

Part IV: True & False

(10 Marks)

Read each statement carefully. Encircle "T" if the statement is true, or encircle "F" if the statement is false.

1	Depersonalization is the false perception by the person that the environment has changed.	T	F
2	Echolalia, refer to the imitation of another person behavior.	T	F
3	Auditory hallucination is the most common type associated with schizophrenia.	T	F
4	Anergia is considered one of the most important negative symptoms of schizophrenia.	T	F
5	An ant-cholinergic drug is frequently used in combination with antidepressant drugs.	T	F
6	New words created by the patient are called neologism.	T	F
7	It is impossible to understand a person when his speech is characterized by incoherence.	T	F
8	Open groups require members to start and terminate the group at the same time.	T	F
9	To help a patient with delusions, the nurse should agree with him in order to gain his confidence.	T	F
10	Acceptance means complete permissiveness or approval.	T	F



South Valley University.

Faculty of Nursing.

Date: 17/1/2017.

Total Marks: 20 marks.

2nd Year Orthopedic Exam

Discuss of the following:

- 1- **Diagnosis of acute osteomyelitis.** (10 Marks)
- 2- **Management of open fracture.** (10 Marks)

رئيس قسم جراحة العظام

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10
C-17



Give An Account On:

- 1- Postoperative nursing care for the patient after a urologic surgery
- 2- Renal failure

Good Luck



South Valley University
Qena NEW University Hospital



جامعة جنوب الوادي
مستشفى الجامعي الجديد

امتحان النظرى الفرقه الثانيه (قديم)

الفصل الدراسي الاول

امتحان ماده الحروق

1. Mention two methods of evaluation of extent of burn. (10 Mark)
2. Describe Second degree (Partial thickness) burn. (10 Mark)
3. Mention five criteria for transfer a patient to a burn center. (10 Mark)



كلية التمريض

امتحان الفرقة الثانية-نظام قديم

٢٠١٧/١/٢٢

Discuss the following:

١-Complicaions of haemodialysis(١٠ marks)

٢-Nursing responsibility of renal biopsy(١٠ marks)

١٠ / ١٠

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Date ١٢-١-٢٠١٧

Time allowed: ٢ hrs.

Faculty of nursing
South Valley University

Second year exam
(1st term)
Special medicine (neurology)

Discuss the followings:

- ١. Idiopathic Parkinson's disease (٢٥ degree)**
- ٢. Enumerate causes of Coma (١٥ degree)**
- ٣. Enumerate clinical characters of Migraine (١٠ degree)**

----- With our best wishes -----

امتحان جراحة المخ والأعصاب

الفرقة الثانية – كلية التمريض

٢٠١٧/١/١٧

1- Discuss types and management of skull fractures. (10 marks)

2-Discuss Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) and its clinical importance. (10 marks)

3-Definition, Clinical picture and surgical management of hydrocephalus. (10 marks)

محمد/أحمد/...
(Signature)

7- Patients with chronic renal failure who are receiving dialysis are prone to injury because of:

- a- Fatigue, drug side effects.
- b- Bone demineralization, peripheral neuropathy.
- c- Impaired immune response, malnutrition.
- d- Multiple life changes, hormone deficiencies.

8- Which patient factors should alert the nurse to potential increased complications with a burn injury.

- a- The patient is a 26 years old male.
- b- The patient has had a burn injury in the past.
- c- The burned areas include the hands and perineum.
- d- The burn took place in an open field and ignited the patient's clothing.

9- Which type of fluid should the nurse expect to prepare and administer as fluid resuscitation during the emergent phase of burn.

- a- Colloids as blood.
- b- Fresh-frozen plasma.
- c- Packed red blood cells.
- d- Crystalloids.

10-Which intervention is most important for the nurse to use to prevent infection in patient who has open burn wounds.

- a- Encouraging the patient to cough and deep breathe.
- b- Administering the prescribed antibiotics.
- c- Changing gloves between cleansing different burn areas.
- d- Hand washing on entering the patient's room.

انتهت الأسئلة

With my Best wishes

Dr. Islam Ibrahim

Part IV : Multiple Choice Questions: (20 Mark, two for each)

1- Following a generalized seizure the nurse can expect the patient to:

- a- Be unable to move the extremities.
- b- Remember events before the seizure.
- c- Be drowsy and prone to sleep.
- d- Have a drop in blood pressure.

2- When performing an assessment for patient with increased intracranial pressure the nurse identifies the following signs and symptoms.

- a- Papilledema and anxiety.
- b- Headache, confusion and vomiting.
- c- Urinary incontinence and vomiting.
- d- Nausea and dizziness.

3- Pre-procedure for lumbar puncture nursing role is.

- a- The bladder and bowel should be emptied as possible.
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- c- Increased needed equipments.
- d- The patient lie on one side with the legs pulled into back

4- Rheumatoid arthritis is a connective tissue disease can affect any age with main cause of

- a- recurrent viral infection without proper treatment
- b- To compress plates against bone or bone against bone.
- c- Cigarette smoking.
- d- Autoimmune reaction primarily occurs in the synovial tissue.

5- The nurse is teaching the patient how to use a cane. Which of the following statements is most inaccurate.

- a- The patient should hold the cane close to his body.
- b- The stride length and the timing of each step should be equal.
- c- The nurse should stand behind the patient to prevent falls.
- d- The patient should hold the cane on the involved side.

6-The nurse includes in the discharge teaching of a patient who has had a lithotripsy that patient should.

- a- Watch for stone debris in the urine in 1-4 weeks.
- b- Check for edema of the legs and ankles
- c- Decrease fluid intake to 1000 ml/day.
- d- Remain on restricted activity for a week.



الوقت المسموح به
للمذاكرة
١٥/١٦



نظام الانحة الجديدة
نعم صياغة (٥٥٥)

الوقت ١٥/١٦

Adult nursing (Special Medical Surgical Nursing)

Second Year First Semester – Final-Term exam. 2015-2016

Time allowed: 3 hours

Date: 10 / 1 / 2016

Total grads: 80

Please all questions should be answered

Part I : Define the following terms : (20 Marks, two for each)

**Fracture- Internal fixation - Second degree burn- Acute osteomyelitis -Convulsion
Cystitis - Chronic renal failure- Burn- Wound debridement-Allograft.**

Part II : Listing : (20 Marks, one for each)

1. Four Kidneys functions:
2. Four complications of external fixator
3. Four causes of increased ICP
4. Four Priorities of care in Management of the patients with burn
5. Four goals of dialysis therapy.

Part III :Circle "T" if the statement is true and "F" if false: (20 Marks, two for each)

- 1- Bone is normally made up of organic 30-35% and inorganic 65-70% material.
- 2- Sprain is a traumatic injury in ligament fibers are torn that caused by twisting motion.
- 3- Take and record patient blood pressure to monitor signs of decrease intracranial pressure.
- 4- Lumbar puncture is insertion of a needle into lumbar subarachnoid space to withdraw CSF for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes.
- 5- Males are more common to have urinary tract infection.
- 6- Controlling diet and electrolytes is important point in dialysis patient.
- 7- Peritoneal dialysis occurs through permeable membrane.
- 8- Skin grafts are used to treat skin ulceration.
- 9- Burns involving the face often associated corneal abrasion.
- 10- Hydrotherapy can be used in first degree of burn.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
الحمد لله



الفرقة الثانية
قدم
طبيب شرعي



faculty of nursing

South Valley University
The faculty of nursing

Time allowed 2 hours

Total marks 50

Forensic medicine & clinical toxicology department
Forensic medicine & clinical toxicology examination
2nd year

Answer the following questions:

- 1-Finger prints: uses, advantages, disadvantages.
- 2-Difference between cut and contused wounds
- 3-Complication of wounds
- 4-Lucid interval
- 5-Medicolegal importance of internal and external wad
- 6-Causes of death in burn
- 7-Sure signs of drowning
- 8-Complications of abortion

crushed syndrome
between compression



الفريق الثاني
امتحان
مراجعة



Date: -31-5-2017
Time: 2 hours

South Valley University
Faculty of Medicine
Department of Community Medicine

Mid term Examination of Therapeutic nutrition for nursing students

Write an account on components of energy expenditure.

