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MCQs in Medical Surgical Nursing

(With Explanatory Answers)

NURSING

SECOND EDITION

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CHAPTER

Gastrointestinal System and Nutrition

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Q1. All of the following methods may be employed to determine the proper placement of an enteral tube *except*:

A. Observing the fluid that is removed through aspiration
B. Visualizing the gastric area by X-ray
C. Injecting air into the feeding tube and listening with stethoscope for the sound
D. Palpating over the epigastric region following the injection of 100 mL of air into the tube

Q2. The most accurate assessment for correct placement of the nasogastric tube tip is:

A. pH paper test of the fluid removed from the feeding tube
B. Visualizing the gastric area by radiography
C. Observing the gastric aspirate
D. Auscultation over the gastric area for the sound of air after injecting air into the feeding tube

Q3. Enteral feeds can be delivered into the:

A. Stomach only
B. Small intestine only
C. Stomach and small intestine
D. Anywhere in the gastrointestinal tract

Q4. Which of the following is the recommended enteral access placement for a patient with high-risk of aspiration during enteral feeding?

A. Esophageal
B. Gastric
C. Postpyloric
D. Any of the above

Q5. Gastric acid stimulation test has been conducted for a patient. The results of the test showed a markedly increased level of gastric secretion. The nurse anticipates that the patient may be suffering from:

A. Pernicious anemia
B. Gastric cancer
C. Gastric ulcer
D. Zollinger-Ellison syndrome

Q6. All of the following factors may influence obesity *except*:

A. Genetics
B. Socioeconomics
C. Gender
D. Sedentary lifestyle

Q7. Obesity is commonly determined by measuring:

A. Body weight
B. Circumference measurement
C. Frame size
D. Body mass index

Q8. Which of the following categories of drugs is used in the treatment of obesity?

A. Appetite suppressing drugs
B. Satiety inhibiting drugs
C. Nutrient absorption – blocking drugs
D. A and C only

Q9. A woman with morbid obesity has been prescribed orlistat one tablet twice before meal. The nurse understands that the drug reduces obesity by:

A. Decreasing absorption of simple sugars in the intestine
B. Decreasing starch breakdown and absorption in the intestine
C. Decreasing fat breakdown and absorption in the intestine
D. A and B only

Q10. The nurse is teaching a 40-year-old obese woman who has been prescribed orlistat by the physician. Which of the following statements indicates the need for further teaching?

A. 'I should not modify the dose of the drug on my own'
B. 'I need to take vitamin supplements regularly as prescribed by the physician'
C. 'I may experience flatulence during the course of treatment by this drug'
D. 'I feel relieved because I do not need to exercise any more'

Q11. Which of the following symptoms is not a characteristic manifestation of anorexia nervosa?

A. Menorrhagia
B. Hypotension
C. Pallor
D. Constipation

Q12. Which of the clinical manifestations is a characteristic feature of bulimia nervosa?

A. Episodes of binge eating and purging (vomiting)
B. Loss of body weight
C. Common among middle aged woman
D. Sensitivity to cold

Q13. Which of the following methods of administration is used in gastric feeding?

A. Bolus
B. Continuous
C. Intermittent
D. All of the above

Q14. Which of the following methods of administration is the desired choice for intestinal feeding?

A. Bolus
B. Intermittent
C. Continuous
D. Any of the above

Q15. Which of the following methods is the best way to prevent dental caries?

A. To brush and floss regularly
B. Eat a diet high in simple carbohydrates
C. Regular visits to dentist for examination, cleaning and treatment of dental caries
D. A and C only

Q16. A nurse is teaching a patient who had a tooth extraction regarding postoperative care. Which of the following statements by the patient indicates further teaching?

A. 'I need to report to the dentist if the bleeding continues for more than an hour'
B. 'I need to take soft foods and avoid hot and cold foods'
C. 'I need to brush my teeth after each meal'
D. 'I need to gently rinse my mouth with normal saline several times a day for a few days'

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Q17. Which of the following conditions is less likely to cause stomatitis?

A. Nutritional disorders
B. Chemotherapy
C. Heart failure
D. Allergies

Q18. Which of the following is the major risk factor of candidiasis of oral cavity?

