

**FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING SCIENCE**



<b><u>PROGRAMME</u></b>	: B CUR
<b><u>SUBJECT</u></b>	: NURSING SCIENCE 1B: MEDICAL AND SURGICAL NURSING SCIENCE <b>MODULE 3:</b> GASTRO-INTESTINAL SYSTEM AND THEATRE NURSING <b>MODULE 4:</b> MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM AND DERMATOLOGY
<b><u>CODE</u></b>	: VPK1B50
<b><u>DATE</u></b>	: SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION JULY 2016
<b><u>DURATION</u></b>	: 3 HOURS
<b><u>WEIGHT</u></b>	: 50:50
<b><u>TOTAL MARKS</u></b>	: 100 MARKS
<b><u>EXAMINERS</u></b>	: MISS A BEZUIDENHOUT
<b><u>MODERATOR (INTERNAL)</u></b>	: MRS IJ KEARNS : PROF WE NEL
<b><u>NUMBER OF PAGES</u></b>	: THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF SIX (6) PAGES
<b><u>INSTRUCTIONS</u></b>	: QUESTION PAPERS MUST BE HANDED IN
<b><u>REQUIREMENTS</u></b>	: NONE

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:**

PLEASE ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS. (½ mark per fact unless stated otherwise).

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## QUESTION 1

Select the best response for each item. For example: 1.1. A

***There is only one correct answer.***

1.1. A dissecting aneurysm can be described as follows:

- a. It involves a circumferential dilation of the vessel wall and is relatively
- b. Uniform in shape;
- c. A localised out-pouching that occurs on just one side of the artery;
- d. It develops from a tear in the intima of the artery;
- e. d. A localised out-pouching that occurs on both sides of the artery. (1)

1.2. Vomitus containing dark brown granular material (coffee-ground) indicates:

- a. a peptic ulcer;
- b. blood that has been in the stomach;
- c. that bleeding is occurring in the stomach;
- d. (d) carcinoma of the stomach. (1)

1.3. Crohn disease, intussusception, strangulated hernia and adhesions may all  
Directly cause:

- a. mesenteric thrombosis
- b. Meckel diverticulum
- c. intestinal obstruction
- d. peritonitis. (1)

1.4. The treatment of acute abdominal pain:

- a. is immediate operation
- b. always needs operation, but not always urgently
- c. is always medical in nature
- d. may be medical or surgical in nature. (1)

1.5. Obstructive jaundice is not due to:

- a. a gall stone in the common bile duct
- b. carcinoma of the head of the pancreas
- c. obstruction of small bile ducts in the liver
- d. cholecystitis. (1)

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1.6. The pain in appendicitis is located in the ... abdominal quadrant.

- a. left upper
- b. right lower
- c. right upper
- d. left lower

(1)

1.7 A characteristic of a perforated ulcer is:

- a. persistent projectile vomiting.
- b. hematemesis and melena.
- c. sudden, severe pain aggravated by movement.
- d. abdominal distention.

(1)

1.8. A patient on prolonged gastric suction is likely to develop:

- a. metabolic alkalosis.
- b. metabolic acidosis.
- c. combined metabolic acidosis and respiratory acidosis.
- d. respiratory alkalosis.

(1)

1.9. Choose the group of foods that is best tolerated by patients with ulcerative colitis:

- a. shredded wheat with bananas and milk;
- b. soft-boiled egg, toast and tea;
- c. pancakes, orange slices and hot chocolate;
- d. bran muffins, coffee and grapefruit.

(1)

1.10. The following bone cells assist with mineral homeostasis within the bone:

- a. bone matrix
- b. cortical cells
- c. osteoclast
- d. osteoblast

(1)

1.11 During the third (3rd) stage of bone healing, the following process will be observed:

- a. blood collection in the periosteal sheath
- b. collagen strands become longer and cartilage is forming
- c. excess callus is reabsorbed
- d. fibroblast invades the haematoma.

(1)

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1.12. A fracture involving multiple bone fragments is called a ... fracture:

- a. comminuted
- b. oblique
- c. open
- d. pathologic

(1)

**\*[12]**

**QUESTION 2**

2.1. Osteoporosis is a disorder in which there is a reduction of total bone mass and it is common in women.

2.1.1 What advice would you give a group of women to prevent them from getting osteoporosis. (8)

2.1.2. State the action of the following medication in the treatment of osteoporosis:

2.1.2.1. Calcitonin. (1)

2.1.2.2. Sodium Fluoride (1)

2.2. Explain how you will promote wound healing in a patient who had an above the knee amputation. (5)

**\*[15]**

**QUESTION 3**

3.1. Compare, in table format, Peritonitis and Diverticulitis with regard to causes and physical findings (signs) during abdominal palpation. (8)

3.2. Formulate three (3) nursing diagnoses for a patient with ulcerative colitis by considering the pathophysiological changes of the mucosa within the intestines. (3)

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3.3. Mr Tshabalala has had surgery for an emergency colostomy and is ready for discharge. He lives in an informal settlement where running tap water is about one kilometer away from his house.

3.3.1. Plan discharge information for Mr Tshabalala regarding skin care when  
Changing the pouch.

(6)

**\*[17]**

**QUESTION 4**

4.1. Name and explain the most important actions taken during the post-operative assessment of a patient. (10)

4.2. Describe the following manifestations of advanced liver failure according to the pathophysiology:

- a. Ascites
- b. Jaundice
- c. Hepatic encephalopathy
- d. Oesophageal varices
- e. Clotting defects.

(10)

4.3. A patient is admitted to the ward with acute pancreatitis:

4.3.1. Define the term pancreatitis.

(2)

4.3.1. Explain the pathophysiology of acute pancreatitis.

(5)

4.3.2. Formulate a nursing care plan, with a rationale for every action, for the patient  
With acute pancreatitis.

(10)

**\*[37]**

**QUESTION 5**

- 5.1. Which factors are predisposing to the forming of gastro oesophageal reflux Disease (GERD)? (3)
- 5.2. Describe the pathophysiology of GERD. (5)
- 5.3. Explain the health education that you would give to the patient with GERD (6)
- 5.4. Describe the process by which gallstones are formed. (3)
- 5.5. Which dietary advice will you give a patient with Chron's disease? (2)

**\*[19]**

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