Write the definition of :

- ✓ -Balanced meal.
- Nutrient requirements.

Give short account on types of proteins.

✓ Mention five sources of the following:

- Calcium
- Iron

(Good Luck)





مراجعة
2016/1/12
نظام



2016/1/12
الدعاء

Nursing Administration Dept.

**Final examination on nursing health Assessment For
2th Year Students**

Date: 13/1/2016

Total grades: 40 Grades

Time: 2 hour's

student name:

Part 1 Answer the following Questions: 1-Definitions:

Define the following: (10 Grades, one for each)

1. Nursing Assessment:
2. Assessment:
3. Nursing Process
4. Health
5. Health assessment
6. PERCUSSION
7. Resonance
8. Present Health Status:
9. Current Health Status
10. INSPECTION

11-Listing: Part 11 (10 Grads one for each)

1. Principles In planning and performing health assessment, the nurse needs to consider the following:
2. Guidelines for Taking Nursing History
3. Types of Nursing Health History
4. The Nursing Process in 5 Steps:
5. Types of Summative Assessment:

6. Types of General Health Assessments:
7. A physical examination should include:
8. When assessing the skin, EXAMINE the following:
9. The basic components of the complete health history include:
10. Purpose of Past Health History includes:

Part 111 Read the following statements and circle (T) for true or (F) for false answers. (5 Grad one for each)

No	Statement	True	False
1	Assessment may be formal or informal	T	F
2	Formative assessment can help you identify your students' current knowledge of a subject, their skill sets and capabilities, and to clarify misconceptions before teaching takes place	T	F
3	Summative assessment provides feedback and information during the instructional process, while learning is taking place, and while learning is occurring.	T	F
4	Past Health History: The purpose: (to identify all major past health problems of the client)	T	F
5	Environmental History: Purpose "to gather information about surroundings of the client",	T	F

iv- Fill in the space : (10 grad one for each)

1- There are three types of assessment:

.....
.....

2 - Informal assessments Include

.....
.....

3- There are four overlapping domains of assessment:

.....
.....

4- Components of the nursing assessment:

A -----

b -----

c -----

D -----

5- The purpose of Family History: -----

6- The fourth type of assessment is the assessment for special populations, including:-----

7- Assessment may be ----- or -----

8- -----Is usually performed following inspection, especially with abdominal assessment.

9----- Is heard over solid organs or masses

10-Purpose of the Environmental History:

V- Multiple choices: (5 grad one for each)

Read the statement carefully and circle one answer only

1- Components of Health History

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| A -Biographical Data | B - Chief Complaint |
| C -Past Health History | D - All of the above |

2- Types of Formative Assessment

A - Observations during in-class activities; of student's non-verbal feedback during lecture

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| B -Pre-tests | C -Self-assessments |
| D - Examinations | |

3 -There are a number of factors to consider when choosing tests and assessments. EXCEPT;

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| A - Reliable, | B -Fair, |
| C -valid | D - Psychological |

4- Physical Systems which includes assessment of:-

A - Assessment of gastrointestinal system.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| B - Assessment of urinary system. | C - Assessment of genital system |
| D - All of the above. | |

5- Responsibilities of the nurse in Health Assessment

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| A-Carryout health assessment on every person under his/her cares. | B - Listen more than talk. |
| C - Observe nonverbal communications | d -Review information |

GOOD LUCK Dr/ salwa ahmed



النزح لاسل
صردية
٢٠١٦/٢٠١٥

امتحان دور يناير ٢٠١٦

٢٠١٦

طار

الزمن / ساعتان
الفرقة / الثانية لائحة قديمة

المادة / اسعافات اولية
الدرجة / ٤٠ درجة

أجب عن الاسئلة التالية :-

- س١- كيف تفرق بين نوبة الصرع ونوبة الهستيريا ؟ (٤ درجة)
- س٢ كيف يتعامل الجسم مع النزيف ؟ (٦ درجة)
- س٣ (تختلف أسباب الحروق الكيميائية من حالة لآخرى)
في ضوء هذه العبارة
أ- اذكر أنواع الحروق الكيميائية ؟
ب- كيف تسعف الحرق الكيماوى ؟ (١٠ درجة)
- س٤ عرف النزيف وما هى اسبابه ؟ (١٠ درجة)
- س٥ اذكر أنواع الحروق تبعاً لسبب الإصابة ؟ (١٠ درجة)
- (يرجى كتابة كل سنوال فى صفحة مستقلة)

بالتوفيق

انتهت الاسئلة

دكتورة/ سحر فهمى

South valley university

Faculty of Nursing

الوقت الثاني
التاريخ
٢٠١٦/٢٠١٥
لا اله الا الله



2nd year exam in Orthopedics

1. Discusses causes, diagnosis, pathology and treatment of acute osteomyelitis

2. Enumerate the following:

- a. Three signs of a fracture
- b. Four late complications of a fracture
- c. Three methods of fracture fixation
- d. Four signs of acutely ischemic limb
- e. Two causes of compartment syndrome
- f. Four general complications of fractures

☆ 10 marks for the first question

Half mark for every answer of the 2nd question

الفرقة الثانية
بجراحة عامة
ترم اول
٩٧/٩٨

South Valley University

Faculty of Nursing

Date: 26 January 2016

Second grade students

Time allowed: 2 hours

General Surgery

Give short account on:

1. Complications of wound healing. (15 marks)
2. Early detection of breast cancer. (15 marks)
3. Pre-operative preparation for colorectal surgery. (15 marks)
4. Care of intestinal stoma. (15 marks)
5. Post-operative nausea and vomiting. (10 marks)
6. Monitoring of post-operative pain. (10 marks)

Good Luck

Dr. Abdallah Mohamed Taha



South Valley University
Qena Faculty of Nursing
Second Year

English Language Exam
Time Allowed: 2 hours
First Term, 28 January 2016



Answer the following questions:

I. Write an essay of about 150 words on the following topic:

"The role of youth in developing today's societies"

II. (A). Read the following passage, and then answer the questions:

Donna, a 14 year old girl from California, was very sick. She had a bad heart. Her doctors said that she must have a new heart or she will die soon. Felipe Garza, a 15 year old boy and Donna's friend, was worried about her. He liked Donna very much. He liked her freckles and her smile too. So, he didn't want Donna to die. Once, he told his mother that he is going to die and he is going to give his heart to Donna. Felipe's mother thought that he is just kidding. One morning Felipe wake up with a sharp pain in his head. He was dizzy and he couldn't breathe. Doctors at the hospital where the Garzas rushed told that Felipe's brain was dead. The Garzas were very sad but they remembered that Felipe wanted to give his heart to Donna. After doctors' several tests, they put Felipe's heart in Donna's chest. The operation was a success. Donna didn't know that she was living with Felipe's heart until she was stronger. "I fell very sad, but I'm thankful to Felipe." Donna said.

Questions:

1. In your opinion, what kind of the relationship was between Felipe and Donna?
2. What would have Donna done if she hadn't had Felipe's heart?
3. Explain the underlined words in your own language.
4. Why did Donna feel sad and thankful?
5. Translate the passage into Arabic.

(B). In no more than 5 sentences, tell the story entitled "The Train".

III. Choose the correct answer between brackets:

1. The earth (formed - has been formed - was formed) about 4500 million years ago.
2. He (has worked - worked - has been worked) in the office since 1990.
3. I have (some - any - little) more letters for you to write.
4. (He has been felt - He has felt - It has felt) that he didn't tell the truth.
5. She is rich (despite - however - so) she is unhappy.
6. Isn't that the woman (who - which - whose) jewellery had been stolen.
7. The bill (had been paid - has been paid - was paid) before they left the restaurant.
8. Our school team played well so that they (should - had to - could) win the match.
9. /ʃɒt/ stands for (shut - shot - shoot).
10. Let's go to Alexandria, (isn't he - hasn't he - shall we)?

