

امتحان تمرير باطنه وجراحة الفرقة الثانية ترم أول لعام 2016 / 2017م

يناير / 2017
مركز بحوث باطنية وجراحية



Zagazig University/ College /Nursing Band /First Semester/ 2 nd year Department / Medical Surgical Nursing Date / 31/1/2016 First Semester 2016 /2017	Theoretical exam Subject /Medical Surgical Nursing Time / 3 hours Total Score / 120 Number of questions / 4 Number of questions paper / 11 double-sided paper Number/ 6
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Answer all of the following questions: Total mark 120

First question: (50 scores)
MCQ questions choose only one correct answer
It consists of 50 questions
Correct answer equal to 1 score

Second question: (25 scores)
Write T if the statement is true and F if the statement is false
It consists of 25 questions
Correct answer equal to 1 score

Third question: (20 scores)
Complete statement by giving scientific word
It consists of 20 questions

Fourth question: (25 scores)
Discuss the following questions

1. Discuss in details' (5 Scores)
2. Discuss in details' (5 Scores)
3. Discuss in details' (5 Scores)
4. Discuss in details' (5 Scores)
5. Discuss in details' (5 Scores)

Wishing good luck and success

Medical nursing staff



Zagazig University



Faculty of nursing
Medical-surgical department

Final Exam For 2nd year (2016- 2017)

Medical Surgical Nursing Course (102) (first term)

Date: 31 / 1/ 2016

Time:3 Hours

Total marks (120 Degrees)

I:Read the following MCQ questions and choose only one correct answer:

(50 Marks)

1. What is the term used to describe an enlargement of the heart muscle?
 - a. Cardiomegaly
 - b. Cardiomyopathy
 - c. Myocarditis
 - d. Pericarditis
2. What is the first intervention for a client experiencing myocardial infarction?
 - a. Administer morphine
 - b. Administer oxygen
 - c. Administer sublingual nitroglycerin
 - d. Obtain an electrocardiogram
3. Which of the following symptoms is most commonly associated with left-sided heart failure?
 - a. Crackles
 - b. Arrhythmias
 - c. Hepatic engorgement
 - d. Hypotension
4. Varicose veins can cause changes in what component of Virchow's triad?
 - a. Blood coagulability
 - b. Vessel walls
 - c. Blood flow
 - d. Blood viscosity
5. Which of the following characteristics is typical of the pain associated with Deep Venous Thrombosis?
 - a. Dull ache
 - b. No pain
 - c. Sudden onset
 - d. Tingling
6. 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
7. Sublingual nitroglycerin tablets begin to work within 1 to 2 minutes. How should the nurse instruct the client to use the drug when chest pain occurs?
 - a. Take one tablet every 2 to 5 minutes until the pain stops.
 - b. Take one tablet and rest for 10 minutes. Call the physician if pain persists after 10 minutes.
 - c. Take one tablet, then an additional tablet every 5 minutes for a total of 3 tablets. Call the physician if pain persists after three tablets.

- d. Take one tablet. If pain persists after 5 minutes, take two tablets. If pain still persists 5 minutes later, call the physician.
8. The nurse teaches the client with angina about the common expected side effects of nitroglycerin, including:
- Headache
 - High blood pressure
 - Shortness of breath
 - Stomach cramps
9. Causes of thrombophlebitis are the following except :
- Prolonged immobility
 - Prolonged traveling
 - Increased tendency for blood clotting.
 - Paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea
10. What is the primary reason for administering morphine to a client with myocardial infarction?
- To sedate the client
 - To decrease the client's pain
 - To decrease the client's anxiety
 - To decrease oxygen demand on the client's heart
11. A 68-year-old woman is diagnosed with thrombocytopenia due to acute lymphocytic leukemia. She is admitted to the hospital for treatment. The nurse should assign the patient
- To a private room so she will not infect other patients and health care workers.
 - To a private room so she will not be infected by other patients and health care workers.
 - To a semiprivate room so she will have stimulation during her hospitalization.
 - To a semiprivate room so she will have the opportunity to express her feelings about her illness.
12. The major causes of death among patients with leukemia is:
- Infection
 - Bleeding tendency
 - Anemia
 - Both A and B
13. Which of the following diagnostic findings are most likely for a patient with a chronic myeloid leukemia?
- Normal levels of white blood cells, red blood cells, and platelets
 - Increased levels of white blood cells, red blood cells, and platelets
 - Decreased levels of white blood cells, red blood cells, and platelets
 - Increased levels of white blood cells, decreased red blood cells and platelets
14. A nursing student is teaching a patient and family about epilepsy prior to the patient's discharge. For which statement should you intervene?
- "Wear your medical alert bracelet at all times."
 - "It's OK to take over-the-counter medications."
 - "Protect your loved one's airway during a seizure."
 - "You should avoid consumption of all forms of alcohol."
15. The priority intervention in the emergency department for the patient with a stroke is:
- Intravenous fluid replacement
 - Maintenance a patent airway and oxygen administration
 - Administration of osmotic diuretics to reduce cerebral edema
 - Initiation of hypothermia to decrease the oxygen needs of the brain

