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| Year 2021 /2022       | Subject: Medical Surgical Nursing (2)     |
| Final exam            | Second year                               |
| Date : 10 / 1 /2021   | Total Marks: 100                          |
| Time allowed: 3 hours | prof. Amal Bakr and Dr.Heba Abd El Reheem |

**Part I: Read the following statement carefully and circle (T) if statement is true and (F) if the statement is false.(30 marks )**

|     |  |         |
|-----|--|---------|
| 1.  | Urine normally contains chemicals as citrate, magnesium, pyrophosphate that prevent the formation of crystals  | (T) (F) |
| 2.  | Stones are formed in the urinary tract when urinary concentrations of substances such as calcium oxalate, calcium phosphate, and uric acid decrease. | (T) (F) |
| 3.  | Stones tend to occur more often in dehydrated patients   | (T) (F) |
| 4.  | Citrate is a powerful inhibitor of the crystallization of calcium salts  | (T) (F) |
| 5.  | Patients with colitis liable to stone formation  | (T) (F) |
| 6.  | Struvite stones are more common in males   | (T) (F) |
| 7.  | Prophylactic antimicrobial therapy given for prevention of infection in sterile urine  | (T) (F) |
| 8.  | Peripheral vascular disease refers to insufficient blood flows to the extremities.   | (T) (F) |
| 9.  | Low level of high-density lipoprotein (HDL) is a risk factor for Peripheral vascular disease   | (T) (F) |
| 10. | Pain on ankle dorsiflexion during straight leg lifting (Homan's sign) is a sign of deep vein thrombosis  | (T) (F) |
| 11. | Cold application is encouraged for affected leg in case of deep vein thrombosis.   | (T) (F) |
| 12. | Secondary hypertension is an elevated blood pressure without an identified cause.  | (T) (F) |
| 13. | Hypertensive urgency occurs when blood pressure reading 180/110 mmHg or higher   | (T) (F) |
| 14. | Asthma is usually irreversible obstructive disease of the lower airway.  | (T) (F) |
| 15. | Bronchial asthma is characterized by prolonged inspiratory phase   | (T) (F) |
| 16. | In bronchial asthma, cough lasts for at least three months of the year for two consecutive years.  | (T) (F) |
| 17. | Allergy is the strongest predisposing factor for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.  | (T) (F) |
| 18. | The most common type of emphysema is panlobular.   | (T) (F) |



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| 19. | Smoking is the primary risk factor for asthma   | (T) (F) |
| 20  | Alpha1- antitrypsin deficiency is a genetic risk factor for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | (T) (F) |
| 21  | Consolidation is an inflammatory process infiltrate in bronchi.                                   | (T) (F) |
| 22  | Tracheal intubation or tracheostomy is risk factor for pneumonia.                                 | (T) (F) |
| 23  | Aspiration of gastric content is considered a cause of pneumonia.                                 | (T) (F) |
| 24  | Pneumonia is classified according to areas involved to acute and chronic                          | (T) (F) |
| 25  | After mantoux test patient need to return within 24 hours to observe reaction.                    | (T) (F) |
| 26  | Erythema without induration is considered a significant reaction to the mantoux test.             | (T) (F) |
| 27  | The tuberculosis disease is spread by touching and sharing food utensils.                         | (T) (F) |
| 28  | The mouthwash must be used before collecting sputum sample for tuberculosis                       | (T) (F) |
| 29  | The mantoux test reaction is 0 to 4 mm is considered significant                                  | (T) (F) |
| 30  | The diagnosis of COPD should be confirmed by spirometry .   | (T) (F) |

**Part II: Read the following statement carefully, and then choose the right answer. (30 Mark)**

**1. Most common type of stones is .....stone.**

- A. Calcium
- B. Uric acid
- C. Cystine
- D. Oxalate

**2. The patient spontaneously passes stones measured .....in diameter.**

- A. From 2 to 3cm
- B. From 1to 2 cm
- C. From .5 to 1 cm
- D. From 2 to 4 cm

**3. Splitting urea into ammonia, decreasing the acidity of the urine occur in which type of stone.**

- A. Calcium
- B. Uric acid
- C. Cystine
- D. Struvite

**4. The most common route of infection is**

- A. Transurethral
- B. Hematogenous spread
- C. By means of a fistula
- D. Transuretral



5. **Asymptomatic bacteriuria in the absence of symptoms or pyuria is**
  - A. Cystitis
  - B. Bacteriuria
  - C. Nosocomial infection
  - D. Colonization
  
