



SOLOMON ISLANDS NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

School of Nursing and Allied Health Sciences

Diploma of Nursing (Pre-Service)

**NU 623 – NURSING THEORY AND
PRACTICE 2**

FINAL EXAMINATION

SEMESTER 1, 2017



**SOLOMON ISLANDS NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF NURSING & ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES**

DIPLOMA IN NURSING

2016 INTAKE

EXAMINATION

UNIT CODE : NU 623 NURSING THEORY AND PRACTICE 2

TIME : 9.00 TO 12.00 PM (3 HOURS)

DATE : 6TH JUNE 2017

NAME: _____

REG. NO: _____

INSTRUCTIONS:

PARTS	Potential score	Score
Part A: Multiple Choice Questions	40	
Part B: Short and Long answer Questions	60	
Total	100	
		%

The paper consists of Two Parts:

Instructions

1. Please read the questions carefully.
2. Answer only what is being asked.
3. Write clearly in **Blue** or **Black** pen.
4. Write your full name on this front cover.
5. For the MCQ's, circle the **most** correct answers. For SAQ's, write clearly in the space provided or at the back of the pages if you need more space.
6. No talking and no correction fluid to be used.
7. Turn off mobiles and hand them to the front
8. Please attempt all questions asked.

~ Best of luck ~

PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**(40 Marks)**

1. The type of assessment that is much appropriate to be carried out on a person who has been admitted in the hospital for one week is:
 - a) Comprehensive assessment
 - b) Focused assessment
 - c) Head to toe assessment
 - d) Neurological assessment
2. What makes a Patient focus assessment different from comprehensive assessment:
 - a) The assessment focuses on main symptoms only
 - b) The assessment focus on head to toe the assessment focuses on neurology system
 - c) The assessment focuses on nursing care.
 - d) To shorten the time of the assessing nurse.
3. The three (3) goals to be met in doing a focus assessment are as follows EXCEPT:
 - a) Maximize the patient comfort
 - b) Avoid unnecessary changes in position
 - c) Enhance clinical efficiency
 - d) To touch the patient often
4. In assessing the jugular vein the patients bed must be tilted at:
 - a) 25 degrees
 - b) 40 degrees
 - c) 30 degrees
 - d) 90degrees
5. The assessment tool that is appropriate to assess the heart beat is:
 - a) Inspection
 - b) Percussion
 - c) Palpation
 - d) Auscultation.
6. The most important examining technique for assessing air flow through the tracheobronchial tree is:
 - a) Inspection
 - b) Auscultation
 - c) Percussion
 - d) Palpation
7. In doing lung auscultation for female patient the appropriate position should be:
 - a) Sitting upright position
 - b) Supine position
 - c) Lateral position
 - d) Leaning forward position
8. Percussion of the chest helps to establish the underlying tissues of the chest. Circle the INCORRECT one.
 - a) Air-filled
 - b) Fluid-filled
 - c) Solid
 - d) Fremitus
9. The position for patient receiving nebulizer is:
 - a) Upright position
 - b) Supine position
 - c) Lateral position
 - d) Coma position
10. The total volume of solution for nebulizing is:
 - a) 1ml
 - b) 2mls
 - c) 3mls
 - d) 4mls
11. Hospital acquired infection is termed as:
 - a) Hospital infection
 - b) Nosocomial infection
 - c) Doctors infection
 - d) Nurses infection

12. The general sources of infections are:

- a) Endogenous and exogenous
- b) Humans and animals
- c) Endocrine and exocrine
- d) Doctors and nurses

13. The patient that is isolated in a protective isolation is a:

- a) Source of infection
- b) Susceptible host
- c) Mode of transmission
- d) Portal of entry

14. The following are factors which determine pain perception EXCEPT:

- a) Strength of a person
- b) Past experience with pain
- c) The degree of physical damage
- d) Physical stimuli

15. The sources of pain that encompasses the skin and subcutaneous tissue regions are classified as:

- a) Superficial cutaneous
- b) Somatic tissues
- c) Visceral
- d) Abdominal

16. Visceral pain is defined as:

- a) Pain from the skin and subcutaneous tissues
- b) Pain from the tissue walls of the body
- c) Pain from the body organs
- d) Pain from the head

17. An example of a medication to control pain is:

- a) Cotri-moxazole
- b) Paracetamol
- c) Tetracycline
- d) Salbutamol

18. An example of a non-pharmaceutical intervention to control pain is:

- a) Give pethidine
- b) Heat and cold application
- c) Give antibiotics
- d) Reassurance of patient

19. Aseptic dressing is _____ technique:

- a) Clean
- b) Septic
- c) Aseptic or Sterile
- d) Formal

20. One of the complications of IV insertion is phlebitis. Which of the following best describes it:

- a) Inflammation of the vein
- b) Inflammation of the tissues
- c) Formation of blood clots
- d) Formation of air bubble

21. Doctor Jay ordered 1 litre of normal saline to be administered intravenously within 4 hrs. The Drop factor (DF) of the IV line is 20. The regulation number of drops per minute would be:

