



**Medical- surgical Nursing
First Semester / 1st year**



Date: 11/1/2017

**Time: 3hrs
Total marks 80**

Part I: Multiple choice questions:(40 Marks)

Read the following statement and circle the right answer:

(One mark for the right answer)

- 1- Which one of the MOST common factors that affect on vital signs?**
 - a.Nutrition
 - b.Age
 - c.Pain
 - d.Environment
- 2- If the patient had a cast applied to the lower leg, what pulse would be assessed to evaluate circulation in the leg?**
 - a.Radial
 - b.Dorsalis pedis
 - c.Popliteal
 - d.Femoral
- 3- You take Mrs. Main's temperature at 7:00 A.M.; it reads 36.8°C, at 3:00 P.M., it reads 37.5°C. How might you account for the difference?**
 - a.During sleep, body metabolism slows down
 - b.Mrs. Main normally runs a low body temperature
 - c.During sleep, muscle activity increases
 - d.Women normally run a higher body temperature than men

4- What is the term used to describe an irregularity in the heart's rhythm?

- a. Fibrillation
- b. Ectopic beat
- c. Bradycardia
- d. Dysrhythmia

5- Condition that describe the discrepancy between the radial and apical pulse rate is

- a. Apical-radial pulse
- b. Pulse pressure
- c. Pulse deficit
- d. Atrial fibrillation

6- When measuring respiration one respiration consists of:

- a. One inhalation only
- b. One exhalation only
- c. One inhalation and exhalation
- d. Closing of the valves of the heart

7- Internal respiration is the:

- a. Exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide between the lungs and blood
- b. Removal of carbon dioxide from the lungs and all blood vessels
- c. Exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide between the blood and cells
- d. Measurement of the oxygen saturation in the blood and body cells

8- The normal respiratory rate of an adult ranges from:

- a. 8 to 16 respirations per minute
- b. 10 to 18 respirations per minute
- c. 12 to 20 respirations per minute
- d. 16 to 22 respirations per minute

9- Mrs. Eden tell the nurse she feels faint while walking in the corridor with the nurse what should the nurse do?

- a. Instruct her to quicken her pace so they can return to her room.
- b. Leave her momentarily to find another nurse to help Mrs. Eden.
- c. Advise her to look down at her feet to maintain her balance.
- d. Guide Mrs. Eden to nearby chair easing her onto it to rest.

10- The patient at greatest risk for developing multiple adverse effects of immobility is a:

- a. One year old child with inguinal hernia repair.
- b. 80 years old woman with cerebrovascular stroke.
- c. 51 year old woman following a thyroidectomy.
- d. 38 year old woman undergoing a hysterectomy.

11-which of the following is true concerning the physiological effect of immobility?

- a. Serum calcium and sodium levels decrease.
- b. Hypertension result from cardiac workload.
- c. Caloric intakes and stress often increase.
- d. Planter flexion, which restricts ambulation.

12- A client is getting up for the first time after a period of bed rest, the nurse should first:

- a. Obtain his/her a baseline blood pressure.
- b. Assist his/her to sit at the edge of the bed.
- c. Assess his/her for the respiratory function.
- d. Ask the client about he/she feel lightheaded.

13- Which of the following are causes of frequent urinary tract infections related to immobility?

- a. Frequent urinary stasis.
- b. Decreased urinary calcium.
- c. Improved renal blood supply.
- d. Acidic urine formation.

14- Immobilized patients frequently have hypercalcemia, placing them at risk for:

- a. Osteoporosis.
- b. Renal calculi.
- c. Pressure ulcer.
- d. Thrombus formation.

15- What is the body language which reflects you are better listener?

- a. Turning away from the speaker
- b. Nodding and making eye contact
- c. Looking out of the far window
- d. Checking for the accurate time

16- What is the accurate when doing a comparison between the verbal and nonverbal communication?

- a. Both verbal and nonverbal communication are formally taught.
- b. The sender has more control over verbal communication.
- c. More channels are used for verbal communication.
- d. The setting is more restricted in nonverbal communications.

17- Nonverbal cues includes:

- a. Complement a verbal message.
- b. Regulate verbal communication.
- c. Both complement and regulate.
- d. Neither complement nor regulate.

18- Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of nonverbal communication?

- a. It remains unaffected by its setting.
- b. It often operates at a subconscious level.
- c. It reveals feelings and attitudes.
- d. It may conflict with verbal messages.

19- When transmission infection from person to person that is mean:

- a. Vector transmission
- b. Vertical transmission
- c. Direct contact
- d. Percutaneous

20- Which is describe the transmission of infection from mother to child:

- a. Vector transmission
- b. Vertical transmission
- c. Direct contact
- d. Percutaneous

21-Ingestion (vehicles) infection transmission throw:

- a. Food, water and drugs
- b. Mosquitoes and insects
- c. Longer distance sneezing
- d. From person to person

22- Airborne infection transmission throw:

- a. Food, water and drugs
- b. Mosquitoes and parasite
- c. Cough and sneezing
- d. From person to person

23-Removal of all microorganisms exception of bacterial spores from non-living objects means:

- a. Disinfectants
- b. Colonization
- c. Sterilization
- d. Nosocomial

24- How much does the nurse administer, when Amoxicillin (625 mg) is ordered. It is supplied as a liquid preparation containing 250mg in 5ml?