A. Poor oral hygiene
B. Long-term use of antibiotics
C. Malnutrition
D. Smoking

Q19. Which of the following conditions is caused by an acute bacterial infection of the gingiva?

A. Aphthous stomatitis
B. Herpes simplex stomatitis
C. Vincent's angina
D. Oral candidiasis

Q20. The nurse explains to a patient with Vincent's angina that the treatment of the condition will include:

A. Viscous lidocaine rinses
B. Application of topical antibiotics
C. Consuming lot of fibrous foods
D. All of the above

Q21. Which of the following etiological factors is responsible for the occurrence of leukoplakia in oral cavity?

A. Malnutrition
B. Smoking and chewing tobacco
C. Broken teeth
D. All of the above

Q22. The nurse is teaching a group of young men regarding prevention of oral cancer. Which of the following she should include in her teaching?

A. Avoid use of tobacco in any form
B. Avoid drinking carbonated beverages
C. Avoid too much of fibrous foods
D. Avoid commercial mouthwashes

Q23. Which of the following is the most common type of oral cancer?

A. Basal cell carcinoma
B. Squamous cell carcinoma
C. Adenocarcinoma
D. None of the above

Q24. Teletherapy is a common method of treatment of oral cancer. In teletherapy:

A. An external beam of radiation passes through the skin or mucous membrane to the tumor
B. An internal beam of radiation passes through the skin or mucous membrane to the tumor
C. Light waves passes through the skin or mucous membrane to the tumor
D. Laser waves passes through the skin or mucous membrane to the tumor

Q25. The nurse is taking care of a patient with oral cancer scheduled for surgery. Which of the following nursing diagnosis is appropriate?

A. Ineffective airway clearance related to obstruction by the tumor
B. Activity intolerance due to weakness and fatigue
C. Social isolation related to disease or change in appearance
D. All of the above

Q26. The nurse is taking care of a patient who has undergone surgery for oral cancer. Which of the following nursing intervention is most important?

A. Providing wound care
B. Monitoring for bleeding
C. Maintaining the airway
D. Providing adequate nutrition

Q27. Inflammation of the parotid gland (parotitis) is a frequent complication in postoperative patients. Which of the following interventions is not appropriate to prevent parotitis?

A. Administering frequent oral hygiene
B. Administering a lot of fluid

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C. Ask the patient to chew sugarless gum to stimulate saliva secretion
D. Ask the patient to chew hard sugar candy on frequent interval

Q28. Which of the following is not a common symptom of esophageal disorders?

A. Dysphagia
B. Nausea
C. Pain
D. Heartburn

Q29. The nurse is taking care of a patient who has undergone endoscopy for upper gastrointestinal tract. Which of the following nursing interventions for this patient is appropriate?

A. Instructing the patient to lie on his right side
B. Auscultating abdomen for the presence of bowel sounds
C. Administering analgesics for pain
D. Withholding food and fluids until gag reflex returns

Q30. Physician has advised barium swallow to a patient. The nurse should:

A. Ask the patient about allergies to sea food
B. Administer only clear liquid diet 8-12 hours before the test
C. Ensure a laxative is ordered after the test
D. Tell patient that the stool may be black up to 72 hours after the test

Q31. The nurse is teaching a family member of the patient with gastrostomy about the technique of feeding. Which of the following instructions is appropriate?

A. Instill water before administering feed in order to ensure that the tube is in proper place
B. Instill water after administering feed.
C. Place the patient in supine position during entire feeding
D. Warm the feed 10°F above the room temperature

Q32. Which of the following conditions is characterized by impaired motility of distal esophagus accompanied by failure of the lower esophageal sphincter to relax?

A. Diffuse spasm
B. Achalasia
C. Gastroesophageal reflux disease
D. Barrett's esophagus

Q33. A patient with achalasia has undergone a pneumatic dilation. Which of the following the nurse should monitor?

A. Pulse and blood pressure
B. Fever and abdominal tenderness
C. Persistent pain and dysphagia
D. All of the above

Q34. The occurrence of reflux in gastroesophageal reflux disease is due to:

A. Altered nerve innervation in the region of the gastroesophageal junction resulting in low pressure in the region
B. Displacement of the angle of the gastroesophageal junction
C. An incompetent lower esophageal sphincter
D. All of the above

Q35. Physician has prescribed metoclopramide (reglan) to a patient with gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD). The nurse teaches the patient about this medication. Which one is not appropriate?

