

**SREE NARAYANA NURSING COLLEGE
CHINTHAREDDY PALEM, NELLORE
III SEM- ADULT HEALTH NURSING
INTERNAL EXAMINATION- I**

DATE: 22/6/2024 (A and D Batch) TIME: 2-5 PM MARKS: 75

I. Write Essay on Any Two 2x15=30

1. A. Define Copd? 2m
B. Enlist Causes And Patho Physiology Copd? 6m
C. Write About Nursing Management Of Copd By Applying Nursing Process? 7m
2. A. Define Cirrhosis Of Liver? 2m
B. Explain The Pathophysiology And Clinical Manifestations Of Cirrhosis Of Liver? 6m
C. Write About Nursing Process For Cirrhosis Of Liver? 7m
3. Explain In Detail About Shock? 15 M

II. Write Short Notes On Any Five 5x5=25

3. Wound Healing
4. Roles And Responsibilities Of Nurse In ICU
5. Lung Abscess
6. Types Of Anaesthesia
7. Appendicitis
8. Non Pharmacological Management of Pain
9. Hepatitis

III. Write Very Short Notes 4x2=8

10. Enlist Types of Haemorrhoids
11. Define Anesthesia
12. Define Asthma
13. Define Hernia

IV. Multiple Choice Questions 12x1=12

1. Which Of The Following Is A Sign Of A Local Infection?
A. Warm Skin B. Clammy Skin C. Anorexia D. Paleness
2. Concentration Of Xylocaine Used For Spinal Anesthesia
A. 5% B. 10% C. 2% D. 1%
3. Which Of The Following In Solution Is Hypertonic
A. Normal Saline B. 5% Dextrose In 0.9% Nacl C. 0.45%Nacl D. 0.225% Nacl
4. Complications Of Septic Shocks Include
A. Anaphylaxis B. Adult Respiratory Distress Syndromes C. Copd D. Mitral Valve Prolapse
5. Collapse Of Lung Tissue
A. Atelectasis B. Emphyema C. Asthma D. Pneumonia
6. Cardial Signs Of Respiratory Arrest
A. Apnea B. Shallow Breathing C. Irregular Breathing D. Hurried Breathing
7. The Common Stool Pattern Is Crohn's Disease
A. Chronic Constipation B. Diarrhea C. Constipation Alternation With Diarrhea D. Steatorrhea
8. Which Of The Following Is An Example Of Chronic Illness
A. Pvd B. Cellulitis C. Peritonitis D. Bowel Obstruction
9. Normal Saline Is An
A. Isotonic Solution B. Hypotonic Solution C. Hypertonic D. None Of The Above
10. Most Import Complication After Tonsillectomy
A. Vomiting B. Shock C. Bleeding D. Infection
11. Which Of The Following Is Experienced By The Patient Who Is Under General Anesthesia?
A) The Patient Experiences Loss Of Sensation In The Lower Half Of The Body The Patient Is Conscious
B) The Patient Is Awake
C) The Patient Experiences Slight Pain
D) The Patient Experiences Loss Of Sensation In The Lower Half Of The Body
12. Which Of The Following Individuals Is Not Typically Considered A Member Of The Sterile Team In An Operating Room?
A) Surgeon B) Radiology Technician C) Scrubbed Nurse D) Circulating Nurse


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Krishna Vijash.

3rd semester

D- Batch.

Sree Narayana

Nursing college.

50
75

VEAL

AHN

RE TEST

INTERNAL EXAM

1. COPD

Introduction

- * COPD (Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease) is a respiratory condition affected to the smoking people.
- * It is a life style disease caused mostly through the smoking and use of drugs
- * That is the obstruction of gas carbon dioxide into the lungs is called COPD.
- * The COPD caused the breathing difficulty and

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it may the chance of respiratory arrest.

- * It caused by damage to the lung that narrows the airways and reduce airflow.

Definition

a. COPD or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is a preventable and treatable disease characterized by the persistent airflow limitation that preventable. COPD is a common lung disease causing restricted airflow and breathing problems. The people with COPD the lungs can get damaged or clogged with phelgm.

Etiology

- * smoking
- * Occupational exposure - exposure to workplace dusts, found in coal mining, gold mining.
- * Air pollution
- * sudden airway constriction in response to inhaled irritants
- * Bronchial hyperresponsiveness is a characteristic of asthma.

