



Adult Nursing Dept

Final Written Exam

Introduction to Adult Nursing

1st year, 1st Semester 2015/2016

Date: 3/1/2016

Time allow :3 hours

Code: ASS/NUR 101

Total Mark: 80 degree

Examination Committee

Dr. Shalabia El Said Abozead

Dr. Mimi M. Mekkawy

Dr. Hala M. Ghanem

[Handwritten signatures of the examination committee members]

Please answer all the Following Questions:

Question one : Define the Following Terms : (10 Marks – Two for each)

1. Nursing theory
2. Phantom pain
3. Safety
4. Drug misused
5. Nutrients

Question Two: Listing: (20 Mark -one for each)

1. Three word part of medical terminology
2. Four purpose of assessment.
3. Four of dietary guidelines.
4. Six right of drug administration.
5. Three common alteration in sleep

Question Three: Nursing history (5 Mark- half for each)

اذكر أمثلة خاصة بالتقصير في أداء الواجبات والمهام المسندة الي الممرضة ؟

- ١.
- ٢.
- ٣.
- ٤.
- ٥.
- ٦.
- ٧.
- ٨.
- ٩.
- ١٠.

Question Four: (True or False)

Write (T) if the statement is true and (F) if it is false then put your answer in the answer sheet (15 mark , one for each)

No.	Statement	T	F
1	A chronic illness develops quickly and lasts a limited amount of time.		
2	To convert Fahrenheit degrees to Centigrade, use this formula $^{\circ}\text{C} = (^{\circ}\text{F} + 32) \div 1.8$		
3	When lifting a patient, a nurse uses the weight of her body instead of the strength in her arms.		
4	Health is the state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing		
5	Silence is non-therapeutic communication.		
6	Subjective information is anything that the examiner observes.		
7	A sterile field is an area free from microorganisms that is able to receive sterile and non-sterile items.		
8	Bradypnea refers to a respiratory rate below 12 breaths / minute with an irregular rhythm .		
9	Percussion and palpation of the abdomen may affect bowel motility during physical examination.		
10	During percussion, the nurse uses quick, sharp tapping of the fingers or hands against body surfaces to produce sounds.		
11	Primary prevention focuses on patients who have health problems and are at risk for developing complications.		
12	In assessing a patient's heart, the nurse normally finds the point of maximal impulse at the fifth intercostal space, near the apex.		
13	Heat application increases blood flow and therefore is contraindicated in active bleeding.		
14	Vitamin C promotes the absorption of carbohydrates.		
15	To induce sleep, the first step is to minimize environmental stimuli.		

Question Five Multiple- Choice Questions (MCQ):

Read each questions carefully and circle the appropriate answer then put your answer in the answer sheet: (30 Marks one for each)

1. When assessing the abdomen, which sequence does the nurse follow?
 - a. Palpation, percussion, auscultation, and inspection
 - b. Inspection, palpation, percussion, and auscultation
 - c. Percussion, inspection, auscultation, and palpation
 - d. Inspection, auscultation, percussion, and palpation.
2. When shining a light in a patient's eye pupils, which reaction would the nurse interpret as normal?
 - a. Contract
 - b. Dilate
 - c. Move to the left
 - d. Oscillate laterally
3. The proper sequence of precautions for taking care of patient on infection control precautions are as follows:
 - a. Wash hands upon completion.
 - b. Don mask/gown/gloves.
 - c. Enter Room.
 - d. Remove mask/gown/gloves.
4. During the physical examination, the nurse uses various techniques to assess structures, organs, and body systems. Which technique allows the nurse to feel for vibration and locate body structures?
 - a. Auscultation.
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 - c. Palpation.
 - d. Percussion.
5. After placing the thermometer bulb in center of axilla we wait for then remove it.
 - a. 3 minutes
 - b. 2 minutes
 - c. 5 minutes
 - d. 4 minutes

6. Mechanism of bowel elimination is:

- a. Final formation of feces
- b. Absorption of nutrients and electrolytes
- c. Relaxation of the external sphincter
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7. Which one of the following is risk factor for constipation:

- a. Increased physical activity
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8. Which one of the following considered Characteristics of normal urine:

- a. Volume: 40 ml per hour
- b. Color: light yellow
- c. Clarity: urine is normally tepid
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9. Which one of the following considered stage of sleep:

- a. Increase muscle power
- b. Decrease of brain waves
- c. Increase of brain waves
- d. Changes in muscles

10.Factors affecting safety include:

- a. Physiologic factors only
- b. Environmental factors only
- c. Community, radiation, chemotherapy and pollution
- d. Pollution, radiation, home and work place

11.The first phase of sleep is called

- a. REM sleep.
- b. Deep sleep.
- c. NREM sleep.
- d. Light sleep.

12.After conducting the health interview, the nurse begins to measure the patient's vital signs. The nurse is collecting _____ data:

- a.Secondary.
- b.Objective.
- c.Subjective.
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13. When percussion over the lung, the nurse should expect to hear-----
----- sound:
- a. Dullness
 - b. Flatness
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14. Have you had any allergic skin reactions to food, medication, plants?
This question should be included in which type of history:
- a. Present.
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15. What type of rehabilitative exercise for knee and elbow injuries involves maintain muscle tone and strength.
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16. Which of the following is a water-soluble vitamin?
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 - b. E
 - c. C
 - d. K
17. Chronic pain is defined as an episode of pain that lasts for at least:
- a. 1 week
 - b. 1 month
 - c. 3 months
 - d. 6 months
18. Types of environmental hazard include:
- a. Security
 - b. Motor vehicle accident
 - c. Cleaning
 - d. Television
19. The best position to improve breathing is
- a. Setting position
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20. Tachycardia can result from:

- a. Vagal stimulation.
- b. Vomiting, anger, or suctioning.
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21. Which one of the following considered alteration in urinary elimination:

- a. Trepid urine
- b. Clear urine
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22. To complete health history from the patient, the nurse should identify: Biographical data, Chief complain and which of the following:

- a. Functional assessment.
- b. Various laboratories.
- c. Diagnostic tests
- d. Assessment technique.

23. After taking vital signs, you write down finding as: T= 37.5 °C, R= 18/min, BP= 150/90 mmHg, P= 66/min. Which numbers above is systolic blood pressure?

- a. 90.
- b. 18.
- c. 66.
- d. 150.

24. When performing a physical assessment of a patient, the nurse would expect which of the following findings related to a local infection?

- a. Redness
- b. Fever
- c. Leukocytosis
- d. Increased heart rate

25. What site should the nurse use when taking an anthropometric measurement for subcutaneous fat stores?

- a. Mid-thigh circumference.
- b. Triceps skin fold.
- c. Abdominal skin fold.
- d. Mid-arm circumference.

- 26. During assessing patient's skin; nurse notes that there is decreasing in elasticity, this finding may be due to?**
- a. Edema
 - b. Dehydration
 - c. A normal finding
 - d. Recent weight loss
- 27. The indication for taking rectal temperature is:**
- a. Adult patients.
 - b. Unconscious patients.
 - c. Diarrhea.
 - d. Rectal surgeries.
- 28. Regarding types of muscle tone, Hypo tonicity mean which of the following:**
- a. Decrease in muscles tone.
 - b. Increases in muscle tone and is extreme flexion or extension.
 - c. Increase muscle size and shape due to increase in muscle fibers.
 - d. Reduction in muscle size and shape which manifests as thin flabby muscles.
- 29. Why should a patient with an elevated cholesterol level be instructed to increase his fiber intake?**
- a. Fiber aids in the fecal excretion of cholesterol.
 - b. Fiber blocks the action of cholesterol at the cellular level.
 - c. Fiber interferes with the metabolism of cholesterol.
 - d. Fiber helps to distribute cholesterol more evenly in the body.
- 30. Which vital sign would be most important to assess when giving narcotic analgesics?**
- a. Pulse
 - b. Respirations
 - c. Blood pressure
 - d. Temperature

Good Luck

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Adult Nursing Dept

Model Answer

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Key

د. شالابيا
د. ميمي مكي
د. هاله مكي

Examination Committee

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Model Answer

Introduction to Adult nursing 2015 /2016

Please answer all the Following Questions:

Question one : Define the Following Terms : (10 Marks – Two for each)

1.Nursing theory:

A theory is a set of concepts and propositions that provide an orderly way to view phenomena.

2.Phantom pain :

It is a syndrome that occurs following amputation of a body part.

3.Safety: It is a basic human need that must be met in the form of freedom from psychological and physical injury.

4.Drug misused: It is the improper use of common drugs in ways that lead to acute and chronic toxicity. Both over the counter drugs (OTC) and prescription drugs may be misused.

5.Nutrients: organic and inorganic substances found in foods and required for body functioning.

Question Two: Listing: (20 Mark -one for each)

1.Three word part of medical terminology: (3 marks)

1. Roots,
2. Prefixes
3. Suffixes

2.Four purpose of assessment: (4 marks)

1. To establish a database concerning a patient's physical, psychosocial, and emotional health
2. To identify health-promoting behaviors as well as actual and potential health problems.
3. To determines the patient's functional abilities and the absence or presence of dysfunction.
4. The patient's normal routine for activities of daily living and lifestyle patterns are also assessed.

5. Identification of the patient's strengths provides the nurse and other members of the treatment team with information about the skills, abilities, and behaviors the patient has available to promote the treatment and recovery process

3.Four of dietary guidelines:

(4 marks)

1. Eat a variety of foods.
2. Maintain a healthy weight; balance the food with physical activity.
3. Choose a diet low in fat, saturated fat and cholesterol.
4. Choose a diet with plenty of vegetables, fruits and grain product.
5. Use sugar in moderation.
6. Use salt and sodium in moderation.
7. Alternative food pattern: A common alternative dietary pattern is vegetarian diet.

4.Six right of drug administration: (6 marks)

1. The right medication.
2. The right dose.
3. The right client.
4. The right route.
5. The right time.
6. The right documentation.

5.Three common alteration in sleep : (3 marks)

1. Insomnia.
2. Hypersomnia.
3. Sleep Apnea.
4. Snoring.
5. Sleep deprivation.
6. Parasomnia.
7. Periodic limb movements

Question Three: Nursing history

(5 Mark- half for each)

أذكر أمثلة خاصة بالتقصير في أداء الواجبات والمهام المسندة الي الممرضة ؟

الإهمال يعني التقصير في أداء الواجبات والمهام المسندة إليه في التوقيت المناسب وبالطريقة السليمة مثل:

١- ترك بعض فوط العمليات داخل جسم المريض بعد إجراء أي عملية جراحية نتيجة للتقصير أو الخطأ في العد السليم للفوط قبل وبعد العملية.

٢- ترك قرب الماء الساخنة علي جلد المريض وبالأخص المرضي المسنين والأطفال الغير واعيين أو المرضي الذين يعانون من أمراض متصلة بالأعصاب وينتج عن ذلك حروق في جسم المريض.

٣- إعطاء بعض الأدوية العلاجية مستخدمة محاليل ساخنة مع إهمالها قياس درجة حرارة المحلول قبل تنفيذ العلاج وينتج عن ذلك حروق بجسم المريض .

٤- ترك آلات أو أي أدوات ساخنة في متناول يد المريض وبالأخص الأطفال الغير واعيين مما يسبب حروق لجسم المريض.

٥- عدم وضع جوانب للسرير بالنسبة للمرضي الغير واعيين، الأطفال، المسنين أو الذين يعانون من أمراض عصبية نفسية مما يسبب وقوع المريض من علي السرير وحدوث بعض الأضرار له .

٦- الخطأ في إعطاء الأدوية سواء في نوع الدواء أو كميته أو نوعيته أو إعطائه لمريض آخر مما ينتج عنه أضرار جسيمة قد تؤدي بحياة المريض .

٧- استعمال أجهزة وأدوات غير صالحة للاستعمال أو تالفة بها خلل فني تعرفه الممرضة مثل استخدام أدوات غير معقمة في العمليات الجراحية أو غيار الجروح أو استخدام أنبوبة أكسجين بها تلف مما يتسبب في ضرر المرضى.

٨- ترك بعض المرضى بدون رقابة مثل ترك طفل على منضدة الكشف وذهابها لعمل شيء آخر مما يتسبب في وقوع الطفل وإلحاق الأذى والضرر به .

٩- فقد أو تلف الممتلكات الشخصية للمريض .

١٠- هروب المريض من المستشفى وبالأخص الذين يعانون أمراضا نفسية وعقلية و يسببون ضرراً للغير أو لأنفسهم .

١١- عدم التبليغ الفوري عن حالة المريض الصحية حيث يؤدي التأخير في التبليغ لأي أعراض غير مستحبة وإلى الضرر بجسم المريض .

Question Four: (True or False)

Write (T) if the statement is true and (F) if it is false then put your answer in the answer sheet (15 mark , one for each)

No.	Statement	T	F
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3	When lifting a patient, a nurse uses the weight of her body instead of the strength in her arms.	T	
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انتهت الاسئلة



Faculty of Medicine
Dept. of Medical Microbiology & Immunology

Date: 11 /1/2016

Time: 2 hours

Pages: 3

Marks: 80

**Microbiology and Immunology Examination
For Students of Faculty of Nursing (first year)**

I – Write short notes on the following: (Each 10 marks)

- 1 - Chemical methods of sterilization.
- 2- Bacterial food poisoning.
- 3 – Serum hepatitis.
- 4- Poliomyelitis vaccination.
- 5- Complications of *Streptococcus pyogenes* infections.

II- For the following diseases, mention the causative organisms, methods of transmission, diagnosis and control:

(Each 5 marks)

- 1- Diphtheria.
- 2- Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.
- 3- Pulmonary tuberculosis.
- 4- Syphilis.

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C

III- Choose the correct answer: (Each one mark)

- 1. Which of the following immunoglobulins is present normally in plasma at the highest concentration?**
 - a. IgG
 - b. IgM
 - c. IgA
 - d. IgD
- 2. Which of the following cells belongs to adaptive immunity:**
 - a. Neutrophils
 - b. Macrophages
 - c. Natural killer cells
 - d. Lymphocytes
- 3. The Inflammatory response includes all the following except:**
 - a. Dilatation of the small blood vessels
 - b. Increase in the permeability of the blood vessels
 - c. The white cells and macrophages move towards the bacteria
 - d. Decrease in phagocytosis
- 4. Which of the following cells produce antibodies:**
 - a. Macrophages
 - b. T cytotoxic lymphocytes
 - c. B lymphocytes
 - d. natural killer cells
- 5. An exaggerated or inappropriate immune response that causes tissue damage is called:**
 - a. phagocytosis
 - b. hypersensitivity
 - c. inflammation
 - d. immunoglobulins.
- 6. Immunity that is transferred from mother to fetus through the placenta is an example of:**
 - a. Naturally acquired passive immunity
 - b. Artificially acquired passive immunity
 - c. Naturally acquired active immunity
 - d. Artificially acquired active immunity

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الصفحة التالية
C

7. **Vaccination protects us from infectious disease by generating memory:**
- a. natural killer cells.
 - b. lymphocytes.
 - c. macrophages.
 - d. neutrophils
8. **Which of the following cells are phagocytic cells?**
- a. Macrophages
 - b. T- lymphocytes
 - c. B- lymphocytes
 - d. Natural killer cells
9. **A soluble antigen is used in which of these serological tests:**
- a. precipitation
 - b. agglutination
 - c. complement fixation
 - d. neutralization
10. **Innate immunity is characterized by :**
- a. Being specific.
 - b. Being non specific.
 - c. Having memory.
 - d. Improved after repeated exposure.

Good Luck

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3



Model Answer
Microbiology and Immunology Examination
For Students of Faculty of Nursing (first year)

I – Write short notes on the following: (Each 10 marks)

1 - Chemical methods of sterilization.

Liquids:

Alcohol: Ethyl alcohol 70% is an effective antiseptic for the skin. Greater concentrations are less effective since water is essential to the transfer of the antiseptic across the bacterial cell wall.

Halogens: Iodine 2.5% in 70% alcohol is perhaps the most effective skin germicide but it is irritant and may cause a severe reaction in a sensitive subject and has the further disadvantage of staining. The iodophore (e.g. Betadine) are combinations of iodine and non-ionic detergents. They have the good properties of iodine but non-staining and less irritant.

Chloramine compound such as chlorinated lime (domestic bleach) is used for disinfection of swimming pools. Eusol is a chlorinated lime and boric acid compound used for wound dressings.

Phenol and cresol compounds: Phenol (carbolic acid) is potent disinfectant. Lysol (a cresol compound) is an effective, relatively cheap disinfectant for floor and linen.

Heavy metals: Silver nitrate 1% is currently used in the treatment of burns.

Oxidizing agents: Hydrogen peroxide is an antiseptic which liberates O_2 when in contact with organic material. The effervescence helps mechanically to loosen slough and pus in a wound.

Quaternary ammonium compounds: e.g. Zephiran and CeLavalon. They have limited effect on Gram-negative bacteria and no effect on tubercle bacilli.

b- Gases:

- Formaldehyde gas may be used for terminal room disinfection and for objects which will not stand high temperature e.g. leather goods and books. The best results are obtained with high concentrations of the gas; humidity above 60% and a temperature of not less than 18°C. The main disadvantage is that it is irritant and has a pungent smell.

- Ethylene oxide gas: Ethylene oxide in the gaseous state is used for sterilization of heat sensitive materials e.g. plastic and rubber articles and cat gut.

2- Bacterial food poisoning.

- Salmonella food poisoning, caused by ingestion of the organism in contaminated food.
- Staphylococcal enterotoxin poisoning
- Botulism

	Staph food poisoning	Salmonella food poisoning
Cause	Staph aureus	S. typhimurium and S. enteritidis.
Mode of transmission. Type of food	orally; by ingestion of preformed enterotoxin in carbohydrate rich food as Koshari, cakes, koskosi, custard, milk, milk products	Orally; by eating improperly cooked meat of infected animals, eggs of infected birds or from food contaminated with rat excreta.
Pathogenesis	Enterotoxin in food	multiplication of m.o and no toxin The organism invades the epithelial cells of the small and large intestine leading to intestinal lesions and diarrhoea.
IP	1-8 h.	12-48 hours to allow for such multiplication.
symptoms	Nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea with no fever	Nausea, vomiting, severe diarrhoea and slight low grade fever . Bacteremia is rare (2-4%) except in immunodeficient persons. The organism can be isolated from the stools. Blood cultures are negative.
Treatment	self-limited in 1-2 days	self-limited and does not require medical treatment. Recovery follows within one week. Fluid and electrolyte replacement may be needed. Antibiotics are indicated only for neonates or persons with chronic diseases who are at risk of Septicaemia.

Botulism

- Is a type of food intoxication. Source: canned food containing the preformed neurotoxin produced by *C. botulinum*.
- The toxin has an affinity to the cranial motor nerves causing bulbar paralysis manifesting as double vision, difficult swallowing, and respiratory muscle failure.
- Symptoms : 18-24 hrs after ingestion of the toxic food.
- Death results from respiratory or cardiac failure.
- There is no diarrhoea, vomiting or fever.