A. This will increase peristalsis of upper gastrointestinal tract
B. This increases gastrointestinal secretions and thus promotes digestion
C. The medicine to be taken half hour before meals and at bedtime
D. Avoid driving or other hazardous activities

Q36. Which of the following surgical procedures is done for the treatment of gastroesophageal reflux disease that

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is unrelieved by conservative management?

A. Esophagomyotomy
B. Fundoplication
C. Pneumatic dilation of lower end of esophagus
D. None of the above

Q37. The nurse is teaching a patient who had undergone fundoplication for gastroesophageal reflux disease during discharge. Which of the following teaching is not appropriate?

A. To stop all anti-reflux medication
B. To avoid being overweight
C. To limit smoking, caffeine, chocolate and high fat foods
D. To avoid lifting, straining, bending and tight and constricting clothing

Q38. Which of the following is the most common type of hiatal hernia?

A. Sliding or rolling
B. Sliding or axial
C. Rolling or paraesophageal
D. Axial or paraesophageal

Q39. Which of the following factors is responsible for the development of hiatal hernia?

A. Weakness and dilation of the cardiac end of stomach
B. Muscular weakness of the diaphragm around the esophagogastric opening
C. Increase in intrathoracic pressure
D. Dilation of gastroesophageal sphincter

Q40. Which of the following health promotion behavior may prevent or delay the development of hiatal hernia?

A. Consuming adequate fibrous diet to prevent constipation
B. Avoiding extremely hot or cold foods
C. Avoiding wearing constricting clothing around the waist
D. All of the above

Q41. The most common symptom of a sliding hiatal hernia is:

A. Feeling of fullness
B. Difficulty in breathing
C. Gastroesophageal reflux
D. All of the above

Q42. In order to reduce the discomfort associated with hiatal hernia the patient should be taught to:

A. Lie down in bed for 30 minutes after meals
B. Drink a glass of water after meals
C. Drink a glass of water before meals
D. Rest in a sitting position for at least 30 minutes after meals.

Q43. Which is the most common surgical procedure for patient with hiatal hernia who does not respond with conservative management?

A. Nissen fundoplication
B. Hill operation
C. Belsey operation
D. Insertion of angelchik prosthesis

Q44. Regurgitation, halitosis and sour taste in the mouth are manifestations of which of the following conditions?

A. Achalasia
B. Gastroesophageal reflux
C. Hiatal hernia
D. Esophageal diverticula

Q45. All of the following conditions can stimulate the emetic center *except*:

A. Distention of stomach
B. Action of chlorpromazine
C. Pain
D. Increased intracranial pressure

Q46. Which of the following forms of chronic gastritis is associated with pernicious anemia?

A. Superficial gastritis
B. Atrophic gastritis
C. Hypertrophic gastritis
D. All of the above

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Q47. A patient's gastric analysis test reveals excess secretion of gastric acid. The nurse would suspect which of the following diagnosis?

A. Duodenal ulcer
B. Gastric ulcer
C. Gastric cancer
D. Chronic atrophic gastritis

Q48. A nurse is assessing a patient with duodenal ulcer. Which of the following findings she is not expected to find?

A. Pain 2-3 hours after eating
B. Melena
C. Weight loss
D. Epigastric tenderness

Q49. Which of the following symptoms indicate gastric ulcer?

A. Patient experiences abdominal pain at night
B. Vomiting may relieve abdominal pain
C. Abdominal pain may lessen with eating
D. Pain occurs when the stomach is empty

Q50. Which of the following persons is more likely to develop chronic gastritis?

A. A 25-year-old lady teacher
B. A middle aged man with *Helicobacter pylori* infection
C. A college student on metronidazole therapy for amoebiasis
D. A 40-year-old lady with gallbladder disease

Q51. The nurse is assessing nutritional status of a patient with chronic gastritis. Which of the following findings she should expect?