With best wishes

الف، مذكور

الفرصة لكافة
أعضاء هيئة التدريس

1061
2016/1/17

South valley University
Faculty of Medicine
Departement of pharmacology

**Pharmacology Examination
For
Nursing Students**

Time allowed :Two hours

17January,2016

**For each one of the following questions select either the
"False"(F) or True(T) answer as indicated for each :**

- (1)When a drug is used parenterally, its dose is usually more than when it is used orally.....()
- (2)Oral route of administration is the safest method of drugs used in the case of vomiting or diarrhea.....()
- (3)Tolerance means increase in response after repeated administration of drugs.....()
- (4)Idiosyncratic reactions means abnormal qualitative response that occur in some individuals due to gentic abnormalities.....()
- (5)Agonists means drugs have the affinity to bind with their specific receptors and initiate its function.....()
- (6)Sulfonamides compete with PABA and inhibits folic acid synthesis.....()
- (7)Isoniazide represents the second line drug in treatment of T.B....()
- (8)Omeprazole is a proton pump inhibitor used in treatment of peptic ulcer.....()
- (9)Penicillin is a bacteriostatic agent used in treatment of infection.....()
- (10)One of the most side effect of penicillin is allergic reactions which ranged from minor rash to fatal acute anaphylactic reaction....()
- (11)Mechanism of action of streptomycin is binding with 30S subunits of ribosomes..... ()



الفوقه لثانية
لاحة قدسة
تقديراً منه
ند ١٢٠١٦



Date: 20-1-2016

Time: 2 hours

South Valley University
Faculty of Medicine
Department of Community Medicine

Examination of Therapeutic nutrition for nursing students

Give an account on:-

- 1-Nutritional anaemia.
- 2-Energy producing substances and their daily requirements.

Give short account on:-

- 1-Prevention of Rickets.
- 2-vitamin A deficiency.
- 3-Compare between plant and animal proteins.
- 4-Balanced diet.

(Good Luck)

امتحان نهاية العام
Time Allowed: 2 Hours

قواعد

الفرقة الثانية
لائة جديدة
امتحان بالهند

جامعة جنوب الوادي
كلية التمريض

الأمراض الباطنة - الفرقة الثانية - يناير ٢٠١٦

Answer the following questions:

- 1-Complications of blood transfusion. (10 Marks)
- 2-Nursing care during blood transfusion. (10 Marks)
- 3-Manifestations of left sided heart failure. (10 Marks)
- 4-Nursing care of cardiac patient. (10 Marks)
- 5-Definition and Nursing care of haematemesis. (10 Marks)
- 6-Definiton and Nursing care of ascities. (10 Marks)
- 7-Manifestations and diagnostic criteria for diabetes. (10 Marks)
- 8-Discuss diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA). (10 Marks)

With Our Best Wishes

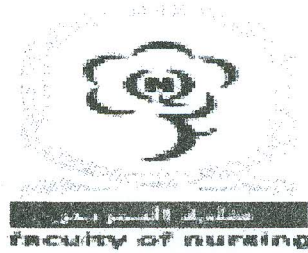
Dr: Ahlam Mohammed Sapra

Dr: Mohammed Tag-Adeen Said

البرق لانس
لأمة مريم
أريحا
02010



South Valley University
Faculty of Nursing
Pathology Department



24/1/2016
Final Exam
Time allowed: Two Hours

Answer the following questions:

Compare between:

1. Dry & moist gangrene.
2. Primary & secondary pulmonary TB.

Enumerate:

3. Types of inflammation.
4. Complications of wound healing.
5. Classification of thrombi.
6. Causes of death in malignant tumors.

Describe:

7. Pathological features of urinary bladder bilharzias.
8. Types of atrophy.

(Marks are divided equally; 10 marks for each question)

GOOD LUCK

امتحان كلية التمريض
(الفرقة الثانية)- مسالك بولية



Give An Account On:

- 1- Preoperative preparations of the urologic patient for the operation
- 2- Postoperative complications that may occur in a patient with a urologic surgery

Good Luck



Final Term Examination (2016)

Burn

Answer the following questions:

1. Depth (degrees) of burn (15 marks)
 2. Transfer criteria for burn centre (5 marks)
 3. Inhalation injury (10 marks)
-

الاستاذ الدكتور / سامية سعيد

رئيس قسم جراحة التجميل

امتحان جراحة المخ والاعصاب
الفرقة الثانية - كلية التمريض

1-Discuss causes , clinical picture & management of hydrocephalus ?

2- Enumerate causes of head trauma , types of skull fractures & management ?

د. على ربيع كامل
مدرس جراحة المخ والاعصاب





المرحبة بالطلاب
نظام الانحة القديمة
2016/1/10



Adult nursing (Special Medical Surgical Nursing)

Second Year First Semester – Final-Term exam. 2015-2016

Time allowed: 3 hours

Date: 10 / 1 / 2016

Total grads: 80

Please all questions should be answered

Part I : Define the following terms : (20 Marks, two for each)

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Cystitis - Chronic renal failure- Burn- Wound debridement-Allograft.

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- b- Fresh-frozen plasma.
- c- Packed red blood cells.
- d- Crystalloids.

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- a- Encouraging the patient to cough and deep breathe.
- b- Administering the prescribed antibiotics.
- c- Changing gloves between cleansing different burn areas.
- d- Hand washing on entering the patient's room.

انتهت الأسئلة

With my Best wishes

Dr. Islam Ibrahim

(3)

- (29)The effect of morphine on the GIT leads to nausea and vomiting..()
- (30)Loop diuretics are the most moderate type of diuretics.....()
- (31)One of the adverse effects of beta adrenergic blockers is hypoglycemia.....()
- (32)Propranolol is a beta adrenergic blocker which is used in treatment of fever.....()
- (33)Ephedrine is a sympatholytic drug that blocks alpha-adrenergic receptors.....()
- (34)Epinephrine is a sympathomimetic drug that acts by both direct and indirect mechanism.....()
- (35)The effect of atropine on the eye leads to miosis..... ()
- (36)Pilocarpine is considered as sympatholytic drug..... ()
- (37)Drugs injected intravenously must be completely sterile preparations.()
- (38)Induction of the liver microsomal enzymes do not affect the drug concentration at site of action..... ()
- (39)Drugs which bind to plasma protein are pharmacologically active.....()
- (40)Absorption means the transfer of drugs from site of administration into kidney ()

GOOD LUCK

(2)

- (12) Sensitivity tests are essential prior administration of parenteral penicillin.....()
- (13) Cotrimoxazole is a combinations of sulfamethoxazole and trimethoprim.....()
- (14) Crystalluria is the main side effects of sulfonamides.....()
- (15) Bacteriostatic means killing of bacterial microorganism.....()
- (16) Bleeding is a main sign of of heparin toxicity..... ()
- (17) Warfarin is the drug of choice as anticcagulant in the case of pregnancy.....()
- (18) Nitrates are mainly venoconstrictors which can be used in hypertension.....()
- (19) Age, body weight and route of drug administration are factors affecting drug action and drug dosage..... ()
- (20) Allergic reactions as anaphylactic shock following the administration of certain drugs in sensitive patient..... ()
- (21) Theophylline can be used in treatment of bronchial asthma.....()
- (22) Ipratropium is used in treatment of bronchial asthma.....()
- (23) Neostigmine is a drug of choice in treatment of myasthenia gravis.()
- (24) Pharmacodynamics of drug means the effect of the drug on the body...
.....()
- (25) Aspirin possesses a risk to both mother and fetus ()
- (26) Paracetamol is used as anti inflammatory.....()
- (27) Aspirin relieve pain and headache.....()
- (28) Morphine is used in treatment of wet cough.....()



الفرقة الثانية "لاعة حردرة"
تدريسا طابقا مع كذا على
القسط الدراسي الثاني



Medical surgical nursing (Final Exam)

Second semester

Name:-

Date: 4-6-2016

Time Allowed: 3 hour

No. of page: -5 pages

Total 80

Part (I) Definitions:-for every one Two marks:-

20 marks

- 1-Internal respiration. 2-Neutropenia. 3-Hyperventilation .
- 4-Esophageal Varices. 5- Portal Hypertension. 6-Ascites
- 7-Type (I) Diabetes . 8-Bronchoscopy. 9- Hyperthyroidism
- 10-Hepatitis .

