



Year: 2019/2020	Subject: medical surgical nursing (1) - theory
Final Exam	First Year
Date : 29 /12 /2019	Total Marks: 100
Time Allowed: 3 Hours	Dr. Dina Eltabey

Answer all the following questions (100 marks)

Part I: Read the following statements carefully, and then choose if the statement is true or false (30 Marks)

1.	Hepatitis B has been called infectious and epidemic hepatitis	(T) (F)
2.	Weight loss and nervousness may be the symptoms in patients with hyperthyroidism	(T) (F)
3.	Chvostek sign and Trousseau sign support the diagnosis of hyperparathyroidism	(T) (F)
4.	Exposure to mercury and alcohol lead to non-infectious hepatitis	(T) (F)
5.	The effects of hyperparathyroidism on the heart can cause dysrhythmias and hypertension.	(T) (F)
6.	Basal metabolic rate is altered negatively due to immobility	(T) (F)
7.	Type I diabetes mellitus may be controlled by diet and exercise alone	(T) (F)
8.	Hair loss and low blood count are complications of hepatitis A treatment	(T) (F)
9.	Thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) increases with hypothyroidism	(T) (F)
10.	Hypotension and urinary retention are side effects of spinal anesthesia during the intraoperative period.	(T) (F)
11.	Tenderness of supra pubic area indicates bladder distension for immobile patients	(T) (F)
12.	Acute hypoparathyroidism is treated with oral calcium salts and a form of vitamin D.	(T) (F)
13.	Affected people with type 2 diabetes mellitus requires exogenous insulin	(T) (F)
14.	Incentive spirometer used to manage respiratory problems associated with immobility	(T) (F)
15.	The most common types of hyperthyroidism are Graves disease	(T) (F)



Part II: Read the following statements carefully, and then choose the one correct answer (30 Marks)

- 1- **One of the following criteria is not considered to have diabetes mellitus:**
 - a- Fasting serum glucose level < 126 mg/dl
 - b- Hemoglobin A1c $\geq 6.5\%$
 - c- plus random glucose level ≥ 200 mg/dL
 - d- Two-hour postprandial glucose level ≥ 200 mg/dL during an oral glucose tolerance test
- 2- ----- **that may trigger dangerous drop in blood glucose**
 - a- taking too much insulin
 - b- eating more food
 - c- eating at the right time
 - d- Others
- 3- **Which of the following is not a symptom of Diabetic Ketoacidosis?**
 - a) Positive Ketones in the urine
 - b) Oliguria
 - c) Polydipsia
 - d) Abdominal Pain
- 4- **The thyroid gland produces hormones that regulate what bodily function?**
 - a- Metabolism
 - b- Temperature
 - c- Blood pressure
 - d- Digestion
- 5- ----- **is a disease causes due to the deficiency of iodine?**
 - a) Thyroid cancer
 - b) Solitary thyroid nodules
 - c) Goitre
 - d) Thyroiditis
- 6- **Which gland mainly controls and regulates the actual thyroid activity?**
 - a) Pituitary gland
 - b) Hypothalamus
 - c) Both A and B
 - d) Only A
- 7- **A patient is admitted with complaints of palpations, excessive sweating, and unable to tolerate heat. The patient presents with protruding eyeballs. Which of the following is the likely cause of the patient's signs and symptoms?***
 - a) Thyroiditis
 - b) Deficiency of iodine consumption
 - c) Grave's Disease
 - d) Others



- 8- most important physiological buffer systems are-----**
- a) the lungs and the kidneys
 - b) the adrenal glands and the testes
 - c) the thyroid gland and the heart
 - d) the stomach and the liver
- 9- ----- are part of the body's chief buffer and transports CO₂ in blood stream**
- a) Calcium (Ca⁺⁺)
 - b) Chloride (Cl⁻)
 - c) Bicarbonate (HCO₃⁻)
 - d) Potassium (K⁺)
- 10- -----is non electrolytes**
- a) Creatinine
 - b) Potassium
 - c) Magnesium
 - d) Calcium
- 11- To best prevent pressure ulcers when a patient is on bed rest, the nurse should:**
- a) Place an air mattress on the bed
 - b) Massage bony prominences every shift
 - c) Apply a moisture barrier to the sacral area
 - d) Raise the head of the bed to the low-Fowler's position
- 12- How often should a patient be turned to avoid bed sores?**
- a) Every two hours
 - b) Every 4 hours
 - c) Just when they ask to be turned
 - d) Every 8 hours
- 13- A patient is diagnosed with Hepatitis A. The patient asks how a person can become infected with this condition. You know the most common route of transmission is?***
- a) Blood
 - b) Percutaneous
 - c) Mucosal
 - d) Fecal-oral
- 14- A patient has lab work drawn and it shows a positive HBsAg. What education will you provide to the patient?**
- a) Avoid sexual intercourse until blood work is negative.
 - b) The patient is now recovered from a previous Hepatitis B infection and is now immune.
 - c) The patient is not a candidate from antiviral or interferon medications.
 - d) The patient is less likely to develop a chronic infection.



15- A patient is diagnosed with Hepatitis D. What statement is true about this type of viral Hepatitis?

- The patient will also have the Hepatitis B virus.
- Prevention of Hepatitis D includes hand washing
- Hepatitis D is most commonly transmitted via the fecal-oral route.
- None of the above

Part III: select the suitable ward and put on column B (10 marks)

Sodium- Potassium- Calcium- Magnesium- Chloride- Phosphate- Phosphors- Bicarbonate- - Transcellular Fluids - Glucose- Oxygen- Carbon dioxide- Blood

Column (A)	Column (B)
1. Part of the body's chief buffer and regulates by the kidneys	
2. 15% is ionized, ATP production, and the most found in bone	
3. Carried in plasma and composed of Erythrocytes, Leukocytes and Platelets	
4. Saliva and cerebrospinal fluid	
5. Most numerous intracellular cation and membrane potential and repolarization	
6. Non electrolytes and remain bound together when dissolved in body fluid	
7. small ions and molecules move by diffusion	
8. 90 % of extracellular cation and necessary for action potentials in nerve & muscle cells	
9. Most common extracellular anions and can help balance charges (RBC's)	
10. Extracellular cation, needed for blood clotting, nerve and muscle function and 98% in bone	

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Part IV: Answer the following questions (30 marks)

- Give short note on post-operative complications (6 marks)
- Compare between gastric and duodenal ulcer (5 marks)
- Write on the nursing management of patient with hypoparathyroidism (6marks)
- How to prevent hepatitis B virus? (5 marks)
- Explain how the diabetic patient care his/ her foot? (8marks)

Best regards

Dr/ Dena sobeh