3 – Serum hepatitis.

Hepatitis B (serum hepatitis)

- It is a DNA virus.
- The incubation period is 2- 6 months.
- It is transmitted by:
 - 1- Parenteral route.
 - 2- Sexual intercourse.
 - 3- From mother to fetus (vertical transmission).

4- Poliomyelitis vaccination.

- Salk vaccine " which consists of killed polio virus of the three main strains and given by subcutaneous injection
- Sabin vaccine which consists of living attenuated virus (i.e. rendered unable to cause damage to the nerve) and given orally.
- Three doses of either of the two vaccines are given.
- Sabin vaccine is preferable. It is compulsory in Egypt; given to children of the age of 2-6 months.

5- Complications of *Streptococcus pyogenes* infections.

- Rheumatic fever
- Nephritis.
- Few weeks after recovery from a *Strept. pyogenes* infection, the patient may develop clinical evidence of damage either to the kidneys (nephritis) or to the Joints and/or the heart (rheumatic fever).
- The cause of this damage is not actual infection of the kidneys, heart or joints with the streptococci. A form of hypersensitivity reaction to the infecting streptococci may be the explanation.
- These complications can be prevented mainly by rapid and prompt treatment of acute streptococcal infections and thus eliminate the antigenic stimulus.

II- For the following diseases, mention the causative organisms, methods of transmission, diagnosis and control:

(Each 5 marks)

1- Diphtheria.

- **The causative organism** in *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*.
- **Mode of transmission:** The reservoir is man as a patient or/ a healthy carrier. The organism is transmitted mainly by droplet spread.
- **Diagnosis:**
 - Sample: a swab is taken from the pseudo membrane.
 - The organisms are identified in Gram stained smears and cultures on Loeffler's serum medium.
- **Control:**

Active immunization

Active immunization early in life (preferably at 3-4 months of age) with diphtheria toxoid provides effective control of the disease.

Passive immunizations:

Antitoxin is given to susceptible contacts of a case. The antitoxin is prepared in horses by repeated injections of diphtheria toxoid. Passive immunization of contacts should be followed by active immunization within 2 weeks.

2- Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.

- **It is caused by:** *Neisseria meningitidis*.
- **Mode of transmission:**
- Man is the only reservoir of infection as a healthy nasopharyngeal carrier or a case.
- Transmission is by droplet spread.
- **Diagnosis:**
- Bacteriological examination of the C.S.F. obtained by lumbar puncture is the best way to confirm the diagnosis of meningitis.

- Meningococci can be detected in the blood of patients as well as in the nasopharynx.
- Carriers can be detected by isolation and identification of meningococci from the nasopharynx. The specimen is to be obtained by nasopharyngeal or West's swab.
- Smear and Gram staining: *N. meningitidis* are Gram negative diplococci that occur in pairs often intracellularly within pus cells in smears from the purulent spinal fluid.
- Culture: These organisms grow best on blood agar.
- **Control:**
- Immunization with polysaccharide vaccines appears to be an effective method for providing artificial immunity.
- Sulphonamides given to contacts during an epidemic are effective as a chemoprophylactic measure.

3- Pulmonary tuberculosis.

- **It is caused by** *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*.
- **Mode of transmission:**
- *M. tuberculosis* is spread from man to man most often by means of infected sputum i.e. mainly by airborne spread.
- *M. bovis* can have an airborne spread, but it can reach man as well in contaminated milk derived from a tuberculous cow.
- **Diagnosis:**
- Properly collected 3 successive morning sputum specimens are to be examined microscopically after Ziehl Neelsen staining of smears.
- Culture, isolation, identification on special artificial media (e.g. Lowenstein-Jensen's medium)
- Antibiotic sensitivity testing of the microbe is recommended.
- **Control**
- By a bacterial vaccine known as BCG. It is a living attenuated tubercle bacilli of bovine origin.
- In Egypt children are vaccinated during their first year of life.

4- Syphilis.

- It is caused by *Treponema pallidum* (spirochaete).
- **Mode of transmission:** Sexually transmitted disease by sexual intercourse.
- **Diagnosis:**
 - 1) Identification of the organism: Examination of wet unstained preparation of the discharge from the chancre under Dark-ground microscope
 - 2) Identification of patient serum antibodies by
 - A) **Non-treponemal antigen tests**
 - (B) **Specific Treponemal antigen tests**
- **Control**
 - Penicillin is the drug of choice for treatment
 - Sexual and personal hygiene

III- Choose the correct answer: (Each one mark)

1. Which of the following immunoglobulins is present normally in plasma at the highest concentration?
 - a. **IgG**
 - b. IgM
 - c. IgA
 - d. IgD
2. Which of the following cells belongs to adaptive immunity:
 - a. Neutrophils
 - b. Macrophages
 - c. Natural killer cells
 - d. **Lymphocytes**
3. The Inflammatory response includes all the following except:
 - a. Dilatation of the small blood vessels
 - b. Increase in the permeability of the blood vessels
 - c. The white cells and macrophages move towards the bacteria
 - d. **Decrease in phagocytosis**
4. Which of the following cells produce antibodies:
 - a. Macrophages
 - b. T cytotoxic lymphocytes
 - c. **B lymphocytes**
 - d. natural killer cells
5. An exaggerated or inappropriate immune response that causes tissue damage is called:

- a. phagocytosis
 - b. **hypersensitivity**
 - c. inflammation
 - d. immunoglobulins.
6. Immunity that is transferred from mother to fetus through the placenta is an example of:
- a. **Naturally acquired passive immunity**
 - b. Artificially acquired passive immunity
 - c. Naturally acquired active immunity
 - d. Artificially acquired active immunity
7. **Vaccination protects us from infectious disease by generating memory:**
- a. natural killer cells.
 - b. **lymphocytes.**
 - c. macrophages.
 - d. neutrophils
8. Which of the following cells are phagocytic cells?
- a. **Macrophages**
 - b. T- lymphocytes
 - c. B- lymphocytes
 - d. Natural killer cells
9. A soluble antigen is used in which of these serological tests:
- a. **precipitation**
 - b. agglutination
 - c. complement fixation
 - d. neutralization
10. Innate immunity is characterized by :
- a. Being specific.
 - b. **Being non specific.**
 - c. Having memory.
 - d. Improved after repeated exposure.

Good Luck



Assiut University
Department of Medical Parasitology
Total marks: 40
Number of pages: 4



Faculty of Medicine
Date: 17/1/2016
Time: 2 hours

Parasitology Examination for First- year Nursing Students

Answer the following questions:

1- Put (T) on the right statement and (F) on the wrong statement: (10marks)

- 1) Cysticercosis is the presence of *Cysticercus cellulosae* in human tissues. ()
- 2) *Ancylostoma duodenale* causing microcytic hypochromic anaemia. ()
- 3) *Trichomonas vaginalis* inhabits the small intestine of human. ()
- 4) Domestic cats play a role in transmission of Toxoplasmosis. ()
- 5) Blood examination used for diagnosis of malaria and filaria. ()
- 6) Encysted metacercaria is the infective stage of *Schistosoma mansoni*. ()
- 7) *Taenia saginata* is transmitted by eating under cooked meat. ()
- 8) *Fasciola hepatica* inhabits biliary tracts of herbivorous animals. ()
- 9) *Hymenolepis nana* is common in children. ()
- 10) Fish is the intermediate host of *Ascaris lumbricoides*. ()
- 11) Cutaneous larva migrans is caused by larvae of *Ancylostoma caninum*. ()
- 12) Elephantiasis is a disease caused by *Trichinella spiralis*. ()
- 13) *Cryptosporidium parvum* is an opportunistic parasite. ()
- 14) Heavy infection with *Ascaris* may cause intestinal obstruction. ()
- 15) N.I.H. swab is used for diagnosis of *Trichuris trichiura*. ()
- 16) Pseudopodia is the organ of locomotion for *Entamoeba histolytica*. ()
- 17) *Glossina* spp. is the vector of Giardiasis. ()
- 18) Eggs in stool are the diagnostic stage of *Schistosoma haematobium*. ()
- 19) Human Coenurosis is caused by the larval stage of *Taenia multiceps*. ()
- 20) Halzoun (pharyngeal fascioliasis) is caused by ingestion of vegetables. ()

2- Choose the correct answer:

(20 marks)

- 1) **Fishes act as second intermediate host for:**
 - a) *Heterophyes heterophyes*.
 - b) *Fasciola gigantica*.
 - c) *Schistosoma haematobium*.
 - d) *Ascaris lumbricoides*.
- 2) **Which of the following parasites is transmitted by eating meat?**
 - a) *Ancylostoma caninum*.
 - b) *Trichinella spiralis*.
 - c) *Trichuris trichiura*.
 - d) *Fasciola gigantica*.
- 3) **Parasite which found in abnormal host is called :**
 - a) Obligatory parasite.
 - b) Erratic parasite.
 - c) Accidental parasite.
 - d) Opportunistic parasite.
- 4) **Man acts as intermediate host and definitive host in:**
 - a) *Taenia solium*.
 - b) *Taenia saginata*.
 - c) *Fasciola spp*.
 - d) None of the above.
- 5) **Terminal hematuria occurs in the infection with:**
 - a) *Schistosoma haematobium* .
 - b) *Toxoplasma gondii*.
 - c) *Fasciola gigantica*.
 - d) *Leishmania donovani*.
- 6) **Trophozoite is the infective stage of:**
 - a) *Trichomonas vaginalis*.
 - b) *Entamoeba histolytica*.
 - c) *Entamoeba coli*.
 - d) *Giardia lamblia*.
- 7) **Steatorrhea(fatty stool) is caused by:**
 - a) *Balantidium coli*.
 - b) *Entamoeba histolytica*.
 - c) *Giardia lamblia*.
 - d) *Entamoeba coli*.
- 8) **African sleeping sickness is a disease caused by :**
 - a) *Trypanosoma cruzi*.
 - b) *Trypanosoma gambiense*.
 - c) *Trypanosoma rhodesiense*.
 - d) Both b & c.
- 9) **Liver abscess is a complication of infection with:**
 - a) *Giardia lamblia*.
 - b) *Entamoeba histolytica*.
 - c) *Toxoplasma gondii*.
 - d) *Balantidium coli*.
- 10) **Oriental sore is due to:**
 - a) *Entameaba histolytica*.
 - b) *Trypanosoma rhodesiense*.
 - c) *Leishmania tropica*.
 - d) *Schistosoma mansoni*.

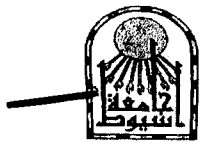
- 11) Malaria is a disease transmitted by:
- a) Female *Anopheles*.
 - b) Sand fly.
 - c) Tsetse fly.
 - d) House flies.
- 12) Parasite which transmitted by autoinfection is:
- a) *Schistosoma mansoni*.
 - b) *Trichuris trichiura*.
 - c) *Enterobius vermicularis*.
 - d) *Fasciola gigantica*.
- 13) The larval stage of *Echinococcus granulosus* is called:
- a) *Cysticercus cellulosae*.
 - b) Cysticercoid.
 - c) *Cysticercus bovis*.
 - d) Hydatid cyst.
- 14) *Wuchereria bancrofti* is transmitted by:
- a) Female *Anopheles* sp.
 - b) *Glossina* sp.
 - c) Female *Culex* sp.
 - d) *Musca domestica*.
- 15) The infective stage of *Ancylostoma duodenale* is :
- a) Filariform larvae.
 - b) Embryonated Eggs.
 - c) Encysted metacercaria on grass.
 - d) *Cysticercus bovis*.
- 16) The infective stage of *Taenia Saginata* is:
- a) Egg in the stool.
 - b) *Cysticercus bovis*.
 - c) *Furcocercus cercariae*.
 - d) *Cysticercus cellulosae*.
- 17) The host that harbors the larval stages of helminthes or asexual forms of protozoa is called:
- a) Definitive host.
 - b) Intermediate host.
 - c) Reservoir host.
 - d) Vector.
- 18) All trematodes are hermaphrodites except:
- a) *Fasciola* sp.
 - b) *Schistosoma* sp.
 - c) *Heterophyes heterophyes* .
 - d) None of the above.
- 19) Infection with hydatid cyst occurs after:
- a) Eating of infected liver.
 - b) Ingestion of *Echinococcus* egg.
 - c) Swallowing of hydatid sand.
 - d) None of the above.
- 20) Dysentery may be caused by:
- a) *Balantidium coli* .
 - b) *Entamoeba histolytica*.
 - c) Both (a) & (b).
 - d) *Entamoeba coli*.

3- Match statement of group (A) with those in group (B): (10 marks)

(A)		(B)	
(1)	<i>Schistosoma sp.</i>	(a)	The worms are segmented
(2)	<i>Toxoplasma gondii.</i>	(b)	Large Nematode
(3)	Class cestoda	(c)	Transmitted sexually
(4)	<i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i>	(d)	Furcocercus cercariae
(5)	<i>Leishmania donovani.</i>	(e)	Chagas' disease
(6)	Found in abnormal habitat	(f)	Malarial parasite
(7)	<i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i>	(g)	Black fever
(8)	<i>Plasmodium vivax</i>	(h)	Encysted metacercaria on grass.
(9)	<i>Trypanosoma cruzi.</i>	(I)	Erratic parasite
(10)	<i>Fasciola spp.</i>	(j)	Congenital transmission.

انتهت الأسئلة مع تمنياتنا لكم بالتوفيق

سوف يعقد الامتحان الشفوي ان شاء الله عقب الامتحان النظري مباشرة في كلية التمريض
أ.د/ فاطمة جلال سيد



Assiut University
Department of Medical Parasitology
Total marks: 40
Number of pages: 4



Faculty of Medicine
Date: 17/1/2016
Time: 2 hours

Parasitology Examination for First-year Nursing Students

Answer the following questions:

1- Put (T) on the right statement and (F) on the wrong statement: (10marks)

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- 4) Domestic cats play a role in transmission of Toxoplasmosis. (✓)
- 5) Blood examination used for diagnosis of malaria and filaria. (✓)
- 6) Encysted metacercaria is the infective stage of *Schistosoma mansoni*. (✓)
- 7) *Taenia saginata* is transmitted by eating under cooked meat. (✓)
- 8) *Fasciola hepatica* inhabits biliary tracts of herbivorous animals. (✓)
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the correct answer:

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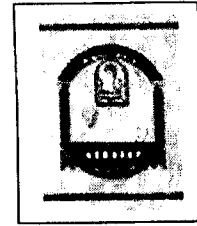
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أ.د/ فاطمة جلال سيد



I-MCQ (25 marks):

Choose the best answer

1- The function of the skin is:

- a. It protects deeper structures.
- b. It helps to regulate body temperature.
- c. Secretions from its sweat and sebaceous glands play special functions.
- d. All of the above.

2-The smooth muscles are:

- a. Involuntary.
- b. Stripped.
- c. Striated.
- d. Voluntary.

3-The typical vertebra has:

- a. 5 processes.
- b. 6 processes.
- c. 7 processes.
- d. 8 processes.

4- Regarding the superficial fascia which of the following is FALSE:

- a. It contains blood vessels & nerves.
- b. It is absent in the abdomen.
- c. It is very thin in the face.
- d. It is dense in palms of the hands.

5- Which of the followings is not an exocrine gland:

- a. Sweat gland.
- b. Sebaceous gland.
- c. Parathyroid gland.
- d. Submandibular gland.

6- The number of permanent teeth in each half jaw is:

- a. 6 teeth.
- b. 8 teeth.
- c. 5 teeth.
- d. 7 teeth.

7-The part of the pharynx that lies behind the mouth cavity is:

- a. Oropharynx.
- b. Nasopharynx.
- c. Laryngo-pharynx.
- d. Epiglottis.

الإمتحان في أربع ورقات

8-Which of the following organ (s) is (are) 25 cm in length.

- a. Esophagus .
- b. Large intestine .
- c. Ureter.
- d. a & c.

9- Rectum begins as a continuation of sigmoid colon in front of

- a. 1st sacral piece.
- b. 2nd sacral piece.
- c. 3rd sacral piece.
- d. 4th sacral piece.

10- Which of the following opens in 2nd part of duodenum.

- a. Cystic duct.
- b. Pancreatic duct
- c. Hepato pancreatic ampulla
- d. None of the above

11-The long axis of the spleen is parallel with

- a. 8, 9, 10 ribs
- b. 9, 10, 11 ribs.
- c. 10, 11, 12 ribs.
- d. 11 & 12 ribs.

12-Concerning the urinary bladder all are true EXCEPT.

- a. It is a hollow viscus.
- b. It has 3 surfaces.
- c. Inferior angle is joined by ureter.
- d. The apex of the U.B is directed anteriorly.

13- Mitral valve connects:

- a. The left atrium with the left ventricle.
- b. The right atrium with the right ventricle.
- c. The right atrium with the left atrium.
- d. The aorta with the left ventricle.

14-The conducting system of the heart is responsible for.

- a. Initiation of cardiac rhythm only.
- b. Maintenance of cardiac rhythm only.
- c. Initiation & maintenance of cardiac rhythm.
- d. None of the above.

15- Apex of the heart is formed of:

- a. Right atrium b. Right ventricle.
- c. Left atrium. d. Left ventricle.

16- At birth, the ovary contains about..... immature ova

- a. 20.000. b. 200.000.
- c. 50.000. d. 500.000.

17- Ejaculatory ducts are the union of:

- a. Union of bulbourethral duct with vas deference.
- b. Ducts of vas deferens with seminal vesicle.
- c. Ducts of seminal vesicle with urethra.
- d. Ducts of prostate with seminal vesicle.

18-Storage & maturation of sperms occur in

- a. Epididymis. b. Testis.
- c. Vas deferens. d. prostate.

19- Adam's apple is formed by which cartilage:

- a. Thyroid b. Epiglottis.
- c. Arytenoid. d. Cricoid.

20- The trachea begins at the level of _____ cervical vertebra.

- a. 3rd b. 5th
- c. 6th d. 7th.

II-Match

(10 marks)

A) Match each system from column (A) with its suitable organ in column (B) (5 marks)

Column (A)

- 1. Cardiovascular system.
- 2. Digestive system.
- 3. Respiratory system
- 4. Urinary system.
- 5. Male genital system.

Column (B)

- a. Vermiform appendix.
- b. Bulbourethral gland.
- c. Renal pelvis.
- d. Chorda tendinae
- e. Arytenoid cartilages.

B) Match each joint type from column (A) with its suitable example in column (B)

(5 marks)

Column (A)

- 1. Synovial joint.
- 2. Secondary cartilaginous joint.
- 3. Sutures.
- 4. Primary cartilaginous joint.
- 5-Gomphosis

Column (B)

- a. Intervertebral disc
- b. Hip joint.
- c. fixation of the teeth in the alveolar sockets
- d. The joints between the bones of the skull cap
- e. Joint between the epiphyses and diaphysis of growing long bones.

