

**جامعة بورسعيد**

**كلية التمريض**

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| Subject: **Adult (1)** | Year 2022/2023 |
| **First year** | Final exam |
| Total Marks: 100 | Date 4/1/2023 |
| **Dr. Mona A El-Rahman** | Time allowed: 3 hours |

**ALL Questions should be answered.**

**Part I: Read the following statements and carefully circle (T) if statement is true and (f) if the statement is false (25 marks):**

**Part І: Read the following statement carefully and circle (T) if statement is true and (F) if the statement is false. (25 marks)**

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| **1.** | Surgical procedures usually are classified according to urgency, risk, and purpose. | (T) (F) |
| **2.** | The usual length of time from completion of ambulatory surgery to discharge is 2 to 4 days provided that established criteria have been met. | (T) (F) |
| **3.** | Hemorrhage is an excessive internal or external blood loss. | (T) (F) |
| **4.** | Pre-operative phase begins with the decision to perform surgery and ends with the client’s transfer to the operation room. | (T) (F) |
| **5.** | General anesthesia is instilled medication around the nerves blocks transmission of nerve impulses in a particular area. | (T) (F) |
| **6.** | Postsurgical respiratory complications must be preventing, such as the incomplete expansion or collapse of the alveoli with retained mucus, known as pneumonia | (T) (F) |
| **7.** | Surgery can be classified as palliative surgery, in which the procedure is preplanned and based on the patient’s choice; urgent surgery; or emergency surgery. | (T) (F) |
| **8** | Forced consent is the patient’s voluntary agreement to undergo a particular procedure or treatment after having received specific information regarding the procedure. | (T) (F) |
| **9** | The nurse should promptly discontinue any antihypertensive, anticonvulsant, or antiarrythmic medications before anesthetic administration to clients. | (T) (F) |
| **10** | Fever is usually an early symptom of malignant hyperthermia in a client. | (T) (F) |
| **11** | Surgical clients are admitted and discharged on the same day in ambulatory surgical centers. | (T) (F) |
| **12** | The nurse is legally responsible for obtaining the client’s informed consent before any surgical procedure. | (T) (F) |
| **13** | The circulating nurse performed handles sutures, instruments and other equipment immediately adjacent to the sterile field. | (T) (F) |
| **14** | 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) |
| **15** | The primary extracellular fluid electrolytes are Potassium, and bicarbonate. | (T) (F) |
| **16** | 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) |
| **17** | Interstitial fluidis the fluid inside the blood and lymphatic vessels. | (T) (F) |
| **18** | Acidosis occurs when there is a lack of H+ ions or a gain of base (bicarbonate) and the pH exceeds 7.45. | (T) (F) |
| **19** | Self-actualization needs must be met before physiologic needs can be considered. | (T) (F) |
| **20** | 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) |
| **21** | 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) |
| **22** | Collaborative problems are managed by nurses by using physician-prescribed and nursing-prescribed interventions to minimize the complications of the event. | (T) (F) |
| **23** | 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) |
| **24** | The etiology identifies the physiologic, psychological, sociologic, spiritual, and environmental factors believed to be causing or contributing to a problem. | (T) (F) |
| **25** | The physiological effect of prolonged bed rest (immobility) is an increase in cardiac output. | (T) (F) |

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

**(25 marks)**

1. **The nurse writes an expected outcome statement in measurable terms. An example is:**
2. Client will have less pain
3. Client will be pain free
4. Client will report pain acuity less than 4 on a scale of 0 to 10.
5. Client will know important of pain medication tablet every 4 hours
6. **A patient complains about feeling nauseated after lunch. This is an example of what is an example of what type of data?**
7. Subjective
8. Objective
9. Signs and symptoms
10. Physical finding
11. **From of the following are outcomes derived?**
12. The problem statement of the nursing diagnosis
13. The etiology of the problem of the nursing diagnosis
14. The evaluative statement
15. The nursing intervention
16. **Which of the following is an action element in a measurable outcome?**
17. Subject
18. Verb
19. Conditions
20. Target time
21. **Assessment of a client in the postanesthesia care unit or recovery room is documented:**
22. Every 5 minutes
23. Every 15 minutes
24. Every 30 minutes
25. Hourly
26. **When instructing a client about the performance of postoperative exercises, a nurse tells the client to:**
27. Repeat the breathing exercises twice
28. Cough two to three times and inhale between each cough
29. Place a pillow over the incisional site for splinting
30. Use the chest and shoulder muscles while inhaling during diaphragmatic breathing.
31. **The nursing diagnosis: Risk for impaired skin integrity is an example of a:**
32. Wellness nursing diagnosis
33. Risk nursing diagnosis
34. Potential nursing diagnosis
35. Diagnostic nursing diagnosis

