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| Subject: **Medical Surgical Nursing (2)** | Year 2021/2022 |
| **Second-year** | Final exam |
| Total Marks: 100 | Date 25/6/2022 |
| **Dr. Mona A El-Rahman & Dr. Heba Abd El Reheem** | Time allowed: 3 hours |

**ALL Questions should be answered.**

**Part І: Read the following statement carefully and circle (T) if statement is true and (F) if the statement is false. (40 marks)**

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| **1.** | Promote rest is an essential nursing intervention for congestive heart failure patients because rest increases heart workload. | (T) (F) |
| **2.** | A positive Homans’ sign may indicate deep vein thrombosis | (T) (F) |
| **3.** | Urinary tract infection is common in males. | (T) (F) |
| **4.** | The urinary catheter is the major cause of urinary tract infection. | (T) (F) |
| **5.** | Increasing water intake is recommended to prevent urinary tract infection | (T) (F) |
| **6.** | Sprains are injuries to the ligaments surrounding a joint. | (T) (F) |
| **7.** | The acronym RICE refers to rest, ice, compression, and elevation is a method for remembering the treatment for strains. | (T) (F) |
| **8** | Dislocations occur when the articular surfaces of a joint are no longer in contact. | (T) (F) |
| **9** | Loss of function is the sign and symptom of a fracture. | (T) (F) |
| **10** | Compound fracture is a fracture in which damage involves the skin or mucous ‎membranes. | (T) (F) |
| **11** | Compression fracture is a fracture in which bone has been seen in vertebral fractures. | (T) (F) |
| **12** | Depressed fracture is a fracture that seen frequently ‎in fractured vertebral bones | (T) (F) |
| **13** | Normal blood pressure is 120/80 mmHg. | (T) (F) |
| **14** | Pathologic fracture is a fracture that occurs in bone disease without trauma ‎or a fall. | (T) (F) |
| **15** | Calcium oxalate is the type of kidney stone caused by immobilization. | (T) (F) |
| **16** | Kidney disease is considered the cause of secondary hypertension. | (T) (F) |
| **17** | The priority nursing diagnosis for patients have hypertension is a risk for decreased cardiac output related to excessive or prolonged ‎systemic vascular resistance. | (T) (F) |
| **18** | Rest increases blood pressure and reduces the resistance that heart must overcome to eject blood. | (T) (F) |
| **19** | Caffeine increases blood pressure by increasing heart rate and causing arterial vasoconstriction.‎ | (T) (F) |
| **20** | The supine position can increase colic pain while ambulation (moving) relieves it. | (T) (F) |
| **21** | Asthma is usually irreversible obstructive lung disease. | (T) (F) |
| **22** | Alpha1- antitrypsin deficiency leads to destruction of alveoli | (T) (F) |
| **23** | The mantoux test reaction is 0 to 4 mm is considered significant | (T) (F) |
| **24** | Bronchial asthma is characterized by prolonged inspiratory phase | (T) (F) |
| **25** | Allergy is the strongest predisposing factor for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. | (T) (F) |
| **26** | Tracheal intubation is risk factor for pneumonia. | (T) (F) |
| **27** | The most common type of emphysema is panlobular . | (T) (F) |
| **28** | Aspiration of gastric content is considered a cause of pneumonia. | (T) (F) |
| **29** | The mouthwash must be used before collecting sputum sample for tuberculosis. | (T) (F) |
| **30** | Smoking is the primary risk factor for asthma. | (T) (F) |
| **31** | The tuberculosis disease is spread by touching, sharing food utensils, kissing | (T) (F) |
| **32** | The diagnosis of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease should be confirmed by spirometry. | (T) (F) |
| **33** | In bronchial asthma, cough lasts for at least three months of the year for two consecutive years. | (T) (F) |
| **34** | Emphysema is the presence of pus in the pleural space. | (T) (F) |
| **35** | Atopy is strongest predisposing factor for developing asthma | (T) (F) |
| **36** | Broncho-pneumonia means that the inflammation is confined to one or more lobes of the lung. | (T) (F) |
| **37** | Consolidation is inflammatory process infiltrate in bronchi | (T) (F) |
| **38** | Erythema without induration is considered significant reaction to the Mantoux test. | (T) (F) |
| **39** | The person with asthma during an acute attack usually sits upright using the accessory muscles of respiration. | (T) (F) |
| **40** | Barrel chest indicates chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases | (T) (F) |

**Part ІI :**

**Read the following statement carefully, and then choose one answer: (30 marks)**

1. **The fluid disorder can occur in patients have congestive heart failure is include?**
2. Fluid volume excess
3. Fluid volume deficit
4. High risk for hypervolemia
5. None of the above

‎

**2. A significant cause of venous thrombosis is: ‎**

1. Altered blood coagulation.‎
2. Stasis of blood.‎
3. Vessel wall injury.‎
4. All of the above.‎

**3. A client has a deep vein thrombosis (DVT). What comfort measure could relieve client discomfort?**

1. Massage the client’s leg.
2. Apply a warm moist pack.
3. Provide an ice pack.
4. Ambulate the client.

**4. To help prevent embolization of the thrombus in a patient with a DVT, what should the nurse teach the patient to do?**

1. Dangle the feet over the edge of the bed q2-3hr.
2. Ambulate around the bed three to four times a day.
3. Keep the affected leg elevated above the level of the heart.
4. Maintain bed rest until edema is relieved and anticoagulation is established.

