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RP-0631
Second Year B. Sc. (Nursing) Examination
June / July - 2010
Medical Surgical Nursing - I

Time : Hours]

[Total Marks : 75

Instructions :

(1)

<p>नीचे दृशावेल निशानीवाणी विगतो उत्तरवही पर अवश्य लभवी. Fillup strictly the details of signs on your answer book.</p> <p>Name of the Examination : S. Y. B. Sc. (Nursing)</p> <p>Name of the Subject : Medical Surgical Nursing - 1</p> <p>Subject Code No. : 0 6 3 1 Section No. (1, 2,.....): Nil</p>	<p>Seat No. : <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 15px; padding: 10px; text-align: center; width: 100%;">Student's Signature</div>
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- (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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[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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