16. The incidence of ischemic stroke in patients with Transient ischaemic attack is reduced with administration of:
- Furosemide (Lasix)
 - Daily low dose aspirin
 - Dexamethasone
 - Sedatives
17. Patient is admitted for suffering from fever, severe headache, and nuchal rigidity, Nurse knows that this a classic signs and symptoms for :
- Meningitis
 - Brain tumor
 - Stroke
 - Ecephalitis
18. The medications that doctor may recommend for patient with epilepsy to reduce seizures called:
- ketogenic diet
 - Diuretics
 - Dexamethasone and furosemide
 - Phenytoin, carbamazepine and valproate
19. When the patient with meningitis is treated in a hospital immediately with intravenous antibiotics and corticosteroids this mean:
- The patient has bacterial meningitis
 - The patient has viral meningitis
 - The patient has Fungal meningitis
 - The patient has Parasitic Meningitis
20. Which of the following would lead the nurse to suspect that a patient has developed disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC)?
- Hemorrhagic skin rash
 - Edema
 - Cyanosis
 - Dyspnea on exertion
21. Ulcer of the leg is a complication of the following anemia type.
- Iron deficiency anemia
 - Sickle cell anemia
 - Aplastic anemia
 - Thalassemia
22. Deficiency of vitamin B12 lead to:
- Iron deficiency anemia
 - Sickle cell anemia
 - Pernicious anemia
 - A plastic anemia
23. A client comes into the ER after hitting his head in a MVA. He's alert and oriented. Which of the following nursing interventions should be done first?
- Assess full ROM to determine extent of injuries
 - Call for an immediate chest x-ray
 - Immobilize the client's head and neck
 - Open the airway with the head-tilt chin-lift maneuver

24. Which of the following are a classic signs and symptoms of subarachnoid hemorrhage after head trauma?
- Thunderclap headache accompanied by loss of consciousness
 - A brief loss of consciousness, followed by a lucid period
 - Bleeding within the brain tissue or ventricles
 - Blood collections between the dura and the arachnoid mater
25. The definitive diagnosis of brain tumor can only be confirmed by:
- Histological examination
 - Pneumoencephalography
 - Magnetic resonance imaging
 - Computed tomography
26. Which of the following symptoms would a client in the early stages of peritonitis exhibit?
- Abdominal distention
 - Abdominal pain and rigidity
 - Hyperactive bowel sounds
 - Right upper quadrant pain
27. Which of the following substances is most likely to cause gastritis?
- Milk
 - Enteric coated aspirin
 - Bicarbonate of soda, or baking soda
 - Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
28. Which of the following medications is most effective for treating the pain associated with irritable bowel disease?
- Acetaminophen
 - Opiates
 - Steroids
 - Stool softeners
29. When teaching an elderly client how to prevent constipation, which of the following instructions should the nurse include?
- "Drink 6 glasses of fluid each day."
 - "Avoid grain products and nuts."
 - "Be sure to get regular exercise."
 - "Add at least 4 grams of bran to your cereal each morning."
30. Which area of the alimentary canal is the most common location for Crohn's disease?
- Ascending colon
 - Descending colon
 - Sigmoid colon
 - Terminal ileum
31. Which of the following types of diets is implicated in the development of diverticulosis?
- Low-fiber diet
 - High-fiber diet
 - High-protein diet
 - Low-carbohydrate diet
32. Which of the following interventions should be included in the medical management of Crohn's disease?
- Increasing oral intake of fiber
 - Administering laxatives
 - Using long-term steroid therapy
 - Increasing physical activity

