



**Faculty OF Nursing
Benha University**

**Medical Surgical Nursing
Final semester Exam
Second Year- Second term
Model answer (B)**

Date: 27 /5/2013

Time: 3 hours

Total Marks: 80

I- Multiple choice questions: -

(30 Marks)

Please circle the correct answer only:

1- Clopidogrel(plavix) is:

- a-Antibiotic
- b-Antiarrhythmic
- c-Antihypertensive
- d-Antiplatelet

2- A commissurotomy is a method of repairing?

- a- Liver
- b-Kidney
- c-Muscles
- d-A stenotic valve

3- Annuloplasty is a method of repairing?

- a- A stenotic valve
- b- A regurgitating valve
- c- stenotic and regurgitating valve
- d-None of above

4- The nurse understands that in the absence of pathology, a client respiratory center is stimulated by?

- a) Oxygen
- b) Lactic acid
- c) Calcium ions
- d) Carbon dioxide

5- under production of thyroxin produces?

- a) Mxyedema
- b) Acromegaly
- c) Graves diseases
- d)Cushing syndrome

6-As a result of low levels of t3 and t 4 the nurse should expect a client to exhibit?

- a) Irritability
- b) Tachycardia
- c) Cold intolerance
- D) Profuse diaphoresis

7- When teaching a client with hyperthyroidism about diagnostic tests to be done. The nurse should include:

- a) T 4 and x- ray film
- b) TSH assy and t3
- c) thyroglobin levels and po2
- d) Protein –bound iodine and SMA

8- Common cause of Respiratory acidosis

- a- Respiratory depression ,Pulmonary disease, respiratory under ventilation)
- b- Hyperventilation (emotions, pain, respirator over ventilation)
- c- A and B
- d- no one from above

9- Common cause of metabolic acidosis

- a- Diabetes, shock, renal failure, intestinal fistula
- b- Sodium bicarbonate overdose, prolonged vomiting, nasogastric drainage
- c- Gastritis

d- no one from above

10- Hyperthermia during unconsciousness related to

- a- infectious process; damage to hypothalamic center
- b- infectious process
- c- damage to hypothalamic center
- d- Immobility

11- MR Ahmed height is 180cm and his wt is 81kg calculate the Basal metabolic rate

- a- 80 cal per hour
- b- 80 cal per day
- c- 160 cal per day
- d- 1920 cal per day

12- Tetany results from

- a- over-excitability of the central and peripheral nervous systems due to alkalosis
- b- over-excitability of the central and peripheral nervous systems due to Acidosis
- c- paralysis
- d- fluid imbalance

13- Regulation of fluids and electrolytes include:-

- a- Antidiuretic hormone and Aldosterone
- b- Controls Na^+ absorption and K^+ loss along the DCT
- c- Natriuretic peptides (ANP and BNP)
- d- All of the above

14- There are several types of PTCA procedures, including: -

- a- Balloon angioplasty
- B- Atherectomy
- C- Laser angioplasty

D-ALL of above

15- Indication for CABG are:

- A-Chronic and infarction angina
- B-Angina unresponsive to medical therapy
- C-Triple vessel diseases
- D-All of above

16- Miss Mona admitted to hospital in ICU unite because she have accident as a result to stroke. The first early treatment for this patient is?

- a- Early use of anticoagulants to minimize blood clotting and treat of blood pressure, blood sugar level if highly and give oxygen if needed
- B-Insert patient in to operating room to stop of bleeding
- c- Measure vital sings
- d- All of the above

17-:- Sudden death of some brain cells duo to lack of oxygen when the blood flow to the brain is impaired.

- a- Sepsis
- b- Fever
- c- Hepatic failure
- d- Stroke

18- Mrs.'s Ahamed he is hepatic he suffer from (Eurphoric, occasionally depressed, Fluctuant mild confusion and slurred speech). This clinical feature of encephalopathy determine the types of grad e? :-

- a- Grade I
- b- Grade II
- c- GradeIII
- d- GradeIV

19- The over all nursing care goals for patient at risk of infection?

- a- Maintain or restore body defense (rest, sleep)
- b-Prevent the spread of an infection (medical and surgical asepsis)
- c- Teach the patient and his family about immunization, hygiene
- d- A and C
- E- All of them

20-Hyper acute phase of hepatic failure characteristic by?

- a- Encephalopathy within 7days of onset of jaundice very high risk of cerebral oedema
- b- Jaundice to encephalopathy:8-28 days high risk of cerebral oedem
- c- A and B
- d- Non of them

21- The donors who have declare. The majority of transplanted organs come from deceased organ donors.

