



KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE  
FACULTY OF NURSING  
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING

FINAL QUALIFYING EXAMINATION  
FOR  
DIPLOMA IN COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING  
PAPER: MEDICAL-SURGICAL NURSING

DATE: 2<sup>ND</sup> MARCH 2021

TIME: 3 HOURS (8:30 AM – 11:30 AM)

#### INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper consists of:
  - Section 1 (40 Multiple Choice Questions)
  - Section 2 (8 Short Answer Questions)
  - Section 3 (1 Long Answer Question)
2. Attempt ALL Questions
3. Write the EXAMINATION NUMBER given on all the answer sheets provided and on the question paper.
4. Ensure that all examination answer scripts are handed in at the end of the examination
5. Ensure you sign the examination register provided

EXAMINATION NUMBER .....

## SECTION I

### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

1. Yellow to milky white urine signifies
  - a) Extremely concentrated urine ✓
  - b) Infection ✓
  - c) Dilute urine ✓
  - d) Gross blood ✓
2. One of the following endocrine hormone is produced by the anterior pituitary gland
  - a) Growth Hormone ✓
  - b) Thyroid releasing hormone ✓ *Thyroid gland*
  - c) Insulin *Pancreas*
  - d) Corticosteroids ✓
3. Panetul cells in the stomach produce
  - a) Pepsinogen ✓
  - b) Mucus ✓
  - c) Hydrochloric acid ✓
  - d) Salivary amylase ✓
4. One of the following occurs in mitrial valve prolapse *- Gustin*
  - a) Stretching of the valve leaflet in to the atrium during systole ✓
  - b) Valve tissue thickens and narrows the valve opening ✓
  - c) Margins of the miltral valve cannot close during systole ✓
  - d) There is back flow from the aorta during systole ✓
5. A fusiform aneurysm is characterized by
  - a) Projection from one side of the vessel only ✓
  - b) Entire arterial segment becomes dilated ✓
  - c) Edema that splits the layers of the arterial wall ✓
  - d) Rectangular shape ✓
6. The urgent management of a patient with hypertensive emergency include
  - a) Administer beta brokers orally ✓
  - b) Administer intravenous vasodilators ✓
  - c) Monitor deep venous thrombosis ✓
  - d) Weight reduction ✓
7. The following structures are located superior to the stomach
  - a) Small intestines transverse colon ✓
  - b) Diaphragm and oesophagus ✓
  - c) Spleen and pancrease ✓
  - d) Kidneys and gall bladder ✓

8. The bone forming cells that secrete collagen and other constituents of bone tissue are called
- a) Osteoblasts ✓
  - b) Osteoclasts ✓
  - c) Trabeculae ✓
  - d) La cona ✓
9. A definitive management of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease include:
- a) Giving 100% concentration of oxygen
  - b) Weight reduction ✓
  - c) Facilitation of removal of secretions ✓
  - d) Giving vasodilators to reduce peripheral resistance
10. Bronchoconstriction in asthma can be caused by
- a) Stimulation of beta adrenergic receptors
  - b) Inhibition of mast cells ✓
  - c) Release of acetylcholine ✓
  - d) Excess administration of oxygen ✓
11. An example of potassium sparing diuretic is
- a) Benzylthiazide ✓
  - b) Furosemide ✓
  - c) Acetazolamide ✓
  - d) Spironolactone ✓
12. Synergistic effect in drug interaction refers to
- a) Two drugs with similar effects are taken for a doubled effect
  - b) One drug interferes with the action of another drug
  - c) The combined effect of two drugs is greater than the sum of the effect of each drug given alone
  - d) The first drug inhibits the metabolism of the second drug causing increased activity of the second drug
13. Sulphonamides acts by
- a) Inhibiting cell wall synthesis ✓
  - b) Inhibiting DNA synthesis ✓
  - c) Inhibiting protein synthesis ✓
  - d) It is bacteriocidal ✓
14. Antidote of phenothiazides is
- a) Lithium ✓
  - b) Artane ✓
  - c) Diazepam ✓
  - d) Amitriptyline ✓

15. Primary prevention of cancer include
- a) Surgical operations to remove cancer ✓
  - b) Health education to the community on ways to prevent cancer ✓
  - c) Screening for cervical cancer and treatment ✓
  - d) Doing radiotherapy ✓
16. The following is a cardiovascular complication for someone with burns
- a) Inflammation of epiglottis ✓
  - b) Decreased urinary output ✓
  - c) Hypovolemia ✓
  - d) Reduced body temperature ✓
17. Hypokalaemia can be caused by
- a) Use of potassium sparing diuretics ✓
  - b) Vomiting and gastric suctioning ✓
  - c) Decreased renal excretion of potassium ✓
  - d) Misuse of potassium supplements ✓
18. Tetanus is caused by toxins produced by
- a) Vibrio cholerae - cholera ✓
  - b) Staphylococcus aureus ✓
  - c) Pneumococcal bacillus ✓
  - d) Clostridium tetani ✓
19. An example of a synthetic absorbable suture is
- a) Plain catgut ✓
  - b) Vincryl ✓
  - c) Nylon ✓
  - d) Silk ✓
- \* 20. Branchial plexus nerve block regional anaesthesia involves one of the following areas
- a) Chest and abdominal wall ✓
  - b) Lower limbs ✓
  - c) Upper arms ✓
  - d) Perineum ✓
21. The following is a sign of benign prostatic hypertrophy
- a) Prostate gland hard and tender ✓
  - b) Presence of proteinuria ✓
  - c) Terminal dribbling of urine ✓
  - d) Urethral discharge ✓
22. Superficial partial thickness burn is characterized by
- a) Wound appearing reddened with possible blisters ✓
  - b) Has mottled broken epidermis ✓
  - c) Painless burned area ✓
  - d) Leathery pale white wound ✓

