**KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE – NYAMIRA**

**END OF YEAR ONE SEMESTER TWO EXAMINATION**

**MARCH 2014 KRCHN CLASS (PRE-SERVICE)**

**MED/SURGICAL NURSING EXAMINATION**

DATE: 3/6/2015 TIME:8.30 – 11.30AM

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Enter your examination number and question number on each page used.
2. ALL questions are compulsory.
3. For part 1 (MCQs), write the answer in the spaces provided on the answer booklet.
4. For Part 2 (SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS), answer the questions following each other.
5. For Part 3 (LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS), answer to each question MUST start on a separate page.
6. Omission of and or wrong numbering of a question or part of the question will result in 10% deduction of the marks scored from the relevant part.
7. Do NOT use a pencil.
8. Mobile phones are NOT allowed in the examination hall.

For Examiner:

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MCQS** | **SAQS** | **LAQS 1** | **LAQS 2** | **TOTAL** |
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**PART ONE: MCQS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) MED/SURGICAL NURSING – 5 MARKS**

Q.1. The important measure that a nurse should include in the care of a patient who has septic shock is:

1. Promote ambulation.
2. Restrict dietary proteins.
3. Limit sensory stimulation.
4. Increase fluid intake.

Q.2. The condition that contributes to the development of metabolic acidosis is:

1. Intermittent episodes of vomiting.
2. Type I diabetes mellitus.
3. Hypothyroidism.
4. Raynaciod’s disease.

Q.3. A patient with partial thickness burns of the whole upper left limb is prone to the following complications in the first 24 hours:

1. Infection, neurogenic shock, anaemia.
2. Hypernatremia, septicaemia shock, keloids.
3. Hypovolemic shock, neurogenic shock, hypokalaemia.
4. Anaemia, hypovolemic shock, septicaemia shock.

Q.4. Fluid resuscitation in burns is indicated if the body surface area (BSA) is:

1. 20% BSA in children, 40% BSA in adults.
2. 15% BSA in children, 30% BSA in adults.
3. 20% BSA in children, 10% BSA in adults.
4. 15% BSA in children, 7.5% BSA in adults.

Q.5. Decreased urinary output during the first 48 hours of severe burns is secondary to the following:

1. Haemolysis of red blood cells.
2. Decreased adrenocortical activity.
3. Hypovolemic.
4. Sodium retention.

**PART TWO: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS – MED/SURGICAL NURSING – 15 MARKS**

Q.1. Draw a diagram illustrating the role of nine for estimating the percentage

burns in adults. 5 marks

Q.2. State four (4) factors that affect wound healing. 4 marks

Q.3. Explain the effect of burns on fluid and electrolyte balance. 6 marks

**PART THREE: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS – MED/SURGICAL NURSING – 20 MARKS**

Q.1. Mrs Kanini is admitted with a diagnosis of shock.

1. Describe the classifications of circulatory or distribute shock. 12 marks
2. State the pathophysiology of hypovolemic shock. 3 marks
3. Outline the management of cardiogenic shock. 5 marks