III-Short essay questions: (35 marks)

1- Mention **five** types of **bones** according to general morphology with an **example** for each **type**. **(5 marks)**

- 1) -----
- 2) -----
- 3) -----
- 4) -----
- 5) -----

2) Mention the orifices which open into the **right atrium**. **(4 marks)**

- 1) -----
- 2) -----
- 3) -----
- 4) -----

3) Give an account of the anatomy of **the uterus** (Length, site, divisions, position and arterial supply). **(10 marks)**

Length----- **(1mark)**

Site ----- **(1mark)**

Divisions----- **(6 marks)-**

Position------(1mark)---

Arterial supply ----- (1mark)

5) Enumerate 5 endocrine glands and mention the site of each one. (10 marks)

1)-----

2)-----

3)-----

4)-----

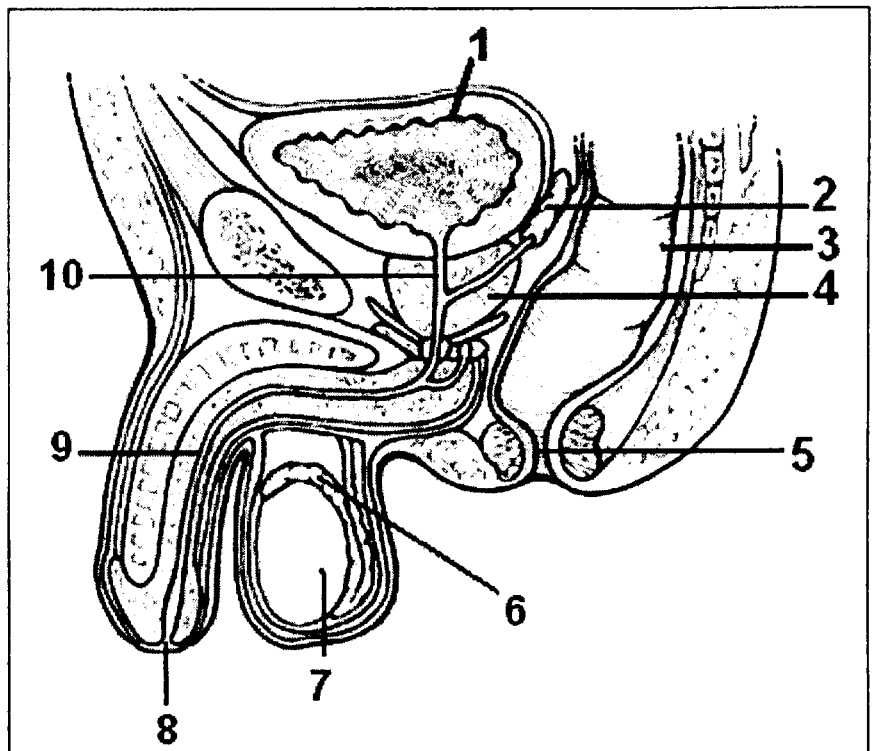
5)-----

6) Mention three **differences** between the right and left lungs. (6 marks)

	Right lung	Left lung
Size & length		
lobes & Fissures		
Cardiac notch		

IV-Label the diagrams (All are 10 marks):

1-----
2-----
3-----
4-----
5-----
6-----
7-----
8-----
9-----
10-----



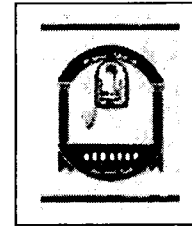
انتهت الأسئلة

GOOD LUCK



Assiut University
Faculty of Medicine
Department of Anatomy
Examination in Anatomy-1st Term
For 1st year students (Faculty of Nursing)

Date: 24/1/2016
Time: 2 hours
Total marks: 80



I-MCQ (25 marks):

Choose the best answer

1- The function of the skin is:

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- d. All of the above.**

2-The smooth muscles are:

- a. Involuntary.**
- b. Stripped.
- c. Striated.
- d. Voluntary.

3-The typical vertebra has:

- a. 5 processes.
- b. 6 processes.
- c. 7 processes.**
- d. 8 processes.

4- Regarding the superficial fascia which of the following is FALSE:

- a. It contains blood vessels & nerves.
- b. It is absent in the abdomen.**
- c. It is very thin in the face.
- d. It is dense in palms of the hands.

5- Which of the followings is not an exocrine gland:

- a. Sweat gland.
- b. Sebaceous gland.
- c. Parathyroid gland.**
- d. Submandibular gland.

6- The number of permanent teeth in each half jaw is:

- a. 6 teeth.
- b. 8 teeth.**
- c. 5 teeth.
- d. 7 teeth.

7-The part of the pharynx that lies behind the mouth cavity is:

- a. Oropharynx.**
- b. Nasopharynx.
- c. Laryngo-pharynx.
- d. Epiglottis.

الإمتحان فى خمس ورقات

8-Which of the following organ (s) is (are) 25 cm in length.

- a. Esophagus .
- b. Large intestine .
- c. Ureter.
- d. a & c.**

9- Rectum begins as a continuation of sigmoid colon in front of

- a. 1st sacral piece.
- b. 2nd sacral piece.
- c. 3rd sacral piece.**
- d. 4th sacral piece.

10- Which of the following opens in 2nd part of duodenum.

- a. Cystic duct.
- b. Pancreatic duct
- c. Hepato pancreatic ampulla**
- d. None of the above

11-The long axis of the spleen is parallel with

- a. 8, 9, 10 ribs
- b. 9, 10, 11 ribs.**
- c. 10, 11, 12 ribs.
- d. 11 & 12 ribs.

12-Concerning the urinary bladder all are true EXCEPT.

- a. It is a hollow viscus.
- b. It has 3 surfaces.
- c. Inferior angle is joined by ureter.**
- d. The apex of the U.B is directed anteriorly.

13- Mitral valve connects:

- a. The left atrium with the left ventricle.**
- b. The right atrium with the right ventricle.
- c. The right atrium with the left atrium.
- d. The aorta with the left ventricle.

14-The conducting system of the heart is responsible for.

- a. Initiation of cardiac rhythm only.
- b. Maintenance of cardiac rhythm only.
- c. Initiation & maintenance of cardiac rhythm.**
- d. None of the above.

15- Apex of the heart is formed of:

- a. Right atrium b. Right ventricle.
c. Left atrium. d. Left ventricle.

16- At birth, the ovary contains about..... immature ova

- a. 20.000. b. 200.000.
c. 50.000. d. 500.000.

17- Ejaculatory ducts are the union of:

- a. Union of bulbourethral duct with vas deference.
b. Ducts of vas deferens with seminal vesicle.
c. Ducts of seminal vesicle with urethra.
d. Ducts of prostate with seminal vesicle.

18-Storage & maturation of sperms occur in

- a. Epididymis. b. Testis.
c. Vas deferens. d. prostate.

19- Adam's apple is formed by which cartilage:

- a. Thyroid b. Epiglottis.
c. Arytenoid. d. Cricoid.

20- The trachea begins at the level of _____ cervical vertebra.

- a. 3rd b. 5th
c. 6th d. 7th.

21- In adult, the spinal cord occupiesof the vertebral canal

- a. The upper part b. The lower part
c. the whole canal
d. None of the above

22-The most outer layer of the meninges is:

- a. Dura mater. b. Pia mater
c. Arachnoid mater. d. periosteum.

23-The cerebral cortex is formed of:

- a. Nerve cells. b. Grey matter.
c. Nerve cells and fibers.
d. a & b.

24- Motor area is present in the:

- a. Frontal lobe. b. Temporal lobe.
c. Parietal lobe. d. Occipital lobe.

25- The cerebral aqueduct connects.

- a. The lateral ventricle with the 3rd ventricle.
b. The lateral ventricle with the 4th ventricle.
c. The 3rd ventricle with the subarachnoid space.
d. The 3rd ventricle with the fourth ventricle.

II-Match

(10 marks)

A) Match each system from column (A) with its suitable organ in column (B) (5 marks)

Column (A)	Column (B)
1. Cardiovascular system. (d)	a. Vermiform appendix. (2)
2. Digestive system. (a)	b. Bulbourethral gland. (5)
3. Respiratory system (e)	c. Renal pelvis. (4)
4. Urinary system. (c)	d. Chorda tendinae (1)
5. Male genital system. (b)	e. Arytenoid cartilages. (3)

B) Match each joint type from column (A) with its suitable example in column (B) (5 marks)

Column (A)	Column (B)
1. Synovial joint. (b)	a. Intervertebral disc (2)
2. Secondary cartilaginous joint. (a)	b. Hip joint. (1)
3. Sutures. (d)	c. fixation of the teeth in the alveolar sockets (5)
4. Primary cartilaginous joint. (e)	d. The joints between the bones of the skull cap (3)
5-Gomphosis (c)	e. Joint between the epiphyses and diaphysis of growing long bones. (4)

III-Short essay questions: (35 marks)

1- Mention five types of bones according to general morphology with an example for each type. (5 marks)

1-Long: e.g. bones of the limbs. **2-Short small:** e.g. carpal and tarsal bones.

3- Flat: e.g. scapula.

4-Irregular: e.g. hipbone.

5- Pneumatic: e.g. air sinuses. **6- Sesamoid:** e.g. patella

2) Mention the orifices which open into the right atrium. (4 marks)

1- The inferior vena cava.

2- The superior vena cava.

3- Tricuspid valve.

4- The coronary sinus.

3) Give an account of the anatomy of the uterus (Length, site, divisions, position and arterial supply). (10 marks)

Length It measures 3 inches in length, (7.5 cm) (1mark)

Site situated in the lesser pelvis between the rectum behind and the urinary bladder in front. (1mark)

Divisions- (6 marks)

The uterus is divided into 3 parts, fundus, body and cervix.

Fundus: It is the part above the entrance of the uterine tubes. It is convex in all directions and related to coils of small intestine.

Body: It is formed of a main part (2 inches long) and the cervix. It narrows from the fundus to the cervix. Its anterior surface is flattened; its posterior surface is convex.

Cervix: It is about 1 inch long and 1 inch thick. It projects through the vagina, so its upper $\frac{1}{2}$ is above the vagina (supravaginal part) and the lower $\frac{1}{2}$ lies inside the vagina (vaginal part). It is more cylindrical than the body and more fixed by ligaments. The cavity of the cervix, the cervical canal, is spindle shaped and communicates with cavities of the uterus and vagina through the internal os and the external os, respectively.

Position Anteflexed position Anteverted position: (1mark)

Arterial supply Uterine artery (1mark)

5) Enumerate 5 endocrine glands and mention the site of each one. (10 marks)

1 The pineal gland is located in the diencephalon

2)- Hypophysis cerebri (Pituitary gland) hanging by a stalk, the infundibulum, forms the floor of the third ventricle of the brain. It rests on the deeply concave body of the sphenoid bone in the region behind the nasal cavities.

3- Thyroid gland lies in front of the neck

4-The parathyroid glands lie on the back of the thyroid gland.

5-Thymus gland, lies behind the manubrium sterni, and in front of the great vessels above the heart.

6- Suprarenal (Adrenal glands) are two glands. Each one caps the top of each kidney,

7- Pancreas in the abdomen

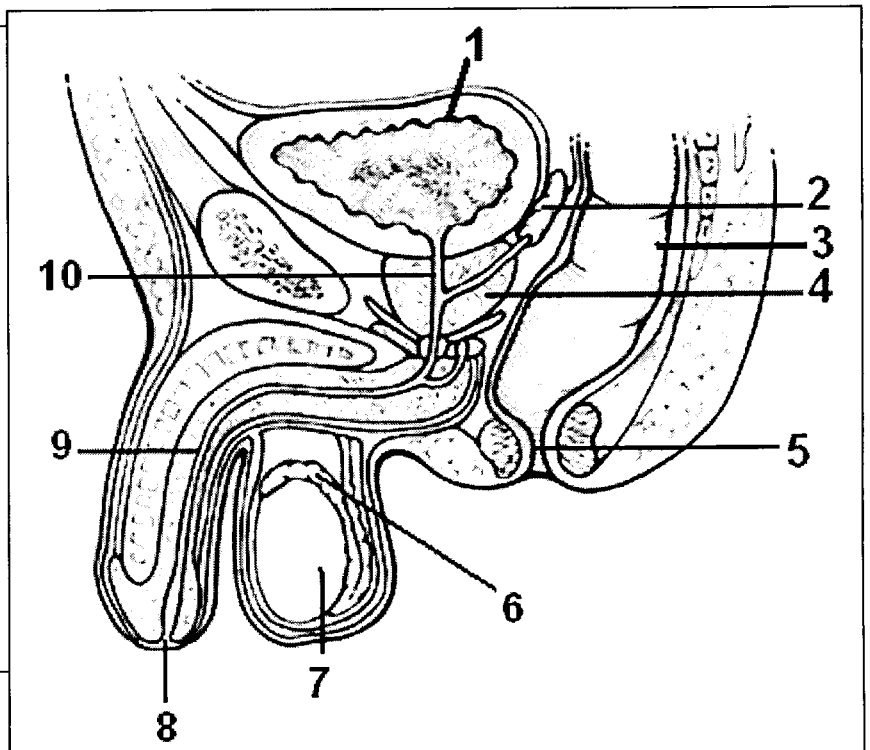
8- Testes and Ovaries in the pelvis

6) Mention three differences between the right and left lungs. **(6 marks)**

	Right lung	Left lung
Size &length	shorter and heavier	Longer and lighter
lobes &Fissures	two fissures three lobes	one fissure two lobes
Cardiac notch	No cardiac notch	presents a cardiac notch

IV-Label the diagrams (All are 10 marks):

- 1-Urinary bladder
- 2-Seminal vesicle
- 3-Rectum
- 4-Prostate.
- 5-Anal canal
- 6-Epididymis
- 7-Testis.
- 8-External urethral orifice (meatus).
- 9-Penile(spongy) urethra
- 10- Prostatic urethra



انتهت الأسئلة

GOOD LUCK

دور يناير ٢٠١٦

مادة / حقوق الإنسان

أجب عن سؤالين فقط مما يلي:

السؤال الأول: اكتب في الآتي:

- أ- خصائص حقوق الإنسان.
ب- واجبات رئيس الدولة في الإسلام.

السؤال الثاني: اشرح الآتي:

- أ- الحقوق الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والثقافية الواردة في صلب الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان.
ب- توجيهات الفاروق عمر بن الخطاب رضي الله عنه إلى القضاة.

السؤال الثالث: اكتب في:

- أ- المبادئ الأساسية الواردة في الدستور المصري لعام ٢٠١٤.
ب- أقسام العدل في الإسلام.

مع أطيب الأمنيات بالنجاح
لجنة الممتحنين



Community health nursing department



Assiut University

**Final exam in Health and Community Nursing-
1st year**

Date:- 28/1/2016

Time:- 2 hours

Please answer the following questions (total marks 40)

Part I :- Define the following :- (5marks one for each)

- 1- ----- the Activities aimed at improving or maintaining the standard of basic environmental conditions affecting the well-being of people
- 2- -----is the community where agriculture is the chief occupation of the population.
- 3 ,----- as that "Occurrence in a sequence of events which usually produces unintended injury, death or property damage.
- 4- ----- as teaching process, aiming to changes in the health knowledge, attitude, and practice of people.
- 5- ----- as degree of observable and measurable physical or mental impairment

II-Circle true (T) for correct statement and circle false (F) for incorrect one:

(10 marks one for each)

N	Statement	T or F
1	Environmental sanitation decreases the breeding places of insects and rodents	
2	Smoking habit is psychosocial addiction to tobacco products.	
3	Typhoid is the one food borne disease.	
4	Carbon monoxide increase cholesterol levels in the body	
5	A disease may be caused by more than one agent acting together	
6	The majority of home accidents are due to negligence of parents, and maintenance of house.	
7	Slippery floors and unguarded machines are considered as environmental factors of accidents.	
8	Nasal hair can filter out microbes and dust in nose.	
9	Water born diseases are due to biological contamination of water	
10	The focus of care should be prevention and cure than on promotion	
11	Treatment of syphilis in pregnant women is one step from community care of the handicap	
12	One of the elements PHC is immunization against the major infectious diseases	
13	Health educations promote the development and proper use of health services.	
14	T.B may become extra pulmonary and other parts of the body	
15	literacy can't cause overpopulation	
16	Effective and adequate government resource is considering one of the causes of Child Labor.	
17	Culture participation is one characteristic of the community.	
18	Air pollution results from the presence of foreign materials which is made by man	
19	Availability of services refers to existence of services and sufficient personnel to provide those services	
20	Early case finding is the primary level of prevention	

III:-Read the following statements and circle only one best answer :-

(10 marks one for each)

1- Effect of smoking on vision is:

- a) Cataract
- b) Glaucoma
- c) Eye ulcer
- d) Eye inflammation

2-Effect of child labor is:

- a) Agricultural labor
- b) Manufacturing
- c) Malnutrition
- d) Domestic service

3- One of the following considers signs and symptoms for tuberculosis:

- a) Productive prolonged cough
- b) Dry cough
- c) Afternoon
- d) Psychological stress

4- One of the following considers cause of disability:

- a) Increase death rate
- b) Traumatic injuries
- c) Peptic ulcer
- d) Social problem

5- Which of the following is method or technique of health education.

- a) Gathering data
- b) Community organization
- c) Good human relation
- d) Participation

6- Rural health problems include:

- a) High mortality rate
- b) Education problem
- c) Accidents
- d) Environmental sanitation

7- Prevention of accident by the following:

- a) Survey
- b) Drug addiction
- c) Physical disability
- d) Inadequate lighting

8 -Principles of health education include:

- a) Mass media
- b) Motivation
- c) Face to face
- d) Lack of human relation

9- The objective of early diagnosis is:

- a) Increase period of disability
- b) Prevent complications
- c) Proper investigation
- d) Enhance spread of communicable disease

10- Elements of primary health care include:

- a) Promotion of food supply and proper nutrition
- b) Early detection of illness
- c) Health care should be equally accessible to all
- d) Disability limitation and rehabilitation

Part IV- Complete the following:- (10 marks half for each)

1- Psychological handicapped children include:

.....

.....

2- Human factors of accidents are:-

.....

.....

3-Content of health education are:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

4-Tuberculosis control and prevention program include :

1-----

2-----

3-----

4-----

5-Types of refuse disposal are:

1-----

2-----

3-----

6-reasons of smoking are:

1-----

2-----

3-----

7- Effects of overpopulation in Egypt at national level are:

1-----

2-----

V- Matching the letter Read the following statements and to
(5Maks)

appropriate statement:

No	Column A	Column B
1	Disease	improving and maintaining positive health status
2	Community	It is preventing the occurrence of disease
3	Specific protection	The study of the various factors influencing the occurrence, distribution, prevention and control of disease, injury and other health-related events.
4	Public health	Is a state of discomfort in which the normal functioning of the body is disturbed.
5	Health promotion	It is the condition where the number of people exceeds the carrying capacity of their habitat.
6	Prevention	It have significant effects on physical, mental and social health and wellbeing
7	Overpopulation	is the Science and Art of preventing disease, prolonging life and promoting health
8	Child labor	It is actions aimed at eradicating, eliminating or minimizing the impact of disease and disability.
9	Housing and indoor environment	A group of people ,often living in a defined geographical area.who may share a common culture ,values and norms are arranged in a social structure
10	Endemic	Refers to the employment of children under 18 years in any work that deprives children of their childhood
11		It is the continuing presence of a disease or infectious agent in a given geographic area.
12		It is the health care that is provided by a health care professional in the first contact of a patient with the health care system

Good luck

انتهت الأسئلة

أعضاء لجنة الامتحان :

د/ نعمة محمد المغربي
نعمه المغربي

د/ربيعه حامد حساتين
ربيعه حامد

أ.د/ هدى دياب فهمي إبراهيم
هدى دياب فهمي

ملحوظة: ٥٠٢ / ٥٠٢

الامتحان الشفوي عقب الامتحان التحريري بنصف ساعه في نفس فاعات النظري



Community health nursing department



Assiut University

Model Answer.