Part(II) Choose the best one for each of the following multiple -choice question:-
(15 marks)

1- Situation : Mr. Sean is admitted to the hospital with a bowel obstruction. He complained of colicky pain and inability to pass stool. Which of these findings by Nurse Leonard, would indicate that the obstruction is in the early stages?

- a-high pitched tinkling or rumbling bowel sounds
- b-hypoactive bowel sounds
- c- no bowel sounds auscultated
- d- normal bowel sounds heard in all four quadrants

2- Wally is undergoing blood transfusions of the first unit. The EARLIEST signs of transfusion reactions are:

- a- oliguria and jaundice c- hypertension and flushing
- b- urticaria and wheezing d- headache, chills, fever

3- What other symptoms will validate the diagnosis of gastric ulcer?

- a-right epigastric pain
- b- pain occurs when stomach is empty
- c- pain occurs immediately after meal
- d-pain not relieved by vomiting

4- Peptic ulcer disease particularly gastric ulcer is thought to be caused by which of the following microorganisms?

- a- E. coli
- b- H. pylori
- c- S. aureus
- d- K. pneumoniae

5- When developing a discharge plan to manage the care of a client with COPD, the nurse should anticipate that the client will do which of the following?

- a- Develop infections easily
- b- Maintain current status
- c- Require less supplemental oxygen
- d- Show permanent improvement

6- Mr. Miller has been diagnosed with bone cancer. You know this type of cancer is classified as:

- a- sarcoma
- b- lymphoma
- c- carcinoma
- d- melanoma

7- A 55-year-old black male is found to have a blood pressure of 150/90 mm Hg during a work site health screening. What should the nurse do?

- a- Consider this to be a normal finding for his age and race.
- b- Recommend he have his blood pressure rechecked in 1 year.
- c- Recommend he have his blood pressure rechecked within (2) weeks.
- d- Recommend he go to the emergency department for further evaluation.

8- The nurse is caring for a female client experiencing neutropenia as a result of chemotherapy and develops a plan of care for the client. The nurse plans to:

- a- Restrict all visitors
- b- Restrict fluid intake
- c- Teach the client and family about the need for hand hygiene
- d- Insert an indwelling urinary catheter to prevent skin breakdown

9- When assessing a patient with anemia from acute blood loss, the nurse would expect to find which of the following?

- a- Sudden onset of symptoms, hypotension, and tachycardia
- b- Exertional dyspnea, poor nutrition, and hypotension
- c- Sudden onset of symptoms, glossitis, and tachycardia
- d- Fatigue, neuropathy, and tachycardia

10- The highest priority for patient with pneumonia is

- a- Impaired gas exchange
- b- Impaired oral mucous membranes
- c- Imbalanced nutrition: Less than body requirements
- d- Activity intolerance

11- A patient has chronic bronchitis. The nurse is teaching him breathing exercises. Which point should the nurse include in her teaching?

- a - Make inhalation longer than exhalation.
- b- Exhale through an open mouth.
- c- Use diaphragmatic breathing.
- d - Use chest breathing

12- Which class of medications protects the ischemic myocardium by blocking catecholamines and sympathetic nerve stimulation?

- a- Beta a adrenergic blockers
- b- Calcium channel blockers
- c- Opioids
- d- Nitrates

13- Jugular vein distention is most prominent in which disorder?

- a- Abdominal aortic aneurysm
- b- Heart failure
- c- Myocardial infarction
- d- Pneumothorax

14- A patient was given morphine for pain. He is sleeping and has a respiratory rate of 4 breaths /minute. If action is not taken quickly, what reaction might he have?

- a- An asthma attack
- b- Respiratory arrest
- c- Seizure
- d- Waking up on his own

15. A 36-year-old man with lymphoma presents with signs of impending septic shock 9 days after chemotherapy. The nurse could expect which of the following to be present?

- a- Flushing, decreased oxygen saturation, mild hypotension
- b- Low-grade fever, chills, tachycardia
- c- Elevated temperature, oliguria, hypotension
- d- High-grade fever, normal blood pressure, increased respirations

Part (III) Completion every one (4) marks

20 marks

a-Risk Factors of pulmonary tuberculosis

b- Goal of chemotherapy treatment

c-Causes of Asthma

d-Side effect of ant tuberculosis drug includes

e-Controllable risk factor of breast cancer

Part [IV] :- True / false for every one (1) mark:-

15 marks

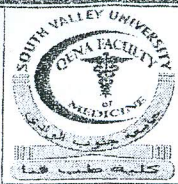
Items	T	F
1- A headache may indicate an elevated blood pressure but the client with essential hypertension.		
2- Myocardial infarction refers to the process by which areas of myocardial cells are permanently destroyed.		
3-Dental problems in the diabetic patient have the potential to trigger ketoacidosis .		
4-Numbness and tingling may occur in anemia as a result of neurological involvement.		
5-Glucagon is used to treat extreme hypoglycemia		
6-Chronic gastritis: prolonged inflammation of the stomach		
7-Tachypnea :slow breathing less than 22 B\min	✓	
8- Ulcerative colitis is acute idiopathic disease of the ileum.	✓	
9-Thoracentesis performed by aspiration of pleural fluid for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes		
10 – Goiter enlargement of the thyroid gland usually caused by an iodine deficient diet.		
11-Coughing up blood could indicate a pulmonary tuberculosis and should be investigated		
12- Cancer is normal growth of cells which tend to proliferate in an uncontrolled way and, in some cases, to metastasize (spread)	✓	
13-Hyperpnea :- is a decrease depth of respiration	✓	
14- Fatigue is the number one presenting symptoms of anaemia .		
15-The nurse should monitor the hemoglobin and hematocrit in all patients diagnosed with anaemia		

Part[V] :- Match the term in the left column with the correct description in the right column:-

No	Term	Description
1	Rheumatic fever: ()	a- Inability to breath easily except in an upright position.
2	TB ()	b- Describes varying periods of cessation of breathing
3	Orthopnea ()	c- is a systemic inflammatory disease that sometimes follows a group of hemolytic streptococcal infection of the throat (pharynx or tonsils).
4	Congestive heart failure ()	d- .Refers to the movement of air in and out of the lungs
5	Leukemia ()	e -Is a clinical syndrome the results from the heart inability to pump the amount of oxygenated blood to need the metabolic requirements of the body.
6	Diabetes mellitus ()	f- Low platelets is a count less than 100,000
7	Thrombocytopenia ()	g- is an infectious and communicable disease, which primarily affects the lung parenchyma by myco-bacterium
8	Ventilation ()	h- Is a group of metabolic disease characterized by increased level of glucose in blood.
9	Neuropathy ()	I-is neoplastic proliferation of one particular cell type (granulocytes, monocytes, lymphocytes or megakaryocytes).
10	Apnea ()	J- Long –term complication of diabetes resulting from damage to the nerve cell

انتهت الأسئلة- الامتحان (5) صفحات فقط لا غير

Good luck
Dr: Islam Ibrahim
Dr: Hayah Abou Elazayiem



South Valley University
Faculty of Medicine in Qena
Department of Internal medicine



! صحة حاسة
لازعة مدونة
شمار اول
عنا/عنا

Date: 17/1/ 2016
Time: 40 minutes
Total degree: 20 marks

FINAL EXAMINATION
NEPHROLOGY
SECOND NURSING YEAR

ملحوظة: إجابة كل سؤال تبدأ بصفحة جديدة مع كتابة رقم السؤال في منتصف بداية الصفحة ويخط واضح. ممنوع وضع إجابة أي جزء من سؤال مع إجابة سؤال آخر.

