



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2024-2025

Programme – B.Sc. Nursing-2023

Course Name – Adult Health Nursing I with Integrated Pathophysiology including BCLS module(Theory)

**Course Code - N-AHN (I) 215 (T)
(Semester III)**

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3:0 Hours

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable. Write answer of Section – A and Section –B in separate Answer booklet.]

Section : A

Marks : 37

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

8 x 1=8

1. Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (i) Which stage of general anesthesia is characterized by a loss of lid reflex and regular breathing?
 - a) Stage I
 - b) Stage II
 - c) Stage III
 - d) Stage IV
- (ii) Which role in the OT is responsible for handling instruments directly with the surgeon?
 - a) Scrub Nurse
 - b) Circulating Nurse
 - c) Surgical Technologist
 - d) Anesthesia Technician
- (iii) What is the primary method used to sterilize surgical instruments?
 - a) Ultraviolet light
 - b) Ethylene oxide
 - c) Steam autoclaving
 - d) Hydrogen peroxide plasma
- (iv) Which position is commonly used for gynecological procedures?
 - a) Supine
 - b) Prone
 - c) Lithotomy
 - d) Lateral
- (v) What type of anesthesia is often used in childbirth to block pain from the lower half of the body?
 - a) General
 - b) Local
 - c) Spinal
 - d) Epidural
- (vi) What is the main function of electrocautery devices during surgery?
 - a) Cutting and coagulating tissues
 - b) Measuring vital signs
 - c) Holding tissues in place
 - d) Administering anesthesia

- (vii) Identify the changes seen in ~~Electrocardiogram~~ Hypokalemia
a) Long R wave
b) Pathological Q waves
c) Short PR Interval
d) Tall T wave
- (viii) Which nerve is most commonly affected in carpal tunnel syndrome?
a) Ulnar nerve
b) Radial nerve
c) Median nerve
d) Sciatic nerve

Group-B
(Long Answer Type Questions)
Answer the Following:

1 x 15=15

2. Define Shock Explain the etiology of Hypovolemic Shock Describe the signs and symptoms of Hypovolemic shock List down the emergency and continuing management of Hypovolemic shock Formulate 3 nursing care plan of a patient with hypovolemic shock on a priority basis. (2+3+2+4+4)

OR

Define Myocardial Infarction MI. Discuss etiology and clinical manifestation of MI. (15)
Enlist Diagnostic measurement to find out MI. Explain the Nursing Management with 3 Care Plans to cover the needed care for MI patient. (2+4+3+6)

Group-C
(Short Answer Type Questions)

2 x 5=10

Answer the Following:

3. Explain Stages of Wound Healing.
4. Explain types of Thalassemia.

(5)

(5)

OR

Explain Types of Anemia.

(5)

Group-D
(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

2 x 2=4

Answer the Following:

5. Define Evidence-Based Practice (EBP).
6. Write Notes On DASH diet.

(2)

(2)

Section : B

Marks : 38

Group-A
(Multiple Choice Type Question)

4 x 1=4

7. Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (i) Select that Mantoux test is used for diagnosis of
a) Tuberculosis
b) Scabies
c) Diphtheria
d) Leprosy
- (ii) Choose the condition for which Dapsone is used to treat
a) Leprosy
b) Ventricular fibrillation
c) Diabetes
d) epilepsy
- (iii) Choose the following is a complication of mumps
a) Pneumonia
b) Orchitis
c) Hepatitis
d) Blindness

(iv) Which lab finding is common in Cushing Syndrome?

- a) Hyperkalemia
- b) Hyperglycemia
- c) Hyponatremia
- d) Hypocalcemia

Group-B
(Long Answer Type Questions)
Answer the Following:

1 x 15=15

8. What History will you collect specifically for Cholelithiasis & Cholecystitis? List the common surgeries performed in these two cases. Discuss the pre-op, Intra-op, post-op management of a patient with Cholecystectomy. Explain the Nursing Management with 3 Care Plans to cover the needed care. 2+2+5+6 (15)

OR

A 25-year-old male with Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus is admitted to the emergency department with severe symptoms of Diabetic Ketoacidosis (DKA). His initial lab results show a blood glucose level of 480 mg/dL, serum potassium of 3.0 mEq/L, and signs of dehydration and metabolic acidosis. Based on this case, explain the protocol for potassium supplementation before starting insulin therapy. Outline how potassium levels would be monitored during treatment, and at what levels potassium supplementation should be adjusted. Describe the potential complications of hypokalemia in DKA, focusing on the risk to cardiac and muscle functions. Explain why electrolyte shifts occur during DKA treatment and the importance of close monitoring throughout insulin therapy. 5+5+5 (15)

Group-C
(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

Answer the Following:

- 9. Describe the pathophysiology and clinical manifestation of psoriasis. (5)
- 10. Discuss the triggering factors of eczema. (5)
- 11. Explain the pathophysiology of COPD. (5)

Group-D
(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

2 x 2=4

Answer the Following:

- 12. Write a very short note on BCG Vaccine. (2)
- 13. What causes Myxedema Coma? (2)