**Final exam in Health and Community Nursing-
1st year**

Date:- 28/1/2016

Time:- 2 hours

Please answer the following questions (total marks 40)

Part I :- Define the following :- (5marks one for each)

- 1- **Environmental sanitation:** the Activities aimed at improving or maintaining the standard of basic environmental conditions affecting the well-being of people
- 2- **Rural area** is the community where agriculture is the chief occupation of the population.
- 3- **Accident:** - as that "Occurrence in a sequence of events which usually produces unintended injury, death or property damage.
- 4- **Health education-** as teaching process, aiming to changes in the health knowledge, attitude, and practice of people.
- 5- **Disability** - as degree of observable and measurable physical or mental impairment

II-Circle true (T) for correct statement and circle false (F) for incorrect one:

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N	Statement	T or F
1	Environmental sanitation decreases the breeding places of insects and rodents	T
2	Smoking habit is psychosocial addiction to tobacco products.	F
3	Typhoid is the one food borne disease.	T
4	Carbon monoxide increase cholesterol levels in the body	F
5	A disease may be caused by more than one agent acting together	T
6	The majority of home accidents are due to negligence of parents, and maintenance of house.	F
7	Slippery floors and unguarded machines are considered as environmental factors of accidents.	T
8	Nasal hair can filter out microbes and dust in nose.	F
9	Water born diseases are due to biological contamination of water	T
10	The focus of care should be prevention and cure than on promotion	F
11	Treatment of syphilis in pregnant women is one step from community care of the handicap	T
12	One of the elements PHC is immunization against the major infectious diseases	T
13	Health educations promote the development and proper use of health services.	T
14	T.B may become extra pulmonary and other parts of the body	T
15	literacy can't cause overpopulation	T
16	Effective and adequate government resource is considering one of the causes of Child Labor.	F
17	Culture participation is one characteristic of the community.	f
18	Air pollution results from the presence of foreign materials which is made by man	F
19	Availability of services refers to existence of services and sufficient personnel to provide those services	T
20	Early case finding is the primary level of prevention	f

III:-Read the following statements and circle only one best answer :-

(10 marks one for each)

1- Effect of smoking on vision is:

- a) Cataract
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10- Elements of primary health care include:

- a) Promotion of food supply and proper nutrition
- b) Early detection of illness
- c) Health care should be equally accessible to all
- d)Disability limitation and rehabilitation

Part IV- Complete the following:- (10 marks half for each)

1- Psychological handicapped children include:

- Orphans
- Maternal deprivation.
- Maladjusted children

2- Human factors of accidents are:-

- a) Physical factors.
- b) Psychological factors.
- c) Emotional factors.

3-Content of health education are:

- 1- Human biology:
- 2- Nutrition:
- 3- Hygiene which *has* two aspects:
- 4- Mother and child health care as:
- 5- Prevention of communicable disease
- 6- Mental health
- 7- Prevention of accident

8- Use of health services

4-Tuberculosis control and prevention program include :

- 1- Government commitment to sustained TB control activities.
- 2- Case detection by sputum smears microscopy.
- 3- Regular drug supply.
- 4- Standardized treatment.
- 5- Recording and reporting systems

5-Types of refuse disposal are:

- 1- Building refuse:
- 2-Municipal refuse:
- 3-Hospital refuses:
- 4-Industrial refuse:

6-reasons of smoking are:

- 1-Social or psychological addiction
- 2-It is a habit
- 3-Physiological addiction to nicotine

7- Effects of overpopulation in Egypt at national level are:

- Poverty
- Low quality of all services
- Increase the prevalence of non- employed



Faculty of Nursing
Adult of Nursing Dept.



Assiut University

Final Exam

Introduction to Adult Nursing

1st Year 1st Semester 2014/2015

Date : 1-1-2015

Time : 9 - 12 Am

Total Marks (80)

Examination committee

Prof. Dr. Zienab Abd Ellateef

Dr. Shalabia Elsayed

Dr. Mimi Mohammed

Question one "Matching":

Part 1: Match the term of an infection control from Column (A) to its related definition from Column (B) then put your answer in the answer sheet: (10 marks)

	Column (A)		Column (B)
1	Pathogens	A	Refer to measure taken to control and reduce the number of pathogen present.
2	Asepsis	B	Invasion of susceptible host by pathogens or microorganisms, resulting diseases.
3	Nosocomial infection	C	Complete destruction of all microorganisms.
4	Disinfection	D	Make free from disease producing organism
5	Infectious disease	E	Pathology or pathologic events that result from the invasion and multiplication of microorganism in the host.
6	Cleaning	F	Refer to hospital acquired infection.
7	Sterilization	G	Chemical or physical process used to reduce the number of potential pathogen.
8	Surgical asepsis	H	Microorganism that is capable of harming people
9	Medical asepsis	I	Sterile technique, to be sterile; object must be free of all microorganisms.
10	Infection	J	the physical removal of visible dirt and debris by washing, dusting or mopping contaminated surface

Part 2: Match the term of bowel and bladder elimination from Column (A) to its related meaning from Column (B) then put your answer in the answer sheet: (10 marks)

	Column (A)		Column (B)
1	Urinary Frequency	A	Production of abnormally large amounts of urine.
2	Urinary Elimination	B	Loss of ability to voluntarily control passage of urine
3	Bowel incontinence	C	Feeling of immediate need to void even with little urine in bladder.
4	Anuria	D	Voiding at frequent intervals
5	Polyuria	E	Inability to voluntarily control passage of stool.
6	Oliguria	F	No production of urine by kidneys.
7	Dysuria	G	Is a process of urination.
8	Urinary incontinence	H	Production of less than 500 ml of urine per day or less than 30 ml/hr.
9	Nocturnal enuresis	I	Painful or difficult voiding
10	Urgency	J	Involuntary release of urine during night.

Part 3: Match the name of eye assessment test from Colum (A) to its indication from the Colum (B) then put your answer in the answer sheet: (10 marks)

	Colum (A)		Colum (B)
1	Confrontation test	A	To assess the parallel alignment of the eyes
2	Test for accommodation	B	To indicate blockage of the nasolacrimal duct.
3	Check for coordinated movement of the eye	C	Elicits any eye muscle weakness during movement
4	Test visual acuity	D	To detect abnormalities may indicate cataracts or neurologic problems
5	Inspect the pupils for color, size, and equality	E	Test visual fields
6	Note the conjunctiva and sclera	F	Elicits vision problems or eye muscle weakness
7	Note the lacrimal gland.	G	Elicits any eye muscle weakness during movement
8	corneal light reflex	H	To indicative of infection, or jaundice.
9	Examine the ocular fundus	I	Check distance vision using the Snellen eye chart
10	Check for convergence	J	To view the inner structures of eye

Part 4: Match the term about pain from Colum (A) to its definition in the Colum (B) then put your answer in the answer sheet: (10 marks)

	Colum (A)		Colum (B)
1	Acute Pain	A	It is a trance state in which the mind becomes extremely suggestible
2	Somatic pain	B	It is usually associated with a specific cause or injury and is described as a constant pain that persists more than 6 months
3	Visceral pain	C	It has a sudden onset, is usually temporary, and is localized.
4	Referred pain	D	It is a syndrome that occurs following amputation of a body part
5	Central Pain	E	This arises from nerve receptors originating in the skin or close to the surface of the body.
6	Phantom Pain	F	It is experienced in the absence of any diagnosed physiologic cause or event.
7	Psychogenic Pain	G	This is perceived in an area distant from the site of the stimuli.
8	Chronic pain	H	It is often due to the compression of peripheral nerves or meninges.
9	Cancer pain	I	It is related to a lesion in the brain that may spontaneously produce high-frequency bursts of impulses that are perceived as pain.
10	Hypnotism.	J	This arises from body organs, and poorly localized because of the low number of nociceptors.

Question two "True or False":

Write (T) if the statement is true and (F) if it is false then put your answer in the answer sheet: (10 marks, half for each)

No.	Statement	T	F
1	Bradypnea refers to a respiratory rate below 12 breaths / minute with an irregular rhythm.		
2	Bed rest is Therapeutic intervention that achieves several objectives, e.g. reduce pain and discomfort.		
3	Hypertrophy reduction in muscle size and shape which manifests as thin flabby muscles.		
4	Catabolism of fats involves hydrolysis of fat into glycerol and fatty acids.		
5	Protein catabolism involves hydrolysis of cellular protein into amino acids within the cell.		
6	Catabolic process (gluconeogenesis): formation of glucose from protein, and fat in the liver.		
7	Anabolic process (glycogenesis): the liver cells change excess of glucose into glycogen in the presence of insulin.		
8	The message is a stimulus produced by a sender and responded to by a receiver.		
9	Nutrition organic and inorganic substances found in foods and required for body functioning.		
10	Nutrients are the process by which the body metabolizes and uses the nutrients from foods.		
11	Normally, air conduction is equal to bone conduction.		
12	The chemical name is the name that describes the constituent of drug precisely.		
13	Prefixes are the word parts that usually, but not always, indicate procedure, condition, disorder, or disease.		
14	Pharmacodynamics is the study of the absorption, distribution, biotransformation and excretion of drugs.		
15	Pharmacokinetics is the process by which a drug alters cell physiology.		
16	Official name is the name under which it is listed in one of the official publications.		
17	Medical Terminology is a special vocabulary used by health care professionals for effective and accurate communication.		
18	Suffixes are word parts that usually, but not always, indicate location, time, number, or status.		
19	Mycosis (my-KOH-sis mean any disease caused by a fungus.		
20	Myopathy (my-OP-ah-thee) is any pathologic change or disease in the spinal cord.		

Question three "multiple choice MCQ":

Read each question carefully and circle the appropriate answer then put your answer in the answer sheet: (30 marks, one for each)

1. Verbal methods of communication include which type of message:
 - a. Word and touch.
 - b. Words and language.
 - c. Posture and facial expression.
 - d. Gestures and body language.
2. Which of the following questions is an example of closed-ended question?
 - a. Can you describe your pain?
 - b. Can you tell me more about your feelings?
 - c. How did accident happen?
 - d. Is the pain sharp?
3. To facilitate the communication with the patient during the interview, the nurse should:
 - a. Use long sentences with medical terminology.
 - b. Face the patient and maintain eye-to-eye contact.
 - c. Cover several topics at the same time.
 - d. Disturb the patient several times to obtain clear information.
4. Meta-communication include which of the following type of communication:
 - a. Verbal.
 - b. Nonverbal.
 - c. Verbal and nonverbal.
 - d. Neither verbal nor nonverbal.
5. Regarding barrier of therapeutic communication, (complex sentence) is considers which type of barrier:
 - a. Health status.
 - b. Cultural differences.
 - c. Language differences.
 - d. Knowledge differences.
6. Essential factions of proteins are which of the following:
 - a. Fluid regulation and acid base balance
 - b. are essential to normal metabolism
 - c. make approximately 20% of total body weight
 - d. critical component of the body necessary for cell function
7. The primary goal in providing oral hygiene to an unconscious patient is to prevent:
 - a. Mouth odors.
 - b. Mouth ulcers.
 - c. Aspiration.
 - d. Dental caries.

8. What type of rehabilitative active range of motion exercise independently by the patient

- a. Assistive range of motion.
- b. Active range of motion.
- c. Stretching exercise.
- d. Passive range of motion.

9. Regarding types of muscle tone, Hypo tonicity mean which of the following:

- a. Decrease in muscles tone.
- b. Increases in muscle tone
- c. Increase muscle size
- d. Reduction in muscle size

10. Proper alignment in sitting position includes which of the following:

- a. Head upright, face forward, Shoulders squared. Back straight and the hips and knees are extended.
- b. Head upright, face forward, Shoulders squared. Back straight and the hips and knees are flexed.
- c. Head upright, face forward, Shoulders squared. Back straight and the person is supine.
- d. Head upright, face backward, Shoulders squared. Back straight and the hips and knees are extended.

11. Unless ordered otherwise, how often should a bed patient's position be changed?

- a. Every two hours
- b. Every three hours
- c. At least each shift
- d. Twice per eight hour shift.

12. Which one of the following considered Factors affecting rests and sleep:

- a. Gender
- b. Sleep latency
- c. Sleep pattern
- d. Noise level

13. Which one of the following considered character of light sleep:

- a. Muscles are relaxed
- b. Eyes stop rolling movements
- c. Lasts 20 minutes
- d. There is general fasting of EEG pattern

14. When moving or lifting a patient out of bed, which of the following should the nurse not do?

- a. Lock the wheels of the bed
- b. Lower the bed
- c. Utilize proper body mechanics
- d. Move the patient and your body in one smooth movement.

15. Which one of the following is risk factor for constipation:

- a. Increased physical activity
- b. Continual use of laxatives
- c. Adequate caloric& fiber intake
- d. Increased intestinal mobility.

16. Which of the following statements is true about documenting medication administration?

- a. The nurse must document the reason a medication was discontinued on the patient's record.
- b. The nurse's full signature must be used to document each medication administered.
- c. The nurse must record each dose of medication given to the patient before leaving the clinical setting for the day.
- d. The nurse should record each medication immediately before administration.

17. Six Rights of Drug Administration include the right medication, the right dose, right patient and the right of.....

- a. Route, time, documentation.
- b. Age, weight, and time.
- c. Documentation, time, and sex.
- d. Height, route, and time.

18. Which of the following is the process whereby heat is transferred by direct contact between two objects?

- a. Radiation
- b. Convection
- c. Conduction
- d. Evaporation

19. A nurse needs to assess a patient's pulse pressure. So she will subtract the:

- a. Systolic from the diastolic blood pressure.
- b. Diastolic from the systolic blood pressure.
- c. Apical heart rate from the systolic blood pressure.
- d. Radial pulse from the diastolic blood pressure.

20. Which of the following occur during the subsiding stage of fever?

- a. The temperature returns to normal
- b. The patient often experiences coldness and chills,
- c. The pulse and respiratory rate increase.
- d. The patient usually perspires and may become dehydrated.

21. Nursing research is

- a. The focal point of the relationship between practice, theory, and research.
- b. The basic building block of a theory. A concept is a vehicle of thought.
- c. A structure that links global concepts together and represents the unified whole of a larger reality.
- d. The systematic application of formalized methods for generating valid the phenomena of concern to the discipline of nursing.

22. Nursing's metaparadigm includes all the following except:

- a. Concepts, theory, health, and environment
- b. Health, person, environment, and nursing
- c. Providers, standards, models, and patients
- d. The person, environment, health, and medicine

23. Mechanism of bowel elimination is:

- a. Final formation of feces.
- b. Absorption of nutrients and electrolytes.
- c. Relaxation of the external sphincter.
- d. Contraction of the internal sphincter.

24. Mrs. T suffers from altered bowel elimination related to softness of stool, what is of the following considered nursing intervention:

- a. Encourage regular pattern of defecation
- b. Maintain of adequate fluid and electrolyte balance
- c. Increase dietary fiber and fluid until soft, formed stool is obtained
- d. Encourage light exercise to stimulate defecation

25. Factors affecting safety include:

- a. Physiologic factors only
- b. Environmental factors only
- c. Community, Radiation, chemotherapy and Pollution
- d. Pollution, Radiation, Home and work place

26. Which of the following manifestation indicated altered nutrition?

- a. Increase appetite.
- b. Underweight.
- c. Increase energy.
- d. Decreased height.

27. Orthopnea is mean which of the following:

- a. Is a decrease in the rate and depth
- b. Is referred to normal respiration.
- c. Difficulty breathing or shortness of breath.
- d. Difficulty breathing or shortness of breath in lying position.

28. Physiological responses of cold therapy:

- a. Promoting Vasodilatation.
- b. Increase capillary permeability.
- c. Decrease blood viscosity.
- d. Promoting vasoconstriction.

29. How should the nurse administer a drug that is ordered to be given topically?

- a. Place the drug under the patient's tongue.
- b. Place the drug between the patient's cheek and gum.
- c. Rub the drug into the patient's skin.
- d. Have the drug come into direct contact with the patient's mucous membrane.

30. Calculate drug dosage from this example is?

Order: Amoxicillin 500 mg p.o

Available: Amoxicillin 250 tablets

- a. 2 tablets
- b. 3 tablets
- c. 4 tablets
- d. 5 tablets



**Assuit University
Faculty of Medicine**

Department Of Medical Physiology

Date: 05/01/2015

Time: 2 hours

Final written examination in Biophysics For First Year Nursing Students

MCQ (3 pages) and essay (1 page essay)

Answer the following questions:

Marks

1. Choose the correct answer (2 marks each)

1. Which of the following transport substance from high to low concentration?

- a. Facilitated diffusion
- b. Simple diffusion
- c. Osmosis
- d. All of the above

2. Which of the following need ATP to transport substance across the cell membrane?

- a. Facilitated diffusion
- b. Simple diffusion
- c. Osmosis
- d. Endocytosis

3. Which of the following doesn't need carrier protein to transport substance across the cell membrane?

- a. Simple diffusion
- b. Facilitated diffusion
- c. Sodium potassium pump
- d. Sodium co-transport of glucose and amino acid

4. Which of the following statements about sodium-potassium pump is false?

- a. It pumps two molecules of potassium outside the cell
- b. It pumps three molecules of sodium outside the cell
- c. It needs ATP as a source of energy
- d. It creates a degree of negativity inside the cell membrane

5. Which of the following statements about carrier protein is true?

- a. Uniporter is the carrier protein that is used to move two molecules in the opposite direction
- b. Antiporter is the carrier protein that is used to move two molecules in the same direction
- c. Symporter is the carrier protein that is used to move two molecules in the same direction
- d. All of the above

6. All about endocytosis are true except:

- a. It is a mechanism by which the membranes engulf particulate matter or extracellular fluid and its contents
- b. It needs energy
- c. It has two types; phagocytosis and pinocytosis
- d. It is used in animals to secrete hormones, neurotransmitters, digestive enzymes

7. Red blood cells (RBCs) are suspended in a hypo tonic solution (sodium chloride <0.9), red cell volume will:

- a. Increase (i.e RBCs will swell)
- b. Decrease (i.e RBCs will shrink)
- c. Remain unchanged
- d. None of the above

8. Which of the following about presbyopia is false?

- a. Presbyopia is the gradual loss of accommodation with age
- b. Presbyopia leads to gradual weakness of the refractive power of the lens at far vision
- c. It corrected by convex lens
- d. None of the above

9. Which of the following statements about errors of refraction is true?

- a. In myopia, parallel light rays come to a focus in front of the retina at rest (no accommodation)
- b. Myopia corrected by concave lens while hypermetropia corrected by convex lens
- c. In astigmatism, parallel light rays come to more than one focus
- d. All of the above

10. Which of the following statement is true?

- a. The rate of heat loss to water is many times greater than that of to air
- b. Heat conductivity in water is greater than that in air
- c. None of the above
- d. All of the above

11. Which of the following statements regarding the loudness of sound is false?

- a. The greater the amplitude the louder the sound
- b. The closer the source of the sound, the louder the sound
- c. The greater the surface area of the vibrating body, the louder the sound
- d. None of the above

12. All of the following statements are correct except:

- a. The electrocardiogram (ECG) is a recording of the electrical activity of the heart during any cardiac cycle
- b. Bipolar Leads measure the potential difference between 2 limbs

- c. Unipolar Leads measure the electrical potential at the point where electrode is placed
- d. None of the above

13. Which of the following is false?

- a. Lead I records potential difference between right arm attached to the negative pole of galvanometer & left arm attached to positive pole
- b. Lead II records potential difference between right arm attached to the negative pole of galvanometer & right leg attached to positive pole
- c. Lead III records potential difference between left arm attached to the negative pole of galvanometer & left leg attached to positive pole.
- d. None of above

14. All of the following about resting membrane potential are correct except:

- a. The potential outside the nerve fiber is -90 mV.
- b. It is caused by sodium and potassium diffusion.
- c. Determined mainly by potassium diffusion.
- d. Sodium -potassium pump contribute by -4 mV.