Discuss the following:

1-Complications of dialysis.

(5 marks)

2-Major functions of the kidney.

(5marks)

3-Nursing responsibility for renal biopsy

(5marks)

4-Define the following:

(1 mark each)

- a. Anuria
- b. Polyuria
- c. Dysuria
- d. Nocturia
- e. Haematuria

With best wishes

Dr. Abdel kader Ahmed Hashim

- 1-Give a short account on causes and differential diagnoses of epilepsy.
- 2-Discuss risk factors and causes of stroke.
- 3-Enumerate diagnostic criteria and management of migraine headache.



1. Site of production of white blood cells

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Bone marrow stem cells b) Thymus gland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) Lymph node and spleen d) Liver
--	--
2. An acute infection would show up in a blood count as

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Leukopenia b) leukocytosis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) Helper T cells d) Thrombocytopenia
--	--
3. Which of the following would be considered a normal white blood cell count in adult?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Less than 4,000 cells/ microliter b) 4,000 -11,000 cells /microliter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) 10,000 - 25,000 cells/ microliter d) 50, 000 cells/ microliter
--	--
4. Differential white blood cell count includes:
 - a) Red cells-platelet -neutrophils
 - b) Neutrophil- Monocyte- Eosinophils-Lymphocyte-Basophil
 - c) Basophile- red cells-macrophages
 - d) T cells- B cells
5. The term leucopenia means

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) elevated total white blood cells b) decrease lymphocyte 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) decrease total white blood cells d) increased neutrophils count
---	---
6. Which one of this white blood cell is not phagocytic?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Neutrophil b) Monocyte 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) Lymphocyte d) Eosinophil
--	--
7. A person with eosinophilia, or greater than normal numbers of eosinophils, is most likely suffering from

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Allergies or internal parasites b) Anemia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) an autoimmune disease d) pyogenic infection
---	---
8. Which of the following belongs to a granular leukocyte?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Neutrophil b) basophil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) platelet d) monocyte
--	--
9. Which of the following belongs to immunocyte

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Red blood cell b) B and T lymphocytes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) basophil d) Platelet
---	--
10. Which of the following belongs to The primary lymphoid organs:
 - a) The bone marrow and thymus
 - b) Lymph node and spleen
 - c) Liver and small intestine

11. The normal sequence of blood cell development is:

- a) Yolk sac—red bone marrow— liver and spleen
- b) Yolk sac—thymus—liver and spleen—red bone marrow
- c) Yolk sac—liver and spleen—red bone marrow
- d) Liver and spleen—yolk sac—red bone marrow

12. The normal range for reticulocytes in adults is:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a) 0% to 0.5% | c) 0.5% to 2.0% |
| b) 0.5% to 1.0% | d) 1.5% to 2.5% |

13. The clinical signs and symptoms of anemia can result from

- a) diminished delivery of oxygen to the tissues
- b) lowered hemoglobin concentration
- c) increased blood volume
- d) both A and B

14. If a child ingested rat poison, which of the following tests should be performed to test the effect of the poison on the child's coagulation mechanism?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| a) Partial thromboplastin time | c) Fibrinogen assay |
| b) Prothrombin time | d) Thrombin time |

15. Hypochromia is used to define

- a) Color change in the red cell.
- b) Variation in shape of the red cell.
- c) Variation in size of the red cell.
- d) Decrease in hemoglobin content of the red cell.

16. Nose bleeding, deep bruising and gum bleeding are usually manifestations of which type of coagulation disorder?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| a) Clotting factor disorder | c) Thrombosis |
| b) Platelet defect | d) Vascular disorder |

17. Failure to completely fill the sodium citrate tube will result in a

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| a) shortened PT | c) decrease sodium |
| b) prolonged PTT | d) increased potassium |

18. Hemophilia:

- a) Inheritance is sex-linked
- b) Disease almost confined to females and rare in male
- c) Due to deficiency of factor II
- d) Hemorrhage into joints and muscles is common
- e) a + d

19 & 20. Match the conventional color coded stopper with the appropriate use:

- | | |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| a) Red | 1. _____ CBC count |
| b) Lavender | 2. _____ ESR |
| c) Blue | 3. _____ chemical analysis |
| d) black | 4. _____ coagulation test |

21. In table form differentiate between causes of meningitis. (3 marks)

22. Enumerate technical errors causing blood hemolysis during laboratory sampling. (3 marks)

23. Give short notes on surgical site infections. (4 marks)



Nursing Health Assessment

Final Term Exam

Second Year-First semester 2016-2017

Time allowed: 3 hours

Date: 12 /1/2017

Total degrees: 40 Marks

Please all questions should be answered:

Part I: Define the following terms:

(7 Marks one for each one)

1-Nursing assessment: 2- Health History 3- Crackles 4 - Syncope 5- Wheezes: 6-Dysmetria:
7-Anosmia

Part II: Circle (T) if the statement is true and (F) if false (5 Marks 1 for each one)

Items	T	F
1- Dyspnea a patient who is having difficulty breathing or shortness of breath.		
2-Striae is stretch marks are a light silver hue caused as results of pregnancy, obesity, chronic ascites, rapid weight gain		
3- Sound "2": caused by the closing of the tricuspid and mitral valves. "Systole begins with Sound "1" and extends to Sound "2"		
4- Strabismus (deviated gaze) or limited movement it occurs with disease of the vestibular system		
5- Heart murmurs normal sounds produced by vibrations within the heart		

Part III Listing:

(13 Marks 1 for each one)

- 1- Three role of the registered nurse in nursing assessment
- 2- Five types of summative assessment.
- 3- Five How to perform the physical examination?

2/1/17
C.14/1/17

Part IV Choose the correct answer

(10 marks (2) for each one)

1-To assess an adult client's skin turgor, the nurse should

- a- press down on the skin of the feet
- b- Use the dorsal surface of the hand on the client arms
- c- Use the finger pads to palpate the skin at the sternum.
- D -Use two fingers to pinch the skin under the clavicle

2. During an assessment the nurse notices that a patient's umbilicus is enlarged and everted. It is midline, and there is no change in skin color. The nurse recognizes that the patient may have which condition?


- a - Intra-abdominal bleeding
- b- Constipation
- c- Umbilical hernia
- d- An abdominal tumor

3- The nurse is preparing to assess a patient's abdomen by palpation. How should the nurse proceed?

- a- Avoid palpation of reported "tender" areas because this may cause the patient pain.
- b- Quickly palpate a tender area to avoid any discomfort that the patient may experience.
- c- Begin the assessment with deep palpation, encouraging the patient to relax and take deep breaths.
- d- Start with light palpation to detect surface characteristics and to accustom the patient to being touched.

4-The nurse keeps in mind that a thorough skin assessment is very important because the skin holds information about a person.

- a- Support systems
- b -Circulatory status
- c -Socioeconomic status
- d -Psychological wellness


C. W. / 1 / 15

5- The nurse is percussing over the lungs of a patient with pneumonia. The nurse knows that percussion over an area of atelectasis in the lungs would reveal:

- a- Dullness.
- b- Tympani.
- c- Resonance.
- d- hyperresonance.