23. An example of extrinsic muscle of the tongue is

- a) Longitudinalis superior ✓
- b) Genioglossus ✓
- c) Transversus linguae ✓
- d) Verticalis linguae ✓

24. A scrubbed sterile member of an operating team

- a) Primary surgeon ✓ (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10)
- b) Anaesthetist ✓
- c) Receiving nurse ✓
- d) Scrub nurse ✓

25. Metabolic disturbances in chronic renal failure include

- a) Hyperglycaemia ✓ (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10)
- b) Hypernatraemia ✓
- c) Anaemia ✓
- d) Stomatitis ✓

26. The mucosa of the urinary bladder is made up of

- a) Simple columnar epithelium ✓
- b) Transitional epithelium ✓
- c) Stratified squamous epithelium ✓
- d) Keratinized epithelium ✓

27. Which of the following are functions of the liver?

- a) Vitamin metabolism, bile formation, fat metabolism ✓
- b) Protein metabolism, glucose metabolism, vitamin storage ✓
- c) Ammonia conversion, bile formation, fat metabolism ✓
- d) Bile storage, fat metabolism, protein metabolism ✓ (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10)

28. One of the following is a cause of neurogenic shock

- a) Acute myocardial infarction ✓
- b) Traumatic blood loss ✓
- c) Spinal cord injury ✓
- d) Severe allergic reaction ✓ (Anaphylactic shock)

29. A condition in which the right ventricle of the heart enlarges as a result of disease that affects the structure or function of the lung is referred to as

- a) Acute respiratory distress syndrome ✓
- b) Cor pulmonale ✓
- c) Emphysema ✓
- d) Heart failure ✓



31. Non-modifiable risk factors for atherosclerosis include

- a) Age, gender
- b) Smoking use, hypertension
- c) Obesity, stress
- d) Diabetes mellitus, diet

31. Characteristics of gastric ulcers include

- a) Weight loss may occur
- b) Vomiting is common
- c) Rarely cause gastric carcinoma
- d) Constitutes 80% of peptic ulcers

32. As per Dukes classification in staging of colorectal cancer Class C is when

- a) Tumor extends to the mucosa
- b) Tumor extends the entire bowel wall and no nodal involvement
- c) Tumor extends the entire bowel wall and has nodal involvement
- d) Tumor has metastasized to other structures like lung and bone marrow

33. A characteristic of Hepatitis A is:

- a) It's transmitted through blood
- b) Has carriers state
- c) It's transmitted through fecal oral
- d) It can progress to hepatic cancer

34. A patient with pheochromocytoma will present with

- a) Hypercalcemia
- b) Increased levels of catecholamines plasma
- c) Increased levels of blood urea, nitrogen and creatinine levels
- d) Hyperkalemia

35. Effects of parasympathetic nervous system in the body include

- a) Increased heart rate
- b) Increased secretions in GIT and peristalsis
- c) Broncho dilatation
- d) Vasodilatation of blood vessels

36. A patient with indigestion is said to be suffering from

- a) Dysplasia
- b) Dyspnea
- c) Dysphagia
- d) Dyspepsia

37. The priority nursing intervention for the unconscious patient is

- a) Administer oxygen
- b) Assess hydration status
- c) Establish and maintain airway
- d) Administer intravenous fluid

38. Clinical features of hyperthyroidism include

- a) Nervousness, exophthalmos
- b) Tetany, carpal pedal spasms
- c) Dark pigmentation of mucous membrane and skin, shock
- d) Buffalo hump, kyphosis

39. Needles are necessary in surgery for

- a) Approximating tissue together
- b) Stitching tissues
- c) Placing of sutures into tissues
- d) Minimizing trauma to tissues

40. One of the following is a part of periodontium (correct)

- a) Alveolar bone
- b) Tooth
- c) Tongue
- d) Visceral peritoneum

## SECTION 2

### SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

1. State any FIVE complications of liver cirrhosis 5 marks
2. State any FIVE risk factors to laryngeal obstruction 5 marks
3. Outline FIVE clinical features of a patient with cerebrovascular accident (CVA) 5 marks
4. Describe the pathophysiology of head injury 5 marks
5. Explain any FIVE complications of a patient with chronic renal failure 6 marks
6. Explain THREE complications of Asthma 4 marks
7. State TWO risk factors to bladder cancer 5 marks
8. Outline steps in nursing process 5 marks

## SECTION 3

### LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. Madam X was brought to the surgical ward with severe acute abdominal pain and a diagnosis of intestinal obstruction was made.
  - a) Draw an illustrated diagram showing the organs of gastro-intestinal tract 6 marks
  - b) State any FOUR causes of mechanical intestinal obstruction 4 marks
  - c) Describe the management you would give to Madam X following emergency laparotomy 10 marks