



KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE
FACULTY OF NURSING
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING

FINAL QUALIFYING EXAMINATION
FOR
DIPLOMA IN COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING

PAPER: MEDICAL-SURGICAL NURSING

DATE: 12th SEPTEMBER, 2022

TIME: 3 HOURS (9:00AM – 12:00 NOON)

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

MEDICAL- SURGICAL NURSING

SECTION 1: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

1. When applying the abdominal examination technique, the correct sequence is;
 - a) Palpation, Inspection, Percussion, Auscultation
 - b) Percussion, Palpation, Auscultation, Inspection
 - c) Inspection, Auscultation, Percussion
 - d) Inspection, Percussion, Palpation, Auscultation
2. The Synthesis of proteins in a bacterium cell occur in;
 - a) Mitochondria
 - b) Ribosomes
 - c) Nucleus
 - d) Capsule
3. The size of the pupils of the eye influence accommodation by;
 - a) Dilating when the light is bright
 - b) Bending light rays from a distant object
 - c) Constricting when the light is bright
 - d) Bending light from near object
4. Adult cardiopulmonary resuscitations (CPR) by two rescuers is achieved by performing;
 - a) 30 chest compressions, 2 breaths
 - b) 10 chest compressions, 3 breaths
 - c) 15 chest compressions, 2 breaths
 - d) 3 breaths, 15 chest compressions
5. Potential complications following appendectomy includes;
 - a) Gastritis, pelvic abscess, inguinal hernia
 - b) Peritonitis, peptic ulcer, acute retention of urine
 - c) Intestinal obstruction, mal-absorption, Gastritis
 - d) Peritonitis, pelvic abscess, paralytic ileus
6. A non- infectious skin conditions characterized by inflammatory lesions and well defined large adherent silvery scale is;
 - a) Atopic eczema
 - b) Psoriasis
 - c) Seborrhoeic eczema
 - d) Erythrodermic psoriasis
7. Myasthenia gravis is a condition that occurs due to;
 - a) Loss of pigmentation of neurons
 - b) Myelination of the peripheral nerves
 - c) Lack of transmission of nerve impulses to muscle fibers
 - d) Increased transmission of nerve impulses the basal ganglia
8. After retrograde pyelogram a patient should take plenty of fluids in-order to;
 - a) Flush the bladder and prevent urinary stasis
 - b) Obtain specimen of urine
 - c) Hydrate the patient
 - d) Facilitate the examination of the urinary bladder

9. Write *True* or *False* in the space provided as the correct response of the following statements.
 - a) The first two heart sounds 'lub dup' are most easily distinguished through the stethoscope. 'dup' occurs due to the closure of atrioventricular valves...
 - b) The heart is able to generate its own electrical impulses and beats independently of nervous or hormonal control...
10. One of the common causes of sensorineural hearing impairment is;
 - a) Ototoxic drugs
 - b) Acute otitis media
 - c) Osteoclerosis
 - d) Tympanic membrane injury
11. The chief manifestation of Parkinson's disease include;
 - a) Fatigue, weakness, numbness, difficulties in coordinating and loss of balance
 - b) Cholera, intellectual decline, emotional disturbance, fatigue and loss of postural reflexes
 - c) Numbness, muscular rigidity, loss of balance, fatigue, tremors and loss of vision
 - d) Impaired movement, muscular rigidity, tremors, muscle weakness and loss of postural reflex
12. A common complication of tension pneumothorax is;
 - a) Pleurisy due friction of the two membranes
 - b) Accumulation of blood and air in the pleural space
 - c) Paradoxical chest movement which leads to severe distress
 - d) Shifting of the heart and other mediastinal structures to the opposite side
13. The inflammation of the iris, ciliary body and the choroid plexus is known as;
 - a) Lephesitis
 - b) Keratitis
 - c) Uveitis
 - d) Choroiditis
14. Adequate intake of vitamin K in diet will prevent'
 - a) Anemia
 - b) Thrombocytopenia
 - c) Prothrombin deficiency
 - d) Leukemia
15. One of the complications of excess aldosterone in circulation is;
 - a) Hypotension
 - b) Hyponatraemia
 - c) Hyperkalaemia
 - d) Hypertension
16. Complicated wound healing presents with the following characteristics;
 - a) Slough, increase in wound size, pus discharge
 - b) Oedema, slough, blood oozing
 - c) Slough, fistula, oedema
 - d) Increase in wound size, slough, oedema
17. The non- opioid drug administered for pain management as per WHO pain management ladder are;
 - a) Paracetamol, brufen

