



**Medical- surgical Nursing
Final Examination
First Semester / 2nd years**



Date: 9/1/2017

Time: 3hrs

Total marks 80

Part I: Multiple choice questions: Read the following statement and circle the right answer: (One mark for the right answer) (50 Marks)

- 1- An elderly male patient produced only 25 mL of urine in the past 24 hours. The urologist discovers that prostatic hypertrophy is the cause. Which one of the following best describes this patient's acute renal failure?**
 - a. Prerenal oliguric
 - b. Prerenalanuric
 - c. Postrenalanuric
 - d. Postrenal oliguric
- 2- Which one of the following electrolytes usually must be restricted in patients with acute renal failure?**
 - a. Chloride
 - b. Potassium
 - c. Bicarbonate
 - d. Calcium
- 3- All of the following should be assessed daily in a patient with ARF, EXCEPT:**
 - a. Liver aminotransferases
 - b. Serum creatinine
 - c. weight
 - d. Urine output
- 4- What is the priority nursing diagnosis with your patient diagnosed with end-stage renal disease?**
 - a. Activity intolerance
 - b. Fluid volume excess
 - c. Knowledge deficit
 - d. Pain
- 5- An elderly client with anemia has a positive Schilling test. The nurse knows that the client's anemia is due to:**
 - a. Chronically low iron store
 - b. Abnormal shape of the red blood cells
 - c. Lack of intrinsic factor
 - d. Shortened lifespan of the red blood cells
- 6- A patient with diabetes mellitus and renal failure begins hemodialysis. Which diet is best on days between dialysis treatments?**
 - a. Low-protein diet with unlimited amounts of water
 - b. Low-protein diet with a prescribed amount of water
 - c. No protein in the diet and use of a salt substitute
 - d. No restrictions.
- 7- What is the best way to check for patency of the arteriovenous fistula for hemodialysis?**
 - a. Pinch the fistula and note the speed of filling on release
 - b. Use a needle and syringe to aspirate blood from the fistula
 - c. Check for capillary refill of the nail beds on that extremity
 - d. Palpate the fistula throughout its length to assess for a thrill

8- You expect a patient in the oliguric phase of renal failure to have a 24 hour urine output less than:

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| a. 200ml | b. 400ml |
| c. 800ml | d. 1000ml |

9- Your patient had surgery to form an arteriovenous fistula for hemodialysis. Which information is important for providing care for the patient?

- a. The patient shouldn't feel pain during initiation of dialysis
- b. The patient feels best immediately after the dialysis treatment
- c. Using a stethoscope for auscultating the fistula is contraindicated
- d. Don't take a blood pressure reading from the affected arm

10- The nurse is performing an assessment on a client with possible pernicious anemia. Which data would support this diagnosis?

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Weight loss | b. Complaints of fatigue |
| c. A red and beefy tongue | d. Decreased hemoglobin |

11- After the first hemodialysis treatment, your patient develops a headache, hypertension, restlessness, mental confusion, nausea, and vomiting. Which condition is indicated?

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. Disequilibrium syndrome | b. Respiratory distress |
| c. Hypervolemia | d. Peritonitis |

12- Which sign indicated the second phase of acute renal failure?

- a. Daily doubling of urine output (4 to 5 L/day)
- b. Urine output less than 400 ml/day
- c. Urine output less than 100 ml/day
- d. Stabilization of renal function

13- Bleeding esophageal varices result in a decrease in:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| a. Nitrogen load from bleeding. | b. Renal perfusion. |
| c. Serum ammonia. | d. All of the above. |

14- An indicator of probable esophageal varices is:

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| a. Hematemesis. | b. Occult blood. |
| c. Melena. | d. All of the above. |

15- The major causative factor in the etiology of cirrhosis is:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| a. Acute viral hepatitis. | b. Chronic alcoholism. |
| c. Chronic biliary obstruction. | d. Infection. |

16- Diet restriction for liver cirrhotic patients are the following EXCEPT:

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|---------------------|------------------------|
| a. Low sodium diet. | b. Low fat diet. |
| c. Low protein. | d. High calories diet. |

17- Which one of the following complication caused by increased ammonia level in patient with liver cirrhosis?