15. Which of the following statements is false?

- a. Membrane is more permeable to sodium than to potassium
- b. There is high concentration of sodium outside and high concentration of potassium inside the cell
- c. Membrane potential is created by concentration difference of ions (cations and anions) across a selectively permeable membrane
- d. All of the above



Assuit University
Faculty of Medicine

Department Of Medical Physiology

Date: 05/01/2015

Time: 2 hours

Final written examination in Biophysics For First Year Nursing Students

Answer the following questions:

Marks

2. Enumerate factors affecting blood flow?

4 marks

3. Define edema and Enumerate safety factors that normally prevent edema?

4 marks

4. Compare between hypermetropia and myopia (definition and type of lens used for correction)?

4 marks

5. Compare between radiation and conduction (definition and an example)?

4 marks

6. Define:

2 marks each

a. Zero decibels

b. Frequency or pitch

End of questions

Good Luck

د. ایمان سید حسن عبد الله



**Assuit University
Faculty of Medicine**

Department Of Medical Physiology

Date: 05/01/2015

Time: 2 hours

Final written examination model answer in Biophysics For First Year
Nursing Students

MCQ (3 pages) and essay (1 page essay)

1. choose the correct answer:

1. d
2. d
3. a
4. a
5. c
6. d
7. a
8. b
9. d
10. d
11. d
12. d
13. b
14. a
15. a



ختم الكلية



وحدة التصحيح الالكتروني

الاختبار النهائي للفصل الدراسي الأول من العام الجامعي ٢٠١٥/٢٠١٤

الفرقة : الاولى

تاريخ الامتحان: ٢٠١٥/١/٥

المقرر (المادة) : طبيعة حيوية

(يشفر في المكان المخصص)

رقم الجلوس : —

Model Answer

اسم الطالب:

رقم الجلوس :

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Multiple choice question

1-	A	B	C	
2-	A	B	C	
3-		B	C	D
4-		B	C	D
5-	A	B		D
6-	A	B	C	
7-		B	C	D
8-	A		C	D
9-	A	B	C	
10	A	B	C	
11-	A	B	C	
12-	A	B	C	
13-	A		C	D
14-		B	C	D
15-		B	C	D

توقيع الملاحظ:

توقيع استاذ المادة:



Assiut University

Faculty of Medicine

Department of Human Anatomy and Embryology

Final Exam, Faculty of Nursing

Total marks: 80

Time: 2 hours

Date: 17/1/2015

1. Number of thoracic vertebra is:

- A. Twelve B. six C. Seven D. Five

2. Regarding the spinal cord, the following are true, EXCEPT:

- A. The posterior horn is mixed
B. The grey matter is H shaped
C. The anterior horn is motor.
D. Lies inside the vertebral column

3. Regarding the liver, following are true, EXCEPT:

- A. Smallest gland in the body
B. Secretes the bile
C. Lies in the abdomen
D. Has two lobes

4. One of the following is not a salivary gland:

- A. Tonsil B. Parotid C. Sublingual D. Submandibular

5. Following are lobes of the cerebrum EXCEPT:

- A. Pons B. Frontal C. Occipital D. Parietal

6. Following are parts of the small intestine, EXCEPT:

- A. Appendix B. Jejunum C. Duodenum D. Ilium

7. Following are parts of the large intestine, EXCEPT:

- A. Jejunum B. Rectum C. Anal canal D. Cecum

8. Following are cranial nerves, EXCEPT:

- A. Phrenic B. Hypoglossal C. Facial D. Olfactory

9. Inferior cerebellar peduncle connects cerebellum with which of following?

- A. Medulla oblongata B. Spinal cord C. Midbrain D. Pons

10. Following are parts of the urinary system, EXCEPT:

- A. Uterus B. Ureters C. Urinary bladder D. Kidneys

11. Following are ducts of extrabiliary system, EXCEPT:

- A. Common bile B. Duodenum. C. Right hepatic D. Left hepatic

12. Following are true about large intestine EXCEPT:

- A. Its surface has appendices epiploica.
B. Mucous membrane has plicae circulars.
C. Has sacculations.
D. Has teniae coli.

13. Regarding trachea, following are true EXCEPT:

- A. About 10cm long.
- B. At level of cricoids cartilage bifurcates into right and left bronchi.
- C. Kept patent by rings of hyaline cartilage.
- D. Part of the conducting portion of the respiratory system

14. Central nervous system is formed of following parts EXCEPT:

- A. Cerebrum B. Spinal nerves C. Spinal cord D. Brainstem

15. Regarding cerebellum, following are true EXCEPT:

- A. Located in posterior cranial fossa.
- B. Has an outer cortex (white matter) and inner cortex (gray matter).
- C. Consists of two cerebellar hemispheres connected by vermis.
- D. Connected to brainstem by cerebellar peduncles

16. Regarding uterus following are true, EXCEPT:

- A. Lies posterior to the urinary bladder
- B. Lies posterior to the rectum
- C. Its normal position is anteverted anteflexed
- D. Hollow thick muscular organ

17. Regarding smooth muscles, following are true, EXCEPT:

- A. Do not have striations B. Voluntary in nature
- C. Found in the viscera D. Supplied by autonomic nerves

18. Following are branches of arch of aorta, EXCEPT:

- A. Brachiocephalic artery B. Right subclavian artery
- C. Left subclavian artery D. Left common carotid artery

19. Regarding right atrium, following statements are true EXCEPT:

- A. Coronary sinus opens into it
- B. Mitral opening connects it with the right ventricle
- C. Inferior vena cava carries to it blood from lower half of the body
- D. Superior vena cava carries to it blood from upper half of the body

20. The heart is surrounded by:

- A. Peritoneum B. Pericardium C. Pleura D. Dura matter

21. Regarding the types of joints, following are true, EXCEPT:

- A. Hip joint is a synovial
- B. Sutures of skull are fibrous
- C. Intervertebral disc is a fibrous
- D. Epiphyseal cartilage is a primary cartilagenous

22. Regarding the types of bones, following are true, EXCEPT:

- A. Femur is a long bone
- B. Tarsal bones are short bones
- C. Scapula is a pneumatic bone
- D. Vertebrae are irregular bone

23. Regarding stomach, following are true, EXCEPT:

- A. Has two ends.
- B. Has two curvatures.
- C. The smallest part of the digestive system.
- D. Has two surfaces.

24. Regarding synovial joint, following are true EXCEPT:

- A. Freely mobile joint.
- B. Has a cavity which contains the synovial fluid.
- C. Articular surfaces are covered by elastic cartilage.
- D. Has a fibrous capsule.

25. Anatomical position means, following, EXCEPT:

- A. Body is erect.
- B. Legs are close to each other.
- C. Palms of the hands are facing backwards.
- D. Arms are adducted.

26. Following are parts of the pharynx, EXCEPT:

- A. Nasal
- B. Oral
- C. Oesophageal
- D. Laryngeal

27. Following structures each has 25 Cm long, EXCEPT:

- A. Duodenum
- B. Oesophagus
- C. Cystic duct
- D. Ureter

28. Following are parts of the uterus, EXCEPT:

- A. Body
- B. Fundus
- C. Infundibulum
- D. Cervix

29. Regarding the kidney, following are true, EXCEPT:

- A. Medial border presents the hilum.
- B. Lateral border is convex.
- C. Right kidney is higher than the left.
- D. kidney is surrounded by a fibrous capsule.

30. Regarding the male urethra, following are true, EXCEPT:

- A. It is 20 cm long.
- B. It is divided into 3 parts.
- C. membranous urethra is the widest part.
- D. spongy part is the longest part.

31. Regarding the pituitary gland, all the following are true, EXCEPT:

- A. It is a small gland about the size of a pea
- B. It is made of two lobes
- C. anterior lobe produces trophic hormones
- D. posterior lobe secrete diuretic hormone

32. All the following are major opening in the diaphragm EXCEPT:

- A. Oesophageal opening.
- B. Vena caval opening.
- C. Aortic opening.
- D. Tracheal opening.

33. Regarding the right lung, all the following are true, EXCEPT:

- A. It is conical in shape.
- B. It has apex and base.
- C. It is shorter and heavier than left lung.
- D. It is divided into two lobes.

34. Regarding the left ventricle, all the following are true, EXCEPT:

- A. Its wall is three times thicker than right ventricle
- B. ascending aorta arises from it
- C. Its cavity has two papillary muscles
- D. chorda tendinae attached to tricuspid valve

35. The apex of the heart is formed by:

- A. Right atrium B. Right ventricle C. Left atrium D. Left ventricle

36. Following are internal female genital organs, EXCEPT:

- A. Uterus B. Vagina C. Fallopian tubes D. Vulva

37. Regarding ureters, following are true, EXCEPT:

- A. Two muscular tubes
- B. Convey urine from kidneys to urinary bladder
- C. The upper part lies in the abdomen
- D. Ureter enters inferior angle of bladder

38. Following are secondary cartilaginous joints, EXCEPT:

- A. Symphysis pubis. B. Sternal angle.
- C. Intervertebral disc. D. Hip joint.

39. The femur is considered:

- A. Short bone. B. Irregular bone.
- C. Flat bone. D. Long bone.

40. An example of the irregular bones is:

- A. Scapula B. Fibula C. Carpal D. Hip

انتهت الأسئلة مع تمنياتنا لكم بالتوفيق

اللجنة الثلاثية:

أ.د/ محمد البدرى محمد

د/ وفاء علاء مبارك

د/ رشا ابراهيم أنور

Model Answer.



ختم الكلية



وحدة التصحيح الإلكتروني

الاختبار النهائي للفصل الدراسي الأول من العام الجامعي ٢٠١٤/٢٠١٥

المقرر (المادة) : تشريح تاريخ الامتحان : ٢٠١٥/١/١٧ الفرقة : الاولى اسم الطالب : رقم الجلوس : (يشفر في المكان المخصص)

رقم الجلوس :

●	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
●	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
●	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Multiple choice question:

(80 marks two for each one)

1	●	B	C	D	21	A	B	●	D
2	●	B	C	D	22	A	B	●	D
3	●	B	C	D	23	A	B	●	D
4	●	B	C	D	24	A	B	●	D
5	●	B	C	D	25	A	B	●	D
6	●	B	C	D	26	A	B	●	D
7	●	B	C	D	27	A	B	●	D
8	●	B	C	D	28	A	B	●	D
9	●	B	C	D	29	A	B	●	D
10	●	B	C	D	30	A	B	●	D
11	A	●	C	D	31	A	B	C	●
12	A	●	C	D	32	A	B	C	●
13	A	●	C	D	33	A	B	C	●
14	A	●	C	D	34	A	B	C	●
15	A	●	C	D	35	A	B	C	●
16	A	●	C	D	36	A	B	C	●
17	A	●	C	D	37	A	B	C	●
18	A	●	C	D	38	A	B	C	●
19	A	●	C	D	39	A	B	C	●
20	A	●	C	D	40	A	B	C	●

دوئع أسناد العادة: د. ش. إبراهيم

يوضع الملاحظ:



Community health nursing department



Assiut University

Final exam in Health and Community - 1th year

Date:- 21/1/2015

Time:- 2 hours

Please answer the following questions (total marks 40)

Part I :- Define the following :- (5marks one for each)

1- Overpopulation:

2- Immunity:

3- Accidents:

4-Health education:

5-Prevention:

II-Circle true (T) for correct statement and circle false (F) for incorrect one:

(15 marks one for each)

N	Statement	T or F
1	Water is neutral or slightly alkaline.	
2	Smoking habit is psychosocial addiction to tobacco products.	
3	Cholera is food borne disease.	
4	Carbon monoxide which decreases the amount of oxygen within the body, and lead to strokes, heart attacks.	
5	Artificial active immunity is the resistance induced by antibiotics.	
6	The majority of home accidents are due to negligence of parents, and poor maintenance of house.	
7	Eliminate poverty is consider one of the strategies for child labor.	
8	Dyspnea and productive cough are considering systematic symptoms of tuberculosis.	
9	Pandemic is the continuing presence of infectious agent in a given geographic area.	
10	Disease is a state of discomfort in which the normal functioning of the body is disturbed	
11	The aim of health promotion improving and maintaining positive health status	
12	Maternal and child health care is objective of primary health care	
13	One of objectives of health educations is promote the development and proper use of health services.	
14	Cerumen traps dust particles, kills bacteria and repels insects.	
15	Illiteracy can't cause overpopulation	

III:-Read the following statements and circle only one best answer :-

(10 marks one for each)

1- Effects of smoking on skin and hair include:

- a) Osteoporosis
- b) Alopecia
- c) Emphysema
- d) Early menopause

2-Effect of child labor is:

- a) Agricultural labor
- b) Manufacturing
- c) Malnutrition
- d) Domestic service

3- All of these are predisposing factors for tuberculosis Except:

- a) Good nutrition
- b) Bad housing
- c) Personal habits
- d) Psychological factors

4- One of the following is causes of overpopulation:

- a) Increase death rate b) Decrease birth rate
- c) Mal distribution d) Malnutrition

5- Which of the following are methods of health education?

- a) Gathering data b) Community organization
- c) Good human relation d) Participation

6- The substance that is usually injected into a person or animal to protect against a particular disease is named

- a) Natural immunity b) Antigens
- c) Immunity d) Vaccine

7- Prevention of accident by the following:

- a) Survey b) Drug addiction
- c) Physical disability d) Inadequate lighting

8- Substandard housing conditions include one of the following:

- a) Appropriate ventilation b) Absence of insects or vermin
- c) Inadequate sanitation d) Fine weather protection

9- The objective of early diagnosis is:

- a) Increase period of disability b) Prevent complications
- c) Proper investigation d) Enhance spread of communicable disease

10- Elements of primary health care include:

- a) Promotion of food supply and proper nutrition
- b) Early detection of illness
- c) Health care should be equally accessible to all
- d) Disability limitation and rehabilitation

Part IV- Complete the following:- (10 marks half for each)

1- Causes of child labor are:

- 1-
- 2-
- 3-
- 4-

2- Examination of food handler includes:-

- 1-
- 2-
- 3-

4- Principles of health education are:

- 1- -----
- 2- -----
- 3- -----
- 4- -----

5- Effects of smoking on vision are:

- 1-----
- 2-----
- 3-----

6- Factors affecting health of community are:

- 1-----
- 2-----
- 3-----


6- Mode of transmission for tuberculosis in man is:

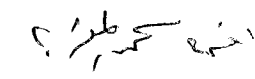
- 1-----
- 2-----
- 3-----

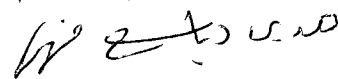
Good luck

انتهت الأسئلة

أعضاء لجنة الامتحان

د/ سعاد شرقاوى


د/ نعمة محمد المغربى


أ.د/ هدى دياب فهمى إبراهيم




Community health nursing department



Assiut University

Model Answer for Health and Community Exam - 1th year

Date:- 21/1/2015

Time:- 2 hours

Please answer the following questions (total marks 40)

Part I :- Define the following :- (5marks one for each)

- 1- Overpopulation:** is the condition where the number of people exceeds the carrying capacity of their habitat

- 2- Immunity:** is the ability of the body to protect against all types of foreign bodies like bacteria, virus, toxic substances

- 3- Accidents:** Occurrence in a sequence of events which usually produces unintended injury, death or property damage

- 4-Health education:** is a teaching process, aiming to changes in the health knowledge, attitude, and practice of people .

- 5-Prevention:** Prevention defined as, actions aimed at eradicating, eliminating or minimizing the impact of disease and disability, or if none of these are feasible, retarding the progress of the disease and disability.



ختم الكلية



وحدة التصحيح الالكتروني

الاختبار النهائي للفصل الدراسي الاول من العام الجامعي ٢٠١٤ / ٢٠١٥

الفرقة : الاولى

تاريخ الامتحان: ٢٠١٥/١/٢١

المقرر (المادة) : الصحة والمجتمع

(يشفر في المكان المخصص)

رقم الجلوس :

سموذجي اجابة

اسم الطالب:

رقم الجلوس :

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

2- True or false question:

(15 marks one for each)

1	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	(F)	6	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	(F)	11	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	(F)
2	(T)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	7	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	(F)	12	(T)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
3	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	(F)	8	(T)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	13	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	(F)
4	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	(F)	9	(T)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	14	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	(F)
5	(T)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	10	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	(F)	15	(T)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

3- Multiple choice question:

(10 marks one for each)

1	(A)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	(C)	(D)
2	(A)	(B)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	(D)
3	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	(B)	(C)	(D)
4	(A)	(B)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	(D)
5	(A)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	(C)	(D)
6	(A)	(B)	(C)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
7	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	(B)	(C)	(D)
8	(A)	(B)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	(D)
9	(A)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	(C)	(D)
10	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	(B)	(C)	(D)

توقيع الملاحظ:

توقيع أستاذ المادة: س. عبد الكريم

Part IV- Complete the following:-

(10 marks half for each)

1- Causes of child labor are:

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1- Poverty | 2- Parental illiteracy |
| 3- Lack of education | 4- Migration |
| 5- Ineffective or inadequate government resources | |
| 6- Gender inequality | 7- Conflict |
| 8- Lack of awareness about human rights | |

2- Examination of food handler includes:-

- 1- Clinical examination to ensure he is free of infectious diseases including skin disease, TB
- 2- Laboratory examination for blood, stools and swabbing
- 3- 3- X- ray on chest

3-Principles of health education are:

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| 1- Interest | 2- Participation |
| 3- Known to unknown | 4- Comprehension |
| 5- Reinforcement | 6- Motivation |
| 7- Learning by doing | 8- Communication |
| 9- Good human relation | 10- Leaders |

4- Effects of smoking on vision are:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| 1- Macular degeneration | 2- Cataract |
| 3- Optic nerve damage | 4- Blindness |

5- Factors affecting health of community are:

1. Environmental factors:

- a. Physical environment as water, ventilation and refuse.
- b. Geography and climate.
- C. Industrial conditions.