**5. Clinical manifestations of deep vein obstruction include:‎**

1. Edema and limb pain.‎
2. Ankle engorgement.‎
3. Cleg circumference differences.‎
4. All of the above.

**6. A strain can be defined as:**

1. A soft tissue injury resulting from a blow or blunt trauma.
2. An injury to the ligaments surrounding a joint.
3. An injury to a muscle when it is stretched or pulled beyond its capacity.
4. The articular surfaces of a joint are no longer in contact.

**7. Fat embolism is a complication of fracture which may occur in:**

1. Fracture of radius bone.
2. Fracture of ulna bone.
3. Fracture of femur bone.
4. Fracture of skull bone.

**8. An example of an upper urinary tract infection (UTI) is: ‎**

a. Acute pyelonephritis.‎

b. Cystitis.‎

c. Prostatitis.‎

d. Urethritis.‎

**9. The most common site of a lower UTI is the: ‎**

1. Bladder.‎
2. Kidney.‎
3. Prostate.‎
4. Urethra.‎

**10. Complications of chronic pyelonephritis include: ‎**

1. End-stage renal disease.‎
2. Hypertension.‎
3. Kidney stone formation.‎
4. All of the above.‎

**11. A major clinical manifestation of renal stones is: ‎**

1. Dysuria.‎
2. Hematuria.‎
3. Infection.‎
4. Pain.‎

**12. The most serious complication of an open fracture is:** ‎

1. Infection.‎
2. Muscle atrophy caused by loss of supporting bone structure.‎
3. Necrosis of adjacent soft tissue caused by ‎blood loss.‎
4. Nerve damage.‎

**13. Which of the following would be included in a teaching plan for a patient diagnosed with a urinary tract infection?**

1. Drink coffee or tea to increase diuresis
2. Use tub bath instead of shower
3. Drink large amount of fluids
4. Void every 4 to 6 hours

‎

**14. When planning care to the Client with Renal Calculi, the nurse ‎should assign highest ‎priority to which nursing diagnosis?‎**

1. Acute pain
2. Risk for infection
3. Impaired urinary elimination
4. Anxiety

**15. The nursing intervention to prevent disuse syndrome is**

1. Use cold applications.
2. Elevate affected extremity
3. Encourage deep breathing exercise
4. Encourage client to do ROM exercises

**16. Most common clinical manifestation of COPD 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 after drinking fluid with small amount of sticky mucus

d. Intermittent dry cough

**17. 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

**18. Tuberculosis can be a difficult disease to diagnose, mainly due to**

a. Difficulty in taking a complete medical history

b. Difficulty in culturing slow-growing organism

c. Difficulty in sign and symptoms

d. Difficulty in a physical examination

**19. 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

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

a. Bronchitis

b. Bronchial asthma

c. Emphysema

d. Pneumonia

**21- The best time of day that the nurse obtains sputum specimen from the client is……………………..**

a. Before bedtime

b. After a meal

c. An early morning

d. Between meals

**22. 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. Testing causes a 10-mm red, indurated area at the injection site.

c. A negative skin test is followed by a negative chest x-ray.

d. There is an induration of only 5 mm at the injection site.

**23. The primary infectious agent of tuberculosis is………..**

a. Staphylococcus aureus (S. aureus)

b. Mycobacterium

c. Escherichia coli (E. coli)

d .Mycoplasma

**24- Pneumonia characterized by rapidly rising fever from ……………………**

a. 39.5 to 40.5 cO

b. 37.5 to 38.5 cO

c. 38.5 to 39.5 cO

d. 37.5 to 39.5 cO

**25- The onset of pneumonia symptoms more than 48 hours after admission in patients with no evidence of infection at the time of admission is defined to ……..**

a. Nosocomial pneumonia

b. Health care–associated pneumonia

c. Community-acquired pneumonia

d. Broncho-pneumonia

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

a. Blood sugar

b. Sputum test

c. Bronchoscopy

d. b and c

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

a. Fungal infections

b. Virus's infections

c. Bacterial infections

d. Tuberculosis infections

**28. 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 develops coarse wheezes and crackles.

b. The patient has removed her oxygen.

c. The patient reports chest pain.

d. The patient has a fever of 101°F (38.3°C).

**29- How long after administering a tuberculin skin test should the nurse inspect the client’s injection site?**

a. 1 week

b. 1 day

c. 48 hours

d. 5 days

**30- Which of the following is treatment of COPD?**

a. Bronchodilators

b. Inhaled corticosteroids

c. Supplemental oxygen

d. All of the above

**Part Ш (10 Marks)**

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

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

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| **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** | **10** |
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**Part IV: Answer the following questions (20 Marks)**

1. The primary clinical manifestations of pulmonary congestion in left-sided heart failure are: **(3 marks)**
2. The primary systemic clinical manifestations of right-sided heart failure are:

**(3 marks)**

1. Mention common complications resulting from fracture and one required nursing role for each complication to avoid the occurrence and development of that complication. **(6 marks)**
2. Differentiate between tuberculosis infection and tuberculosis disease

**(3 Marks)**

1. List the preventive measures of pneumonia **(3 Marks)**
2. list complications of asthma **(2Marks)**

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