6. **Difficulty starting the urine stream resulting in a delay between initiation of urination by relaxation of the urethral sphincter and when urine stream actually begins is**
  - A. Dysuria
  - B. Hesitancy
  - C. Intermittency
  - D. Nosocomial infection
  
7. **In pre hypertension stage , blood pressure could be:**
  - A. Systole (>180) and diastole (>100)
  - B. Systole (>180) and diastole (<80)
  - C. Systole (120 to139) and diastole (85 to 89)
  - D. Systole (>200) and diastole (>130)
  
8. **During capillary refill assessment, normal extremities are white or pale after elevation, then return to its normal color**
  - A. Within 20 second
  - B. Within 30 second
  - C. Within 15 second
  - D. Within 25 second
  
9. **Weight reduction to maintain normal body weight lead to reduce blood pressure about.....**
  - A.5–20 mm Hg/10 kg
  - B. 8–14 mm Hg
  - C.2–8 mm Hg
  - D.4–9 mm
  
10. **Stage 2 hypertension is systolic and diastolic blood pressure that equals or exceeds .....**
  - A.140 / 80 mm Hg
  - B.160 / 100 mm Hg
  - C.140 / 90 mm Hg
  - D.159 / 99 mm Hg
  
- 11-**The patient is comfortable at rest, but ordinary physical activity results in fatigue, heart palpitations,or dyspnea.it is referred to .....**
  - A. Class I
  - B. Class II
  - C. Class III
  - D. Class IV



**12 - Sign of right-Sided failure is .....**

- A-Paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea
- B- Orthopnea
- C- Hypoxia
- D- Jugular vein distention

**13- Bronchospasm is not controlled and symptoms are prolonged in**

- A. Bronchial asthma
- B. Tuberculosis
- C. Pneumonia
- D. Status asthmaticus

**14-The nurse is collecting data from a patient with left-sided heart failure. Which finding should the nurse identify as being consistent with this diagnosis?**

- A. Dyspnea, cough
- B. Hypokalemia, edema
- C. Edema, distended neck veins
- D. Enlarged liver, distended neck veins

**15. The nurse is contributing to a plan of care for a patient with heart failure. What should be the major goal of nursing management for this patient?**

- A. Increase fluid intake.
- A. Reduce the workload of the heart.
- B. Increase venous return to the heart.
- C. Promote a decrease in cardiac output.

**16 - The infection with tuberculosis usually transmitted through:**

- A. Touch patient with tuberculosis
- B. Touch blood of patient with tuberculosis
- C. Inhaled air exhaled from patient with tuberculosis.
- D. Eat with patient infected with tuberculosis

**17- Tuberculosis can be a difficult disease to diagnose, mainly due to:**

- A. Difficulty in taking a complete medical history
- B. Difficulty in a physical examination
- C. Difficulty in sign and symptoms
- D. Difficulty in culturing slow-growing organism

**18 - Which time of day is the best for the nurse to obtain a sputum specimen from the patient?**

- A. Before bedtime
- B. After a meal
- C. Between meals
- D. On awakening



**19. A nurse has been exposed to tuberculosis (TB) during care of a patient with TB and has a TB skin test performed. When is the nurse considered infected?**

- A. There is no redness or induration at the injection site.
- B. There is an induration of only 5 mm at the injection site.
- C. A negative skin test is followed by a negative chest x-ray.
- D. Testing causes a 10-mm red, indurated area at the injection site.

**20. The primary infectious agent of tuberculosis is.....**

- A. Staphylococcus aureus (S. aureus)
- B. Escherichia coli (E. coli)
- C. Mycobacterium
- D. .Mycoplasma

**21. Which of the following should be avoided to reduce risk factor of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease?**

- A. Tea and coffee
- B. Spicy food
- C. Dust and chemical gases
- D. High fat meals

**22- The lungs are unable to contract fully and gradually lose elasticity in.....**

- A. Bronchitis
- B. Emphysema
- C. Bronchial asthma
- D. Pneumonia

**23. Most cases of pneumonia are caused by**

- A. Bacterial infections
- B. Virus's infections
- C. Fungal infections
- D. Parasite

**24 - A patient, hospitalized for a severe case of pneumonia, is asking a nurse why a sputum sample is needed. The nurse should reply that the primary reason is to:**

- A. Complete the first of three samples to be collected.
- B. Differentiate between pneumonia and atelectasis.
- C. Encourage expectoration of secretions.
- D. Help select the appropriate antibiotic.