Part V Matching question

(5 marks one for each one)

No	Term	Description
1-	True vertigo ()	a-occur with myasthenia gravis, dysfunction of cranial nerve 3 or Horner's syndrome
2-	McBurney's Point ()	b- Repeat "99" while you listen with the stethoscope; should be muffled; clear is abnormal
3-	Cullen's sign ()	c-is ecchymosis may be caused by intraperitoneal hemorrhage, ruptured ectopic pregnancy, hemorrhagic pancreatitis
4-	Bronchophony ()	d- localized tenderness just below midpoint of line between right anterior iliac crest and umbilicus. Heel strike, riding over bumps in road while driving, coughing, will produce pain
5-	Ptosis ()	e-is rotational spinning caused by neurological dysfunction or a problem in the vestibular apparatus or the vestibular nuclei in the brain stem

انتهت الاسئلة

Good Luck,

Dr. Islam Ibrahim Ragab

Dr: Hayah Abou Elazayiem

Handwritten signature and date: 11/12

امتحان نهائي
قسم التمريض الحرجي
الطوارئ



Critical care nursing Department

29/5/2016

Final Exam of Critical & emergency care nursing
Second Years

Date : 29/5/2016

Total grades : 80degree

Time allowed : 2 hour's

semester : 2nd semester

Part I:- Define the following :

[20 Marks]

(1) Nursing triage:-

.....
.....
.....

(2) Hypertensive Emergency:-

.....
.....
.....

3) Acute respiratory failure:-

.....
.....
.....

4) Pulmonary edema:-

.....
.....
.....

5) Critically Ill Patient:-

.....
.....
.....

6) Hypovolemic shock:-

.....
.....
.....

7) Septic shock:-

8) Weaning:-

9) Sigh volume:-

10) Modes Of Mechanical Ventilation:-

Part II- Read the following statements and encircle the True or false : [20 Marks]

1. Synchronized intermittent mandatory ventilation weaning is the most common method of weaning (✓)
2. When used assist control mode the total respiratory rate is determined by the number of spontaneous inspiration initiated by the patient plus the number of breath set on the ventilator (—)
3. Positive pressure applied at the end of inspiration during ventilator breaths (✓)
4. Mechanism of myocardial damage is dependent on level of occlusion in the coronary artery ()
5. One of indications for coronary artery bypass grafting is triple vessel disease (✗)
6. Common causes of unconsciousness is hypoglycemia. (✗)
7. Critically illness can be recognized by airway actual or obstruction. (✓)
8. Chemical buffers are substance that minimize changes in PH when either acids or bases are added. (✓)
9. One of the clinical manifestation of respiratory failure is tachypnea. (✓)

10. Aspiration pneumonia is one of the clinical manifestation of pulmonary edema. (X)
11. Anxiety, fever, pain and severe anemia considered main causes of metabolic alkalosis. ()
12. Patient who attach with mechanical ventilation are more risk of developing a pulmonary infection (X)
13. Skin care for mechanical ventilated patients should focus on the frequent relief of pressure. (✓)
14. Criteria for diagnosis risk of acute renal failure include the serum creatinine increased 1.5 times or urine production of <0.5 ml/kg body weight for 6 hours. (✓)
15. Kidney stone is one of the causes of post-renal failure. (X)
16. Document and assessment is one steps of the triage guideline. (✓)
17. Level V of triage is every 120 minutes. ()
18. Provider of triage must use communication skills. (✓)
19. Sever head injury Glasgow coma scale are from 9: 12 with loss of consciousness for up to 6 hours. (X)
20. Cognitive deficits is one of clinical manifestations of head injury. (X)

Part III- List the following:

[20 Marks]

(1) Pre-renal causes of acute renal failure are the following:

-
-
-
-

(2) Restoration of cardiac output for cardiac surgery patient :

-
-
-
-

(3) Common causes of unconsciousness include the following:

-
-
-
-

(4) Nursing management of spinal cord injury:

-
-
-
-

(5) Complications of myocardial infarction:

-
-
-
-

Part IV - Read the following statements and encircle the correct answer: [20Marks]

1. Criteria of pulmonary function studies for institution of ventilator support:

- a. Vital capacity > 35 ml/kg/body wt
- b. Vital capacity > 15 ml/kg/body wt
- ☒ c. Vital capacity < 35 ml/kg/body wt
- d. Vital capacity < 15 ml/kg/body wt

2. hypoxemia $P_{aO_2} < 90$ mmHg of hypovolemic shock due to

- a. Hyperthermia
- ☒ b. Hyperventilation
- c. Hypoventilation and hypoperfusion
- d. Tachycardia

3. Objectives of Mechanical ventilation

- a- To regulate temperature
- b. To decrease lung volumes
- ☒ c. To regulate gas exchange
- d. To control of infections

4..Treatment of pulmonary edema

- a. Receive of oxygen and morphine
- b. Hypertensive drugs
- c. Fluid intake
- ☒ d. Anti platelet agents

5.Clinical manifestations of hyperosmolar non ketotic coma

- a. Sweating and tremors
- ☒ b. Dry tongue ,dry skin and sunken eyes
- c. Fever
- d. Increased systolic blood pressure

6.signs and symptoms of metabolic acidosis are the following

- a) lethargy
- b) headache
- c) vomiting
- ☒ d) all of above

7.Predisposing factors for pulmonary embolism are the following except one:

- ☒ a- Infection
- b- Atherosclerosis
- c- Immobility
- d- Diuretic

8. Prevention strategies for pulmonary embolism are:

- a- Oxygen therapy
- b- Intubate patient
- c- Initiate mechanical ventilation
- ☒ d- All the above

9. Assessment for acute respiratory failure are :

- a- Assess the level of consciousness
- b- Symmetry of air entry
- c- Synchronization of chest movement with the ventilator.
- ☒ d- All the above.

10. Clinical manifestations of pulmonary edema are the following except one

- A- Inhaled toxins.
- b- Uremia.
- C - Near drowning.
- ☒ D- Symmetry of air entry.

11. Which one of the following is the nursing goal for acute respiratory failure.

- ☒ a) Maintain effective airway clearance and gas exchange.
- b) Administer anti-anginal medication.
- c) Weight reduction
- d) Reduction of hype lipidemia

12. The main item of assessing airway patency is:

- a- Measuring CVP.
- ☒ b- Chest expansion.
- c- Listen for-heart sounds
- d- Palpate pulse.

13. When treat patient with emergency hypertensive, the critical care nurse monitoring the manifestation of:-

- a. Hypovolemic
- b. Tissue Hypo perfusion
- ☒ c. Hypervolemia
- d. Cardiac arrest

14. Nursing intervention for the patient with hypertensive crisis includes:-

- a. Management of psychosocial risk factors
- b. Periodic monitoring of BP
- c. Nutritional therapy
- ☒ d. All of the above

15. Pressure support ventilation is describe as:

- a. It is a mode used primarily for weaning from mechanical ventilation
- ☒ b. Helps to overcome airway resistance and reducing the work of breathing
- c. Patient must initiate all pressure support breaths.
- d. All of the above

16. Which of the following the first priorities medical management of brain injuries include

- a. Glasgow Coma Score
- b. vital signs
- c. Treatment hypertension and bradycardia
- d. Management of increased intracranial pressure

17. Which of the following assessment findings is an indication of Septic shock?

- a. Warm peripherals, pink, flushed skin
- b. Diminished bowel sounds
- c. Increased urinary output
- d. Dyspnea

18. Which of the following the first priorities Management of diabetic ketoacidosis:

- a. IV: 6 units initially, then 6 units / hour by given infusion Insulin replacement:
- b. Corrected in the short term by sodium bicarbonate
- c. IV glucose
- d. Antihyperthermia

19. Which of the following assessment findings is an indication of Hypoglycemic Coma?

- a. Sweating skin, tremors and dilated pupil
- b. Anorexia, nausea & vomiting.
- c. Abdominal pain.
- d. Dry tongue, dry cold skin

20. Which of the following assessment findings is an indication of Cardiogenic shock?

- a. Bradycardia due to activation of SNS.
- b. Decreased urine output: urine is dark and concentrated
- c. Stiffness or flaccidity of the neck
- d. Distended jugular veins due to increased jugular venous pressure

انتهت الأسئلة

Good Luke

الفرقة الثانية
الفصل الدراسي الأول
٢٠١٦ / ٢٠١٧



Nursing Health Assessment

Final Term Exam

Second Year-First semester 2016-2017

Time allowed: 3hours

Date: 12 /1/2017

Total degrees: 40 Marks

Please all questions should be answered:

Part I: Define the following terms:

(7 Marks one for each one)

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Part III Listing:

(13 Marks 1 for each one)

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2/15/17
C.14/1/17

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- d- Start with light palpation to detect surface characteristics and to accustom the patient to being touched.

