing absolute bed rest
 - c. Teaching the patient how to perform controlled coughing
 - d. Administering prescribe sedatives regularly and in large amounts
52. The nurse is teaching a male patient with chronic bronchitis about breathing exercises. Which of the following should the nurse include in the teaching?
- a. Make inhalation longer than exhalation
 - b. Exhale through an open mouth
 - c. Use diaphragmatic breathing
 - d. Use chest breathing
53. Which phrase is used to describe the volume of air inspired and expired with a normal breath?
- a. Total lung capacity
 - b. Forced vital capacity
 - c. Tidal volume
 - d. Residual volume
54. On auscultation, which finding suggests a right pneumothorax?
- a. Bilateral inspiratory and expiratory crackles
 - b. Absence of breaths sound in the right thorax
 - c. Inspiratory wheezes in the right thorax
 - d. Bilateral pleural friction rub
55. Wheezing is a possible symptom for which respiratory diseases?
- a. Asthma, chronic bronchitis and emphysema
 - b. Asthma, emphysema and cough

- c. dyspnea
 - d. None of the above
56. Which clinical manifestation is the main sign of lung disease?
- a. Dyspnea
 - b. Hemoptysis
 - c. Cough
 - d. Hoarseness
57. A 37-year-old patient is admitted to the ED with dyspnea, tachypnea and pink, frothy sputum. The nurse determines that the patient is experiencing:
- a. Lung abscess
 - b. Neck trauma
 - c. Cor pulmonale
 - d. Pulmonary embolism
58. A nurse is providing discharge instructions for a tracheostomy patient. Which statement indicates that the patient understands tracheostomy care?
- a. I will increase the humidity in my home.
 - b. I can no longer have showers anymore
 - c. Before suctioning, I should wash my hands
 - d. If I stick a large cotton ball in the airway, I won't be able to breathe
59. The patient is scheduled to have a pulmonary function test. Further instruction is needed when she states:
- a. "I should use my atenolol right away before the test."
 - b. "I shouldn't smoke 6 hours beforehand."
 - c. "I should only breathe through my mouth."
 - d. "This test will help identify the cause of my shortness of breath."
60. Which respiratory disease causes the airway to become narrow, inflamed and constricted?
- a. Emphysema
 - b. Chronic bronchitis
 - c. Asthma
 - d. COPD

II: Write the letter "T" if the statement is true and "F" if the statement is false (45 Marks)

1. () Diabetics have an increased risk of atherosclerosis.
2. () A heart attack is called a myocardial embolism.
3. () Congestive heart failure means that the pumping efficiency of the heart is depressed so that there is inadequate delivery of blood to body tissues.
4. () Smoking is one of the major risk factors for atherosclerosis.
5. () Exposure to diesel exhaust particles in air pollution lead to a higher risk of bad cholesterol build-up in the arteries.
6. () In case of patient suffer from myocardial infarction Monitor blood pressures every 15 minutes for first 24-48 hours.
7. () Instruct the patient to wear walking shoes if exercises on treadmill.
8. () Streptokinase therapy used to dissolve the clot.
9. () Elastic compression stockings are used to maintain compression of the leg for patient suffer from DVT.
10. () Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory medications used to reduce pain and inflammation.
11. () Thrombolytic drugs is used to dissolve an existing clot.

12. () Patients with poorly-controlled diabetes, who frequently have excess blood glucose levels, are less develop atherosclerosis.
13. () Shortness of breath is called orthopnea.
14. () cardiac patients given Stool softener to prevent strain
15. () Decrease sodium and low fat diet for cardiac patients.
16. () The nurse assesses the patient's swallowing ability once each shift. This assessment evaluates cranial nerves IX and X.
17. () Sensory function is performing to assess mental status for patient diagnosed with subdural hematoma
18. () Patient with Parkinson's crisis is impaired in urinary elimination.
19. () beefy tongue is indicating patient suffer from vitamin B12 deficiency
20. () patient with microcytic hypochromic anemia his foods should be included Citrus fruits
21. () patient with hemorrhagic stroke may need surgery for relive intracranial pressure or stop bleeding
22. () encephalitis is an inflammation of brain tissue
23. () patient who has neurological Aneurysm has unequal pupil size and headache
24. () Bell's palsy which characterized by face paralyzed and raise eye brow
25. () Hemophilia A is a genetic defect that results in deficient in factor III
26. () The immunosuppressant in purpura block the binding receptors on macrophages so that the platelets are not destroyed
27. () Transfusion of fresh frozen plasma may be required to replace clotting factors and to stop bleeding.
28. () The immunosuppressant in purpura block the binding receptors on macrophages so that the platelets are not destroyed
29. () Vasoconstriction therapy is use to dissolve emboli and reestablish cerebral perfusion
30. () Leukocytes are nucleated and divided into A granular (Neutrophill, Basophill) granular (Lymphocyte and monocyte)
31. () A life-threatening complication of liver disease result from the accumulation of ammonia in the blood
32. () Hepatitis E virus mainly transmitted from mother to infants
33. () Calculi in the gallbladder from the solid constituents of bile is known as cholecystitis.
34. () Epigastric area pain worse when stomach is empty (with duodenal ulcer); may awaken during the night due to pain.
35. () Encourage patients with diverticulitis to eat low-fiber diet, take laxatives and enemas to keep patient's abdominal comfortable.
36. () Stomatitis is gum inflammation and ulceration which manifested by halitosis and hyper salivation.
37. () Oral candidiasis occurs due to staphylococcus (most common) and streptococcus infection
38. () Atelectasis is a condition in which the lung fails to expand completely due to shallow breathing or because air passages are blocked.
39. () Hemothorax is an accumulation of air in the pleural cavity.
40. () Hypercapnia is abnormal buildup of carbon dioxide in the blood
41. () Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a group of progressive lung diseases which cause airflow obstruction.
42. () Metastatic lung tumor spreads to other parts of the body such as lymph node, liver, bone, brain, or kidneys when it became benign tumor.
43. () Thoracentesis is a procedure in which a needle is inserted through abdominal wall to remove ascites.
44. () Diaphragm is the primary muscle of respiration.

45. () Exhalation, also called inspiration (draws gases into the lungs).

III Discuss the following statements

(15 Marks)

✓ 1. Clinical manifestations of Rheumatic fever:

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2. Nursing Interventions for the most 3 important complication for patient with leukemia?

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