- a- Morbidity.
- b- Mortality
- c- A cadaver transplant
- d- Hypotension

22- Skin grafting is often used to treat:-

- a- Burns
- b- Extensive wounding
- c- hypothermia
- d- A and B

23- Drugs that prevent clotting may be given for strok patient :-

- a- Asprin
- b- Intravenous heparin
- c- oral warfain
- d- B and C

24-The O level from the critical care modernization is defined as:-

- A- Advanced respiratory support
- b- High level of care
- C- Normal acute word care
- d- Acute ward care

25- PTCA is:-

- a- A defibrillator
- b- Apermanent pacemaker
- c- Angioplasty in the coronary arteries to permit more blood flow into the heart
- d- None of above

26- Stents are:

- a- Ultrasound for detecting cardiac abnormalities
- b- A small, expandable wire tube inserted into the artery during angioplasty
- c- A bypass cardiac surgery
- d- None of above

27- Catheter ablation uses:-

- a- Waves or freezing to faster abnormal area in the heart
- b- Waves to decrease abnormal area in the liver
- C- Radio waves or freezing to silence an abnormal area in the Heart's electrical system
- d- All of the above

28- Internal cardioverter defibrillator is:

- a- A permanent pacemaker
- b- A defibrillator device that inserted into patient heart to sent small amount of electricity
- c- A balloon tipped catheter
- d- None of above

29- Atherectomy is:

- a- A small balloon is inflated inside the blocked artery
- b- The blocked area is "shaved" away by a tiny device
- c- A laser used to vaporized the blocked area
- d- None of above

30- Drug-eluting stents are coated with

- a- Tissues
- b- Medications
- c- Cells
- d- None of above

II- Put circle around (T) if the statement is true and (F) if statement is false: (10 Marks)

1- Narcotics may lead to impaired drive which cause hypoxemic respiratory failure **T. F.**

2- Cretinism means thyroid deficiency at birth **T. F.**

3- Multiple organ dysfunction syndrome is one the complications of SIRS T . F

4-The major effect of acidosis is disorientation due to the depression of the central nervous system T F.

5-Assess cognitive function by evaluate Orientation by Person, place, and time and local current events T F.

6- Wilson's disease is the causes of hepatic failure. T F

7- Age below 18 years and diabetes type 2 is absolute contraindication of organ transplantation.

8- Valves that do not close properly allow blood leakage, regurgitation during cardiac cycle. T

T F

9- Aspirin and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory products must be continued at least 7 to 10 days prior to cardiac surgery.

10-Hypoxemic respiratory failure means an abnormally low pressure of carbon dioxide in the blood. T F

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		t							

III- Matching :**(15 Marks)****Column A****Column B**

1	in hyponatremia	A	cardiac conducting system and include dysrhythmias, and cardiac arrest
2	manifestations of hyperkalemia	B	may develop seizures, aspiration, hypoxia, and shock.
3	From Hypocalcemia manifestation	C	Decrease the level from $2+ < 1.7\text{mg/L}$
4	Hypomagnesemia.	D	numbness-tingling of fingers and lips, muscle cramps, tetany, convulsions
5	acidosis	E	arterial pH < 7.35

***** Read carefully the above questions and put the correct answer in suitable place**

1	2	3	4	5
B	A	D	C	E

Column A**Column B**

1	Critical care nursing	a	Patients who are requiring complex care
2	Critical care	b	Specialty within nursing that deals specifically with human response to life-threatening problems
3	Emphysema	c	The care of seriously ill patients from point of injury or illness until discharge from intensive care
4	Critically ill patients	d	Elevated carbon dioxide pressure in the

			blood
5	Hypercapnic	e	It is enlargement of the air spaces due to dilatation and /or destruction of the alveolar walls.

***** Read carefully the above questions and put the correct answer in suitable place**

1	2	3	4	5
B	C	E	A	D

Column A

Column B

1	Infection	a	Blood clot can form in a chamber of the heart when the heart beat irregularly
2	Grade III of encephalopathy	b	Sleep most of the time ,unable to converse irritability with violence
3	Embolic Stroke	c	Performed on patients with end stage heart disease
4	Reimplantation	d	Mean the successful invasion , establishment and growth of microorganism
5	Heart transplantation	e	Comprehensive program designed to regain function as much as possible

***** Read carefully the above questions and put the correct answer in suitable place**

1	2	3	4	5
D	B	a	E	C

IV. Situation

15Mark

Mr. Nagib has admitted to hospital emergency department after care accident, by assessment: found that no eye opening on stimulation, absence of comprehensible speech, and failure to obey commands. Abnormal flexor posturing means

Please Read situation carefully then answer the following question

1- What the tool used to rapid assessment of this patient? (1m)

2- By using GCS

3- Enumerate the factors that may be cause this state?(4m)

1. trauma,
2. vascular disorders,
3. neoplasms, degenerative,
4. infectious disorders
5. variety of metabolic disorders
6. structural neurologic lesions.

