



All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Kalyani

B.Sc. (Hons) Nursing Second Year Examination, August 2024

Time: 3 Hrs.

Medical Surgical Nursing

Marks: 75

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Draw diagram wherever necessary

SECTION-A

Answer any **THREE** of the following:

[3×10=30]

1. Mr. Anil Kumar, a 55-year-old male, was diagnosed with type II diabetes mellitus five years ago. His current HbA1C level is 9.8, and his BMI is 30. He is admitted to the hospital with the classical features for severe hyperglycemia (GRBS 650mg/dl).
 - a. Define type I and type II diabetes mellitus. (2)
 - b. Describe the pathophysiology and clinical manifestations of diabetes mellitus. (3)
 - c. Discuss the complications associated with chronic diabetes mellitus and its management strategies. (5)
2. Mr. Riyaz, a 45-year-old male, has been a chronic smoker and has lived in an industrial area with poor air quality (AQI) for the past 10 years. He has recently been diagnosed with COPD.
 - a. Define COPD and enlist signs and symptoms of COPD (2)
 - b. Describe the pathophysiology and etiology of COPD. (3)
 - c. Draw a care plan for a patient with severe COPD (Stage 3, FEV1 < 30%) , focusing on two priority nursing diagnoses. (5)
3. Mr. Anoop, a 50 year old male is diagnosed with Chronic liver disease recently. He had a health history of smoking and alcoholism for the past 10 years. Currently he has complaints of loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting and altered sensorium and admitted to the hospital.
 - a. What is CLD? (1)
 - b. Explain its pathophysiology and Etiology. (3)
 - c. Discuss the medical and nursing management strategies with health education (2+2+2)
4. Ms. Lakshmi, a senior nurse assigned as a scrub nurse in the operating OT, is mentoring Ms. Kankana, a newly joined nurse posted as a circulatory nurse after her induction training. The following questions are often discussed by Ms. Lakshmi with newly joined nurses like Ms. Kankana in the OT.
 - a. Define anesthesia and list its types. (1+2)
 - b. Discuss the nurse's responsibilities in the preoperative management of a patient scheduled for major surgery under general anesthesia. (3)
 - c. Explain the roles of a scrub nurse and a circulatory nurse in a major surgery. (2+2)

SECTION-B

Answer any **FIVE** of the following:

[5×5=25]

1. Post-operative management after total thyroidectomy
 2. Ventricular Fibrillation
 3. Complications of fracture
 4. Nurse's responsibilities in blood transfusion
 5. Benign Prostate Hyperplasia (BPH)
 6. Dialysis
 7. Medical management of Myocardial Infarction (MI)
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Enrollment No. _____

Invigilator sign:

SECTION C (Medical Surgical Nursing)

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Section C should be answered in first 20 minutes of the Exam duration and handed over to the invigilators.
- Put one tick (✓) mark to only one answer that you consider correct for each question.
- Mark your tick (✓) in pen.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs):

[20×1=20]

1. When planning care for a male client with burns on the upper torso, which nursing diagnosis should take the highest priority?
 - a. Ineffective airway clearance related to edema of the respiratory passages
 - b. Impaired physical mobility related to the disease process
 - c. Disturbed sleep pattern related to facility environment
 - d. Risk for infection related to breaks in the skin
2. A male client with psoriasis visits the dermatology clinic. When inspecting the affected areas, the nurse expects to see which type of secondary lesion?
 - a. Scale
 - b. Crust
 - c. Ulcer
 - d. Scar
3. A female client exhibits a purplish bruise to the skin after a fall. The nurse would document this finding most accurately using which of the following terms?
 - a. Purpura
 - b. Petechiae
 - c. Ecchymosis
 - d. Erythema
4. A male client seen in an ambulatory clinic has a butterfly rash across the nose. The nurse interprets that this finding is consistent with early manifestations of which of the following disorders?
 - a. Hyperthyroidism
 - b. Pernicious anemia
 - c. Cardiopulmonary disorders
 - d. Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)
5. Which of the following is the primary purpose of maintaining NPO for 6 to 8 hours before surgery?
 - a. To prevent malnutrition
 - b. To prevent electrolyte imbalance
 - c. To prevent aspiration pneumonia
 - d. To prevent intestinal obstruction
6. Immediately following spinal anesthesia, the greatest risk is:
 - a. Severe haemorrhage
 - b. Severe Hypotension
 - c. Severe Hypoglycemia
 - d. Hypertensive crisis
7. Early signs of poor respiratory function include which of the following
 - a. Cyanosis
 - b. Hypotension
 - c. Loss of consciousness
 - d. Restlessness
8. A fluid challenge is begun with a post-operative gastric surgery client. Which assessment will give the best indication of client response to this treatment?
 - a. CVP readings and hourly urine output
 - b. Blood pressure and apical rate checks
 - c. Lung sounds and arterial blood gases
 - d. Electrolytes, BUN, creatinine results

9.

10. Enlargement of the bones of the hands, feet, and face due to overproduction of growth hormone is called

- a. Acromegaly
- b. Cushing syndrome
- c. Polydactyly
- d. Addison disease

11. Which of the following is secreted by the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland and stimulates contraction of the uterus during labor?

- a. estrogen
- b. oxytocin
- c. progesterone
- d. prolactin

12. Which is the first drug of choice in thyroid storm?

- a. PTU
- b. Beta Blockers
- c. Hydrocortisone
- d. Methimazole.

13. Which one of the following is the catecholamine producing tumor?

- a. Pheochromocytoma
- b. Neuroblastoma
- c. Nephroblastoma
- d. Wilm's tumor.

14. Which one of the following is termed as Cooley's anemia?

- a. Pernicious anemia
- b. Thalassemia
- c. Sickle cell anemia
- d. Hemophilia

15. Which is the most distinctive sign of flail chest?

- a. Hypotension
- b. Cyanosis
- c. Restlessness
- d. Paradoxical chest movement

16. When a patient is under GI decompression via intermittent NG tube suction, which one of the following acid base imbalances might develop?

- a. Respiratory acidosis
- b. Respiratory alkalosis
- c. Metabolic acidosis
- d. Metabolic alkalosis

17. Which one of the following is associated with John's criteria?

- a. Congestive heart failure
- b. Rheumatoid heart disease
- c. Myocardial Infraction
- d. Cardiac myopathy

18. The type of renal stone that can be develop if a patient develops recurrent UTI?

- a. Calcium oxalate stone
- b. Uric acid stone
- c. Struvite stone
- d. Cystine stone

19. Which one of the following is **not** an indication for hemodialysis?

- a. Severe Hyperkalemia
- b. Poisoning
- c. Hypocalcemia
- d. Hypervolemia

20. Grey Turner sign is associated with

- a. Necrotizing pancreatitis
- b. Cirrhosis of liver
- c. Cholecystitis
- d. Peptic Ulcer Disease

21. Which one of the following is **not** advised for the management of dumping syndrome?

- a. Eat high protein diet
- b. Have small frequent meals
- c. Lie down after meal
- d. Consume lots of fluid during meal