33. Which of the following nursing interventions should be implemented to manage a client with appendicitis?
- Assessing for pain
 - Providing discharge teaching
 - Encouraging oral intake of clear fluids
 - Assessing for symptoms of peritonitis
34. Surgical management of ulcerative colitis may be performed to treat which of the following complications?
- Gastritis
 - Bowel herniation
 - Bowel outpouching
 - Bowel perforation
35. The nurse would teach patients that antacids are effective in treatment of hyperacidity because they:
- Neutralize gastric acid
 - Decrease stomach motility
 - Decrease gastric pH
 - Decrease duodenal pH
36. Fistulas are most common with which of the following bowel disorders?
- Crohn's disease
 - Diverticulitis
 - Diverticulosis
 - Ulcerative colitis
37. Which of the following laboratory results would be expected in a client with peritonitis?
- Partial thromboplastin time above 100 seconds
 - Hemoglobin level below 10 mg/dL
 - Potassium level above 5.5 mEq/L
 - White blood cell count above 15,000
38. Which of the following factors can cause hepatitis A?
- Contact with infected blood
 - Eating contaminated shellfish
 - Blood transfusions with infected blood
 - Sexual contact with an infected person
39. The nurse is caring for a female client with active upper GI bleeding. What is the appropriate diet for this client during the first 24 hours after admission?
- Regular diet
 - Skim milk
 - Nothing by mouth
 - Clear liquids
40. A male client with cholelithiasis has a gallstone lodged in the common bile duct. When assessing this client, the nurse expects to note:
- Yellow sclerae.
 - Light amber urine.
 - Circumoral pallor.
 - Black, tarry stools

41. A nurse is caring for a patient who had a thoracentesis eight hours ago. While assessing the patient, the nurse observes that the patient has a rapid heart rate, rapid, shallow respirations, and has absent breath sounds to the left upper lobe of the lung. The nurse interprets this complication as:
- Pulmonary embolism
 - Pneumothorax
 - Respiratory distress
 - Deep vein thrombosis
42. A male patient is admitted to the health care facility for treatment of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Which nursing diagnosis is most important for this patient?
- Activity tolerance related to fatigue
 - Anxiety related to health status
 - Risk for bleeding related to health status
 - Impaired gas exchange related to airflow obstruction
43. Which two diseases could result in COPD?
- Asthma and chronic bronchitis
 - Congestive Heart Failure and CAD
 - Emphysema and chronic bronchitis
 - Congestive Heart Failure and emphysema
44. For a female patient with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, which nursing intervention would help maintain a patent airway?
- Enforcing absolute bed rest
 - Restricting fluid intake to 1,000 ml per day
 - Teaching the patient how to perform controlled coughing exercises
 - Administering prescribed sedatives regularly and in large amounts
45. A male patient has a sucking stab wound to the chest. Which action should the nurse take first?
- Drawing blood picture
 - Preparing to start an IM injection
 - Preparing for urinary catheter insertion
 - Applying a dressing over the wound and taping it on three sides quickly
46. On auscultation, which finding suggests a right pneumothorax?
- Bilateral inspiratory and expiratory crackles
 - Absence of breath sound in the right thorax
 - Inspiratory wheezes in the right thorax
 - Bilateral pleural friction rub
47. After thoracentesis the client should be placed on which position?
- Affected side
 - Unaffected side
 - Prone position
 - Supine position
48. A nurse is preparing to obtain a sputum specimen from a male client. Which of the following nursing actions will facilitate obtaining the specimen?
- Limiting fluid
 - Having the client take deep breaths
 - Asking the client to spit into the collection container
 - Asking the client to obtain the specimen after eating

49. A postoperative patient who had a bronchoscopy two hours ago is NPO and states that he is hungry. What should the nurse do?
- Notify the physician
 - Check for a gag reflex return
 - Order food since the patient is A&O
 - Calmly tell the patient that he must remain NPO until another four hours
50. A teen ager is diagnosed to have inflamed tonsils (tonsillitis). The patient's history reveals recurrent tonsillitis episodes for about 6 times of the same year. The most appropriate intervention for the patient is:
- Surgery
 - Promoting rest
 - Increasing fluid intake
 - Warm saline gargle

II: Write the letter "T" if the statement is true and "F" if the statement is false: (25 Marks)