4- List thee nursing diagnosis? Conceder the priority (4m)

- Decreased Intracranial Adaptive Capacity
- Ineffective Airway Clearance related to upper airway obstruction by tongue and soft tissues; inability to clear respiratory secretions
- Risk for Imbalanced Fluid Volume related to inability to ingest fluids, dehydration from osmotic therapy (when used to reduce intracranial pressure)

5- Discuss the nursing care of previous nursing diagnosis?(6m)

Minimizing Secondary Brain Injury

- Monitor for change in neurologic status, decreased LOC, onset of cranial nerve deficits.
- Identify emerging trends in neurologic function, and communicate findings to medical staff.
- Monitor response to pharmacologic therapy including drug levels, as indicated.
- Monitor laboratory data, CSF cultures, and Gram's stain, if applicable, and communicate findings to medical staff.
- Assess neurologic drains/dressings for patency, security, and characteristics for drainage.

- Institute measures to minimize risk for increased intracranial pressure (ICP), cerebral edema, seizures, or neurovascular compromise.
- Adjust care to reduce risk of increasing intracranial pressure (ICP): body positioning in a neutral position (head aligned with shoulders) without flexing head, reduce hip flexion, distribute care throughout 24-hour period sufficiently for ICP to return to baseline.
- Monitor temperature status. Maintain normothermia.

Maintaining an Effective Airway

- Position patient to prevent tongue from obstructing the airway, encourage drainage of respiratory secretions, and promote adequate exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide.
- Keep the airway free from secretions with suctioning. In the absence of cough and swallowing reflexes, secretions rapidly accumulate in the posterior pharynx and upper trachea and can lead to respiratory complications (eg, aspiration).
 - Insert oral airway if tongue is paralyzed or is obstructing the airway. An obstructed airway increases ICP. This is considered a short-term measure.
 - Prepare for insertion of cuffed endotracheal tube to protect the airway from aspiration and to allow efficient removal of tracheobronchial secretions.
 - Prevent blood to the CNS.
 - Pretreat before suctioning with sedative, opioid, or endotracheal lidocaine, if indicated.

Attaining and Maintaining Fluid and Electrolyte Balance

- Monitor prescribed I.V. fluids carefully, maintaining euvolemia, minimizing large volumes of “free water,” which may aggravate cerebral edema.
- Maintain hydration and enhance nutritional status with use of enteral or parenteral fluids.
- Measure urine output and specific gravity.
- Evaluate pulses (radial, carotid, apical, and pedal); measure BP; these parameters are a measure of circulatory adequacy/inadequacy.
- Maintain circulation; support the BP and treat life-threatening cardiac dysrhythmias.

V- Complete

Score: 10 Mark

Problems with mechanical ventilation

1- ventilator problems

- increase in peak airway pressure due to coughing, plugged airway tube **solution** suction
- decrease in pressure or loss of volume due to pneumothorax, atelectasis, or bronchospasm **solution** suction and correct leak

2- patient problems

- Cardiovascular compromise due to decrease intravenous return.
Solution; assess for adequate volume status
- Pulmonary infection due to impaired cough reflex

Solution; provide mouth care, optimize nutritional status

2- Complication of liver transplantation

Immediately post operative complication:

- Bleeding -infection - Rejection
- obstruction biliary anstomosis

Potential complication:

- Vascular thrombosis - Stenosis

3- Factores increase chance for a successful organ transplant:-

- The age of the donor organ. Generally, the younger the organ donor, the healthier the tissue.
- The length of time that the donor organ is out of the donor's body. The more quickly an organ is transplanted once it is removed from the donor, the more viable the organ tissue remains.
- How well the organ was preserved just before transplantation. The donor organ must be properly preserved while it is being transferred. General health. If you have a chronic condition such as hepatitis C that will damage the donor organ once it is transplanted, the likelihood for a long-lasting organ transplant is limited.

Good Luck

Staff member of medical surgical nursing (2013)

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