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| Year 20 <sup>20</sup> / 20 <sup>21</sup> | Subject: Medical Surgical (1)   |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> Term Exam                | first year                      |
| Date :13 / ٦/20 <sup>21</sup>            | Total Marks: ١٠٠                |
| Time allowed:3 hours                     | Dr. Mona, Dr. Hayat, Dr. Elhaga |

**ALL Questions should be answered.**

**Part I**

**(35 Mark)**

**Read the following statement carefully, and then put circle around (T) if the statement is true and around (F) if the statement is false.**

|     |   |         |
|-----|---|---------|
| 1.  | Parathyroid hormone is decreases the resorption of calcium from bones; lowers blood calcium level   | (T) (F) |
| 2.  | Prevent postoperative atelectasis by used the spirometry  | (T) (F) |
| 3.  | Regional anaesthesia administered by inhalation and intravenous route   | (T) (F) |
| 4.  | Intraoperative phase is begins when the person enters the operating room and ends when they are transferred to the post anaesthesia care unit                     | (T) (F) |
| 5.  | Weight gain is often a problem for people with an underactive thyroid gland   | (T) (F) |
| 6.  | Side effect of the spinal anaesthesia is increased cerebrospinal fluid pressure   | (T) (F) |
| 7.  | Radioactive iodine is often causes hypothyroidism over time   | (T) (F) |
| 8.  | Hypomagnesemia can result the Hypoparathyroidism  | (T) (F) |
| 9.  | Patient with a new diagnosis of hypothyroidism to complain weight loss  | (T) (F) |
| 10. | Parathyroid hormone release is triggered by falling phosphate levels  | (T) (F) |
| 11. | The nurse should maintain a patent airway for a patient with myxedema coma  | (T) (F) |
| 12. | General anaesthesia is produce central nervous system depression  | (T) (F) |
| 13. | Fluid volume deficit caused by a loss of both water and solutes in the same proportion from the ECF space is commonly known as Hypervolemia.                      | (T) (F) |
| 14. | The primary extracellular fluid electrolytes are Potassium, and bicarbonate.  | (T) (F) |
| 15. | The phrase expected outcomes is used to refer to the less-specific, hard-to-measure criteria for measuring whether a goal has been met.                           | (T) (F) |
| 16. | Interstitial fluid is the fluid inside the blood and lymphatic vessels.   | (T) (F) |
| 17. | Acidosis occurs when there is a lack of H <sup>+</sup> ions or a gain of base (bicarbonate) and the pH exceeds 7.45.  | (T) (F) |
| 18. | Self-actualization needs must be met before physiologic needs can be considered.  | (T) (F) |
| 19. | The body of an obese person would likely contain a higher percentage of total body water than would the body of a thin person.                                    | (T) (F) |
| 20. | Syndrome nursing diagnoses comprise a cluster of actual or risk nursing diagnoses that are predicted to be present because of a certain event or situation.       | (T) (F) |
| 21. | Collaborative problems are managed by nurses by using physician-prescribed and nursing-prescribed interventions to minimize the complications of the event.       | (T) (F) |
| 22. | Wellness diagnoses are clinical judgments about an individual, group, or community in transition from a specific level of wellness to a higher level of wellness. | (T) (F) |
| 23. | The etiology identifies the physiologic, psychological, sociologic, spiritual, and environmental factors believed to be causing or contributing to a problem.     | (T) (F) |
| 24. | Antidiuretic hormone is produced in the supraoptic and paraventricular nuclei of  | (T) (F) |



|    |   |         |
|----|---|---------|
|    | the hypothalamus  |         |
| 25 | The three major homeostatic regulators of hydrogen ions are buffer systems, respiratory mechanisms, and renal mechanisms. | a) (F)  |
| 26 | Gastric Ulcers are common in late middle age  | (T) (F) |
| 27 | Duodenal Ulcers are most common in middle age and their peak 30-50 years  | (T) (F) |
| 28 | Ratio of Gastric Ulcers are male to female ratio—2:1  | (T) (F) |
| 29 | Use of NSAIDs - associated with a three- to four-fold increase in risk of gastric ulcer                                   | (T) (F) |
| 30 | Duodenal Ulcers sites are 4x as common as gastric sites   | (T) (F) |
| 31 | Degree of Mobility is a complete mobility which is called dependency  | (T) (F) |
| 32 | The incidence of Gastric Ulcers decrease with age   | (T) (F) |
| 33 | Gastric Ulcers are more common in patients with blood group O   | (T) (F) |
| 34 | Duodenal Ulcers are more common in patients with blood group A  | (T) (F) |
| 35 | Ratio of Duodenal Ulcers are male to female ratio—3:1   | (T) (F) |