- () Elastic compression stockings are used to maintain compression of the leg for patients suffer from DVT.
- () Stenosis is a localized sac or dilation of an artery formed at a weak point in the vessel wall.
- () The value of the difference between the systolic and diastolic pressures is called Primary Hypertension.
- () leukocytosis is the presence of high platelet counts in the blood.
- () Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory medications used to reduce pain and inflammation.
- () Smoking is one of the major risk factors for atherosclerosis.
- () Eexposure to diesel exhaust particles in air pollution lead to a higher risk of bad cholesterol build-up in the arteries.
- () Lumbar puncture is the most important lab test for meningitis
- () Epidural hematoma are accumulations of blood between the dura and the arachnoid matter
- () Bell's palsy is a form of facial paralysis resulting from dysfunction of the facial nerve
- () Acute lymphocytic leukemia result from a mutation in the myeloid stem cells
- () Neurostimulation consider another option for treatment seizures
- () Chronic microcytic anemia due to inadequate absorption of iron leading to hypoxemic tissue injury is iron deficiency anemia.
- () A sliding hernia in which a portion of the stomach protrudes up through the diaphragm, but the lower esophageal sphincter area remains below the level of the diaphragm.
- () Barium swallow or upper GI study shows hiatal hernia.
- () Encourage patients with diverticulitis to eat low-fiber diet, take laxatives and enemas to keep patient's abdominal comfortable.
- () A life-threatening complication of liver disease result from the accumulation of ammonia in the blood.(
- () Oral candidacies occur due to staphylococcus (most common) and streptococcus infection
- () Stomatitis is gum inflammation and ulceration which manifested by halitosis and hyper salivation.
- () Residual volume (RV) is an amount of air inhaled or exhaled during normal breathing.
- () Hypercapnia is an abnormal buildup of carbon dioxide in the blood.
- () Larynx is a part of the respiratory system is to warm, filter, and moistens the incoming air and olfaction.
- () Diaphragm is the primary muscle for respiration.

24. () Stages II for non-small cell lung cancer defined as Cancer is in the lung and nearby lymph nodes.
25. () Asthma is a chronic inflammatory lung disease in which airways become blocked or narrowed causing breathing difficulty.

III: Complete the following by Give scientific words: (20 Marks)

1. (.....) Congenital coagulation disorders caused by defective production of factor VIII
2. (.....) is spontaneous bleeding into joints leading to fibrosis& deformity
3. (.....) is a clinical syndrome characterized by inflammation of the meninges
4. (.....) A reduced sense of touch or sensation, or a partial loss of sensitivity to sensory stimuli.
5. (.....) A method of X-ray examination of the ventricles of the brain in which the cerebrospinal fluid is replaced by air.
6. (.....) are episodes that can vary from brief and nearly undetectable to long periods of vigorous shaking.
7. (.....) is a period of confusion before a normal level of consciousness returns after active seizures.
8. (.....) is a muscle control disorder that is characterized by tight or stiff muscles and an inability to control those muscles).
9. (.....) is Heaviness or tightness in the chest which may spread to the arms, neck, jaw, face or back due to the inadequate blood supply to meet the demands of the heart muscle
10. (.....) Abnormal heart rhythm which may be permanent, intermittent or transient.
11. (.....) diffuse process whereby muscle fibers and the endothelial lining of the walls of small arteries and arterioles, thicken
12. (.....) is the amount of blood ejected with each beat. Cardiac output equals stroke volume multiplied in heart rate ($CO = SV \times HR$).
13. (.....)is the total amount of blood ejected per minute
14. (.....) inflammation of the blood vessels
15. (.....) An inflammatory disease of the large intestine that affects the mucosal layer beginning in the rectum and colon and spreading into the adjacent tissue
16. (.....) motility through the intestine is blocked without any obstructing mass.
17. (.....) Fistulas with external opening in relation to the anterior $\frac{1}{2}$ of the anus tend to be direct type
18. (.....) A life-threatening complication of liver disease may result from the accumulation of ammonia and other toxic metabolites in the blood.
19. (.....) sign which palpating the left lower quadrant which cause pain to be felt by the patient in the right lower quadrant
20. (.....) A part of the stomach protrudes up through the diaphragm near the esophagus into the chest

IV Discuss the following statements (25 Marks)

1. Nursing management for Rheumatic fever?
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