



**RP-0631**

**Second Year B. Sc. (Nursing) Examination**

**June / July - 2010**

**Medical Surgical Nursing - I**

Time : Hours]

[Total Marks : 75

**Instructions :**

(1)

नीचे दशावलि निशानीवाणी विगतो उत्तरवही पर अवश्य लभवी. Fillup strictly the details of signs on your answer book.	Seat No. :
Name of the Examination :	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text" value="S. Y. B. Sc. (Nursing)"/>	<input type="text"/>
Name of the Subject :	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text" value="Medical Surgical Nursing - 1"/>	<input type="text"/>
Subject Code No. : <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="6"/> <input type="text" value="3"/> <input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value="Student's Signature"/>
Section No. (1, 2,.....) : <input type="text" value="Nil"/>	

- (2) Answer all the questions.
- (3) Draw diagrams and illustrations wherever necessary.

1 Answer any **two** of the following : **2×15=30**

- (1) Mr. X, 45 years old admitted in the hospital with the complaints of severe abdominal pain and he had been diagnosed as a case of "Acute Appendicitis".
  - (a) Define appendicitis. 2
  - (b) Describe etiopathophysiology and clinical features of 'Acute Appendicitis'. 5
  - (c) Applying the nursing process, plan care for Mr. X, who is undergoing surgery based on priority of needs. 8
- (2) Mr. Kumar, 25 years old is admitted with acute attack of Bronchial Asthma :
  - (a) Define bronchial Asthma. 2
  - (b) State its clinical manifestations. 2
  - (c) Explain the medical management for Mr. Kumar. 4
  - (d) Applying the nursing process, plan care for Mr. Kumar based on three priority diagnosis. 7
- (3)
  - (a) Definition of Myocardial Infarction (MI). 2
  - (b) List the risk factors of MI. 2
  - (c) Describe the pathophysiology and clinical features of MI. 8
  - (d) State the difference between MI and Angina pectoris pain. 3

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**1**

**[Contd...**

**2** Short notes : Write any six from the following : **6×5=30**

- (1) Medical and Nursing management of shock.
- (2) Write the nursing care of client with chest drainage.
- (3) Pathophysiology of CRF.
- (4) State the difference between gastric ulcer and duodenal ulcer.
- (5) Stages of bone healing and factors influencing bone healing.
- (6) Pre-operative care for patient undergoing major abdominal surgery.
- (7) Define Diabetes mellitus and compare type-I and type-II Diabetes mellitus.
- (8) Describe the components of health education for the patient with hypertension.

**3** Multiple choice questions : **15×1=15**

- (1) Dehydration refers to \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) Loss of fluid from the body
  - (b) Excess fluid in the body
  - (c) Blood loss
  - (d) Hyponatremia
- (2) The normal blood pH is \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) 7.35-7.45
  - (b) 7.25-7.35
  - (c) 7.45-7.55
  - (d) 7.30-7.50
- (3) 'Flail chest' refers to \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) Forward bending of chest
  - (b) Anterior-posterior diameter is equal to lateral diameter of chest
  - (c) Fractured rib segment moves in with inspiration and blows out during expiration
  - (d) Pectus excavatum
- (4) 'Cor pulmonale' is a complication of \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) COPD
  - (b) CCF
  - (c) Gastric cancer
  - (d) Liver disorder
- (5) The important complication of partial gastrectomy is \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) Compartment syndrome
  - (b) Murphy syndrome
  - (c) Marfan's syndrome
  - (d) Dumping syndrome

- (6) Intussusception refers to \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Twisting of intestines  
(b) Inflammation of intestines  
(c) Telescoping of intestines  
(d) Intestinal fistula
- (7) Important risk factor of peripheral vascular disease (e.g. TAO) is \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Cigarette smoking  
(b) Alcoholism  
(c) Sedantary life style  
(d) Consuming spicy diets
- (8) Valvoplasty refers to \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Resection of colon and rectum  
(b) Surgical repair of heart valves  
(c) Repairing of heart layers  
(d) Ligation of anal fistula
- (9) "Colo-coloured" urine is a characteristic manifestation of \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Nephrotic syndrome  
(b) UTI  
(c) Acute glomurulonephritis  
(d) Polycystic kidney
- (10) "Rule of Nine" is followed in calculation of \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Degree of renal failure  
(b) Degree of dehydration  
(c) Percentage of burns  
(d) Percentage of oxygen
- (11) Green stick fracture is common among \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Women  
(b) Adults  
(c) Older adults  
(d) Children
- (12) 'Flush therapy' is used in the management of \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) ESRD  
(b) ARF  
(c) Renal calculi  
(d) Liver abscess
- (13) Digoxin is a drug primarily used in \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Cardiac failure  
(b) Respiratory failure  
(c) Hepatic failure  
(d) Dehydration

- (14) The cardinal features of DKA are \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Polyuria and polydipsia
  - (b) Weight - gain and anorexia
  - (c) Dehydration and ketosis
  - (d) Odema and fatigue
- (15) 'Lock-Jaw' is a characteristic manifestation of \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Tetany
  - (b) Tetanus
  - (c) Leprosy
  - (d) Tuberculosis
- \_\_\_\_\_

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