A. Weight gain
B. Dry scaly skin
C. Macrocytic anemia
D. Bleeding tendencies

Q52. A patient has been admitted with acute gastritis. Which of the following assessment findings will indicate that the patient is bleeding from the stomach?

A. Clay colored stool
B. Black tarry stools
C. Stool with frank bleeding
D. Coffee ground like stool

Q53. A patient diagnosed with peptic ulcer has been prescribed with a therapeutic regimen that includes cessation of smoking, small frequent diets, antacids and famotidine. The patient asks the nurse how famotidine helps. The nurse's best response is:

A. It helps in formation of a protective covering on the ulcer and thus promotes healing
B. It helps in neutralizing the excessive gastric acid produced in this disorder
C. It reduces hydrochloric acid secretion by blocking vagal stimulation
D. It reduces hydrochloric acid secretion by blocking the action of histamine on the H_2 receptors and decreases conversion of pepsinogen to pepsin

Q54. Physician has prescribed tablet ranitidine (rantac) to a patient with erosive esophagitis. Nurse teaches patient to take the medicine:

A. Before breakfast
B. Before lunch
C. Before dinner
D. At bedtime

Q55. The nurse is teaching a patient with peptic ulcer regarding self-care. Which of the following instructions she should include?

A. Limit smoking and caffeinated drinks
B. Eat three bland meals
C. Continue drugs till you are symptom free
D. Avoid taking over-the-counter drugs unless prescribed by the physician

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Q56. Physician has prescribed omeprazole for a patient for 4 weeks. Nurse understands that this medicine is given to treat:

A. Constipation
B. Abdominal distention
C. Heartburn
D. Burning micturition

Q57. Which of the following medications represents the category of proton pump inhibitors?

A. Ranitidine
B. Pantoprazole
C. Sucralfate
D. Clarithromycin

Q58. Physician prescribes sucralfate to a patient with gastric ulcer. The nurse teaches the patient to take the medicine:

A. With meals
B. Before meals
C. At bedtime
D. 1 hour before meals and at bedtime.

Q59. The nurse taking care of a patient with duodenal ulcer is aware that the patient is at high-risk of injury related to perforation. Which of the following sign and symptoms would indicate the possibility of perforation?

A. Soft, large, distended abdomen
B. Sudden, sharp, severe pain
C. Borborygmi
D. Decreased pulse rate and raised blood pressure

Q60. A patient with recurrent peptic ulcer disease is to undergo a Billroth I procedure. Preoperatively the nurse explains to the patient that Billroth I procedure involves:

A. Cutting the right and left vagus nerves and widening the pyloric end of stomach
B. Removal of entire antrum of the stomach and anastomosis of the remaining portion of the stomach to the duodenum
C. Removal of the distal portion of the stomach and proximal ramnants is anastomosed with duodenum
D. Removal of the distal portion of the stomach and proximal ramnants is anastomosed with jejunum

Q61. A patient who had undergone a subtotal gastrectomy returned to the ward with a nasogastric tube to decompress the remaining portion of the stomach. Which of the following nursing interventions is appropriate to take care of the nasogastric tube and prevent it from clogging?

A. Check tube periodically for its proper placement and reposition whenever needed
B. Apply suction every hourly and clamp the tube in between suction
C. Increase the suction level if the tube is found to be not draining
D. Gently irrigate the tube with normal saline if it is found to be clogged

Q62. A patient who has undergone Billroth I procedure, experiences cramping abdominal pain, weakness, tachycardia, and dizziness after meals. The nurse understands that the patient is experiencing dumping syndrome which is caused by:

A. A slow passage of food through stomach into small intestine
B. A rapid passage of liquid food mixture into the small intestine
C. A rapid passage of hyperosmolar fluid mixture into the small intestine
D. Rapid passage of hypoosmolar fluid into the small intestine

Q63. The nurse is teaching a patient who is complaining of dumping syndrome after gastric resection regarding modification

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of diet. Which of the following instructions is most appropriate?

A. Eat three regular meals a day
B. Take a high protein, high fat, and low carbohydrate diet
C. Decrease fat content in the diet
D. Increase carbohydrate content in the diet

Q64. Maintaining which of the following precautions may minimize distressing symptoms of dumping syndrome?