- b) Codeine, Morphine
 - c) Tramadol, paracetamol
 - d) DF 118, morphine
18. Wallace scoring of an adult who has sustained burns on one leg and the genitalia is;
- a) 9% burn
 - b) 10% burn
 - c) 18% burns
 - d) 27% burns
19. Primary dysmenorrhea occurs due to;
- a) Endometriosis
 - b) Menorrhagia
 - c) Higher concentration of prostaglandin
 - d) Pelvic inflammatory diseases
20. A nursing diagnosis development for a patient immediately post-operatively under general anesthesia is;
- a) Risk for urinary retention related to catheterization
 - b) Acute pain related to surgical intervention
 - c) Anxiety related to complications of general anesthesia
 - d) Ineffective airway clearance related to depressed respiratory function
21. Hair loss in patients undergoing chemotherapy is referred to as: -
- a) Alopecia
 - b) Ataxia
 - c) Amelaninosis
 - d) Angiogenesis
22. Indicate whether the following statements are True or False:-
- a) Vagotomy is a surgical procedure done on a patient with peptic ulcer disease
 - b) Hiatus hernia is caused by wearing constricting clothes
23. Drug that is commonly associated with ototoxicity and nephrotoxicity is:-
- a) Kanamycin
 - b) Gentamycin
 - c) Streptomycin
 - d) Vancomycin
24. The most accurate indicator for fluid loss in an acutely sick patient is: -
- a) Body weight
 - b) Facial expression
 - c) Muscle cramps
 - d) Lethargy
25. Menorrhagia of unknown origin normally affects: -
- a) Calcium levels
 - b) Hemoglobin levels
 - c) Urea levels
 - d) Blood urea nitrogen levels
26. After cataract surgery, the patient is instructed to -
- a) Lie in the prone position while sleeping
 - b) Strengthen eye muscles by chewing hard food
 - c) Maintain bed rest for two weeks

- d) Avoid bending head below the waist.
27. Tetany is a classic characteristic manifestation of: -
- Hyperglycemia
 - Hypocalcemia
 - Hypokalemia
 - Hypernatremia
28. Digoxin is classified under the following drugs: -
- Diuretics
 - Digitalis
 - Decongestants
 - Corticoids
29. The detection of sudden increase in blood PH is detected by: -
- Circulatory system
 - Buffer system
 - Autonomic Nervous system
 - Lymphatic system
30. The most suitable procedure done on a patient with organophosphate poisoning is: -
- Nasogastric tube insertion
 - Gastric lavage
 - Catheterization
 - Bladder irrigation
31. The moral principle in nursing which depicts an action as right or wrong is: -
- Ethics
 - Fidelity
 - Veracity
 - Autonomy
32. Absorption of Vitamin B₁₂ occurs in the: -
- Stomach
 - Small intestine
 - Large intestine
 - Liver
33. Shock caused by loss of excessive fluids is: -
- Cardiogenic shock
 - Hypovolemic shock
 - Neurogenic shock
 - Septic shock
34. The purpose of performing abdominal paracentesis is: -
- Feeding the patient
 - Correct dehydration
 - Relieve abdominal pressure
 - Relieve oedema
35. The micro-organism that causes dental carries is: -
- Streptococcus viridens
 - Streptococcus pyogenes
 - Streptococcus aureus
 - Streptococcus mutans

36. The main three areas of assessment using Glasgow Coma Scale are: -
- Vital signs, best verbal, best eye opening
 - Best verbal, best motor, best eye opening
 - Best motor, best vital signs, best eye opening
 - Best limb movement, best verbal, best eye opening.
37. The causative organism of syphilis is: -
- Wuchereria Boncrofti
 - Treponema Pallidum
 - Clostridium Welchi
 - Morganella Morgagni
38. The uniform and correct balance of internal environment is called: -
- Metabolism
 - Equilibrium
 - Hemostasis
 - Acidosis
39. The main purpose of administering atropine pre-operatively is: -
- To dilate pupils
 - To dry secretions in the airway
 - To prevent micro-organisms
 - To arrest bleeding vessels
40. The lobe of the brain that is responsible for sight is: -
- Parietal lobe
 - Temporal lobe
 - Occipital lobe
 - Frontal lobe

SECTION 2: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS-(40 MARKS)

41. Draw and clearly label the cross section of the human tooth (6 marks)
42. List six (6) risk factors of cerebral vascular accidents (3 marks)
43. Explain three (3) types of sickle cell crisis (6 marks)
44. State five (5) side effects of cytotoxic drugs on the patient (5 marks)
45. State five (5) ethical concepts that applies to the nurse and the nursing practice (5 marks)
46. Describe the pathophysiology of asthma (5 marks)
47. State five (5) components of the planning phase in the nursing process (5 marks)
48. State five (5) indications for hemodialysis (5 marks)

SECTION 3: LONG ANSWER QUESTION (20 MARKS)

49. Mrs. Ace, 24 years old is admitted to the ward due to a ruptured ectopic pregnancy
- Define the term 'ectopic pregnancy' (1 mark)
 - State two (2) causes of ectopic pregnancy (2 marks)
 - List four (4) clinical features of ectopic pregnancy (2 marks)
 - Describe the management of Mrs. Ace till discharge (15 marks)