Pathophysiology

Abnormal inflammatory response of the
due to toxic gases.



Response occurs in the airway parenchyma
and pulmonary vasculature



Narrowing of the airway take place.



Destruction of parenchyma leads to
emphysema.



Irritants irritate the airway



~~Excess mucus production.~~



~~Inflammation.~~



Airway function reduced.



more mucus production.



COPD.

c. Nursing Management of COPD.

- * Maintaining patent airway clearance.
- * promoting effective gas exchange and oxygen therapy.
- * Improving breathing pattern through breathing exercise.
- * Administering medications and pharmacological support.
- * must have to provide good care to the patient to prevent the disease condition.
- * To provide the good psychological support to the patient who are having anxiety and fear.

Nursing Diagnosis

- * Ineffective airway clearance related to increased production of secretion.
- * Imbalanced nutrition less than body requirement related to increased work of breathing, preventing dyspnea and drug effects.



2.

CIRRHOSIS OF LIVER.

Introduction

- * It is a chronic disease in which there has been diffuse destruction and fibrotic regeneration of hepatic cells.
- * As necrotic tissue is replaced by fibrotic tissue, normal liver structure and vasculature is altered, impairing blood and lymph flow.
- * It results in hepatic insufficiency and portal hypertension.

Definition.

- * Cirrhosis of liver is a chronic progressive disease characterized by widespread fibrosis and nodule formation.
- * The development of cirrhosis is an insidious prolonged course usually after decades of chronic liver disease.

Pathophysiology

Due to etiological factors



Diffuse destruction and regeneration of liver cell.



Formation of fibrous tissue



Destroyed liver cell are replaced gradually by scar tissues necrotic tissue and fibrosis, cirrhosis damage liver tissue



obstruction of blood, lymph and bile flow.



Hepatic insufficiency

Clinical Manifestation.

- * peripheral edema.
- * Nausea and vomiting
- * constipation and diarrhea.
- * pain
- * fever.

- * An enlarged liver or spleen.
- * Aclia.
- * Red spider-like blood vessels on the skin
- * Jaundice

Nursing process of liver cirrhosis

- * provide comfort measures such as back rubbing and changing position to relieve pain.
- * Teach the patient relaxation technique like deep breathing
- * provide quiet and calm environment
- * Give analgesics to relieve from pain and fever.
- * Help and encourage patient to eat. feed the patient when fatigued or let someone nearby to help patient
- * subjective data include past health history
medications

Nursing diagnosis

- * Acute pain related to liver enlargement secondary to ascites as evidenced by facial grimace.
- * Activity intolerance related to fatigue and discomfort
- * Imbalanced nutrition, less than body requirements, related to chronic gastritis, decreased GI motility and anorexia.

II

3.

WOUND HEALING.

Definition:

wound healing refers to the body's replacement of destroyed tissues by living tissue. can be achieved by 2 processes: tissue regeneration and scar formation.

stages of wound healing.

1. Bleeding
2. Inflammatory.
3. proliferative.

4. Remodelling

1. Inflammatory phase.

- * Immediate to 5-6 days
- * Hemostasis.
- * Recruitment of inflammatory cells into the wound by potent chemoattractants

2. proliferative phase

- * 2 days to 3 weeks.
- * Granulation tissue formation.
- * Angiogenesis.
- * Wound healing.
- * Epithelialization.

3. Remodeling phase.

- * The number of intra and intermolecular cross links between collagen fibres increases dramatically.
- * It majorly contributes to the increase in wound breaking strength.

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- * quantity of type 3 collagen decrease replaced by type 1 collagen.
- * Remodeling continues for 12 months, so surgery revision should not be done prematurely.

4. Role and Responsibility of Nurse in ICU

- * support and respect for the patient autonomy.
- * Helping the patient to obtain the necessary care
- * continuous monitoring.
- * Effective individualized care.
- * counselling and information to family.
- * Application of policy and procedure
- * Reversal all activity.
- * maintain infection control principles.
- * keep update with advance information.
- * Acting as patient advocate.
- * Document appropriately.

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- * Ensure patient safety.
- * Follows the policies and procedures of the unit and the institution.
- * Has an expert in nursing knowledge and practice.
- * promote quality assurance in nursing
- * providing education and support to patient families.
- * Critical care nursing is that specialty within nursing that deals specifically with human responses to life threatening problems

G. Types of anaesthesia.

Anaesthesia.