4-The nurse keeps in mind that a through skin assessment is very important because the skin holds information about a person.

- a- Support systems
- b -Circulatory status
- c -Socioeconomic status
- d -Psychological wellness

← → / >
C. IV / 1 / 15

5- The nurse is percussing over the lungs of a patient with pneumonia. The nurse knows that percussion over an area of atelectasis in the lungs would reveal:

- a- Dullness.
- b- Tympani.
- c- Resonance.
- d- hyperresonance.

Part V Matching question

(5 marks one for each one)

No	Term	Description
1-	True vertigo ()	a-occur with myasthenia gravis, dysfunction of cranial nerve 3 or Horner's syndrome
2-	McBurney's Point ()	b- Repeat "99" while you listen with the stethoscope; should be muffled; clear is abnormal
3-	Cullen's sign ()	c-is ecchymosis may be caused by intraperitoneal hemorrhage, ruptured ectopic pregnancy, hemorrhagic pancreatitis
4-	Bronchophony ()	d- localized tenderness just below midpoint of line between right anterior iliac crest and umbilicus. Heel strike, riding over bumps in road while driving, coughing, will produce pain
5-	Ptosis ()	e-is rotational spinning caused by neurological dysfunction or a problem in the vestibular apparatus or the vestibular nuclei in the brain stem

انتهت الاسئلة

Good Luck,

Dr. Islam Ibrahim Ragab

Dr: Hayah Abou Elazayiem

Handwritten signature and date: 9.12/1/15

الفضة الدرامى / الشان

المادة / طب الأطفال ومراجعة الأطفال



South Valley University

Faculty of Nursing

Third Year Final Examination

Pediatric Ex.

Date: 31/5/2016

Number of pages: 3

Time allowed: 1.5 hours

(Short questions and MCQ questions)

Total marks: 80 marks

A-Discuss shortly the following questions:-

(60 marks)

- 1- Constant clinical features and pathognomonic signs in children with kwashiorkor. (10 marks)
- 2- Clinical picture and complications of pneumonia. (10 marks)
- 3- Differences between idiopathic nephrotic syndrome and acute post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis. (10 marks)
- 4- Etiology and clinical manifestations of iron deficiency anemia. (10 marks)
- 5- Modified Jones criteria for diagnosis of rheumatic fever. (10 marks)
- 6- Clinical picture and laboratory diagnosis of diabetes mellitus. (10 marks)

Put the letter of the correct answer in front of the corresponding question in the following answer table.

Code Number	()	1
4	3	2
7	6	5
10	9	8
		الدرجة

B- Choose the correct answer (MCQs):-

(20marks)

- 1- Regarding rheumatic arthritis all of the following are true except:- (2 marks)
 - a- Polyarthritis.
 - b- Affecting small joints.
 - c- Migratory in nature.
 - d- Dramatic response to salicylates.
- 2- All of the following are causes of heart failure in infants except:- (2 marks)
 - a- Congenital heart diseases.
 - b- Viral myocarditis.
 - c- Cardiomyopathy
 - d- Rheumatic myocarditis.
- 3- All of the following are complications of diabetes mellitus except:- (2 marks)
 - a- Retinopathy.
 - b- Nephropathy.
 - c- Neuropathy.
 - d- Obesity.
4. One of the following is not a complication of hemolytic anemia:- (2 marks)
 - a. Precocious puberty.
 - b. Hemosiderosis of the myocardium resulting in heart failure.
 - c. Hypersplenism.
 - d. Pigmented gall stones.
5. Minor criteria of Jones for diagnosis of initial attack of rheumatic fever include the following except:- (2 marks)
 - a- Fever.
 - b- Arthralgia.
 - c- Elevated acute phase reactants (ESR, CRP).
 - d-Chorea.

6. Meningeal irritation signs include the following except:- (2 marks)

- a. Brudzinski sign.
- b. Nuchal rigidity.
- c. Kernig's sign.
- d. Ankle clonus.

7- All of the following are constant signs of kwashiorkor except:- (2 marks)

- a- Oedema..
- b- Mental apathy.
- c- Hair changes (flag sign).
- d- Growth failure.

8- Regarding bronchial asthma all of the following findings are true except:- (2 marks)

- a. Recurrent episodes of wheezy chest.
- b. Positive family history of allergy.
- c. Improvement following the use of bronchodilators.
- d. Leucocytosis.

9- - One of the early manifestation of rickets:- (2 marks)

- a- Bow legs.
- b- Craniotables.
- c- Pigeon chest.
- d- None of the above.

10- Nephrotic syndrome is characterized by all of the following except:- (2 marks)

- a- Heavy proteinuria.
- b- Hypoalbuminemia
- c- Massive edema.
- d- Hematuria.

Good Luck

Dr. Khalid Abdalla
Dr. Eman Ahmed
Dr. Heba Mohammed

Assistant Professor of Pediatrics
Lecturer of Pediatrics
Lecturer of Pediatric



South Valley University
Qena Faculty of Medicine

Final Exam of pediatric surgery

3 rd year students

Faculty of nursing

Time: ½ hour

Date: 31/5/2016



Answer the following questions:

1-Enumerate pediatric surgical emergencies?

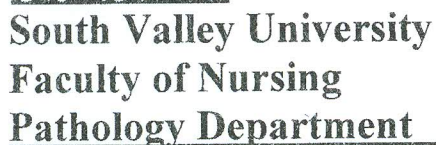
(10 marks)

2- Give an account on: Care of stoma?

(10 marks)

GOOD LUCK

DR/ Mohamad Negm



Final Exam

Time allowed: Two Hours

Answer the following questions:

Compare between:

1. Exudates & transudate.
2. Benign & malignant tumors.

Enumerate:

3. Types of granuloma.
4. Complication of wound healing.
5. Locally malignant tumors.
6. Types of emboli.

Describe:

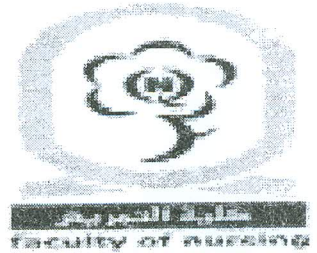
7. Complications of intestinal bilharziasis.
8. Types of necrosis.

(Marks are divided equally; 10 marks for each question)

GOOD LUCK



South Valley University
Faculty of Nursing
Pathology Department



22/1/2017

Final Exam

Time allowed: Two Hours

Answer the following questions:

Compare between:

1. Exudates & transudate.
2. Benign & malignant tumors.

Enumerate:

3. Types of granuloma.
4. Complication of wound healing.
5. Locally malignant tumors.
6. Types of emboli.

Describe:

7. Complications of intestinal bilharziasis.
8. Types of necrosis.

(Marks are divided equally; 10 marks for each question)

GOOD LUCK

الفريق لسانه (الاعتمادية)
الفضل، اسف اعزائي
الاولي



South Valley University
Qena Faculty of Nursing
Second Year

English Language Exam
Time Allowed. 2 hours
Second Term, May 2016



Answer all the following questions:

I. Write a well organized essay on the following topic:

"Characteristics of a good nurse"

II. Read the following passage, and then answer the questions:

On a warm spring afternoon, Nicole and her brother, Robert, went outside to play. Although their mother told them not to go to the train bridge, Nicole persuaded her brother to go to the bridge to see fish in the river. Three times a day, trains went over the bridge. The children were standing in the middle of the bridge when they heard a loud noise. "A train's coming!" Robert yelled. He ran to the end of the bridge. He was safe. Nicole ran, too, but she fell while the train was coming fast. Nicole ran again, and then she fell a second time. There was no time to get up and run, so Nicole didn't move. She stayed where she was – lying between the rails of the train track. She put her head down and waited for the train to go over her. After the train went over her, Nicole stood up and yelled to Robert, "Don't tell Mom! Don't tell Mom!"