- a) 32 dpm
- b) 83 dpm
- c) 44 dpm
- d) 66 dpm

22. Flucloxacillin capsule is available as 250mgs. Dr Lin ordered 1000mg. How many capsules will you administer?

- a) 2 capsules
- b) 2.5 capsules
- c) 3 capsules
- d) 4 capsules

23. Ibuprofen is available as 400mg tablet. The charted dose is 0.8 g. How many tablets will you administer?

- a) 1 tablet
- b) 2 tablets
- c) 3 tablets
- d) 4 tablets

<p>24. You are asked to assess the abdomen of your patient, the order of applying the assessment tools are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Palpation, percussion, inspection & auscultation b) Percussion, palpation, auscultation & inspection c) Inspection, auscultation, percussion & palpation d) Inspection, palpation, auscultation & percussion <p>25. Which of the following route of drug administration produces fast result:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Oral route('o') b) Intramuscular (IMI) c) Subcutaneous (SC) d) Intravenous (IV) <p>26. The following are indications of eye care EXCEPT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To drain the eye b) To relieve pain and discomfort c) To prevent or treat infection d) To prevent or treat injury to the eye <p>27. Flagyl tablet is available as 200mg. The charted dose is 0.4 g. What dose will you administer?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 2 tablets b) 3 tablets c) 4 tablets d) 5 tablets <p>28. 3000 ml of Intravenous Nutrition (IVN) is to be infused over 24 hrs. The IVN will be administered via an IVN giving set. The giving set has a drop factor of 15 drops per ml. At what rate would you set the drops per minute?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 31 dpm b) 21 dpm c) 41 dpm d) 51 dpm 	<p>29. A drug is available as a 2% solution. The charted dose is 500mg. What volume will you administer?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 15 mls b) 10 mls c) 25 mls d) 30 mls <p>30. Introduction of blood or blood products from the vein of one person (donor) or from a blood bank into the vein of another (recipient) is known as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Blood transfusion b) Fluid infusion c) Venous infusion d) Venipuncture <p>31. A patient who is being transfused should be observed for the first 15 minutes for every:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 1 min b) 2 mins c) 4 mins d) 5 mins <p>32. Pneumonia is the infection of the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Bronchioles of the lungs b) Alveoli of the lungs c) Bronchi d) Trachea <p>33. The procedure of inserting a catheter into the urinary bladder through urethra to allow urine drainage is referred to as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Catheterization b) Cannulation c) Endoscopy d) None of the above <p>34. A catheter that is inserted and left for several days in the bladder is referred to as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Foley catheter b) Condom catheter c) Indwelling catheter d) Straight catheter
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35. A thorough health assessment is based on the _____ method. Choose the CORRECT one.

- a) IPPA
- b) COLDSPA
- c) SOAP
- d) ROM

36. Which of the following indicates that the urinary catheter has reached the bladder during insertion?

- a) Half of the catheter is completely inserted
- b) Flow of urine is evident in the urine catheter an bag
- c) Patient will inform you when the catheter is in the bladder
- d) You just have to estimate the length to be inserted.

37. Which of the following is an indication for catheterization?

- a) A person who is incontinent
- b) To drain the bladder before or during a surgical procedure
- c) A person who has obstruction in the urethra
- d) All of the above

38. Semi-fowler's position is the same as:

- a) Upright position
- b) Trendelenburg position
- c) Recovery position
- d) Squatting position

39. You want the patient to be in a lithotomy position. You ask the patient to:

- a) Lie flat on the back and legs on a stir-up
- b) Lie on the back with face down
- c) Lie on the back with head elevated
- d) Lie on the back with knees flexed

40. If you discover a fire in the workplace, your immediate action will be:

- a) Evacuate everyone immediately to a safe location.
- b) Turn off all switches
- c) Remove all oxygen cylinder
- d) Call 911

PART B: SHORT AND LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

(60 Marks)

1. Mr. Lee was admitted to the medical ward. He was diagnosed with anaemia with a reading of Hb 50g/l. After doctors round, he was to be transfused with two units of whole blood. Mr. Lee is being tested for his blood grouping and match 'O' type of blood. You are asked to put up the first unit of blood. The first unit of blood is ready to be collected at the blood bank.

a) Upon collection of the blood, what should you be checking for at the blood bank before you take the blood back to the ward? **(4 Marks)**

b) When you return to the ward, you are now ready to transfuse Mr. Lee. After setting up the IV line you start to transfuse the first unit of blood. The physician in-charge of medical ward specifically ordered that the unit of blood of a volume of 500 mls to run through within 4 hours. The blood giving set has a drop factor of 20 dpm. Calculate the rate of drops per minute that you are going to regulate. Show your calculations. **(5 Marks)**

c) After the first 15 minutes Mr. Lee started to feel cold and itchiness on the skin. Small rashes started to appear. You now confirm that he is having blood transfusion reaction. Outline in brief the course of action to be taken in managing transfusion reaction **(6 Marks)**

2. Dennie was walking on the road at Point Cruz when a drunk driver drove at high speed and knocked him down while trying to cross the road. Dennie lay unconscious on the road. You were there on the spot and tried to help the casualty.

a) Describe your action (2 Marks)

b) Dennie did not respond when you tried to know who he was. What would be your next action? (2 Marks)

c) After 2nd cycle of CPR, you noticed that he was able to respond. What will be your next plan of action? (2 Marks)

d) While waiting for help to arrive, what care will you give and why? (6 Marks)

3. List and describe the acronym:

(14 Marks)

C: _____

O: _____

L: _____

D: _____

S: _____

P: _____

A: _____

4. Describe the following terms;

a) Confidentiality

(2 Marks)

b) Privacy

(2 Marks)

c) Security

(2 Marks)

5. Jaylan, 27 years old male was admitted to the Medical Ward with fever, stomach pain, diarrhoea and vomiting. He started feeling the symptoms after he came back from a friend's party. On admission, his observations were: Temp – 39.7° C, pain was severe, vomited 5 times and passed watery stool for 4 times before admission. Complete the nursing care plan for Jaylan.

Provide two (2) points for each column.

(13 Marks)

Date	Nursing Diagnosis	Nursing goals	Desired outcomes	Implementation	Rationales	Evaluation
	Pain due to passing of watery stool					
	Passing watery stool					
	Elevated body temperature					