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. Kidney failure. | b. Hepatic encephalopathy. |
| c. Hepatocellular carcinoma. | d. Ascites. |

- 18- Which one of the following cirrhotic liver manifestation caused by bleeding?**
 a. Jaundice. b. Bruising easily.
 c. Itching. d. Edema and ascites.
- 19- Which of the following is a NOT true regarding factor contribute development of ascites with cirrhosis:**
 a. Portal hypertension b. leaking of lymph fluid.
 c. Increase serum albumin levels d. Increased aldosterone levels.
- 20- The following are skin signs of liver cirrhosis Except:**
 a. Spider angiomas. b. Jaundice.
 c. Asterixis. d. Itching.
- 21- Cirrhosis results in shunting of portal system blood into collateral blood vessels in the gastrointestinal tract. The most common site is:**
 a. The esophagus. b. The lower rectum.
 c. The stomach. d. A combination of all of the above.
- 22-The nurse helps patient to assume the proper position for a paracentesis, which is:**
 a. Recumbent so that the fluid will pool to the lower abdomen.
 b. Lying on her left side so that fluid will not exert pressure.
 c. Semi-fowler's to avoid shock and provide the most comfort.
 d. Upright with her feet resting on a support will be readily visible.
- 23- The most common single cause of death in patients with cirrhosis is:**
 a. Congestive heart failure. b. Hepatic encephalopathy.
 c. Ruptured esophageal varices d. Hypovolemic shock
- 24- The hepatitis virus that is transmitted via the fecal-oral route is:**
 a. Hepatitis A virus. b. Hepatitis B virus.
 c. Hepatitis C virus. d. Hepatitis D virus.
- 25- Hepatitis C, B and D can be prevented by the following except:**
 a. Not sharing drug needles. b. Not drinking local water.
 c. Not sharing razors. d. Not touching spilled blood.
- 26- Which of the following tests used to confirm presence of a specific type of the hepatitis virus?**
 a. Liver Function Tests. b. Viral Antibody Testing.
 c. Blood Tests. d. Liver Biopsy.
- 27-Risk factors for urolithiasis include all of the following EXCEPT:**
 a. Living in a hot climate. b. Hyperparathyroidism.
 c. Active life style. d. Positive family history.
- 28-A major clinical manifestation of renal stones is:**
 a. Dysuria. b. Hematuria. c. Infection. d. Pain.

29-Patients with urolithiasis need to be encouraged to:

- a. Increase their daily fluid intake
- b. Participate in strenuous exercises
- c. Supplement their diet with calcium
- d. Limit their voiding to every 6 to 8 hours

30-A patient being prescribed a diet moderately reduced in calcium and phosphorus should be taught to avoid:

- a. Citrus fruits.
- b. Milk.
- c. Pasta
- d. Whole grain breads.

31-Gastritis is defined as.....

- a. Increased acid production in stomach.
- b. Increased sensitivity of the stomach lining.
- c. Inflammation of the stomach lining.
- d. Wound and lesions in the stomach lining.

32-A chronic cause of gastritis is infection with a microorganism known as...

- a. E. coli.
- b. Helicobacter pylori
- c. Salmonella.
- d. Staphylococcus

33- Some common symptoms of gastritis include.....

- b. Nausea and vomiting.
- b. Pain in the upper abdomen
- c. Loss of appetite.
- d. All the answers are correct.

34-Which of the following substances is most likely to cause gastritis?

- a. Milk.
- b. Bicarbonate of soda or baking soda.
- c. Enteric coated aspirin.
- d. Non- steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.

35- Care for the postoperative client after gastric resection should focus on which of the following problems?

- a. Body image.
- b. Nutritional needs.
- c. Skin care.
- d. Spiritual needs.

36- Assessment of the client with polycythemia reveals:

- a. Red, sore tongue; fatigue; and paresthesia
- b. Ruddy complexion, dyspnea, and pruritis
- c. Pallor; thin, spoon-shape fingernails; and pica
- d. Nocturnal dyspnea, rales, and weight gain

37-Which of the following complications of gastric resection should the nurse teach the client to watch for?

- a. Constipation.
- b. Dumping syndrome.
- c. Gastric spasm.
- d. Intestinal spasms.

38-The client being seen in a physician's office has just been scheduled for a barium swallow the next day. The nurse writes down which of the following instructions for the client to follow before the test?

- a. Fast for 8 hours before the test.
- b. Eat a regular supper and breakfast.
- c. Continue to take all oral medications as scheduled.
- d. Monitor own bowel movement pattern for constipation

39- Appropriate nursing diagnosis for client who is suffering from hypothyroidism would probably include:

- a. Activity intolerance related to tiredness associated with disorder
- b. Risk to injury related to incomplete eyelid closure
- c. Imbalance nutrition related to hypermetabolism
- d. Deficient fluid volume related to diarrhea

40- Myxedema coma is a life threatening complication of long standing and untreated hypothyroidism with one of the following characteristics:

- a. Hyperglycemia b. hypothermia c. hyperthermia d. hypoglycemia

41- Most common type of goiter is related to a deficiency of:

- a. Thyroxine b. Thyrotropin c. Iron d. Iodine

42- Following a thyroidectomy, the client experiences hemorrhage. The nurse would prepare for which emergency intervention?

- a. I.V. administration of calcium b. Insertion of an oral airway
- c. Creation of a tracheostomy d. I.V. administration of thyroid hormone

43- The nurse is caring for a client following removal of the thyroid.