- * The anaesthesia is sedation given to the patient for during any surgical or surgical procedure.

- * General anaesthesia.
- * Local anaesthesia.
- * Regional anaesthesia.
- * spinal anaesthesia.

General anaesthesia:-

General anaesthesia is treatment with medication to make the patient completely unconscious.

Local anaesthesia:-

Local anaesthesia is a type of anaesthesia used to numb a small and specific part of the body and is used to prevent pain during any procedure.

Regional anaesthesia:-

Regional anaesthesia is similar to local anaesthesia. It causes localized numbness.

Spinal anaesthesia:

Spinal anaesthesia where the anaesthetic is injected into the fluid just outside the spinal cord in the back rendering the lower half of the body numb.

7.

APPENDICITIS

Definition.

* Appendicitis is an inflammation of the vermiform appendix that develop most commonly in adolescent and young adult

* Appendicitis is an acute inflammation of the appendix

Pathology.

* fecalith that occlude lumen of the appendix.

* kinking of the appendix.

* swelling of bowel wall.

- * Hematogenous spread of microbes
- * vascular occlusion.
- * Trauma
- * Diet lacking fibres.

Pathophysiology

Due to etiological factors.



Obstruction of appendix



Increased intraluminal pressure



Ischemic injury



Bacterial proliferation.



Pus accumulation



Impairment blood supply



Rupture of appendix



Digestive content enters into the

abdominal cavity.



peritonitis

Clinical Manifestation.

- * pain
- * vomiting
- * Anorexia.
- * fever.
- * Haematemza
- * tachypnoea.

Diagnostic Evaluation.

- * History collection.
- * physical examination.
- * WBC
- * urinalysis.
- * complete blood count
- * CT scan.
- * MRI.

* ultrasound.

* USG is not accurate as CT sometimes difficult to see.

* magnetic resonance imaging

* X-ray.

9.

HEPATITIS

* Hepatitis is a broad term that means inflammation of liver.

* It is most commonly caused by virus but also be caused by drugs, chemicals, autoimmune disease and metabolic abnormalities.

Pathology

* viral hepatitis

* Alcoholic hepatitis

* Autoimmune hepatitis

* Non-alcoholic steatohepatitis

pathophysiology

Due to etiological factors



Exposure to hepatitis virus



Infection and inflammation of the
liver.



Hepatocyte damage



Necrosis of the part of the liver; alteration of
liver function.



persistence of condition.



Hepatitis.

Clinical Manifestation.

- * malaise
- * fever.
- * fatigue.

- * Anorexia.
- * Nausea.
- * Right upper quadrant or epigastric pain
- * Jaundice.
- * pale stool.
- * Headache.
- * myalgia.
- * skin rashes.

Diagnostic Evaluation.

- * History collection.
- * physical examination.
- * Detection of antibody.
- * Anti - HIV
- * Does not provide immunity to virus
- * polymerase chain reaction (PCR)

du

III 10. Types of hemorrhoids

* Internal hemorrhoids:-

Found inside the rectum. They are painless but tend to bleed.

* prolapsed hemorrhoids:-

More severe and painful form of

internal hemorrhoids

* External hemorrhoids:-

It is a small hemorrhages (bleeds) under the skin around the anus

11. Anaesthesia

Anaesthesia is a medical procedure that prevent patients from feeling pain during certain procedures, such as surgery, dental work and diagnostic test. It's achieved by using medicines called ^{Principal} anaesthetics.

which can be administered via injection, inhalation, topical lozim. spray etc.

There are three types of anaesthesia.

1. general anaesthesia.
2. Regional anaesthesia.
3. ~~Local~~ local anaesthesia.

12.

Asthma

A condition in which a person's airways become inflamed narrow and swell and produce extra mucus, which make it difficult to breathe.

Asthma can be minor or it can interfere with daily activities. In some cases it may lead to a life threatening attack.


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13.

HERNIA

A bulging of an organ or tissue through an abdomen opening. Typically, a hernia involves the stomach or intestine or omentum.

A hernia is a sac formed by the lining of the abdominal cavity (peritoneum).

MCA.

1. A ✓

2. C. ✗

3. C. ✓

4. D ✓

5. A ✓

6. A ✗

7. D. ✓

8

A.

✓

9

A.

✓

10

C.

✓

11

C.

✓

12

B.

X

✓

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