


Course No: DNRS 1302  
Course Title: 1 تمريض جراحة باطنة  
Date: 19/ 04 /2018  
No. of Questions: (4)  
Time: One hours  
Using Calculator (No)


University of Palestine  
  
2<sup>nd</sup>.Midterm Exam  
2<sup>nd</sup> Semester 2017/2018  
Total Grade:15 Marks

Instructor Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Student No.: \_\_\_\_\_  
Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
College Name: Nursing.  
Dep. / Specialist: \_\_\_\_\_  
Using Dictionary (No)

**Q I: - Circle the most correct answer: ( 18 Marks)**

1. All of the following are purposes of bronchodilators drugs given for bronchitis except:
  - a. decrease bronchospasm
  - b. decrease fever
  - c. secretion clearance
  - d. comfort respiration
  
2. All of the following clinical manifestation forms of bacterial pneumonia except:
  - a. Tachypnea
  - b. Pleuritic chest pain
  - c. Cough of purulent sputum.
  - d. bradypnea
  
3. laboratory test to determine and diagnose causative bacteria for pneumonia
  - a. sputum culture and sensitivity
  - b. CBC
  - c. Chest X ray
  - d. Bronchoscopy
  
4. All of the following are nursing intervention for patient having pneumonia except:
  - a. Monitoring for Complications
  - b. Give oxygen
  - c. Put the patient on side position
  - d. Support the chest while coughing
  
5. The color of stool for patient having bleeding peptic ulcer:
  - a. Clay color stool
  - b. Red color
  - c. tar and black color stool
  - d. Brown color
  
6. Which of the following considered the most significant symptom of pulmonary embolism:
  - a. Chest pain
  - b. Tachycardia
  - c. dyspnea
  - d. apprehension
  
7. In case of emphysema, the chest configuration change consistent with deformity known as
  - a. Barrel chest
  - b. Kyphoscoliosis
  - c. Funnel chest
  - d. Pigeon chest
  
8. Which of the following diagnostic procedures & tests would confirm the diagnosis of tuberculosis "T.B"
  - a. Chest x-ray
  - b. Tuberculin skin test
  - c. Sputum stains and culture
  - d. all of the above
  
9. Atelectasis means:
  - a. Inflammation of bronchi
  - b. Collapse of alveoli
  - c. Thickening of alveoli
  - d. Infection of the alveoli

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**10. Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (COPD) is a collection term associated with all the following disorder except**

- a. Bronchial asthma
- b. Emphysema and bronchiectasis
- c. Chronic bronchitis
- d. Acute bronchitis and laryngitis

**11. The most common dangerous complication of peptic ulcer disease emergency intervention:**

- a. difficult digestion
- b. Intractable or difficult ulcer
- c. Perforation
- d. Pyloric passage narrowing

**12. All of the following are signs of chronic bronchitis except**

- a. productive cough lasting at least 3 months
- b. Production of thick, gelatinous sputum
- c. barrel chest
- d. Usually insidious

**13. which of the following blood group considered from risk factor which predisposes patients to peptic ulcer disease:**

- a. Blood group A
- b. Blood group O
- c. Blood group AB
- d. Blood group B

**14. The color of sputum for patient having bacterial pneumonia:**

- a. watery sputum
- b. Purulent sputum
- c. full of blood
- d. No answer is correct

**15. Once your patient complains of difficulty of breathing, all the following measures will help improve breathing pattern except**

- a. Put your patient in semi fowler position
- b. Teach patient breathing techniques
- c. Put the patient in prone or side position
- d. Give oxygen therapy

**16. Tuberculosis transmitted from infected person to another mainly through**

- a. Respiration
- b. Blood
- c. Feces
- d. skin


**17. Which of the following not considered from the predisposing factors for cancer lung**

- a. Cigarette smoking
- b. prolong exposure to radioactive substances
- c. exposure to asbestos
- d. eating fatty diet and obesity

**18. Predisposing factors for pulmonary embolism include all of the following except**

- a. Patient sex
- b. prolonged immobilization
- c. Injury to vessel wall
- d. Coagulation disorders

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**Question II: Put (T) in front of write sentence and (X) in front of wrong sentence**

No	T / F	Statement
1.		Helicobacter pylori is most common cause for peptic ulcer
2.		Bronchiectasis is a chronic narrowing and constriction of the bronchi due to inflammation and destruction of their wall.
3.		Patient instructed to take large glass of alcohol to relieve hiccups
4.		The first treatment and management for peptic ulcer is surgical one
5.		Decrease of oxygen level in the blood called hypoxemia.
6.		Pulmonary embolism refers to the obstruction of one or more pulmonary veins by a thrombus.
7.		The cough in case of pneumonia is dry and nonproductive
8.		Tuberculosis mainly transmitted through blood stream
9.		Malignancy is one of the complications may happened in duodenal ulcer
10.		Emphysema characterized by destruction of the alveoli, enlargement of distal airspaces
11.		Treatment of TB takes 10-15 days for complete recovery
12.		For patient with peptic ulcer diseases to take two meals only during 24 hours
13.		Pleural effusion may be one of TB complication
14.		Pulmonary embolism considered an emergency medical condition
15.		The cause of pneumonia is bacterial infection only

**Question III: discussion questions ( 12 Marks)**

**A.** 1. Differentiate between clinical manifestation and characteristics of peptic ulcer and gastric ulcer?

**B. answer two questions from the following**

1. What are the signs and symptoms of Tuberculosis (TB), mention nursing intervention for one of nursing diagnosis for TB case?
2. What are the risk factors of peptic ulcer diseases?
3. What are the nursing interventions for the following nursing diagnosis?
  - a. Achieving pain relief for peptic ulcer patient?
  - b. To control cough and phlegm (sputum) in respiratory diseases?

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**Answers:**

**The End of the questions  
Good luck**