A. Drink fluids only with meals
B. Avoid fluids 2 hours before meals
C. Drink fluids only before meals
D. Lying down for 1 hour after meals

Q65. A patient attends hospital with the complains of epigastric fullness, pain, distention, nausea, vomiting and anorexia. Past medical history reveals repeated ulceration and healing of ulcers distal to the pyloric sphincter. The nurse suspects:

A. Peptic ulcer perforation
B. Acute gastritis
C. Pyloric obstruction
D. Paralytic ileus

Q66. Which of the following statements best describes Crohn's disease?

A. A chronic nonspecific inflammatory bowel disorder
B. An inflammation and ulceration of colon and rectum
C. An inflamed outpouching of the intestine
D. An erosion of the intestinal mucosa

Q67. Which of the following section of the bowel is mostly affected in Crohn's disease?

A. Rectum and sigmoid colon
B. Entire colon
C. Terminal ileum
D. Duodenum

Q68. A patient has been admitted to the hospital with Crohn's disease. During assessment which of the following symptoms the nurse is expected to find?

A. Bloating and flatulence
B. Diarrhea and abdominal pain
C. Jaundice and steatorrhea (fatty stools)
D. Halitosis and sour taste in the mouth

Q69. Which of the following pathophysiological changes found in Crohn's disease?

A. Out pouching of the intestinal wall
B. Atrophy and fattening of the intestinal villi
C. Diffuse ulceration involving mucosa and submucosa of intestinal wall
D. Discontinuous, deep longitudinal ulceration involving all layers of intestinal wall

Q70. The most conclusive diagnostic study for Crohn's disease is:

A. Stool examination
B. Barium study of the upper gastrointestinal tract
C. Serum chemistries
D. Abdominal X-ray

Q71. Which of the following intestinal disorders is responsible for fistula formation as complication?

A. Chronic gastroenteritis
B. Ulcerative colitis
C. Crohn's disease
D. Appendicitis

Q72. All of the following systemic disorders may occur in a patient with Crohn's disease *except*:

A. Arthritis
B. Erythema nodosum
C. Malnutrition
D. Toxic megacolon

Q73. Which of the following interventions should be included in the medical management of Crohn's disease?

A. Restricting fluids and fibers
B. Administering antidiarrheal agents

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C. Providing cold food
D. Encouraging activity

Q74. A 25-year-old young woman with Crohn's disease is being treated with corticosteroid. Which of the following findings would indicate that the corticosteroid therapy has been effective?

A. Increase in body weight
B. Increase in the bulk of the stool
C. Moon face
D. Decreased complaints of abdominal pain

Q75. A 30-year-old patient is admitted with a possible diagnosis of ulcerative colitis for investigation. Which of the following statements about ulcerative colitis is true?

A. Bloody diarrhea is the most major symptoms
B. Occurs anywhere along the gastrointestinal tract in characteristic skip lesion
C. Heredity is believed to be a factor for development of the disease
D. Transmural inflammation with fistula formation often occurs in patients with ulcerative colitis

Q76. A patient with ulcerative colitis has undergone total proctocolectomy with continent ileostomy. During teaching to the patient the nurse should emphasize which of the following instructions?

A. Increasing fluid intake to prevent dehydration
B. Wearing an appliance all time over the stoma
C. Consuming a high fiber diet
D. To report if he experiences dumping syndrome

Q77. A patient admitted with exacerbation of ulcerative colitis complains of bloody diarrhea. The patient is very much afraid and apprehensive. Which of the following nursing interventions is appropriate?

A. Send the patient's stools for the presence of occult blood
B. Instruct the patient to keep a record of the number and description of stools
C. Inform the patient's physician immediately
D. Explain to the patient that blood in the stools is expected in this condition

Q78. A 30-year-old patient with ulcerative colitis is advised mesalazine for the maintenance of resistance. The nurse explains to the patient that the principal purpose of this medication is to:

A. Decrease gastrointestinal motility
B. Suppress immune response
C. Suppress inflammation of the bowel wall
D. Increase bowel tone

Q79. Physician has prescribed prednisone to a patient with exacerbation of colitis. The nurse explains to the patient that this drug will:

A. Protect the patient from getting an infection
B. Help the patient to gain body weight
C. Achieve remission but will not cure the disease
D. Cure the disease with long term use

Q80. The nurse is assessing a patient who underwent colostomy 24 hours ago. Which of the following findings should the nurse immediately report to the surgeon?