## Part II

(40 Marks)

Read the following statements carefully, and then choose the right answer.

١. What characteristic is related to Hashimoto's thyroiditis?

- Enlarged thyroid gland
- Viral-induced hyperthyroidism
- Bacterial or fungal infection of thyroid gland
- Chronic autoimmune thyroiditis with antibody destruction of thyroid tissue

٢. A patient with Graves' disease asks the nurse what caused the disorder. What is the best response by the nurse?

- "The cause of Graves' disease is not known, although it is thought to be genetic."
- "It is usually associated with goiter formation from an iodine deficiency over a long period of time."
- "Antibodies develop against thyroid tissue and destroy it, causing a deficiency of thyroid hormones."
- "In genetically susceptible persons, that cause excessive thyroid hormone secretion"

٣. What medication is used with thyrotoxicosis to block the effects of the sympathetic nervous stimulation of the thyroid hormones?

- Potassium iodide
- Propylthiouracil (PTU)
- Atenolol (Tenormin)
- Radioactive iodine (RAI)

٤. The nurse is completing an assessment on a client who is being admitted for a diagnostic workup for primary hyperparathyroidism. Which client complaints would be characteristic of this disorder?

- Polyuria
- Headache
- Nervousness
- Weight gain

٥. The nurse provides instructions to a client who is taking levothyroxine; select appropriate answer

- With food



- b) At lunchtime  
c) On an empty stomach  
d) 4. At bedtime with a snack
٦. **The nurse should tell the client who is taking levothyroxine to notify the primary health care provider (PHCP) if which problem occurs.**
- a) Fatigue  
b) Chest pain, dyspnea, tachycardia  
c) Cold intolerance  
d) Excessively dry skin
٧. **Patient is complain myxedema coma; the doctor's describe treatment the -----**
- a) Immediately I.V. administration of a corticosteroid, glucose, and levothyroxine sodium  
b) Immediately I.V. administration of a corticosteroid, Ranger, and levothyroxine sodium  
c) Immediately I.V. administration of a calcium gluconate, Ranger, and levothyroxine sodium  
d) Immediately I.V. administration of a Thiazide gluconate, Ranger, and levothyroxine sodium.
٨. **The parathyroid hormone that controls the level of ----- and ----- in blood**
- a) Calcium and phosphorus  
b) Potassium and magnesium  
c) Potassium and calcium  
d) Sodium and phosphate
٩. **After surgery the patient starts to shiver uncontrollably. What nursing intervention should nurse do FIRST?**
- a) Apply warm blankets & continue oxygen as prescribed  
b) Take the patient's rectal temperature  
c) Page the doctor for further orders  
d) Adjust the thermostat in the room
١٠. **The nurse is teaching a client about coughing and deep-breathing techniques to prevent postoperative complications. Which statement is most appropriate for the nurse to make to the client at this time as it relates to these techniques?**
- a) "Use of an incentive spirometer will help prevent chest infection."  
b) "Close monitoring of patient oxygen saturation will detect hypoxemia."  
c) "Administration of intravenous fluids will prevent or treat fluid imbalance."  
d) "Early ambulation and administration of blood thinners will prevent pulmonary embolism."
١١. **Paralytic ileus is a possible postoperative complication. To assess for this, the nurse should:**
- a) **Auscultate for bowel sounds every 4 hours**  
b) Check the blood pressure while sitting and standing  
c) Observe the client's performance of leg exercises  
d) Palpate the suprapubic region for distention
١٢. **Assessment of a client in the postanesthesia care unit or recovery room is documented:**
- a) Every 5 minutes  
b) Every 15 minutes  
c) Every 30 minutes  
d) Hourly
١٣. **The patient will have an incision in the lower left abdomen. Which of the following measures by the nurse will help decrease discomfort in the incisional area when the client coughs postoperatively?**
- a) Applying a splint directly over the lower abdomen  
b) Keeping the patient flat with his feet flexed  
c) Turning the patient onto the right side



