

**GANDHI INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY, ODISHA, GUNUPUR
(GIET UNIVERSITY)**

B.Sc. Nursing (fourth Semester) Regular Examinations, August - 2026

N-AHN(II) 205 - Adult Health Nursing II



Time: 3 hrs

Maximum: 75 Marks

The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.

PART – A: (Multiple Choice Questions)

(12 x 1 = 12 Marks)

Q. 1 Answer ALL questions

- a. Which assessment finding is characteristic of Trigeminal Neuralgia ?
 - (i) Continuous bilateral facial numbness
 - (ii) Complete loss of hearing and balance
 - (iii) Sudden, sharp, electric-shock-like unilateral facial pain triggered by light touch
 - (iv) Paralysis of facial muscles mimicking stroke
- b. Palliative care differs from curative care because its primary objective is:
 - (i) Aggressive prolongation of life at all costs using experimental chemotherapy
 - (ii) Improving quality of life and providing symptom relief for serious illness
 - (iii) Psychiatric institutionalization
 - (iv) Rehabilitation of motor deficits following trauma
- c. The priority intervention for a patient presenting with acute carbon monoxide poisoning is:
 - (i) Administration of 100% high-flow oxygen via non-rebreather mask
 - (ii) Application of cold compress
 - (iii) Administration of intravenous bicarbonate
 - (iv) Immediate gastric lavage
- d. Elder abuse screening in geriatric nursing encompasses evaluation for:
 - (i) Physical, psychological, financial, and sexual maltreatment or neglect
 - (ii) Normal age-related graying of hair
 - (iii) Physiological decline in visual acuity
 - (iv) Routine chronic joint stiffness
- e. Occupational lung disease caused by inhalation of silica dust over long periods is termed:
 - (i) Asbestosis
 - (ii) Byssinosis
 - (iii) Silicosis
 - (iv) Anthracosis
- f. Which type of visual loss is typical of open-angle glaucoma in its early stages?
 - (i) Loss of central vision
 - (ii) Gradual loss of peripheral vision
 - (iii) Distorted vertical lines
 - (iv) Sudden total blindness in both eyes
- g. What is the main purpose of continuous bladder irrigation following prostate surgery?
 - (i) To administer localized antibiotic therapy
 - (ii) To measure exact systemic blood pressure balance
 - (iii) To prevent blood clot obstruction and keep urine clear
 - (iv) To stimulate renal nephron filtration rate
- h. Hospice care focuses primarily on:
 - (i) Aggressive curative treatments for terminal illness
 - (ii) Comprehensive comfort, pain control, and psychosocial support for terminally ill patients and families
 - (iii) Active euthanasia protocols
 - (iv) Long-term physical therapy rehabilitation to restore full capacity
- i. The term used to describe age-related progressive loss of muscle mass and strength is:
 - (i) Cachexia
 - (ii) Atrophy
 - (iii) Osteomalacia
 - (iv) Sarcopenia
- j. Autografting using skin harvested from the patient's own body is known as:
 - (i) Allograft
 - (ii) Homograft

- (iii) Biosynthetic dressing (iv) Both i & ii
- k. Age-related changes in the renal system of older adults include:
- (i) Increased glomerular filtration rate (GFR) (ii) Increased capacity of the bladder with low residual volume
- (iii) Decreased renal mass and reduction in nephron functional capacity (iv) Enhanced ability to concentrate urine under stress
- l. During an epileptic tonic-clonic seizure, the priority nursing action is:
- (i) Forcing a padded tongue depressor between clenched teeth (ii) Maintaining a patent airway, turning the client to the side, and preventing injury
- (iii) Restraining the patient's limbs firmly to stop movement (iv) Administering oral anti-epileptic medications immediately during the seizure

PART – B: (Very Short Answer Questions)

(4 x 2 = 8 Marks)

Q.2. Answer ANY FOUR questions

- What is the underlying pathophysiology of endolymphatic hydrops in Meniere's disease?
- What does a negative Rinne test indicates and why?
- What clinical sign post-tonsillectomy indicates early primary hemorrhage?
- Why does hyperkalemia develop rapidly during the oliguric phase of acute kidney injury?
- What is phimosis, and why can it lead to complications if neglected?

PART – C: (Short Answer Questions)

(5 x 5 = 25 Marks)

Q.3. Answer ANY FIVE questions

- Write a short note on orchitis.
- Hospice care.
- Principles of emergency management.
- Define seizure and its types.
- AERB Regulations.
- Explain pathophysiology of nephrotic syndrome.

PART – D: (Long Answer Questions)

(15 x 2 = 30 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

Marks

- Define CVA. Explain the pathophysiology, clinical features and diagnostic evaluation of a patient with CVA. 2+3+3=8
 - Management of a patient herniation of vertebral disc 7
- (OR)**
- Define Meniere's disease and explain its underlying pathophysiology. Outline the clinical manifestations and diagnostic evaluation. 3+4=7
 - Discuss the medical, dietary, and surgical management. Formulate a nursing care plan focusing on safety and fall prevention during acute attacks. 4+4=8
- Define cataract and list its common types and etiology. Describe the clinical features and pre-operative diagnostic assessment. 3+4=7
 - Explain about phacoemulsification. Outline postoperative nursing management and prevention of increased intraocular pressure (IOP). 4+4=8
- (OR)**
- A 60-year-old patient presents with acute right-sided hemiplegia and expressive aphasia. Differentiate between ischemic stroke and hemorrhagic stroke pathophysiology. 4+4=8
 - Detail comprehensive rehabilitation nursing care addressing dysphagia screening, mobility, and communication deficits. 8

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