A. Stoma appears red in color
B. Stoma appears dusky blue in color
C. Stoma is slightly edematous
D. Slight oozing from the stoma when touched

Q81. The nurse taking care of a patient with colostomy instructs the patient to take care of the skin around stoma by:

A. Avoiding the use of soap or irritating agents

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B. Clean the stoma and surrounding skin with hydrogen peroxide
C. Clean the stoma and surrounding skin with mild soap and water and apply a skin barrier
D. Clean the stoma and surrounding skin with plain water and dry thoroughly

Q82. Patient having left sided colostomy is expected to have:

A. Liquid stool
B. Semisolid stool
C. Formed stool
D. Dry and hard stool

Q83. The nurse is teaching a patient with sigmoid colostomy the ways to regain control of bowel movement. Which of the following is appropriate?

A. Take a balanced diet with adequate fiber
B. Irrigate the stoma daily at a scheduled time
C. Take a soft low residue diet
D. Take at least 3 liters of fluid daily

Q84. The nurse is preparing a 30-year-old male patient with ulcerative colitis, scheduled for a permanent ileostomy. Which of the following statements is appropriate as preoperartive instruction?

A. 'You will have one normal bowel movement per day'
B. 'Liquid stool will drain constantly in the bag attached to the stoma'
C. 'You will be taught how to drain liquid stool at regular intervals with a catheter'
D. 'You will be taught how to irrigate your bowel through the stoma'

Q85. A patient with ulcerative colitis who is unresponsive to prescribed pharmacologic treatment is admitted for a total colectomy with permanent ileostomy. Which of the following nursing actions should the nurse give priority?

A. Teaching the patient about the ostomy care
B. To refer the patient to ostomy association
C. Correcting the patient's fluid and electrolyte imbalance
D. Teaching deep breathing and coughing exercises to be performed postoperatively

Q86. Which of the following statements regarding cancer of the colon is true?

A. Cancer of the colon is usually detected in early stage.
B. It occurs mostly in women.
C. It tends to remain localize
D. Most of the incidences of intestinal obstructions are due to cancer colon.

Q87. Which of the following persons is at high-risk of developing colorectal cancer?

A. A 30-year-old man suffering from familial polyposis
B. A 30-year-old lady with hemorrhoid
C. A 35-year-old man with chronic peptic ulcer disease
D. A 25-year-old man suffering from diarrheal disease

Q88. Which of the following food items should be avoided by a patient with ileostomy to prevent potential obstruction in ileostomy?

A. Eggs **B.** Onions
C. Coffee **D.** Nuts

Q89. The nurse is caring for a young patient in the immediate postoperative period following a ileostomy for ulcerative colitis. To which of the following nursing diagnoses would she give priority?

A. Pain at the operated site
B. Risk for fluid volume deficit
C. Risk for impaired skin integrity
D. Disturbed body image

Q90. A patient has been admitted in the hospital with gastroenteritis. During assessment the nurse is expected to find:

A. Hypoactive bowel sounds
B. Hyperactive bowel sounds

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C. Rigid and board like abdomen
D. Rebound tenderness

Q91. A patient attends hospital with the complain of diarrhea, abdominal pain and cramping. During abdominal assessment which of the following sequences the nurse should follow?

A. Inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation
B. Inspection, percussion, auscultation, palpation
C. Inspection, auscultation, palpation, percussion
D. Inspection, auscultation, percussion, palpation

Q92. A patient with gastroenteritis is admitted to hospital with severe dehydration and electrolyte imbalance. Diagnostic test reveals vibrio cholera as the cause of gastroenteritis. The nurse is aware that:

A. Enteric precaution must be maintained
B. The patient is to be vaccinated against cholera
C. The disease transmission takes place from living in a over crowded place
D. The patient is to be treated by an antiviral drug

Q93. A patient is being treated with diphenoxylate hydrochloride with atropine sulfate (lomotil) for acute exacerbation of chronic functional diarrhea. In order to assess the effectiveness of therapy the nurse assesses the patient's:

A. Anxiety
B. Frequency of bowel movements
C. Skin turgor
D. Abdominal pain

Q94. Physician has prescribed lomotil (diphenoxylate with atropine) to a patient. The nurse explains about the medication to the patient. Which of the following is appropriate?

