

UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL
NURSING
NBG 222 E

DEGREE EXAMINATIONS

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Time: 3 HOURS
Subject: NBG 222 E
Marks: 100

This paper consists of 6 pages including the cover page

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INSTRUCTIONS

1. Answer all four question
2. Write clearly and legibly

QUESTION 1.

1.1 Choose the correct answer for each statement and write only the number and letter e.g. 1.1.1. d (5)

1.1.1. Common diagnostic investigations for Hyperthyroidism include:

- a. MRI, chest X-ray, Urea and Electrolytes
- b. Free T4 levels, radioactive iodine uptake test,
- c. 24 hour urine specimen, T6 levels
- d. Blood calcium levels and thyroid function test.

1.1.2. A patient with renal stones requires which diagnostic investigations?

- a. Serum T3,T4, TSH blood test
- b. CD4 count
- c. CT scan
- d. Blood for urea, plasma creatinine, creatinine clearance

1.1.3. Common causes of nephrolithiasis include

- a. Hypocalcaemia, renal infections
- b. Hyperparathyroidism, dehydration and hypercalcemia
- c. Hyperthyroidism, drinking too much
- d. Uric acid, excess nephrocalcium and nephronic acid

1.1.4. Health education for a patient with pyelonephritis should include

- a. Patient should drink 4-5 litres per day
- b. Patient should empty their bladder every 2-3 hours
- c. Bath every day in the bath tub
- d. Drink a glass of water after sexual intercourse

1.1.5. One of the potential problems following thyroidectomy is haemorrhage which manifests by:

- a. elevation of temperature
- b. increase urine output
- c. confusion
- d. a fall in blood pressure

1.1.6. Treatment of ascites because of liver disease is:

- a. high doses of antibiotic eg. Ampicilin
- b. Push fluids to flush out the system
- c. Paracentesis
- d. Balloon tamponade

- 1.1.7. One of the main action of insulin is:
- decreases the intake of glucose by the cells
 - increases the storage of glucose as glycogen in the liver and muscle
 - breaks down carbohydrates.
 - prevents the conversion of glucose into glycerol
- 1.1.8. Predisposing factors for pyelonephritis are
- Women especially during pregnancy
 - Immunological reactions
 - Stasis of urine or raised calcium levels in the blood
 - Children 2-6 years old especially after having a sore throat
- 1.1.9. Health education for a patient with liver cirrhosis should include
- Patient should push fluids
 - Patient should restrict fluid intake
 - Patient diet should include a high intake of sodium
 - Patient diet should include high protein meals
- 1.1.10. Hepatitis A can be transmitted through:
- droplet infection
 - oral to oral contact
 - sexual contact
 - poor sanitation

1.2 Match different conditions in column A to the signs and symptoms in column B. You may only use the sign and symptom once but you must choose two signs and symptoms for each condition. Some conditions may share signs and symptoms but chose those that are unique to the condition first. Only write the question number and the answer chosen in column B. e.g. 1.2.1. M,N (6)

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1.2.1. Hyperthyroidism	A. Polyuria
1.2.2. Hypothyroidism	B. Oliguria
1.2.3. Renal Failure	C. Haematuria
1.2.4. Glomerular nephritis	D. Breath smelling of urine (uraemic fetor)
1.2.5. Diabetes Mellitus	E. Fruity smelling breath
1.2.6. Diabetic Ketone acidosis	F. Glycosuria
	G. Dehydration
	H. Brittle nails
	I. Hypertension
	J. Nervousness
	K. Sensitive to cold
	L. Sensitive to heat

1.3. Miss N., a forty-four-year-old woman is admitted to the hospital with unexplained weight loss despite increase in appetite, a fine tremor and irritability. On examination, you notice an enlarged gland on the trachea and a startled look on her eyes. She is diagnosed with hyperthyroidism.

1.3.1. Discuss the 3 approaches for management for hyperthyroidism. (5)

1.3.2. Describe the nursing management of a patient who is presenting with hyperthyroidism. (5)

1.3.3. Describe the complications of hyperthyroidism: (4)

(25)

QUESTION 2

2.1. Mrs. Lily, a 50-year-old female is admitted in a female medical ward. She has been recently diagnosed with diabetes mellitus and she requires information with regard to her condition

2.1.1. Complete the following statements concerning Diabetes Mellitus, which would give her information regarding the pathophysiology of Diabetes Mellitus. (4)

2.1.1.1. When a patient has no production of insulin, the patient will be diagnosed as a type _____ Diabetes Mellitus

2.1.1.2. Insulin in the blood controls the _____ levels

2.1.1.3. Due to the increase of glucose in the bloodstream, it triggers _____ to move body fluid from intracellular to extracellular.

2.1.1.4. When glucose spills into the urine it is known as _____

2.1.1.5. In order to excrete the glucose, there is excessive fluid loss which causes _____

2.1.1.6. The body is in a state of starvation during insulin deficiency and will rely on the storage of proteins, fats & carbohydrates for energy needed by

2.1.1.7. Insulin is secreted from the _____ in the pancreas

2.1.1.8. Unused glucose is stored in the liver and muscle cells as glycogen through the process known as _____

2.1.2 Provide health education for Mrs Lily on the following aspects:

2.1.2.1. Foot Care (6)

2.1.2.2. Explain the possible causes of hyperglycaemia to Mrs. Lily. (2)

2.1.2.3. Explain to Mrs Lily the diagnostic studies and the normal result she would like to achieve to control this condition. (3)

2.1.2.4. Outline the predisposing causes of Diabetes Mellitus (4)

2.2. Draw a care plan on fluid volume deficit due to polyuria and glycosuria. (6)

(25)

QUESTION 3

3.1. In the hospitals you have a responsibility to decrease the occurrence of acute renal failure

3.1.1. Discuss the preventative measure you would abide by to reduce acute renal failure (6)

3.1.2. Describe the pathophysiology of acute renal failure (5)

3.1.3. Discuss how you would manage acute renal failure (6)

3.2. A 23-year-old Mrs. Lee is admitted in a medical ward with nephritis.

3.2.1. Distinguish if Mrs. Lee is suffering from acute pyelonephritis or acute glomerular nephritis using the following sub-heading:

3.2.1. Definition (2)

3.2.2. Causes (2)

3.2.3. Medical management (4)

Acute Glomerulonephritis	Acute Pyelonephritis
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(25)

QUESTION 4

4.1. Mr Glen has been admitted to the ward and has been treated for liver cirrhosis. He has been drinking heavily for the past 12 years. His family is very worried about him and would like information regarding his illness

- 4.1.1. Explain this condition to the family. (1)
- 4.1.2. Describe the health education you would give to the patient and his family (5)
- 4.1.3. List the complications of liver cirrhosis (2)
- 4.2. Mr. John a forty-year-old man is admitted into a medical ward. On examination, his skin is yellowish in colour and finger show clubbing. He diagnoses is jaundice.
- 4.2.1. Describe the different types of jaundice. (3)
- 4.2.2 Draw up a care plan about: Impaired skin integrity related to pruritus from jaundice and oedema. (6)
- 4.3. A thirteen-year-old boy was admitted to your ward with severe chest pain after an episode of throat infection two weeks ago which was not properly treated. He has been diagnosed with Rheumatic fever
- 4.3.1. Describe the pathophysiology of rheumatic fever. (6)
- 4.3.2. Discuss the health education to be given to the parents of this boy concerning the prophylactic treatment of this patient (2)

(25)
{100}

END OF EXAM PAPER