Questions:

1. How many times did trains go over the bridge?
2. How did Nicole save herself from death?
3. Why did Nicole and Robert go out?
4. Why there was no time for Nichole to get up and run?
5. Why did Nicole tell Robert, "Don't tell Mom"?
6. Translate the passage into Arabic.

III. Choose the correct answer:

1. I had left the place she arrived. (after / before / while)
2. The man jumped off the bus it was moving. (while / when / since)
3. Oil is important fuel today. (more / the most / most)
4. She doesn't earn as money as she'd like. (many / most / much)
5. I once when I was young. (lost / had lost / got lost)
6. He is expected the job. (to get / to have got / he would get)
7. If you don't leave now, you late. (would be / must be / will be)
8. A lot of Africans die starvation. (by / of / for)
9. I have pain in my stomach so I'm going to a (surgeon / physician / psychiatrist)
10. He had a heart and now he is recovering. (transfer / transplant / transform)

With best wishes



الفوتة لكانه "كأه قنطه"
العقل، الداس، الحاك
١٤١٥/١٦

جامعة جنوب الوادي

كلية طب قنا

قسم التوليد وامراض النساء

امتحان مادة الصحة الانجابية لكلية التمريض بقنا

الزمن: ساعتان

A. Define the following terms: (25 Marks)

1. Antenatal care (5 Marks)
2. Antepartum Haemorrhage (5 Marks)
3. **Primary** Postpartum Hemorrhage (5 Marks)
4. Eclampsia (5 Marks)
5. Puerperal pyrexia (5 Marks)

B. Give short account on the following: (75 Marks)

1. **Management** of severe preeclampsia (15 Marks)
2. **Compare** between Placenta previa and placental abruption (15 Marks)
3. **Diagnosis** and **treatment** of Puerperal sepsis (15 Marks)
4. **Causes** of postpartum hemorrhage (10 Marks)
5. **Daily requirements** for a pregnant woman (10 Marks)
6. Treatment of abnormal uterine bleeding (AUB) (10 Marks)

Good luck

Asst. Prof. Abdel-Naser Abdel-Gaber

Dr. Mohammad Fathy

Dr. Mohammad Abdel-Rahman

السنة : الثانية

المادة : علم الاجتماع

جامعة جنوب الوادي

كلية التمريض

الإمتحان النهائى للعام الجامعى 2016/2015م " دور مايو "

أجب عن سؤالين فقط مما يلى :

(50 درجة).

السؤال الأول :

" لقد كانت رغبة أوجست كونت فى إصلاح المجتمع الفرنسى دافعا دعاه إلى إنشاء علم الاجتماع ، فقد لاحظ الفوضى تضرب أطنابها فى ربوع مجتمعه " إشرح ذلك موضحا أسباب نشأة علم الاجتماع عند كونت ؟ .

(50 درجة).

السؤال الثانى : أكتب مذكرات حول :

أ- استقلال علم الاجتماع .

ب- أربع من خصائص الثقافة .

السؤال الثالث : " تعتبر التنشئة الاجتماعية من أهم العمليات الاجتماعية التى تحدث فى المجتمع " ناقش ذلك مبينا :

(50 درجة).

أ- مؤسسين من مؤسسات التنشئة الاجتماعية .

ب- الصراع ضمن العمليات الاجتماعية المفرقة .

مع أطيب التمنيات بالنجاح والتوفيق

د. على طلبه محمد



الفصل الدراسي الثاني
لشهر رجب
العام ١٤٤٠ هـ
٢٠١٩/٢٠٢٠ م



South Valley University

Time allowed 2 hours

The faculty of nursing

Total marks 50

Forensic medicine & clinical toxicology department

Forensic medicine & clinical toxicology examination

4th year

Discuss the following questions

1. Phases of death (7 marks)
2. Hypostasis (7 marks)
3. Abrasions (7 marks)
4. Differentiate between inlet and exit firearm wounds (7 marks)
5. Differentiate between ante-mortem and post-mortem burn (7 marks)
6. Manual strangulation (Throttling) (7 marks)
7. Skull vault fractures (8 marks)

Good luck



الفترت الثانية (لا تُدعّر)

٢٠١٦ / ٢٠١٥

الثاني

الفصل الدراسي الثاني

Obstetric exam

Date 28-5-2014

40 degree
2nd year

Answer the following question:-

1 -put true or false in front of statement :-

- 1-True labor pain is irregular contraction
- 2-Secondary postpartum hemorrhage caused by infection and choriocarcinoma
- 3-Involution of uterus after delivery immediately fundal level at umbilicus
- 4-Lochia serosa consist of R B CS in 1st 5days
- 5-Caesarean section indicated cases accidental hemorrhage and placenta previa
- 6-episiotomy is incision of abdomen during labor
- 7-Thesecond stage labor is the stage of expulsion the placenta
- 8- The fallopian tube is the external genital organ
- 9-the colostrum is secreted in 1st 3days
- 10- The first stage of labor duration in primi gravid (6-8) hours
- 11-woman weight loss in pureperuim due to evacuation of uterine contents and water dieresis
- 12-the cases of puerperal pyrexia caused by breast infection
- 13-the signs of placenta separation elongation of cord
- 14-fetal distress during labor can cause by medical disease
- 15-the complication of postpartum hemorrhage are pulmonary embolism and puerperal sepsis
- 16- The fetal tachycardia is the fetal heart rate low (120) beat /minute
- 17- The primary postpartum hemorrhage caused by retained placenta
- 18- The fetal heart rate irregular is indicated the fetal healthy
- 19-the breast engorgement is accumulation of pus in breast
- 20-apgar score should be done at (10) minute afterbirth

22- The partogram is diagrammatic representation of pregnancy

23- The newborn care is avoid cooling

25-the apgare score (4-6) indicate sever asphyxia

26-the puerperal sepsis caused by staphylococci and E coli

27-the vagina is provide an exit for the fetus during delivery

28- Eclampsia the signs and symptoms of pre-eclampsia with convulsion.

29- HELLP syndrome is (hemolysis, elevated liver enzymes, low count platelets)

30- Excessive dilatation of the-cervix can cause abortion (30 degree)

11- Madam Wafa attendance outpatient clinic complain of bleeding where she have pregnancy (25weeks)

- Define abortion, innumerate types of abortion, and complications?

111-Sure signs of placenta separation?

1v-define postpartum hemorrhage and types? (10 degree)

Good luck

Assistant prof/ sahar fahmy

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1v-define postpartum hemorrhage and types? (10 degree)

Good luck

Assistant prof/ sahar fahmy

Second part Exam (Gynecological Nursing)

I – Define the following : (10 mark)

- 1- Infertility :
- 2- Maternal morality :
- 3- Sterility :
- 4- Prolapse

ii- list the following

- 1- Internal organs of female genital tract: (2 mark)
 - 2- List methods of family planning : (3 mark)
 - 3- Counseling types of hormonal family planning methods : : (3 mark)
 - 4- Minor side effects of IUD : : (3 mark)
 - 5- Types of prolapse : (3 mark)
 - 6- Causes of infertility : (3 mark)
 - 7- Causes of maternal mortality and how to reduce it ? : (3 mark)
- iii- Explain Signs and symptoms of prolapse and how to reduce the prolapse during life cycle : (6 mark)
- iiii- put (t) or (f) in front of the following : : (4 mark)
- 1- The first period of the girls at 13 years called menopause ()
 - 2- Sex hormone are estrogen and progesterone ()
 - 3- Direct cause of maternal mortality is hemorrhage ()
 - 4- Copper IUD consider a hormonal methods ()

مراجعة
مراجعة