A. Insomnia may occur while on this medicine.
B. It is usually prescribed in infectious diarrhea.
C. It should be taken as prescribed for a limited period of time as it may form habit.
D. Laxative should be taken while on this drug.

Q95. Loperamide (Imodium) is prescribed for the treatment of:

A. Abdominal cramps
B. Amoebic dysentery
C. Diarrhea
D. Abdominal distention

Q96. A patient attends hospital clinic with the complain of diarrhea and abdominal cramps. The physician suspects amoebiasis and orders for stool examination. The nurse anticipates that the stool examination will reveal infection of the bowel by:

A. *Giardia lambia*
B. *Entamoeba hystolytica*
C. Coli
D. Enterobius

Q97. A patient on metronidazole therapy for intestinal amoebiasis complains to the nurse that he is having skin rash and feeling feverish. Nurse's response should be:

A. It is a harmless side effect of the drug.
B. Apply some antiseptic lotion after bath.
C. Report to the physician,
D. Discontinue medication.

Q98. Patient taking metronidazole reports dark colored urine. Nurse's advice should be:

A. You need to increase fluid intake
B. Report to the physician
C. Discontinue medication and report to the physician
D. It is a usual and harmless side effect of the medicine

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Q99. Diverticulosis is described as:

A. Multiple noninflamed outpouching of the mucosa through the circular smooth muscle of the intestine
B. An inflamed outpouching of the mucosa through the circular smooth muscle of the intestine
C. Partial impairment of the forward flow of intestinal content due to weakness of the intestinal musculature
D. Complete obstruction in the forward flow of the intestinal content due to twisting of the bowel in the abdominal cavity

Q100. Nursing intervention for a patient with acute diverticulitis will include:

A. Providing bed rest and oral fluids
B. Providing bed rest, oral fluids and stool softeners
C. Administering intravenous fluids and broad spectrum antibiotics as ordered
D. Encouraging high fiber diet, oral fluids and laxatives

Q101. A 18-year-old boy has been admitted in the emergency ward with acute abdominal pain. Physician suspects acute appendicitis and palpates abdomen of the patient for the presence of Rovsing's sign. Rovsing's sign is present when:

A. Patient feels pain and tenderness at McBurney's point
B. Patient feels pain in the left lower quadrant on palpation of the right lower quadrant
C. Patient feels pain in the right lower quadrant on palpation of periumbilical area
D. Patient exhibits rebound tenderness on palpation of lower right quadrant

Q102. The most common cause of acute appendicitis is:

A. A fecalith
B. Kinking of the appendix
C. Tumor in the cecum
D. External occlusion of the bowel by adhesions

Q103. To increase the comfort of a patient admitted with acute appendicitis the nurse would instruct the patient:

A. To lie on his abdomen
B. To sit upright
C. To lie supine with legs stretched
D. To lie with knees flexed

Q104. A patient has undergone an emergency surgery for ruptured appendix. The nurse is assessing the patient in the postoperative ward and detects manifestations of shock. What the nurse should do?

A. Inform physician immediately
B. Prepare for a blood transfusion
C. Increase the flow of oxygen
D. Elevate head of bed at 30° angle.

Q105. All of the following conditions may precipitate hemorrhoids *except*:

A. Pregnancy
B. Diverticulosis
C. Portal hypertension
D. Heavy lifting

Q106. Which of the following symptoms is suggestive of internal hemorrhoids?

A. Itching in rectum
B. Bleeding after defecation
C. Bleeding associated with defecation
D. Intermittent pain

Q107. The nurse is preparing a patient for discharge after hemorrhoidectomy. Which of the following teachings is appropriate?

A. To eat a low residue diet for a month
B. To avoid straining during defecation
C. To take oil retention enema if constipated
D. To report to physician if symptoms reappear

Q108. A patient with irreducible hernia has been admitted for surgery. During the preoperative period nurse's priority should be:

A. Monitoring vital signs frequently.

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