**8. 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?**

1. Ineffective Breathing Pattern
2. Related to
3. Respiratory muscle fatigue
4. Use of accessory muscles

**9. The example of urgent surgery is**

1. Severe bleeding
2. Cataracts
3. Kidney stones
4. Cholecystectomy

**10. The ECG change that is specific to hypokalemia is:**

a. a depressed ST segment.

b. a flat T wave.

c. an elevated U wave.

d. an inverted T wave.

**11. The nurse note the patients is crying after administration of anesthesia the nurse realize the patient at which stage of anesthesia**

1. Excitemnt
2. Surgical anesthesia
3. Medullary depression
4. Induction or beginning stage

**12. As soon as the patient enters the PACU, the priority assessment by the nurse is:**

**a.** urinary output

**b.** ECG monitoring

**c.** level of consciousness

**d.** airway patency and respiratory status

**13- A priority for the nurse caring for clients in the postanesthesia care unit or recovery room is**

1. Inspection of the surgical site
2. Assessment of circulation
3. Maintenance of a patent airway
4. Determination of client discomfort

**14. The circulating nurse’s responsibilities, in contrast to the scrub nurse’s responsibilities, include:**

a. assisting the surgeon.

b. coordinating the surgical team.

c. setting up the sterile tables.

d. all of the above functions.

**15. What is the priority nursing diagnosis for the client with dehydration?**

1. Knowledge deficiency related to medication regimen and preventive measures
2. Impaired oral mucous membranes related to inadequate oral secretions
3. Fluid volume deficite related to vomiting
4. Risk for injury related to poor skin turgor

**16. 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)

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

1. Oliguria
2. Polyuria
3. Enuresis
4. Dysuria

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

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

**19. 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

**20. 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.

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

a.increasing respiratory rate and depth when CO2 levels in the blood are high, reducing acid load

b. increasing respiratory rate and depth when CO2 levels in the blood are low, reducing base load

c. decreasing respiratory rate and depth when CO2 levels in the blood are high, reducing acid load

d. decreasing respiratory rate and depth when CO2 levels in the blood are low, increasing acid load

**22.** **Which acid–base imbalance would the nurse suspect after assessing the following arterial blood gas values (pH, 7.30; PaCO2, 36 mm Hg; HCO3-, 14 mEq/L)?**

a. Respiratory acidosis

b. Respiratory alkalosis

c. Metabolic acidosis

d. Metabolic alkalosis

**23. Which of the following nursing diagnoses uses the PES format?**

1. Fluid Volume Deficit related to prolonged vomiting
2. Risk for Impaired Skin Integrity as manifested by poor skin turgor and old age
3. Ineffective Airway Clearance related to infectious process as manifested by excessive mucous and retained secretions
4. Ineffective Airway Clearance as manifested by secretions in the bronchi, presence of allergies, and airway spasm

**24. 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

**25. 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 PaCO2 is 65. Based on the assessment data, Mrs. Lewis is probably experiencing:**

a. respiratory acidosis.

b. respiratory alkalosis.

c. metabolic acidosis.

d. metabolic alkalosis.

**Part III** Match the correct perioperative phase with the activities listed. You may use each perioperative phase more than once. (6 marks)

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| **Activity** | **Perioperative Phase** |
| 1. Leg exercise | 1. Preoperative phase |
| 1. Airway management | 1. Intraoperative phase |
| 1. Frequent vital signs | 1. Postoperative phase |
| 1. Maintain sterile field | 1. Preoperative phase |
| 1. Obtain informed consent | 1. Intraoperative phase |
| 1. Patient teaching | 1. Postoperative phase |

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**Part IV Read the following question carefully then answer all of them.**

1. **Differentiate between hypoglycemia and hyperglycemia? (15marks).**
2. **marks).**
3. **Identify at least two effects of Immobility on the following body systems (Respiratory and cardiovascular system) (6 marks).**
4. **Differentiate between type I and type II of diabetes mellitus? (10 marks)**
5. **Explain respiratory role in regulate acid base balance? (8 marks).**
6. **Explain respiratory role in regulate acid base balance? (5 marks).**

1. **Write an example of each of the following diagnostic statement formats, using the following listed components and write two expected out come? (5 mark)**