- a. 13.5ml
- b. 15.5ml
- c. 12.5ml
- d. 14.5ml

25-When the infection appear in the first 48 hours or within 30 days after hospitalization is called:

- a. Colonization
- b. Nosocomial
- c. Appendicitis
- d. peritonitis

26-What is time need for hand washing to move most transient microorganism?

- a. Less than 3 - 4 minutes
- b. 3 - 4 second
- c. 10-15 minute
- d. 10-15 second

27-Normal pH value of the blood (acid-base balance) between

- a. 5.35 and 7.35
- b. 6.35 and 7.45
- c. 7.35 and 7.45
- d. 1.5 and 3.5

28- The method of placing a drug between gum and cheeks until it is dissolved is known as:

- a. Sublingual administration.
- b. Subcutaneous administration.
- c. Buccal administration.
- d. Topical administration.

29- All of the following are criteria to determine illness except:

- a. Presence of symptoms.
- b. Perception of how they feel.
- c. Ability to carry out activities.
- d. Spiritual functioning.

30- The characteristics of acute illness contain:

- a. Lasts for an extended period.
- b. Usually has a slow onset.
- c. Severe symptoms of long duration.
- d. Symptoms often appear quickly.

31-Palpation is used to determine the following characteristics of the skin except:

- a.Texture.
- b.Temperature.
- c.Moisture.
- d.Color.

32- If the blood pressure cuff is too small or narrow, this will cause the blood pressure reading to be:

- a.Inconsistent
- b.Low systolic and high diastolic
- c.Higher than what the reading should be
- d.Lower than what the reading should be.

33- An example of an infection control measure that is implemented to reduce a reservoir of infection for a client is:

- a.Covering the mouth and nose when sneezing.
- b.Wearing disposable gloves.
- c. Isolating client's articles.
- d.Changing soiled dressings.

34- The use of facial expressions and gestures is known as:

- a.Rejection.
- b.Non verbal communication.
- c.Decoding.
- d.Interpersonal communication

35- Blood pressure refers to the force of blood pushing against:

- a. The heart
- b. Artery walls
- c. The brain
- d.Capillaries

36-All of the following are signs of an elevated body temperature except:

- a. Flushed skin
- b. Thirst
- c. Decreased pulse rate by 10 beats
- d. Dryness of lips.

37-Which of the following is Not a common route for administering medication

- a. intradermal
- b. intramuscular
- c. intravenous
- d. intraperitoneal

38- Which of the following is NOT a component of vital signs?

- a. temperature
- b. mental status
- c. respiration
- d. blood pressure

39- In Maslow's hierarchy of needs, the human physiologic need of greatest priority is:

- a. sleep
- b. oxygen
- c. nutrition
- d. elimination

40. Maslow's Physiological basic needs include all the following except:

- a. acceptance
- b. clothing
- c. sleep
- d. food

Part II: Short essay questions: Answer the following questions:(20marks)

1-List 4 Purposes of patient's chart and report:

- 1-.....
- 2-.....
- 3-.....
- 4-.....

2-List 4 Characteristics of informal report

- 1-.....
- 2-.....
- 3-.....
- 4-.....

3-The four major components of the Communication Process are:

- 1-.....
- 2-.....
- 3-.....
- 4-.....

4- List 4 factors affecting drug action:

- 1-
- 2-
- 3-
- 4-

5- List 4 Contraindication of for oral drug administration:

1.
2.
3.
4.

Part III: True or false:

Read the following statement and put (T) if statement is true and (F) if statement is false (20 marks):

1. Normal body temperature is 99.6f when measured rectally. ()
2. The nurse should always tell the patient that they are now ready to assess respirations. ()
3. The radial pulse is taken for one full minute. ()
4. Heat production is decreased with shivering. ()
5. Axillary temperature measures 0.5 degree lower than oral temperature. ()
6. Core temperature is maintained when heat production equals heat loss. ()

7. An apical pulse should be obtained using the diaphragm of the stethoscope. ()
8. I facilitate communication when I interrupt to express feelings and emotions. ()
9. Assess the receiver's understanding by asking the receiver for feedback. ()
10. People understand what I'm saying best when I use technical terms ()
11. Injection medications are usually less absorbed than oral medications ()
12. Drug action is altered in client with liver or kidney dysfunction. ()
13. Drug tolerance is increasing response of drugs when the rate of administration exceeds the rate of metabolism or excretion. ()
14. Oral medication may be given for the unconsciousness patients ()
15. Stress response to surgery reduces the amount of urinary output. ()
16. Urgency either painful or difficult voiding ()
17. Enuresis increased frequency of voiding at night ()
18. Kidney format about (30- 60 mL/hour) of Urine. ()
19. Dyspnea is difficult and labored breathing at only in upright sitting or standing positions. ()
20. Hypoventilation is inadequate alveolar ventilation can lead to hypoxia ()

Good Luck