**25 - Which health measure is most important to emphasize when instructing patient on ways to prevent transmitting tuberculosis?**

- A. Eat a nutritious diet.
- B. Get adequate sleep.
- C. Cover your nose and mouth when coughing.
- D. Wash your hands before and after meals.

**26 - Diagnostic studies used in respiratory assessment are**

- A. blood suger
- B. sputum test
- C. bronchoscopy
- D. b and c

**27- Which of the following assessment findings in the patient with pneumonia most indicates a need to remind the patient to cough and deep breathe?**

- A. The patient reports chest pain.
- B. The patient has removed her oxygen.
- C. The patient develops coarse wheezes and crackles.
- D. The patient has a fever of 101°F (38.3°C).

**28. A nurse working in a surgical unit, notices a patient is experiencing calf pain, and warmth over the posterior calf. All of these may indicate which of the following medical conditions?**

- A. Patient may be have signs of dermatitis.
- B. Patient may have a deep vein thrombosis.
- C. Patient may be in the late phases of coronary artery disease.
- D. Patient may be experiencing anxiety after surgery.

**29. The most common manifestation of chronic bronchitis is**

- A. Intermittent cough at night with small amount of sticky mucus.
- B. Intermittent cough early in the morning with small amount of sticky mucus.
- C. Intermittent cough with small amount of sticky mucus after drinking cold fluid.
- D. Intermittent dry cough.

**30. What is the most common cause of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)?**

**A distended, barrel-shaped chest in COPD patients is due to.**

- A. Increase lateral diameter
- B. Increase anterior posterior diameter
- C. Decrease lateral diameter
- D. Decrease anterior posterior diameter



**Part III (10 Marks)**

**Matching one word from column (A) to one word from column (B)**

| (A)  | (B)  |
|--|--|
| 1 – Bronchopneumonia                                 | <b>A-</b> is a genetic risk factor for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease   |
| 2 - Community-acquired pneumonia                     | <b>B-</b> inflammation is confined to one or more lobes of the lung .  |
| 3 - chronic bronchitis                               | <b>C-</b> Occurs within the first 48 hours after hospitalization.  |
| 4 – Asthma   | <b>D-</b> is pneumonia that develops in outpatient settings or nursing homes.  |
| 5 Nosocomial pneumonia (hospital-acquired pneumonia) | <b>E-</b> a pathologic term that describes an abnormal distention of the airspaces beyond the terminal bronchioles and destruction of the walls of the Alveoli |
| 6 - Alpha1- antitrypsin deficiency                   | <b>F-</b> The infection is patchy, diffuse, and scattered throughout both lungs  |
| 7 - Health care–associated pneumonia (HCAP)          | <b>G-</b> The onset of pneumonia symptoms more than 48 hours after admission in patients with no evidence of infection at the time of admission                |
| 8 - Lobar pneumonia                                  | <b>H-</b> is the presence of a chronic cough for 3 months in 2 consecutive years.  |
| 9 - emphysema  | <b>I -</b> refers to the genetic tendency to develop allergic diseases and strongest predisposing factor for developing asthma                                 |
| 10 - Atopy   | <b>J-</b> is a chronic inflammatory disease of the airways that causes airway hyper responsiveness, mucosal edema, and mucus production.                       |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
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**Part IV: Answer the following questions**

- 1- Explain dietary recommendations for prevention of kidney stones  
( 4 Marks)
- 2- Explain nursing management for patient with chronic glomerulonephritis  
( 4 Marks)
- 3- How to prevent a urinary tract infection? ( 4 Marks)
- 4- Identify risk factors of peripheral vascular disease? (2 Marks)



5- Compare between right and left side heart failure regarding clinical manifestations. (3 Marks)

6- Differentiate between tuberculosis infection and tuberculosis disease (3 Marks)

**Part V: Read the following situations carefully then answer the questions (10 Marks )**

1. Mr. Ali is 35 years old, came to the hospital 3 hours after car accident; he complaining from severe pain and complicated fracture in right femur. The doctor examined him generally and ask nurse provide suitable care to him
  - A. State emergent management for Mr. Ali ( 5 Marks)
  - B. List complications may occur to Mr. Ali (2 Marks)
  - C. Mention nursing care for most important complications occur to Mr. Ali (3 Marks)

*With best wishes*

*prof. Amal Bakr*

*Dr/Heba Abd El Reheem*