2. Social factors as marital and family status, literacy and educational attainment.

3. Cultural factors as values, beliefs and attitudes.

4. Organizational factors as trained health personal.

6- Mode of transmission for tuberculosis in man is:

1. Direct droplet infection

2. Indirect contact through contaminated articles.
3. Close exposure to infectious case may lead to infection of contacts



Assiut University
Department of Medical Parasitology



Faculty of Medicine
Date: 10/1/2015

Parasitology Examination for First- year Nursing Students

Total marks: 40

Time: 2 hours

1 -Answer the following questions: (20 marks)

- A. Mention the infective stage, methods of infection and laboratory diagnosis of *Enterobius vermicularis* (3 marks).

Answer: Embryonated egg (1mark), auto infection (internal &external) (1mark), NIH swab (1mark).

- B. Mention one parasite and its diagnostic stage causing Hypochromic microcytic anemia (2 marks).

Answer: *Anclystoma duodenale* (1 mark), Egg in stool (1mark)

- C. Mention 2 parasites transmitted by autoinfection and their diagnostic stages (4 marks).

**Answer: *Enterobius vermicularis* , *Taenia solium* (2marks)
,Diagnostic stage :Egg , Gravid segment ,2 marks.**

- D. Mention 2 parasites transmitted by water as source of parasitic infection and their infective stages (4 marks).

**Answer: *Schistosoma sp*, *Entameba histolytica*
Furcucercous cercaria, Quadrinuclated cyst**

- E. What is the parasite causing Steatorrhea and mention infective stage? (2 marks)

Answer: *Gardia lamblia* , Cyst

F. Mention 5 effects of parasites on their hosts. (5marks).

Answer: Any of 5 effects one mark on each point

- 1) **Anaemia:** As in case of blood sucking parasites e.g. *Ancylostoma* and *Schistosoma*, or parasites feeding on haemoglobin as malarial parasites. Some parasites depress the bone marrow as *Leishmania donovani*, thus interfering with red blood cells formation.
- 2) **Loss of weight and ill-development:** Due to draining of host's nourishments, others interfere with fat absorption as *Giardia lamblia*.
- 3) **Destruction of tissues:** Particularly in vital organs e.g. hydatid cyst in the liver or lung.
- 4) **Mechanical obstruction:** As *Ascaris* in heavy infection causing intestinal obstruction and obstruction of lymph vessels in cases of elephantiasis.
- 5) **Irritation:** Caused by intestinal parasites leading to diarrhea and colicky pains.
- 6) **Inflammation and toxic by products:** Causing fever and toxic manifestations e.g. malaria.
- 7) **Allergic manifestations:** Leading to urticaria, bronchial asthma or anaphylaxis.
- 8) **Nervous manifestations:** Particularly in cases of C.N.S. infections as in sleeping sickness.
- 9) **Abortion:** As in cases of toxoplasmosis.
- 10) Mental disturbances and psychic disorders.

2- Choose the correct answer of the following: (10 marks)

1-The parasite found in an abnormal habitat is called:

- a) Ectopic parasite
- b) Accidental parasite
- c) Facultative parasite
- d) None of above

2-Halzoun disease occurs in man due to ingestion of:

- a) Raw liver containing immature worms of *Fasciola* sp.
- b) Raw vegetables polluted with encysted metacercaria of *Fasciola* sp.
- c) Under cooked fish containing encysted metacercaria of *Heterophyes heterophyes*
- d) Both (b & c).

3-The mode of infection with *Heterophyes heterophyes* is by:

- a) Eating encysted metacercaria within raw fish.
- b) Eating immature flukes in raw meat.
- c) Eating encysted metacercaria in snails.
- d) Eating vegetables polluted with eggs of *Heterophyes heterophyes*.

4-The swallowing of eggs of *Echinococcus granulosus* causes:

- a) Hydatid disease
- b) Coenuris cerebralis
- c) Cysticercosis
- d) None of the above

5- *Cysticercus bovis* is the larval stage of:

- a) *Taenia multiceps*
- b) *Taenia solium*
- c) *Taenia saginata*
- d) *Hymenolepis nana*

6-Adult *Ascaris lumbricoides* inhabits:

- a) Small intestine
- b) Blood
- c) Large intestine
- d) Brain

7- *Trichinella spiralis* infection is by:

- a) Ingestion of embryonated eggs.
- b) Ingestion of pork meat containing *Cysticercus cellulosae*.
- c) Ingestion of pork meat containing encysted larvae.
- d) Penetration of the skin by filariform larvae.

8- The vector which transmits *Wuchereria bancrofti* is:

- a) *Culex*
- b) Sand fly
- c) House Fly
- d) None of the above

9-In Toxoplasmosis, methods of infection to men are by:

- a) Ingestion of sporulated oocysts
- b) Blood transfusion
- c) Ingestion of insufficiently cooked meat
- d) All of the above

10- Benign tertian malaria is caused by:

- a) *Plasmodium ovale*.
- b) *Plasmodium vivax*.
- c) *Plasmodium falciparum*.
- d) None of the above.

3 -Put (✓) on the right statement and (X) on the wrong one and: (10 marks)

- 1) Intermediate host is the one which harbours asexual stages. (T)
 - 2) *Leishmania tropica* is transmitted by sand fly. (T)
 - 3) Encysted metacercaria is the infective stage of *Schistosoma* sp(F)
 - 4) Sleeping sickness is transmitted by house fly. (F)
 - 5) *Entamoeba histolytica* causes dysentery. (T)
 - 6) Stool examination is used for diagnosis of *Ascaris*. (T)
 - 7) *Hymenolepis nana* is common in adult. (F)
 - 8) Fish is the first intermediate host of *Heterophyes heterophyes*. (F)
 - 9) *Trichocephalus trichura* inhabit the liver. (F)
 - 10) Infective stage of *Gardia lamblia* is the cysts. (T)
-



Adult Nursing Dept



Adult Nursing
(Special Medical Surgical)
2nd year students - September Exam

Code : ASS/NUR 201
Total mark: 80 degree
Date: 27/8/2014
Time allowed: 3 hours

Exam Committee :

Prof. Zienab Abed El-lateef

Dr. Mimi M. Mekay

Dr. Hala M. Ghanem

Please All Questions should be answered :

Part I: Circle (T) if the statement is true and (F) if false: (30 Marks one for each)

1. Skin traction is applied directly to bone through metal pin.	T	F
2. Ice packs should be applied after injury for 30 minutes on and 10 minutes off. This allows for vasoconstriction and decreases edema an injured extremity .	T	F
3. A prolonged refill time and increasing pain indicate circulation impairment after an injured extremity .	T	F
4. Apply stocking early in the morning because feet are more swollen.	T	F
5. Provide skin care if area is soiled or sweaty and massage the pressure point.	T	F
6. Anticonvulsants reduce the excitability of the neurons (nerve cells) of the brain.	T	F
7. Ask the patient to read something to assess voice ability.	T	F
8. Petite mal seizure is characterized by loss of consciousness drop his head, talking interrupted.	T	F
9. The unconscious patient should be repositioned at least every shift to prevent contractures, pneumonia, skin breakdown, and other complications of immobility	T	F
10. Lumbar puncture is insertion of a needle into lumbar subarachnoid space to withdraw cerebro-spinal fluid (CSF) for diagnostic & therapeutic purposes.	T	F

11. Altered level of consciousness (LOC) is a condition in which the patient is unresponsive to and unaware of environmental stimuli.	T	F
12. Administer Dextrose in water to decrease cerebral edema and intracranial pressure.	T	F
13. Corticosteroids and administer manitol intravenous to decrease cerebral edema	T	F
14. Flex and extend all the patient limbs to test muscle size.	T	F
15. Dialysis sustains the life of patients with renal failure because it restores fluid and electrolyte function, maintains homeostasis, and replaces several important hormonal functions.	T	F
16. Hemodialysis requires more frequent exchanges than peritoneal dialysis but has fewer adverse effects.	T	F
17. Pre-renal failure results from diminish blood flow to the kidneys.	T	F
18. Peritoneal dialysis is indicated in patient with abdominal adhesion..	T	F
19. Increased urinary output is more common to occur during emergency phase of burn.	T	F
20. Hyponatremia is more common to occur during acute phase of burn.	T	F
21. Hyperkalemia is more common to occur during acute phase of burn.	T	F
22. Burns involving the face often associated corneal abrasion	T	F
23. Full thickness graft consist of epidermis and dermis – it used to cover large wounds or defects for which a full thickness is impractical.	T	F
24. Hydrotherapy can be used in first degree of burn.	T	F
25. Preictal phase referred to changes depression, anxiety and nervesness.	T	F
26. Hydrotherapy is contraindicated for patient with hypothermia.	T	F
27. During acute phase of burn assessment of the patients self-concept is important	T	F
28. Exposure method of dressing, is expose wound to air and topical agent is applied but no dressings is applied	T	F
29. The systemic response to burn injury includes shifting of fluid from interstitial space to intravascular space.	T	F
30. Heterograft is a graft obtained from an animal.	T	F

Part II- Multiple- choice question: (30 Marks one for each)

- 1. A patient with bone cancer is being evaluated for metastasis to the bone. Which laboratory value would correlate with the suspected metastasis?**
 - a . Serum phosphorus of 3.0 mg/dL
 - b. Alkaline phosphatase of 70 units/L
 - c. Serum calcium 16.0 mg/dL
 - d. Aldolase 3.5 units/dL

- 2. A patient has a fractured tibia from a football injury. A cast was applied to the leg, Assessment reveals complaints of pain unrelieved by pain medication, restricted toe movements, edema, and slow capillary refill. What is the nurse's best action?**
 - a. Elevate the extremity on a pillow
 - b. Administer pain medication
 - c. Notify the physician of the assessment findings
 - d. Perform a neurovascular reassessment.

- 3. The occupational health nurse is teaching a class on the risk factors for developing osteoarthritis (OA). Which is a modifiable risk factor for developing OA**
 - a. Being overweight.
 - b. Increasing age.
 - c. Previous joint damage.
 - d. Genetic susceptibility.

- 4. The patient diagnosed with osteoarthritis OA is prescribed a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug . Which instruction should the nurse teach the patient?**
 - a. Take the medication on an empty stomach.
 - b. Make sure the patient tapers the medication when discontinuing.
 - c. Apply the medication topically over the affected joints.
 - d. Notify the health-care provider if vomiting blood.

- 5. The nurse is caring for the following patients. After receiving the shift report, which patient should the nurse assess first?**
 - a. The patient with a total knee replacement who is complaining of a cold foot.
 - b. The patient diagnosed with osteoarthritis who is complaining of stiff joints.
 - c. The patient who needs to receive a scheduled intravenous antibiotic.
 - d. The patient diagnosed with back pain who is scheduled for a lumbar myelogram.

6. Which signs/symptoms would make the nurse suspect that the patient has developed osteoporosis?
- The patient has lost one inch in height.
 - The patient has lost 12 pounds in the last year.
 - The patient's hands are painful to the touch.
 - The patient's serum uric acid level is elevated.
7. The 62-year-old patient diagnosed with Type 2 diabetes who has a gangrenous right toe is being admitted for a below knee amputation(BKA). Which nursing intervention should the nurse implement?
- Assess the patient's nutritional status.
 - Refer the patient to an occupational therapist.
 - Determine if the patient is allergic to IVP dye.
 - Start a 22-gauge Angiocath in the right arm.
8. The patient is taken to the emergency department with an injury to the left arm. Which action should the nurse take first?
- Assess the nail beds for capillary refill time.
 - Remove the patient's clothing from the arm.
 - Call radiology for a STAT x-ray of the extremity.
 - Prepare the patient for the application of a cast.
9. Which interventions should the nurse implement for the patient diagnosed with an open fracture of the left ankle? All that applies. Except one
- Apply an immobilizer snugly to prevent edema.
 - Apply an ice pack for 10 minutes and remove for 20 minutes.
 - Place the extremity in the dependent position to allow drainage.
 - Obtain an x-ray of the ankle after applying the immobilizer.
10. The nurse is assessing the patient who is immediately postoperative from a internal fixation. Which assessment data would warrant immediate intervention?
- T 99_F, HR 80, RR 20, and BP 128/76.
 - Pain in the unaffected leg during dorsiflexion of the ankle.
 - Bowel sounds heard intermittently in four quadrants.
 - Diffuse, crampy abdominal pain.

11. The patient diagnosed with a right-sided cerebrovascular accident is admitted to the rehabilitation unit. Which interventions should be included in the nursing care plan? All that apply Except.
- Turn and reposition the patient every shift.
 - Encourage the patient to move the affected side.
 - Perform quadriceps exercises three times a day.
 - Instruct the patient to hold the fingers in a fist.
12. A patient diagnosed with a subarachnoid hemorrhage has undergone a craniotomy for repair of a ruptured aneurysm. Which intervention will the intensive care nurse implement?
- Administer a stool softener .
 - Encourage the patient to cough hourly.
 - Monitor neurological status every shift.
 - Maintain the dopamine drip to keep BP at 160/90.
13. The patient diagnosed with a brain tumor has a diminished gag response. Which intervention should the nurse implement?
- Make the patient NPO until seen by the health-care provider
 - Position the patient in low Fowler's position for all meals.
 - Place the patient on a mechanically ground diet.
 - Teach the patient to direct food and fluid toward the unaffected side.
14. Which assessment would indicate the resolution of spinal shock?
- Extension and rigidity in affected limbs.
 - Spastic involuntary movements in affected limbs.
 - Tingling and burning in affected limbs.
 - Voluntary purposeful movements of affected limbs
15. Which is considered as the earliest sign of increased intracranial pressure(ICP) that the nurse should closely observed for?
- Abnormal respiratory pattern
 - Rising systolic and widening pulse pressure
 - Contralateral hemiparesis and ipsilateral dilation of the pupils
 - Progression from restlessness to confusion and disorientation to lethargy.
16. The nurse educator is presenting an in-service on seizures. Which disease process is the leading cause of seizures in the elderly?
- Alzheimer's disease.
 - Parkinson's disease.
 - Cerebral vascular accident (stroke).
 - Brain atrophy due to aging.

17. The nurse asks the male patient with epilepsy if he has auras with his seizures. The patient says, "I don't know what you mean. What are auras?" Which statement by the nurse would be the best response?
- "Some people have a warning that the seizure is about to start."
 - "Auras occur when you are physically and psychologically exhausted."
 - "You're concerned that you do not have auras before your seizures?"
 - "Auras usually cause you to be sleepy after you have a seizure."
18. The patient diagnosed with a brain tumor was admitted to the intensive care unit with decorticate posturing. Which indicates that the patient's condition is becoming worse?
- The patient has purposeful movement with painful stimuli.
 - The patient has assumed adduction of the upper extremities.
 - The patient is aimlessly thrashing in the bed.
 - The patient has become flaccid and does not respond to stimuli.
19. The laboratory tests most specific to renal function are:
- Potassium and sodium measurements.
 - Chloride and bicarbonate measurements.
 - BUN and creatinine measurements.
 - Blood glucose and ketone measurements.
20. When a person's blood pressure drops, the kidneys respond:
- Secreting renin.
 - Producing aldosterone.
 - Slowing the release of ADH.
 - Increasing urine output.
21. The patient diagnosed with Acute renal failure (ARF) is placed on bed rest. The patient asks the nurse, "Why do I have to stay in bed, I don't feel that bad." Which scientific rationale would support the nurse's response?
- Bed rest helps increase the blood return to the renal circulation.
 - Bed rest reduces the metabolic rate during the acute stage.
 - Bed rest decreases the workload of the left side of the heart.
 - Bed rest aids in reduction of peripheral and sacral edema.

22. The patient diagnosed with end-stage renal disease (ESRD) is experiencing metabolic acidosis. Which statement best describes the scientific rationale for metabolic acidosis in this patient?
- There is an increased excretion of phosphates and organic acids,
 - A shortened life span of red blood cells .
 - The kidney cannot excrete increased levels of acid
 - An increase in nausea and vomiting
23. The patient diagnosed with End stage renal disease (ESRD) has a new arteriovenous fistula in the left forearm. Which intervention should the nurse implement?
- Teach the patient to carry heavy objects with the right arm.
 - Perform all laboratory blood tests on the left arm.
 - Instruct the patient to lie on the left arm during the night.
 - Discuss the importance of not performing any hand exercises.
24. The patient diagnosed with End stage renal disease (ESRD) is receiving peritoneal dialysis. Which assessment data warrant immediate intervention by the nurse?
- Inability to auscultate a bruit over the fistula.
 - The patient's abdomen is soft, is nontender, and has bowel sounds.
 - The dialysate being removed from the patient's abdomen is clear.
 - The dialysate instilled into patient was 1500 mL and that removed was 1500 mL.
25. The patient with chronic pyelonephritis is being admitted to a medical unit for intensive intravenous therapy. Which assessment data support the diagnosis of chronic pyelonephritis?
- Fever, chills, flank pain, and dysuria.
 - Fatigue, headaches, and increased urination.
 - Beta hemolytic strep infection last week.
 - An acute viral pneumonia infection.
26. The laboratory data reveal a calcium phosphate renal stone for a patient diagnosed with renal calculi. Which discharge teaching intervention should the nurse implement?
- Encourage the patient to eat a low-purine diet and limit foods such as organ meats.
 - Explain the importance of not drinking water two hours before bedtime.
 - Discuss the importance of limiting vitamin D-enriched foods.
 - Prepare the patient for extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy (ESWL).

- 27. The patient receiving dialysis is complaining of being dizzy and light-headed. Which action should the nurse implement first?**
- a. Place the patient in the Trendelenburg position.
 - b. Turn off the dialysis machine immediately.
 - c. Bolus the patient with 500 mL of normal saline.
 - d. Notify the health-care provider as soon as possible.
- 28. Nursing care planning is based on the knowledge that the first 24-48 hours post-burn are characterized by:**
- a. An increase in the total volume of intracranial plasma
 - b. Excessive renal perfusion with diuresis
 - c. Fluid shift from interstitial space
 - d. Fluid shift from intravascular space to the interstitial space
- 29. If a patient has severe burns on the upper torso, which item would be a primary concern?**
- a. Debriding and covering the wounds
 - b. Administering antibiotics
 - c. Frequently observing for hoarseness, stridor, and dyspnea
 - d. Establishing a patent IV line for fluid replacement
- 30. Which type of fluid should the nurse expect to prepare and administer as fluid resuscitation during the emergent phase of burn recovery?**
- a. Colloids
 - b. Crystalloids
 - c. Fresh-frozen plasma
 - d. Packed red blood cells

Part III - Case study :

(10 Marks one for each)

Situation :

A 60- year – old man weighing 50 kg is transferred to the emergency department after his tractor caught on fire, burning both of his legs circumferentially, his anterior chest, and his entire right upper extremity. Using the rule of nines chart, estimate the percent of TBSA burned. What are the emergent priorities for this patient? What are the fluid resuscitation requirements for this patient based on his percent burn and his weight? What assessment parameters would you be monitoring closely?