Immediately post-op, the nurse should:

- a. Maintain the client in a semi-Fowler's position with the head and neck supported by pillows
- b. Encourage the client to turn her head side to side, to promote drainage of oral secretions
- c. Maintain the client in a supine position with sandbags placed on either side of the head and neck
- d. Encourage the client to cough and breathe deeply every 2 hours, with the neck in a flexed position

44- A client is admitted with a diagnosis of hypothyroidism. An initial assessment of the client would reveal:

- a. Slow pulse rate, weight loss, diarrhea, and cardiac failure
- b. Weight gain, lethargy, slowed speech, and decreased respiratory rate
- c. Rapid pulse, constipation, and bulging eyes
- d. Decreased body temperature, weight loss, and increased respirations

45- An adult is admitted to the hospital with a diagnosis of hypothyroidism. Which findings would the nurse most likely elicit during the nursing assessment?

- a. Elevated blood pressure and temperature b. Moist skin and coarse hair
- c. Tachycardia and weight gain d. Hypothermia and constipation

46- What is the best way to assess for hemorrhage in a client who has had a thyroidectomy?

- a. Check the pulse and blood pressure hourly.
- b. Roll the client to the side and check for evidence of bleeding.
- c. Ask the client if feels blood trickling down the back of the throat.
- d. Place a hand under the client's neck to feel bed linens.

47- The nurse caring for a client with hyperthyroidism would expect which group of clinical manifestations to be exhibited?

- a. Confusion, weakness, and increased weight
- b. Shortness of breath, dyspnea, and decreased libido
- c. Restlessness, fatigue, and weight loss
- d. Diuresis, hypokalemia, and tachycardia

48- A client is returning to the room after a thyroidectomy. Which piece of equipment should the nurse place at the bedside?

- a. A tracheotomy set
- b. A hemostat
- c. A chest tube system
- d. Wire cutters

49- The client is newly diagnosed with juvenile onset diabetes. Which of the following nursing diagnoses is a priority?

- a. Anxiety
- b. Pain
- c. Knowledge deficit
- d. Altered thought process

50- A nurse would expect a newly diagnosed insulin-dependent diabetic to exhibit which clinical manifestations?

- a. Decreased appetite and constipation
- b. weight gain and headache
- c. Nausea and hand tremors
- d. Increased urination and thirst

Part II: Short Essay Questions: (18 marks)

1- 1-Write four common symptoms for patient with leukemia:

- a.....
- b.....
- c.....
- d.....

2- List four nursing intervention to prevent hemorrhage for patient with hypoplastic anemia:

- a.....
- b.....
- c.....
- d.....

3-Write four Indication for peritoneal dialysis:

- a.....
- b.....
- c.....
- d.....

4- List three criteria for discharge of patients from the recovery room:

- a.....
- b.....
- c.....
- d.....

5- Writting four clinical manifestations of diabetes mellitus:

- a.....
- b.....
- c.....
- d.....

Part III: Matching Questions:

Match column A to the stable answer in the column B. (5 marks)

A	B
1- Tingling or numbness in the extremities due to vit B12 and folic acid deficiencies	a- Gynecomastia.
2- It occurs due to accumulation of bile salts under the skin.	b- Portal Hypertension.
3- Small dilated blood vessels with a bright-red center point and occur on the nose, cheeks, upper trunk, neck and shoulders.	c- Peripheral neuropathy.
4- Red area that branches with pressure.	d- Spider angiomas.
5- Enlargement of the male mammary glands	e- Palmer erythema.
	f- Pruritus.

Answer:

1	2	3	4	5

III. True or False: Read the following statement and put (T) if statement is true and (F) if statement is false then correct the false statement in the provided space (7 marks):

- 1- The main function of bile salts is albumin synthesis. (.....)
- 2- Acute gastritis commonly caused by bile reflex. (.....)
- 3- Peptic ulcer occurs with the greatest frequency in people between 30 and 50 years of age. (.....)
- 4- People with blood type AB are more susceptible to peptic ulcers than are those with blood type A, B, or O. (.....)

- 5- Hematemesis more common than melena in duodenal ulcer.(.....)
- 6- Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome is stomach tumors and cause peptic ulcer by decrease gastric secretion. (.....)
- 7- Nutritional deficiency with reduce protein intake lead to liver destruction.(.....)
- 8- Leanne's cirrhosis is a disease characterized by episodes of necrosis involving the liver cells and replaced by scar tissue. (.....)
- 9- Reduction of ammonia formation from the intestines by reduces the bacterial flora of the colon. (.....)
- 10- Type 1 diabetes Mellitus occurs most commonly in people older than 30 years who are obese. (.....)
- 11- Diabetes is caused by a combination of genetic and environmental factors.(.....)
- 12- Type 1 diabetes the pancreas stops making insulin that is essential for breaking down glucose .(.....)
- 13- Diabetes is commonly tested with a urine sample. (.....)
- 14- Exophthalmos it's a rare eye condition marked by protrusiion of the eyes associated with hypothyroidism. (.....)

Good Luck