



FACULTY OF ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES, UNIVERSITY OF RUHUNA
Department of Nursing
5th End Semester Examination – 2026 – 2021/2022 (15th) Batch
NUR 3124 Medical Nursing II- SEQ

Date: 12th June 2026

Time: 11.00 a.m.- 1.00 p.m.

Duration: 02 hours

Index Number:

Answer all the questions using the given space provided.

1.

- 1.1) A nursing student was assisting with the blood sample collection of an emergency patient in the admission area of a busy medical ward. While disposing a used needle after blood collection, she accidentally sustained a needle-prick injury on her left finger. After exploring the history, it was identified that the source patient is a known HIV-positive individual. (100 marks)

- 1.1.1) Outline **two (02)** factors why all needle-prick injuries do not result in HIV infection.

(10 marks)

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- 1.1.2) What is the window period in HIV infection?

(10 marks)

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- 1.1.3) Describe the importance of the window period in diagnosis and follow-up in this scenario. (10 marks)

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1.1.4) State the time frame for starting Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) and justify its significance (10 marks)

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1.1.5) Describe how the student should be counselled and supported as a nurse. (10 marks)

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1.2) A 17-year-old boy developed redness, itching and blister formation on both hands two days after using a new hair dye product. On examination, the affected skin areas were swollen with vesicular lesions and scratch marks.

1.2.1) Identify the type of hypersensitivity reaction. (10 marks)

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1.2.2) Describe why this patient developed itching and redness. (10 marks)

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1.2.3) Describe nursing management under following points. (25 marks)

- a. Skin care
- b. Itching relief
- c. Prevention of infection
- d. Patient comfort
- e. Psychological support



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2.

2.1) Mr. Neel, a 52-year-old patient, became blind as a result of uncontrolled diabetes.

(100 marks)

2.1.1) List **three (03)** causes of blindness due to controlled diabetes.

(10 marks)

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2.1.2) List **three (03)** vision assessment tools.

(10 marks)

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2.1.3) You have a patient with an eye infection. State **five (05)** steps of the procedure you

would use to instill eye ointment

(20 marks)

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2.2) Mr. Kasun was admitted to the emergency treatment unit due to epistaxis.

2.2.1) What is your emergency management for epistaxis? (10 marks)

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2.2.2) List **three (03)** medical reasons for epistaxis. (10 marks)

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2.2.3) State **three (03)** nursing diagnoses for a patient with epistaxis. (10 marks)

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2.2.4) Write **two (02)** nursing interventions for each nursing diagnosis. (15 marks)

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2.2.5) List **three (03)** precautions that should be taken when instilling nasal drops at home.

(15 marks)

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3.

3.1) You are a Nursing officer working in a medical ward, assigned to the admission desk on a casualty day. A 68-year-old man was admitted due to the sudden development of right-sided weakness, facial drooping and difficulty speaking. (100 marks)

3.1.1) What is the most likely diagnosis? (05 marks)

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3.1.2) Define that disease condition. (10 marks)

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3.1.3) State **three (03)** Nursing Diagnoses. (15 marks)

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3.1.4) According to your diagnosis, state **five (05)** important diagnostic measures. (15 marks)

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3.1.5) Briefly explain **two (02)** nursing interventions useful for this patient. (15 marks)

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3.2.1) List **five (05)** clinical features of Parkinson's disease? (10 marks)

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3.2.2) State **five (05)** nursing interventions for a patient with Parkinson's disease. (30 marks)

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4.

4.1) A 70-year-old man with a known history of chronic kidney disease (CKD) presents with progressive generalized body swelling, shortness of breath, and confusion. On examination and laboratory investigations, he is found to have hyperkalaemia, anaemia and hypocalcaemia. Following further assessment, he undergoes haemodialysis, after which his symptoms improve markedly. (100 marks)

4.1.1) List **two (02)** common causes of chronic kidney disease. (10 marks)

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4.1.2) Explain the pathophysiological basis of the following complications of CKD.

(20 marks)

4.1.2.1) Anaemia

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4.1.2.2) Hypocalcaemia

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4.1.3) Name specific treatment options used to manage the following chronic complications based on their pathophysiology. (10 marks)

4.1.3.1) Anaemia

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4.1.3.2) Hypocalcaemia

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4.1.4) Briefly explain why this patient's symptoms improved after haemodialysis. (10 marks)

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4.1.5) List **two (02)** medications used for the medical management of hyperkalaemia.

(10 marks)

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4.2) During his hospital stay, the patient suddenly develops a generalized tonic-clonic seizure. A capillary blood glucose measurement reveals a blood glucose concentration of 35 mg/dL. He is immediately treated with intravenous 25% dextrose. His seizure is improved and he shows no evidence for status epilepticus.

4.2.1) List **five (05)** clinical features that support the diagnosis of a generalized tonic-clonic seizure. (10 marks)

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4.2.2) Briefly describe the immediate management of a patient presenting with a generalized tonic-clonic seizure. (20 marks)

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4.2.3) Define status epilepticus.

(10 marks)

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