Part IV Matching question :**(10 Marks, one for each)****Match each item on column A to the corresponding item on column B.**

Column A	Column A
----Antidiuretic hormone (ADH)	1. Hormone synthesized and released by the adrenal cortex; causes the kidneys to reabsorb sodium.
----Arteriovenous graft	2. Type of vascular access for dialysis; created by surgically connecting an artery to a vein.
---Aldosterone hormone	3. Movement of solutes (waste products) from an area of higher concentration to an area of lower concentration.
----vesicoureteral reflux	4. Primary excision of the full thickness of the skin down to the fascia .
---- Diffusion	5. . Process whereby water is removed from the blood by means of a pressure gradient between the patient's blood and the dialysate.
----- Urethrovesical reflux	6. backward flow of urine from the bladder into one or both ureters
----- Osmosis	7. Backward flow of urine from the urethra into the bladder.
----- Surgical debridement	8. Movement of water through a semipermeable membrane from an area of lower solute concentration to an area of higher solute concentration
---- Mechanical debridement	9. Hormone secreted by the posterior pituitary gland; causes the kidneys to reabsorb more water; also called vasopressin.
-----Arteriovenous fistula	10. The dead tissue separated from the underlying viable tissue spontaneously
	11. Using surgical scissors and forceps to separate and remove the eschar. This technique can be performed by skilled physicians, nurses or done with daily dressing changes and wound cleaning procedures.
	12. Type of surgically created vascular access for dialysis by which a piece of biologic, semibiologic, or synthetic graft material connects the patient's artery to a vein.

انتهت الاسئلةGood Luck



Adult Nursing
(Special Medical Surgical)
2nd year students - September Exam

Code : ASS/NUR 201
Total mark: 80 degree
Date: 27/8/2014
Time allowed: 3 hours

Exam Committee :
Prof. Zienab Abed El-lateef
Dr. Mimi M. Mekay
Dr. Hala M. Ghanem

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3. A prolonged refill time and increasing pain indicate circulation impairment after an injured extremity .	T	
4. Apply stocking early in the morning because feet are more swollen.		F
5. Provide skin care if area is soiled or sweaty and massage the pressure point.		F
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7. Ask the patient to read something to assess voice ability.		F
8. Petite mal seizure is characterized by loss of consciousness drop his head, talking interrupted.		F
9. The unconscious patient should be repositioned at least every shift to prevent contractures, pneumonia, skin breakdown, and other complications of immobility		F
10. Lumbar puncture is insertion of a needle into lumbar subarachnoid space to withdraw cerebro-spinal fluid (CSF) for diagnostic & therapeutic purposes.	T	

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12. Administer Dextrose in water to decrease cerebral edema and intracranial pressure.		F
13. Corticosteroids and administer manitol intravenous to decrease cerebral edema	T	
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16. Hemodialysis requires more frequent exchanges than peritoneal dialysis but has fewer adverse effects.		F
17. Pre-renal failure results from diminish blood flow to the kidneys.	T	
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21. Hyperkalemia is more common to occur during acute phase of burn.		F
22. Burns involving the face often associated corneal abrasion	T	
23. Full thickness graft consist of epidermis and dermis – it used to cover large wounds or defects for which a full thickness is impractical.		F
24. Hydrotherapy can be used in first degree of burn.		F
25. Preictal phase referred to changes depression, anxiety and nervesness.	T	
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27. During acute phase of burn assessment of the patients self-concept is important		F
28. Exposure method of dressing, is expose wound to air and topical agent is applied but no dressings is applied	T	
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30. Heterograft is a graft obtained from an animal.	T	

I- Multiple- choice question: (30 Marks one for each)

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 - Serum calcium 16.0 mg/dL**
 - Aldolase 3.5 units/dL**
- 2. A patient has a fractured tibia from a football injury. A cast was applied to the leg, Assessment reveals complaints of pain unrelieved by pain medication, restricted toe movements, edema, and slow capillary refill. What is the nurse's best action?**
- Elevate the extremity on a pillow**
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 - Notify the physician of the assessment findings**
 - Perform a neurovascular reassessment.**
- 3. The occupational health nurse is teaching a class on the risk factors for developing osteoarthritis (OA). Which is a modifiable risk factor for developing OA**
- Being overweight.**
 - Increasing age.**
 - Previous joint damage.**
 - Genetic susceptibility.**
- 4. The patient diagnosed with osteoarthritis OA is prescribed a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug . Which instruction should the nurse teach the patient?**
- Take the medication on an empty stomach.**
 - Make sure the patient tapers the medication when discontinuing.**
 - Apply the medication topically over the affected joints.**
 - Notify the health-care provider if vomiting blood.**
- 5. The nurse is caring for the following patients. After receiving the shift report, which patient should the nurse assess first?**
- The patient with a total knee replacement who is complaining of a cold foot.**
 - The patient diagnosed with osteoarthritis who is complaining of stiff joints.**
 - The patient who needs to receive a scheduled intravenous antibiotic.**
 - The patient diagnosed with back pain who is scheduled for a lumbar myelogram.**

Which signs/symptoms would make the nurse suspect that the patient has developed osteoporosis?

- a. The patient has lost one inch in height.
- b. The patient has lost 12 pounds in the last year.
- c. The patient's hands are painful to the touch.
- d. The patient's serum uric acid level is elevated.

7. The 62-year-old patient diagnosed with Type 2 diabetes who has a gangrenous right toe is being admitted for a below knee amputation(BKA). Which nursing intervention should the nurse implement?

- a. Assess the patient's nutritional status.
- b. Refer the patient to an occupational therapist.
- c. Determine if the patient is allergic to IVP dye.
- d. Start a 22-gauge Angiocath in the right arm.

8. The patient is taken to the emergency department with an injury to the left arm. Which action should the nurse take first?

- a. Assess the nail beds for capillary refill time.
- b. Remove the patient's clothing from the arm.
- c. Call radiology for a STAT x-ray of the extremity.
- d. Prepare the patient for the application of a cast.

9. Which interventions should the nurse implement for the patient diagnosed with an open fracture of the left ankle? All that applies. Except one

- a. Apply an immobilizer snugly to prevent edema.
- b. Apply an ice pack for 10 minutes and remove for 20 minutes.
- c. Place the extremity in the dependent position to allow drainage.
- d. Obtain an x-ray of the ankle after applying the immobilizer.

10. The nurse is assessing the patient who is immediately postoperative from a internal fixation. Which assessment data would warrant immediate intervention?

- a. T 99_F, HR 80, RR 20, and BP 128/76.
- b. Pain in the unaffected leg during dorsiflexion of the ankle.
- c. Bowel sounds heard intermittently in four quadrants.
- d. Diffuse, crampy abdominal pain.

11. The patient diagnosed with a right-sided cerebrovascular accident is admitted to the rehabilitation unit. Which interventions should be included in the nursing care plan? All that apply Except.
 - a. Turn and reposition the patient every shift.
 - b. Encourage the patient to move the affected side.
 - c. Perform quadriceps exercises three times a day.
 - d. Instruct the patient to hold the fingers in a fist.
12. A patient diagnosed with a subarachnoid hemorrhage has undergone a craniotomy for repair of a ruptured aneurysm. Which intervention will the intensive care nurse implement?
 - a. Administer a stool softener .
 - b. Encourage the patient to cough hourly.
 - c. Monitor neurological status every shift.
 - d. Maintain the dopamine drip to keep BP at 160/90.
13. The patient diagnosed with a brain tumor has a diminished gag response. Which intervention should the nurse implement?
 - a. Make the patient NPO until seen by the health-care provider
 - b. Position the patient in low Fowler's position for all meals.
 - c. Place the patient on a mechanically ground diet.
 - d. Teach the patient to direct food and fluid toward the unaffected side.
14. Which assessment would indicate the resolution of spinal shock?
 - a. Extension and rigidity in affected limbs.
 - b. Spastic involuntary movements in affected limbs.
 - c. Tingling and burning in affected limbs.
 - d. Voluntary purposeful movements of affected limbs
15. Which is considered as the earliest sign of increased intracranial pressure(ICP) that the nurse should closely observed for?
 - a. Abnormal respiratory pattern
 - b. Rising systolic and widening pulse pressure
 - c. Contralateral hemiparesis and ipsilateral dilation of the pupils
 - d. Progression from restlessness to confusion and disorientation to lethargy.
16. The nurse educator is presenting an in-service on seizures. Which disease process is the leading cause of seizures in the elderly?
 - a. Alzheimer's disease.
 - b. Parkinson's disease.
 - c. Cerebral vascular accident (stroke).
 - d. Brain atrophy due to aging.

17. The nurse asks the male patient with epilepsy if he has auras with his seizures. The patient says, "I don't know what you mean. What are auras?" Which statement by the nurse would be the best response?
- "Some people have a warning that the seizure is about to start."
 - "Auras occur when you are physically and psychologically exhausted."
 - "You're concerned that you do not have auras before your seizures?"
 - "Auras usually cause you to be sleepy after you have a seizure."
18. The patient diagnosed with a brain tumor was admitted to the intensive care unit with decorticate posturing. Which indicates that the patient's condition is becoming worse?
- The patient has purposeful movement with painful stimuli.
 - The patient has assumed adduction of the upper extremities.
 - The patient is aimlessly thrashing in the bed.
 - The patient has become flaccid and does not respond to stimuli.
19. The laboratory tests most specific to renal function are:
- Potassium and sodium measurements.
 - Chloride and bicarbonate measurements.
 - BUN and creatinine measurements.**
 - Blood glucose and ketone measurements.
20. When a person's blood pressure drops, the kidneys respond:
- Secreting renin.**
 - Producing aldosterone.
 - Slowing the release of ADH.
 - Increasing urine output.
21. The patient diagnosed with Acute renal failure (ARF) is placed on bed rest. The patient asks the nurse, "Why do I have to stay in bed, I don't feel that bad." Which scientific rationale would support the nurse's response? –
- Bed rest helps increase the blood return to the renal circulation.
 - Bed rest reduces the metabolic rate during the acute stage.**
 - Bed rest decreases the workload of the left side of the heart.
 - Bed rest aids in reduction of peripheral and sacral edema.

22. The patient diagnosed with end-stage renal disease (ESRD) is experiencing metabolic acidosis. Which statement best describes the scientific rationale for metabolic acidosis in this patient?
- There is an increased excretion of phosphates and organic acids,
 - A shortened life span of red blood cells .
 - The kidney cannot excrete increased levels of acid**
 - An increase in nausea and vomiting
23. The patient diagnosed with End stage renal disease (ESRD) has a new arteriovenous fistula in the left forearm. Which intervention should the nurse implement?
- Teach the patient to carry heavy objects with the right arm.**
 - Perform all laboratory blood tests on the left arm.
 - Instruct the patient to lie on the left arm during the night.
 - Discuss the importance of not performing any hand exercises.
24. The patient diagnosed with End stage renal disease (ESRD) is receiving peritoneal dialysis. Which assessment data warrant immediate intervention by the nurse?
- Inability to auscultate a bruit over the fistula.
 - The patient's abdomen is soft, is nontender, and has bowel sounds.
 - The dialysate being removed from the patient's abdomen is clear.
 - The dialysate instilled into patient was 1500 mL and that removed was 1500 mL.**
25. The patient with chronic pyelonephritis is being admitted to a medical unit for intensive intravenous therapy. Which assessment data support the diagnosis of chronic pyelonephritis?
- Fever, chills, flank pain, and dysuria.
 - Fatigue, headaches, and increased urination.**
 - Beta hemolytic strep infection last week.
 - An acute viral pneumonia infection.
26. The laboratory data reveal a calcium phosphate renal stone for a patient diagnosed with renal calculi. Which discharge teaching intervention should the nurse implement?
- Encourage the patient to eat a low-purine diet and limit foods such as organ meats.
 - Explain the importance of not drinking water two hours before bedtime.
 - Discuss the importance of limiting vitamin D-enriched foods.**
 - Prepare the patient for extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy (ESWL).

27. The patient receiving dialysis is complaining of being dizzy and light-headed. Which action should the nurse implement first?
- a. Place the patient in the Trendelenburg position.
 - b. Turn off the dialysis machine immediately.
 - c. Bolus the patient with 500 mL of normal saline.
 - d. Notify the health-care provider as soon as possible.
28. Nursing care planning is based on the knowledge that the first 24-48 hours post-burn are characterized by:
- a. An increase in the total volume of intracranial plasma
 - b. Excessive renal perfusion with diuresis
 - c. Fluid shift from interstitial space
 - d. Fluid shift from intravascular space to the interstitial space
29. If a patient has severe burns on the upper torso, which item would be a primary concern?
- a. Debriding and covering the wounds
 - b. Administering antibiotics
 - c. Frequently observing for hoarseness, stridor, and dyspnea
 - d. Establishing a patent IV line for fluid replacement
30. Which type of fluid should the nurse expect to prepare and administer as fluid resuscitation during the emergent phase of burn recovery?
- a. Colloids
 - b. Crystalloids
 - c. Fresh-frozen plasma
 - d. Packed red blood cells

Part III - Case study :**(10 Marks one for each)****Situation :**

A 60-year-old man weighing 50 kg is transferred to the emergency department after his tractor caught on fire, burning both of his legs circumferentially, his anterior chest, and his entire right upper extremity. Using the rule of nines chart, estimate the percent of TBSA burned. What are the emergent priorities for this patient? What are the fluid resuscitation requirements for this patient based on his percent burn and his weight? What assessment parameters would you be monitoring closely?

Answer:

- Both legs + anterior chest + entire right upper extremity

$$36 + 18 + 9 = 63$$

Priorities in care:

- First aid.
- Prevention of shock.
- Prevention of respiratory distress.
- Detection and treatment of injuries.
- Wound assessment and initial care

Fluid resuscitation requirements for this patient based on his percent burn and his weight.

- $2-4 \text{ ml/kg} \times \% \text{TBSA}$
- $2 \times 50 \times 63 = 6300$
- 3150 during the first 8 hours or 393ml/hr.
- Next 16 hours 3150 will be given or 196 ml/hr.

Assessment:

- Vital signs are checked frequently.
- Monitored respiratory status.
- Apical, carotid and femoral pulses are evaluated.
- Insert indwelling urinary catheter.
- Monitoring fluid intake and output.
- Assess urine contain the presence of myoglobin resulting from muscle damage.
- Measure body temperature and body weight
- Assessing the extent of the burn wound of the patients level of consciousness, psychological status, pain and anxiety.

Part IV Matching question :**(10 Marks, one for each)****Match each item on column A to the corresponding item on column B.**

Column A	Column A
--9---Antidiuretic hormone (ADH)	1. Hormone synthesized and released by the adrenal cortex; causes the kidneys to reabsorb sodium.
--12--Arteriovenous graft	2. Type of vascular access for dialysis; created by surgically connecting an artery to a vein.
-1--Aldosterone hormone	3. Movement of solutes (waste products) from an area of higher concentration to an area of lower concentration.
-6---vesicoureteral reflux	4. Primary excision of the full thickness of the skin down to the fascia .
--3--- Diffusion	5. . Process whereby water is removed from the blood by means of a pressure gradient between the patient's blood and the dialysate.
---7--- Urethrovesical reflux	6. backward flow of urine from the bladder into one or both ureters
--8--- Osmosis	7. Backward flow of urine from the urethra into the bladder.
--4----- Surgical debridement	8. Movement of water through a semipermeable membrane from an area of lower solute concentration to an area of higher solute concentration
-11---- Mechanical debridement	9. Hormone secreted by the posterior pituitary gland; causes the kidneys to reabsorb more water; also called vasopressin.
--2---Arteriovenous fistula	10. The dead tissue separated from the underlying viable tissue spontaneously
	11. Using surgical scissors and forceps to separate and remove the eschar. This technique can be performed by skilled physicians, nurses or done with daily dressing changes and wound cleaning procedures.
	12. Type of surgically created vascular access for dialysis by which a piece of biologic, semibiologic, or synthetic graft material connects the patient's artery to a vein.

انتهت الاسئلة



Faculty of Nursing
Adult Nursing Dept



Assiut University

Final Exam

Adult Nursing (General Medical and Surgical)

1st year 2nd Semester

Date : 24 /5 / 2015

Code: Ass/Nus 901

Time allowed : 3 hours

Total marks:80

Examination committee

Prof.Dr. Zienab AbdEl-Lateef

Dr. Shalabia EL-Sayead AboZead

Dr. Mimi Mohamed Mekkaweey

Q I-True and False**(10 Marks) half for each**

Read the following statements carefully and circle (T) if the statement is true and (F) if it is false then fill your answer in the answer sheet

No.	Statement	T	F
1	The nursing process assesses the needs of the patient to establish goals and carry out nursing implementations.		
2	A 0.9 % sodium chloride and dextrose are isotonic solutions with same tonicity as the blood		
3	Chemotherapeutic agents are given to destroy the actively proliferating cancer cells.		
4	Diuretics should be given in the evening to avoid nocturia.		
5	Changes in breath sounds are the best indication of the need for suctioning in the patient with ineffective airway clearance		
6	Fasting is required before a chest x-ray of patient with respiratory diseases.		
7	Chest wheezes are adventitious sounds made by air passing through narrowed passages.		
8	The pulse oximeter determines the percentage of hemoglobin carrying oxygen.		
9	Impaired blood flow to the extremities results in leg aches and is most often caused by peripheral vascular disorders.		
10	A blood pressure of 160/100 mm Hg is classified as stage 1 hypertension.		
11	Nitroglycerin produces peripheral vasoconstriction.		
12	While inserting a nasogastric tube, the nurse should use double gloves, goggles, mask, and surgical cap.		
13	Following a laparoscopic cholecystectomy, the patient should avoid a tub bath for 5 to 7 days		
14	Absence of bowel sounds would contraindicate a diet.		
15	Pain associated with duodenal ulcers is increased if the patient eats a meal or snack.		
16	Following a thyroidectomy, the patient should be placed in side lying position to decrease swelling that would place pressure on the airway		
17	A patient with hypothyroidism frequently complains of feeling cold.		
18	Hepatitis A is spread from contact with saliva, which can be transmitted by shared food or drinks		
19	While inserting a nasogastric tube feeding the nurse should use double gloves goggle and surgical cap.		
20	One of the microcytic, hypochromic anemia's is a plastic anemia.		