- d) Turning the patient onto the left side
١٤. Which surgical classification would be the most appropriate for a cardiac catheterization scheduled on a 44-year-old male client who is in the hospital with chest pain?
- Major
  - Minor
  - Ablative
  - Elective
١٥. The nurse receives a telephone call from the postanesthesia care unit stating that a client is being transferred to the surgical unit. The nurse plans to take which action first on arrival of the client?
- Assess the patency of the airway.
  - Check tubes or drains for patency.
  - Check the dressing to assess for bleeding.
  - Assess the vital signs to compare with preoperative
16. The nurse writes an expected outcome statement in measurable terms. An example is:
- Client will have less pain
  - Client will be pain free
  - Client will report pain acuity less than 4 on a scale of 0 to 10.
  - Client will know important of pain medication tablet every 4 hours
17. A patient complains about feeling nauseated after lunch. This is an example of what is an example of what type of data?
- Subjective
  - Objective
  - Signs and symptoms
  - Physical finding
18. From of the following are outcomes derived?
- The problem statement of the nursing diagnosis
  - The etiology of the problem of the nursing diagnosis
  - The evaluative statement
  - The nursing intervention
19. Which of the following is an action element in a measurable outcome?
- Subject
  - Verb
  - Conditions
  - Target time
20. The nursing diagnosis: Risk for impaired skin integrity is an example of a:
- Wellness nursing diagnosis
  - Risk nursing diagnosis
  - Potential nursing diagnosis
  - Diagnostic nursing diagnosis
21. Consider the following nursing diagnosis: Ineffective Breathing Pattern related to respiratory muscle fatigue as evidenced by use of accessory muscles. Which part represents the etiology for this diagnosis?
- Ineffective Breathing Pattern
  - Related to



- c) Respiratory muscle fatigue
- d) Use of accessory muscles

**22. The nurse instructs a patient to focus on breathing more slowly as the most effective intervention for which acid–base imbalance?**

- a. Respiratory acidosis (carbonic acid excess)
- b. Respiratory alkalosis (carbonic acid deficit)
- c. Metabolic acidosis (base bicarbonate deficit)
- d. Metabolic alkalosis (base bicarbonate excess)

**23. Diabetes mellitus is a common disorder associated with**

- a. Oliguria
- b. Polyuria
- c. Enuresis
- d. Dysuria

**24. Which statement about diabetes mellitus is false?**

- a. Type 2 diabetes commonly occurs in adults after age 40.
- b. Type 1 diabetes usually occurs before age 30.
- c. Type 1 diabetes is treated with exercise, meal planning and antidiabetic drugs.
- d. An increasing number of adolescents are being diagnosed with type 2 diabetes

**25. What is the priority nursing diagnosis for the client in diabetic ketoacidosis?**

- a. Decreased cardiac output related to electrolyte imbalance and dehydration
- b. Ineffective breathing pattern related to Kussmaul respirations
- c. Knowledge deficit related to diabetes management
- d. Altered nutrition: less than body requirements

**26 . You find the diabetic client unconscious. Which manifestation indicates to you that the client is experiencing hypoglycemia rather than hyperglycemia?**

- a. Hand grasps are absent.
- b. Pulse is rapid and thready.
- c. Skin is pale, cool, and clammy.
- d. Pupils constrict in the presence of light.

**27. The lungs act as an acid-base buffer by:**

- a. increasing respiratory rate and depth when CO<sub>2</sub> levels in the blood are high, reducing acid load
- b. increasing respiratory rate and depth when CO<sub>2</sub> levels in the blood are low, reducing base load
- c. decreasing respiratory rate and depth when CO<sub>2</sub> levels in the blood are high, reducing acid load
- d. decreasing respiratory rate and depth when CO<sub>2</sub> levels in the blood are low, increasing acid load

**28. Which acid–base imbalance would the nurse suspect after assessing the following arterial blood gas values (pH, 7.30; PaCO<sub>2</sub>, 36 mm Hg; HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, 14 mEq/L)?**

- a. Respiratory acidosis
- b. Respiratory alkalosis
- c. Metabolic acidosis
- d. Metabolic alkalosis

**29. Which of the following is/are sign(s) of fluid volume excess?**

- a. Warm, moist skin



- b. Distended neck veins
- c. Dyspnea on exertion
- d. Blue extremities

**30. Mrs. Faten presents in the doctor's office complaining of difficulty breathing. She has a history of asthma. Her respiratory rate is 28. The doctor draws blood gases. The pH is 7.2, and the PaCO<sub>2</sub> is 65. Based on the assessment data, Mrs. Lewis is probably experiencing:**

- a. respiratory acidosis.
- b. respiratory alkalosis.
- c. metabolic acidosis.
- d. metabolic alkalosis.

**31. A peptic ulcer is a mucosal break, ....., that can involve the stomach or duodenum.**

- a) 3 mm or greater
- b) 0.5 mm or greater
- c) 1 mm or greater
- d) 3 mm or less

**32. The most important ..... are H pylori, NSAIDs, acid, and pepsin.**

- a) Aggressive factors
- b) contributing factors
- c) Protective factors
- d) Preventative factors

**33. Additional ..... include smoking, ethanol, bile acids, aspirin, steroids, and stress.**

- a) contributing factors
- b) Protective factors
- c) Aggressive factors
- d) Preventative factors

**34. Important ..... are mucus, bicarbonate, mucosal blood flow, prostaglandins, hydrophobic layer, and epithelial renewal.**

- a) Contributing factors
- b) Aggressive factors
- c) Preventative factors
- d) Protective factors

**35. Duodenal ulcers: ..... a meal and may awaken patient from sleep.**

- a) occurs 1-3 hours after
- b) occurs 1-3 hours before
- c) occurs 20-30 minutes after
- d) occurs 20-30 minutes before

**36. Nausea, vomiting, & weight loss more common with .....**

- a) pressure ulcers
- b) Gastric ulcers
- c) Duodenal ulcers
- d) Bedsores

**37. .... refers to Limitation in independent, purposeful physical movement of the body or of one or more extremities.**

- a) Mobility
- b) Pressure ulcer
- c) Immobility
- d) Bed-rest

**38. .... is the therapeutic intervention that achieves rest for client's who are exhausted.**

- a) Mobility



- b) Immobility
- c) Pressure ulcer
- d) Bed-rest

**39. Physiological response of immobility in Musculoskeletal system is.....**

- a) Osteoporosis
- b) Extent & duration of immobilization
- c) Age of individual
- d) Physical condition

**40. Factors Contributing to Formation of Pressure Ulcers are all the following except**

- a) Shearing force: sliding down in bed
- b) Smoking cessation
- c) Friction: linens on the bed
- d) Moisture

### Part III

(25 Marks)

**Answer the following questions**

**1. Demonstrate the postoperative complication? (^ Marks)**

**2. Cardiovascular complications:**

3. 1- Shock:

4. Is the response of the body to a decrease in the circulating volume of blood, tissue perfusion impaired, cellular hypoxia and death.

5. 2- Hemorrhage:

6. Is the escape of blood from a blood vessel.

7. 3- Deep vein thrombosis. (DVT).

8. Occur in pelvic vein or in lower extremities, and it's common

9. after hip surgery.

10. **4- Pulmonary embolism:** It's the obstruction of one or more pulmonary arterioles by an embolus originating some where in the venous system or in the right side of heart.

11. Urinary Retention.

**12. Intestinal obstruction: Result in partial or complete impairment to the forward flow of intestinal content.**

**13. Respiratory complications**

14. PNEUMONIA

15. ATELECTASIS is an incomplete expansion or collapse of lung tissue prevent by (spirometry)

**16. Wound complications**

### Part IV

**17. Differentiate between hypoglycemia and hyperglycemia? (15marks).**

### Part V

**3-List Lifestyle Changes of the peptic ulcer (2 marks).**

*Good Luck*

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