Q II-Multiple of choice

(40 Marks) one for each

Read the following statements carefully and circle the correct answer then fill your answer in the answer sheet

- 1. Realizing that chemotherapy can result in renal damage, the nurse should:**
 - a. Encourage fluid intake to dilute the urine.
 - b. Take measures to acidify the urine and thus prevent uric acid crystallization.
 - c. Withhold medication when the blood urea nitrogen level exceeds 20 mg/dL.
 - d. Limit fluids to 1,000 mL daily to prevent accumulation of the drugs' end products after cell lysis.

- 2. A nurse is preparing to obtain a sputum specimen from a client. Which of the following nursing actions will facilitate obtaining the specimen?**
 - a. Limiting fluids
 - b. Having the client take 3 deep breaths.
 - c. Asking the client to spit into the collection container.
 - d. Asking the client to obtain the specimen after eating.

- 3. Which of the following assessment findings would help confirm a diagnosis of asthma in a client suspected of having the disorder?**
 - a. Circumoral cyanosis
 - b. Increased forced expiratory volume
 - c. Inspiratory and expiratory wheezing
 - d. Normal breath sounds

- 4. Exercise has which of the following effects on clients with asthma, and chronic bronchitis,?**
 - a. It enhances cardiovascular fitness.
 - b. It improves respiratory muscle strength.
 - c. It reduces the number of acute attacks.
 - d. It worsens respiratory function and is discouraged.

- 5. Which of the following best describes the mechanism of transmission in an atypical pneumonia?**
 - a. Microaspiration.
 - b. Respiratory droplet.
 - c. Surface contamination.
 - d. Aerosolized contaminated water.

- 6. The nurse would anticipate which of the following ABG results in a client experiencing a prolonged, severe asthma attack?**
 - a. Decreased PaCO_2 , increased PaO_2 , and decreased pH.
 - b. Increased PaCO_2 , decreased PaO_2 , and decreased pH.
 - c. Increased PaCO_2 , increased PaO_2 , and increased pH.
 - d. Decreased PaCO_2 , decreased PaO_2 , and increased pH.

7. A Mantoux skin test is considered not significant if the size of the induration is:

- a. 0 to 4 mm.
- b. 5 to 6 mm.
- c. 7 to 8 mm.
- d. 9 mm.

8. For a patient with chronic bronchitis, the nurse expects to see the major clinical symptoms of:

- a. Chest pain during respiration.
- b. Sputum and a productive cough.
- c. Fever, chills, and diaphoresis.
- d. Tachypnea and tachycardia.

9. A diagnosis of pneumonia is typically achieved by which of the following diagnostic test?

- a. ABG analysis.
- b. Chest x-ray.
- c. Blood cultures.
- d. Nutritional intake.

10. Why is influenza vaccine given to adults annually?

- a. Immunity last only for a year
- b. Some organisms are resistant to the vaccine.
- c. This is the routine procedure.
- d. Adults have low resistance to flu virus.

11. Mr. Tan admits to the nurse that he takes the following medications. Which medication may cause asthma attack?

- a. Milk of magnesia.
- b. Pepcid (famotidine).
- c. Acetylsalicylic (aspirin).
- d. Benadryl (diphenhydramine).

12. A client with pneumonia has a temperature and periods of diaphoresis. Based on this information, which of the following nursing interventions would be a priority?

- a. Maintain complete bedrest
- b. Administer oxygen therapy
- c. Provide frequent linen changes.
- d. Provide fluid intake of 3 L/day

13. Which of the following symptoms is most commonly associated with left-sided heart failure?

- a. Crackles
- b. Arrhythmias
- c. Hepatic engorgement
- d. Hypotension.

14. In which of the following disorders would the nurse expect to assess sacral edema in a bedridden client?

- a. Diabetes
- b. Pulmonary emboli
- c. Renal failure
- d. Right-sided heart failure

15. Digoxin can be withheld to a patient with an apical pulse rate of below

- a. 45 b/m.
- b. 60 b/m.
- c. 70 b/m.
- d. 80 b/m.

16. If it takes longer than 3 seconds for the color to return when assessing capillary refill, which of the following may be indicated?

- a. Decreased arterial flow to the extremity.
- b. Increased arterial flow to the extremity.
- c. Decreased venous flow from the extremity.
- d. Increased venous flow from the extremity.

17. You're caring for Jane, a 57 y.o. patient with liver cirrhosis who develops ascites and requires paracentesis. Before her paracentesis, you instruct her to:

- a. Empty her bladder.
- b. Lie supine in bed.
- c. Remain NPO for 4 hours.
- d. Clean her bowels with an enema.

18. You are developing a care plan on Sally, a 67 y.o. patient with hepatic encephalopathy. Which of the following do you include?

- a. Administering a lactulose enema as ordered.
- b. Encouraging a protein-rich diet.
- c. Administering sedatives, as necessary.
- d. Encouraging ambulation at least four times a day.

19. Glenda has cholelithiasis (gallstones). You expect her to complain of:

- a. Pain in the right upper quadrant, radiating to the shoulder.
- b. Pain in the right lower quadrant, with rebound tenderness.
- c. Pain in the left upper quadrant, with shortness of breath.
- d. Pain in the left lower quadrant, with mild cramping.

20. Which of the following dietary measures would be useful in preventing esophageal reflux?

- a. Eating small, frequent meals
- b. Increasing fluid intake
- c. Avoiding air swallowing with meals
- d. Adding a bedtime snack to the dietary plan.

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21. The nurse is caring for a client with chronic gastritis. The nurse monitors the client, knowing that this client is at risk for which of the following vitamin deficiencies?

- a. Vitamin A
- b. Vitamin B₁₂
- c. Vitamin C
- d. Vitamin E

22. The pain of a duodenal ulcer can be distinguished from that of a gastric ulcer by which of the following characteristics?

- a. Early satiety
- b. Pain on eating
- c. Dull upper epigastric pain
- d. Pain on empty stomach

23. Which of the following symptoms would a client in the early stages of peritonitis exhibit?

- a. Abdominal distention.
- b. Abdominal pain and rigidity.
- c. Hyperactive bowel sounds.
- d. Right upper quadrant pain.

24. The nurse is preparing a discharge teaching plan for the client who had an umbilical hernia repair. Which of the following would the nurse include in the plan?

- a. Restricting pain medication
- b. Maintaining bedrest
- c. Avoiding coughing
- d. Irrigating the drain

25. The nurse is assessing a patient complaining of abdominal pain. Which data support the diagnosis of a bowel obstruction?

- a. Steady, aching pain in one specific area.
- b. Sharp back pain radiating to the flank.
- c. Sharp pain increases with deep breaths.
- d. Intermittent colicky pain near the umbilicus

26. A client with a peptic ulcer is scheduled for a vagotomy. The client asks the nurse about the purpose of this procedure. The nurse tells the client that the procedure:

- a. Decreases food absorption in the stomach
- b. Heals the gastric mucosa
- c. Halts stress reactions
- d. Reduces the stimulus to acid secretions

27. Which of the following measures should the nurse focus on for the client with esophageal varices?

- a. Recognizing hemorrhage
 - b. Controlling blood pressure
 - c. Encouraging nutritional intake
 - d. Teaching the client about varices
- 7

28. A client with a peptic ulcer reports epigastric pain that frequently awakens her at night, a feeling of fullness in the abdomen, and a feeling of anxiety about her health. Based on this information, which nursing diagnosis would be most appropriate?
- Imbalanced Nutrition: Less than Body Requirements related to anorexia.
 - Disturbed Sleep Pattern related to epigastric pain
 - Ineffective Coping related to exacerbation of duodenal ulcer
 - Activity Intolerance related to abdominal pain
29. Significant information obtained from the patient's health history that relates to the hematologic system includes
- Jaundice.
 - Bladder surgery.
 - Early menopause.
 - Multiple pregnancies.
30. The suitable diet for the patient with hyperthyroidism is...
- Low salt diet.
 - Low protein diet.
 - Low sugar diet.
 - High calorie diet.
31. The tissue area that provides the fastest absorption rate for regular insulin is believed to be the:
- Abdominal area.
 - Anterior thigh.
 - Deltoid area.
 - Gluteal site.
32. The nurse should encourage exercise in the management of diabetes, because it:
- Decreases total triglyceride levels.
 - Improves insulin utilization.
 - Lowers blood glucose.
 - Accomplishes all of the above.
33. Insulin forces which of the following electrolytes out of the plasma and into the cells?
- Calcium
 - Magnesium
 - Phosphorus
 - Potassium
34. The nurse is preparing to teach a client with microcytic hypochromic anemia about the diet to follow after discharge. Which of the following foods should be included in the diet?
- Eggs
 - Lettuce
 - Citrus fruits
 - Cheese

35. Which of the following is the most common type of anemia?

- a. Pernicious anemia.
- b. Folate-deficiency anemia.
- c. Anemia of chronic disease.
- d. Iron-deficiency anemia.

36. The patient diagnosed with iron-deficiency anemia is prescribed ferrous gluconate orally. Which should the nurse teach the patient?

- a. Take Imodium, an antidiarrheal, OTC for diarrhea.
- b. Limit exercise for several weeks until a tolerance is achieved.
- c. The stools may be very dark, and this can mask blood.
- d. Eat only red meats and organ meats for protein.

37. A client with anemia may be tired due to a tissue deficiency of which of the following substances?

- a. Carbon dioxide
- b. Factor VIII
- c. Oxygen
- d. T-cell antibodies

38. Which of the following laboratory values is expected for a client just diagnosed with chronic lymphocytic leukemia?

- a. Elevated sedimentation rate
- b. Uncontrolled proliferation of granulocytes
- c. Thrombocytopenia and increased lymphocytes
- d. Elevated aspartate aminotransferase and alanine aminotransferase levels.

39. According to a standard staging classification of Hodgkin's disease, which of the following criteria reflects stage II?

- a. Involvement of extralymphatic organs or tissues
- b. Involvement of single lymph node region or structure
- c. Involvement of two or more lymph node regions or structures.
- d. Involvement of lymph node regions or structures on both sides of the diaphragm.

40. The nurse is assessing a patient diagnosed with acute myeloid leukemia. Which assessment data support this diagnosis?

- a. Fever and infections.
- b. Nausea and vomiting.
- c. Excessive energy and high platelet counts.
- d. Cervical lymph node enlargement and positive acid-fast bacillus.

Q III- define the following Terms: (10 Marks) one for each

1. Nursing diagnosis:
2. Empyema :
3. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease:
4. Stomatitis :
5. Hemorrhoids :
6. Pulmonary embolism:
7. Thrombophlebitis
8. Thyrotoxic crisis
9. Gestational diabetes:
10. Hodgkin's disease:

Q IV -List (20 marks) half for each

1. Four modifiable risk factors for hypertension:
2. Four preventive measure of pressure ulcers:
3. Four types of pneumonia according to causes:
4. Four signs and symptoms of intestinal obstruction:
5. Four complications for cirrhosis:
6. Four signs and symptoms of Hodgkin's disease:
7. Four etiology of pulmonary embolism:
8. Four long-term complications of diabetes:
9. Four measures to foot care for diabetic patient:
10. Four interventions to prevent bleeding in the patient with thrombocytopenia:



الاختبار النهائي للفصل الدراسي الثاني من العام الجامعي 2015/2014

الفرقة : الاولى

تاريخ الامتحان: 2015/5/24

المقرر (المادة) : تمريض باطني وجراحي عام

(يشفر في المكان المخصص)

رقم الجلوس :

اسم الطالب :

رقم الجلوس :

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Part I: True or false question: (half mark for each):

1	<input type="radio"/> T	<input type="radio"/> F	5	<input type="radio"/> T	<input type="radio"/> F	9	<input type="radio"/> T	<input type="radio"/> F	13	<input type="radio"/> T	<input type="radio"/> F	17	<input type="radio"/> T	<input type="radio"/> F
2	<input type="radio"/> T	<input type="radio"/> F	6	<input type="radio"/> T	<input type="radio"/> F	10	<input type="radio"/> T	<input type="radio"/> F	14	<input type="radio"/> T	<input type="radio"/> F	18	<input type="radio"/> T	<input type="radio"/> F
3	<input type="radio"/> T	<input type="radio"/> F	7	<input type="radio"/> T	<input type="radio"/> F	11	<input type="radio"/> T	<input type="radio"/> F	15	<input type="radio"/> T	<input type="radio"/> F	19	<input type="radio"/> T	<input type="radio"/> F
4	<input type="radio"/> T	<input type="radio"/> F	8	<input type="radio"/> T	<input type="radio"/> F	12	<input type="radio"/> T	<input type="radio"/> F	16	<input type="radio"/> T	<input type="radio"/> F	20	<input type="radio"/> T	<input type="radio"/> F

Part II: Multiple choice question: (one mark for each):

1	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	21	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D
2	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	22	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D
3	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	23	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D
4	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	24	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D
5	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	25	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D
6	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	26	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D
7	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	27	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D
8	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	28	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D
9	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	29	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D
10	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	30	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D
11	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	31	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D
12	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	32	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D
13	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	33	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D
14	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	34	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D
15	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	35	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D
16	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	36	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D
17	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	37	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D
18	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	38	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D
19	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	39	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D
20	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	40	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D

توقيع الملاحظ:

توقيع استاذ المادة:



Assiut University

Date: 27/5/2015

Faculty Of Medicine

Time: 2 hours

Department of General Surgery

Total degree: 50 marks

1st year Faculty of Nursery

May 2015

I- Write short account on:

- 1- Post-thyroidectomy complications (5 marks)
- 2- Formation and functions of thyroid hormone (5 marks)
- 3- Predisposing factors for breast cancer (5 marks)
- 4- Early detection of breast cancer (5 marks)
- 5- Classification, Clinical picture of wound infection (5 marks)
- 6- Causes, Clinical picture and Complications of septic shock (5 marks)
- 7- Clinical picture and Complications of acute appendicitis (5 marks)
- 8- Paralytic ileus (5 marks)
- 9- Causes and Types of perianal fistula (5 marks)

1- Choose the correct answer:

(5 marks)

1- Which of the following is not one of the four major events of hemostasis:

- a) Fibrinolysis b) Vasodilatation c) Platelet plug formation d) Fibrin production

2- Each of the following factors require vitamin K in its formation except:

- a) Factor VIII b) Factor X c) Factor IX d) Factor VII

3- Which of the following if present is a specific feature of neurogenic shock:

- a) Hypotension b) Bradycardia
c) Vasodilatation d) Vasoconstriction

4- Which of the following is the most commonly acquired infection in hospitalized surgical patient:

- a) Lower gastrointestinal infection b) Lower respiratory tract infection
c) Nasopharyngeal infection d) surgical wound infection

5- Which of the following increase the risk of breast cancer:

- a) Multiple pregnancies b) Late menarch
b) c) Late menopause d) Prolonged lactation

6- Average life time risk for breast cancer in women is:

- a) 3% b) 8% c) 12% d) 20%

7- The most common site of volvulus is:

- a) Caecum b) Proximal jejunum
c) Sigmoid colon d) Stomach

8- Which of the following is the usual location for the tip of appendix

- a) Retrocaecal, Pelvic, Subcaecal b) Preileal, Right pericolic, Subovarian
b) Retrocaecal, Subcaecal, Supracaeal d) Right pericolic, Subovarian, Pelvic

9- in which decade of life would a patient be most likely to get appendicitis

- a) First b) Second c) Sixth d) Seventh

10- Steps in synthesis of thyroid hormone include the following except:

- a) Coupling of iodotyrosin b) Ingestion of potassium iodide
c) Linkage of iodine to tyrosine amino acid d) Oxidation of iodide into iodine

Good Luck



أمتحان مادة الصدرية و المتوطنه للصف الأول 2015 الزمن :ساعه

(Choose the correct answer (only one answer for each question

(1) All of the following hepatitis viruses transmitted parenterally except:

- a) HAV b) HBV
- c) HCV d) HDV

(2) - Hepatitis A virus:

- a) Common in adults.
- b) Has vaccine.
- c) Can progress to chronic hepatitis and liver cirrhosis.
- d) DNA virus.

(3) - Hepatitis B virus:

- a) Has vaccine and immunoglobulin.
- b) Can progress to chronic hepatitis and liver cancer.
- c) Transmitted by sexual contact
- d) All of the above.

(4) -Hepatitis C virus:

- a) Has vaccine.
- b) Common in children.
- c) Commonest viral hepatitis in Egypt.
- d) Usually symptomatic in the acute stage.

(5)- Regarding acute viral hepatitis the following are true except:

- a) Anorexia is a prominent feature.
- b) fever starts before jaundice.

د/ولاد انور
مدرس الطب

(18)- Regarding duodenal ulcer all of the following true except:

- a) Hunger pain.
- b) Periodicity and seasonal variation.
- c) Vomiting is an early symptom.
- d) Heart burn is frequent.

(19)- Complications of peptic ulcer include:

- a) Hemorrhage.
- b) Perforation.
- c) Penetration.
- d) All of the above

(20)- Causes of chronic diarrhea include all of the following except:

- a) Giardiasis.
- b) Laxatives.
- c) Hypothyroidism.
- d) Diabetes mellitus.

(21)-The most common causative organism for pneumonia.

- a. E-choli.
- b. Shigella.
- c. Pneumococcal pneumonia.
- d. Bacteroids.

(22)-All of the following are predisposing factors for pneumonia except:

- a. Smoking.
- b. Hypertension.
- c. Diabetes mellitus.
- d. Post splenectomy.

(23)-Chemical pneumonia can be caused by:

- a. Viral influenza.
- b. Histoplasmosis.

- c. Three years.
- d. Four years.

(33)-Chronic bronchitis is manifested by:

- a. Acute severe dyspnea.
- b. Retrosternal chest pain.
- c. Productive cough.
- d. Low grade fever.

(34)-Examination of patient with chronic obstructive airway disease shows:

- a. Barrel shaped chest.
- b. Tachypnea.
- c. Diminished chest expansion.
- d. All of the above.

(35)-Investigation of a case of chronic obstructive airway disease revealed:

- a. Abnormal pulmonary function test.
- b. Normal blood gases.
- c. Impaired transfer factor.
- d. All of the above.

(36)-Diagnosis of early cases of chronic obstructive airway disease is done by:

- a. Chest x- ray.
- b. Blood gases.
- c. CT chest.
- d. Sputum examination.

اجابة نموذجية - طهفة للطلاب
سداد اولاد
استاذ المادة
وحدة التصحيح الالكتروني



جامعة أمّ القيوين كلية التمريض
ختم الكلية
٣١ مايو ٢٠١٥



الاختبار النهائي للفصل الدراسي الثاني من العام الجامعي 2015/2014

الفرقة : الاولى
(يشفر في المكان المخصص)

تاريخ الامتحان: 2015/5/31
رقم الجلوس :

المقرر (المادة) : الصدرية و المتوطنة
اسم الطالب:

رقم الجلوس :

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Multiple choice question: (75 marks one for each)

1	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	B	C	D	21	A	B	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	D
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توقيع الملاحظ:

توقيع أستاذ المادة: