

**AMREF VIRTUAL TRAINING SCHOOL
SEPTEMBER 2012 CLASS COLLAGE FINAL EXAMINATION
PAPER FOUR WEDNESDAY 22ND OCTOBER 2014**

Part I: Multiple Choice Questions (20 Marks)

- 1. The level cognitive domain of learning that refers to the ability of the learner to recall information is;**
 - a. Mastery
 - b. Comprehension
 - c. Knowledge
 - d. Application
- 2. Innovative teaching methods include;**
 - a. Computer aided learning, simulations, clinical demonstrations
 - b. Problem based learning, self-directed learning ,computer aided learning
 - c. Mentorship, computer aided learning, snowballing method
 - d. Self-directed learning, clinical simulations, discussions
- 3. Repetition in teaching is important because it;**
 - a. Makes the lesson interesting
 - b. Fosters mastery in the learner
 - c. Actively involves the learners
 - d. Promotes rote learning
- 4. During a lesson, the teacher reinstated a correct response that had been given by a student. The teachers action is best referred to as;**
 - a. Motivation
 - b. Feedback
 - c. Reinforcement
 - d. Reward
- 5. The initial step in the development of a competency based curriculum is;**
 - a. Job description
 - b. Task analysis
 - c. Situation analysis
 - d. Objectives formulation
- 6. A written account of the research study that presents describes how a particular problem will be investigated is;**
 - a. Project
 - b. Methodology
 - c. Design
 - d. Proposal
- 7. The purpose of comparative design is to;**
 - a. Describe a phenomena as it occurs in the community
 - b. Look for differences in one variable between two groups
 - c. Establish two causal relationships between two variables
 - d. Measure the extent one variable makes changes in another
- 8. Data collection tools include;**
 - a. Observation checklist, focus group discussion
 - b. Questionnaire, interviewing
 - c. Records audit, participant observation
 - d. Questionnaire, observation checklist
- 9. "Use of simulation method of teaching improves student's performance". The independent variable in this statement would be;**
 - a. Teaching
 - b. Student's performance
 - c. Simulation
 - d. Improves performance
- 10. The average of a set of scores is called the;**

- a. Median
- b. Percentage
- c. Mode
- d. Mean

11. Unipolar mood disorders include:-

- a. Cyclothymia and mixed manic episodes
- b. Major depression and dysthymia
- c. Dysthymia and mixed manic episodes
- d. Cyclothymia and mood disorders related to mania

12. DSMIV categories of anxiety disorders include,

- a. Post-traumatic stress disorder and phobic disorders
- b. Generalized anxiety disorder and binge eating
- c. Panic attack and schizophrenia
- d. Obsessive compulsive disorder and pyromania

13. In mild mental retardation (MR) there is,

- a. IQ of 50-70, the child is educable and can live independently
- b. IQ is 35-50, the child is trainable and only speaks few words
- c. IQ is 20-34, child is unable to have structured living but is trainable
- d. IQ is below 20, child unable to relate verbally but can live independently

14. Milieu therapy includes,

- a. Providing a supportive environment for positive adaptation and personal growth
- b. Teaching skills of everyday living to improve a patient's general performance
- c. Use of various recreational activities to meet patient treatment goals
- d. Focusing on the here and now interactions rather than repressed childhood experiences

15. The mode of action of antipsychotics includes,

- a. Blockage of dopamine receptors in the brain.
- b. Stimulation of serotonin receptors in the brain.
- c. Blockage of adrenaline and nor adrenaline receptors
- d. Stimulation of dopamine receptors in the brain

16. Uncontrolled vomiting in an infant can result to;

- a. Tetany
- b. Acidosis
- c. Alkalosis
- d. Hypersensitivity

17. In pediatric emergencies priority signs include;

- a. Poisoning, restlessness, coma
- b. Pallor, pain, edema of both feet
- c. Convulsion, central cyanosis, poisoning
- d. Pyrexia, severe respiratory distress, coma

18. Hyperopia in children;

- a. Results from unequal curvature of the cornea
- b. Results from an eye ball that is too long
- c. Occurs due to rays of light being bent in different directions
- d. Occurs due to rays of light being focused behind the retina

19. Features of first degree burns in children include ;

- a. Pain, blistering
- b. Erythema, blanching with pressure
- c. Leathery appearance, blistering
- d. Minimal swelling, erythema

20. The main cause of edema in nephrotic syndrome is;

- a. Dilatation of blood capillaries
- b. Inflammatory processes
- c. Decreased albumin in blood
- d. Renal failure

Part two: Short Answer Questions (40 Marks)

1. State three (3) advantages of using a lesson plan (3 marks)
2. Explain five (5) factors to consider when selecting teaching media (5 marks)
3. Outline four (4) probability sampling methods (4 marks)
4. State four purposes of literature review (4 marks)
5. Outline four (4) components of suicide risk assessment (4marks)
6. Explain four (4) roles of a nurse in management of a patient with drug induced psychosis (4 marks)
7. Outline any four (4) nursing interventions for a patient with acute delirium (4 marks)
8. State four (4) specific nursing interventions for a child with osteomyelitis. (4marks)
9. Outline five (5) factors that can trigger a sickle cell crisis in a child with sickle cell anemia. (5 marks)
10. State three (3) indications for tonsillectomy. (3 marks)

Part three: Long Answer Question (40marks)

1. Mrs, Y. 45yrs old is admitted in a psychiatric unit with a diagnosis of psychosis related to pregnancy and childbirth,
 - a. State four (4) predisposing factors to psychosis related to pregnancy and childbirth (4 Marks)
 - b. Outline any four (4) clinical manifestations Mrs. Y may have presented with (4 Marks)
 - c. Describe the management for Mrs Y. from admission till discharge (12 Marks)
2. **Master P with a diagnosis of hydrocephalus is admitted in pediatric ward and a Ventriculoperitoneal (VP) shunting is performed.**
 - a. Draw and label a diagram illustrating the formation and flow of cerebral spinal fluid. (5marks)
 - b. List four (4) clinical features of hydrocephalus. (2marks)
 - c. Describe the specific nursing interventions for Master P. (10 marks)
 - d. State three (3) complications that Master P may develop. (3 marks)

**AMREF VIRTUAL TRAINING SCHOOL MARCH 2011 COLLAGE FINAL EXAMINATION
TUESDAY 30TH APRIL 2013 PAPER FOUR**

PART ONE: Multiple Choice Question (20mks)

- 1. A research design that involves the collection of data at one point in time is;**
 - a) Community diagnosis
 - b) Longitudinal
 - c) Cross-sectional
 - d) Descriptive
- 2. A researcher recruited the first 10 clients in the MCH queue into her study sample. This sampling technique is referred to as;**
 - a) Purposive
 - b) Snowball
 - c) Quota
 - d) Convenience
- 3. A clinical trial study that measures what it is supposed to measure is said to possess;**
 - a) Reliability
 - b) Justification
 - c) Validity
 - d) Triangulation
- 4. Components of a research proposal include;**
 - a) Abstract , justification, design
 - b) Abstract, results, literature review
 - c) Objectives, discussion, design
 - d) Literature review, objectives, discussion
- 5. Primary sources of literature include;**
 - a) Textbooks, government reports
 - b) Textbooks, journal articles
 - c) Journal articles, theses reports
 - d) Conference presentations, internet
- 6. To control bleeding in a child with hemophilia A, the nurse would expect to give:**
 - a) Albumin
 - b) Fresh frozen plasma
 - c) Factor VIII concentrate
 - d) Factor II, VII, IX, X complex
- 7. A cleft lip predisposes an infant to infections primarily because of:**
 - a) Poor nutrition from disturbed feeding that lowers the immunity
 - b) Poor circulation to the defective area
 - c) Waste products that accumulate along the defect
 - d) Mouth breathing, which dries the oropharyngeal mucous membranes
- 8. When vomiting is uncontrolled in an infant, the nurse should observe for signs of:**
 - e. Tetany
 - f. Acidosis
 - g. Alkalosis
 - h. Hypersensitivity
- 9. A three year old preschooler has been hospitalized with nephrotic syndrome. The best way to detect fluid retention would be to:**
 - a) Have the child urinate in a bedpan
 - b) Measure the child's abdominal girth daily
 - c) Weight the child at the same time every day
 - d) Test the child's urine for hematuria and protenuria
- 10. A child has sustained third-degree burns of the hands, face, and chest. Which nursing diagnosis takes priority?**
 - a) Ineffective airway clearance related to edema
 - b) Disturbed body image related to physical appearance
 - c) Impaired urinary elimination related to fluid loss

- d) Risk for infection related to epidermal disruption
- 11. Cognitive domain of learning;**
- Embraces development of motor skills and attitudes
 - Embraces the intellectual abilities of remembering and reasoning
 - Emphasises emotional qualities and feelings
 - Emphasises development of attitudes and values
- 12. The curriculum development approach where functions of a profession are used to determine the content is referred to as;**
- Competency based
 - Subject centred
 - Integrated approach
 - Functional approach
- 13. A learner is able to solve life problems using information received at the following stage of the learning process;**
- Acquisition
 - Retention
 - Perception
 - Transfer
- 14. Outlining lesson objectives for a learner is an example of;**
- Stimulus variation
 - Set induction
 - Reinforcement
 - Topic closure
- 15. The following verbs can be used when formulating learning objective for a patient;**
- Explain, name, practice
 - Understand, apply, demonstrate
 - State, describe, appreciate
 - Know, understand, appreciate
- 16. In cognitive therapy a client undergoes treatment through the following stages**
- Identifying the problem, devising alternatives , challenging maladaptive thinking and testing the alternatives
 - Identifying the distorted thinking, challenging the maladaptive thinking, testing alternatives and choosing the best alternative
 - Challenging maladaptive thinking, identifying the problem, devising alternatives to distorted thinking, picking the best alternative
 - Identifying the distorted thoughts, challenging the maladaptive thoughts, devising realistic alternatives, testing out the alternatives
- 17. In dysthymia mood disorder**
- There is chronic instability of mood with mild depressive and manic symptoms
 - There is chronic constant or fluctuating mild depressive symptoms
 - Is common among women after delivery
 - There is persistent low mood accompanied by anxiety and loss of pleasure
- 18. The extrapyramidal side-effects associated with antidopaminergic drugs include;**
- Urine retention, urticaria and waxy flexibility
 - Dry mouth, constipation and blurred vision
 - Acute dystonia, akathisia and parkinsonian effects
 - Hypothermia, cardiac arrhythmias and photosensitivity
- 19. The personality disorders where individuals are characteristically sensitive and suspicious include;**
- Histrionic, borderline and narcissistic
 - Paranoid, schizoid and schizotypal
 - Paranoid, avoidant and dependent
 - Antisocial, schizoid and affective
- 20. The humanistic theory of counselling was developed by;**
- Carl Rodgers
 - Abraham Maslow

- c) Albert Ellis
- d) Sigmund Freud

PART TWO: Short Answer Question (40mks)

1. State three (3) advantages of open ended questions in a data collection tool (3mks)
2. State five (5) factors to consider when choosing a research design (5mks)
3. Explain two (2) reasons for having a reference list in a research proposal document (2mks)
4. Explain five (5) factors that affect learning. (5mks)
5. Outline five (5) characteristics of a standard exam. (5mks)
6. State five (5) nursing interventions for a child with Acute Lymphoid Leukaemia. (5mks)
7. State five (5) causes of intestinal obstruction in children. (5mks)
8. State three (3) specific interventions for a client suffering from alcoholism (5mks)
9. Outline five (5) clinical features of Schizophrenia according to DSMIV criteria (3mks)
10. Distinguish between somatoform and psychosomatic disorders (2mks)

PART THREE: Long Answer Question (40Marks)

1. Master M 9yrs old is admitted in paediatric ward with a diagnosis of type 1 diabetes mellitus.
 - a. Describe the pathophysiology of diabetes mellitus. (5mks)
 - b. Describe the management of master M till discharge. (13mks)
 - c. List four (4) complications of Diabetes mellitus. (2mks)
2. Mr. Yu, 35yrs old is admitted in a psychiatric unit after being diagnosed to have Bipolar I manic episode disorder.
 - a. Outline four (4) clinical features Mr. Yu may have presented with according to DSMIV criteria (4mks)
 - b. Describe the management for Mr. Yu from admission till discharge (14mks)
 - c. List any four (4) differential diagnosis for Mr. Yu (2mks)

PART ONE: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20MARKS)

- 1. The classic signs of acute glomerulonephritis include;**
 - a) Generalized oedema.
 - b) Green-tinged urine.
 - c) Moderate to severe hypotension.
 - d) Polyuria.
- 2. When caring for an 11-month-old infant with dehydration and metabolic acidosis, the nurse expects to see;**
 - a) A reduced white blood cell count
 - b) A decreased platelet count
 - c) Shallow respirations
 - d) Tachypnea
- 3. A 4-month-old with meningococcal meningitis has just been admitted to the paediatric unit. The priority nursing intervention is;**
 - a) Instituting droplet precautions
 - b) Administering acetaminophen
 - c) Obtaining history information from the parents
 - d) Orienting the parents to the paediatric unit
- 4. Allopurinol is included in the regimen of a child undergoing remission induction therapy to treat leukemia. The main reason for administering allopurinol is to:**
 - a) Prevent renal stones.
 - b) Prevent bleeding tendencies
 - c) Enhance the production of uric acid to ensure adequate excretion of urine
 - d) Ensure that the chemotherapy doesn't adversely affect the bone marrow
- 5. The finding that would alert a nurse that a hospitalized 6-year-old child is at risk for a severe asthma exacerbation is;**
 - a) Oxygen saturation of 95%
 - b) Mild work of breathing
 - c) Absence of intercostals or substernal retractions
 - d) History of steroid-dependent asthma
- 6. In cognitive therapy a client undergoes treatment through the following stages**
 - e) Identifying the problem, devising alternatives , challenging maladaptive thinking and Testing the alternatives
 - f) Identifying the distorted thinking, challenging the maladaptive thinking, testing alternatives and choosing the best alternative
 - g) Challenging maladaptive thinking, identifying the problem, devising alternatives to distorted thinking, picking the best alternative
 - h) Identifying the distorted thoughts, challenging the maladaptive thoughts, devising realistic alternatives, testing out the alternatives
- 7. In Dysthymia mood disorder**
 - e) There is chronic instability of mood with mild depressive and manic symptoms
 - f) There is chronic constant or fluctuating mild depressive symptoms
 - g) Is common among women after delivery
 - h) There is persistent low mood accompanied by anxiety and loss of pleasure
- 8. The extrapyramidal side-effects associated with antidopaminergic drugs include;**
 - e) Urine retention, urticaria and waxy flexibility
 - f) Dry mouth, constipation and blurred vision
 - g) Acute dystonia, akathisia and parkinsonian effects
 - h) Hypothermia, cardiac arrhythmias and photosensitivity
- 9. The personality disorders where individuals are characteristically sensitive and suspicious include;**
 - e) Histrionic, Borderline and Narcissistic personality disorders
 - f) Paranoid, Schizoid and Schizotypal personality disorders
 - g) Paranoid, avoidant and dependent personality disorders
 - h) Antisocial, Schizoid and affective personality disorders

10. The humanistic theory of counselling was developed by

- e) Carl Rodgers
- f) Abraham Maslow
- g) Albert Ellis
- h) Sigmund Freud

11. Micro teaching skills include;

- a) Individualization, motivation
- b) Climate setting, reinforcement
- c) Ensuring mastery, individualization
- d) Climate setting, repetition

12. Projected teaching aids include;

- a) Films, television
- b) Photographs, flush cards
- c) Video tapes, computer
- d) Films, opaque projector

13. Assessing attitudes is best done by:-

- a) Pencil and paper test questions
- b) Rating scale based on table analysis
- c) Analysing the correct answers from the test questions
- d) Simulation and allowing the observation of gestures and actions

14. Components of a Curriculum include;

- a) Course structure, statement of purpose
- b) Course objectives, assessment forms
- c) Justification, lesson plans
- d) Scheme of work, statement of purpose

15. A student will demonstrate achievement of a affective learning objective by;

- a) Performing wound dressing procedure
- b) Recalling information presented earlier
- c) Accepting the patient as an individual
- d) Restating information acquired earlier

16. The logical order for a research report is;

- a) Abstract , title, introduction, literature review, methodology, results, discussion
- b) Title, abstract, introduction, literature review, methodology, results, discussion
- c) Introduction, title, abstract, literature review, methodology, results, discussion
- d) Title, abstract, introduction, literature review, methodology, discussion, results

17. The predictable relationship between variables in a research study is known as

- a) Validity
- b) Reliability
- c) Hypothesis
- d) Objectivity

18. Research that is aimed at only generating new knowledge is referred to as;

- a) Academic research
- b) Quantitative research
- c) Basic research
- d) Operational research

19. During a study, a nurse researcher recruited the first 20 clients at the MCH queue to form the sample, this is referred to as;

- a) Purposive sampling
- b) Systematic sampling
- c) Convenience sampling
- d) Quota sampling

20. The methodology section of a research proposal contains;

- a) Background, hypothesis, justification
- b) Inclusion criteria, objectives, hypothesis
- c) Sampling design, study design, sample size

d) Work plan, budget, questionnaire

PART TWO: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40MKS)

1. State five (5) nursing actions for a 8 yrs old post tonsillectomy.(5marks)
2. Outline five (5) complications of diabetes mellitus type 1. (5 marks)
3. Describe three (3) approaches of curriculum development. (3 marks)
4. State five (5) characteristics of a good educational objective. (5 marks)
5. List four (4) types of objective type of test. (2 marks)
6. Describe three ethical principles that must be considered in nursing research (3 marks)
7. Outline five (5) characteristics of a well structured questionnaire (5 marks)
8. State three (3) measures of central tendency (3 marks)
9. State four (4) forms of behavioural therapy (4 marks)
10. State five (5) principles of psychiatric nursing (5 marks)

PART THREE: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

1. **Mary 9yrs old is admitted in the paediatric ward with a diagnosis of juvenile rheumatoid arthritis.**
 - a) Define juvenile rheumatoid arthritis. (1marks)
 - b) Explain three (3) features that Mary is likely to present with. (3marks)
 - c) State three (3) nursing diagnosis for Mary. (3 marks)
 - d) Describe the management of Mary from admission to discharge. (13 marks)

2. **Juvenile delinquency is on the increase in developing countries; Kenya included and is contributing to social insecurity in both urban and rural communities.**
 - a) State four (4) predisposing factors to Juvenile delinquency in society (4marks)
 - b) Outline three (3) characteristics of Juvenile delinquents (3 marks)
 - c) Describe the role of a community psychiatric nurse in reduction of Juvenile delinquency cases in society (13 marks)

PART ONE: Multiple Choice Questions (20mks)

- 1. In aversion therapy:-**
 - a) A client is subjected to anxiety provoking stimuli in imagination
 - b) Noxious stimuli are used to change behavior
 - c) Relaxation techniques are used to correct inappropriate behavior
 - d) There is systematic exposure of a client to graded stimuli
- 2. During involuntary admission:-**
 - a) Relatives fill MOH 613 form and the doctor fills MOH 615 form in duplicate
 - b) Relatives fill MOH 613 form and the doctor fills MOH 637 form in duplicate
 - c) Relatives fill MOH 614 form and the doctor fills MOH 615 form in duplicate
 - d) The doctor fills MOH 614 form and relatives fill MOH 615 form in duplicate
- 3. A disorder where an individual displays numerous periods of hypomanic and depressive symptoms that do not meet the criteria for a major depressive episode is called:-**
 - a) Dysthymia
 - b) Cyclothymia
 - c) Bipolar I
 - d) Bipolar II
- 4. There is favourable prognosis in Schizophrenia if there are:-**
 - a) Negative symptoms with history of schizoid personality
 - b) Positive symptoms and older age of onset
 - c) Schizoid personality and early age of onset
 - d) Early age of onset with negative symptoms
- 5. The following are abnormalities of the sexual object**
 - a) Voyeurism, sexual sadism and Transvestism
 - b) Sexual Masochism, bestiality and Paedophilia
 - c) Fetishism, Transvestism and Paedophilia
 - d) Fetishism, Sexual sadism and Voyeurism
- 6. While teaching a group of patients a nurse used the term 'note carefully'. This is an example of;**
 - a) Reinforcement
 - b) Set induction
 - c) Topic closure
 - d) Stimulus variation
- 7. The following is NOT an advantage of practical as a teaching method;**
 - a) It leads to creativity
 - b) It saves time
 - c) It provides immediate feedback
 - d) It caters for individual differences
- 8. The correct sequence of using teaching aids is;**
 - a) Select, preview, plan, present, evaluate
 - b) Plan, select, preview present, evaluate
 - c) Plan, preview, select, present, evaluate
 - d) Select, plan , present, preview, evaluate
- 9. After every demonstration, a clinical instructor requests students to do a return demonstration. This is an example of;**
 - a) Terminal evaluation
 - b) Formative evaluation
 - c) Diagnostic evaluation
 - d) Clinical evaluation
- 10. The objectives that can be best achieved through role modeling are in;**
 - a) Psychomotor domain
 - b) Cognitive domain
 - c) Affective domain
 - d) Comprehension domain

- 11. Bullous impetigo;**
- Is not contagious
 - Is commonly caused by Staphylococcus
 - Presents with painful blisters
 - Is managed using topical steroids
- 12. The management of a child with mumps includes the following EXCEPT**
- Use of cold compresses
 - Use of aspirin to relieve pain
 - Warm salt water gargles
 - Avoiding acidic foods
- 13. A 1 ½ yrs old child with meningitis is likely to present with;**
- Bulging of the fontanelle, cold extremities, rash
 - Vomiting, rash, fever
 - Fever, bulging of the fontanelle, photophobia
 - Lethargy, Seizure, Bulging fontanelle
- 14. The condition in which the eyes balls are not properly aligned with each other is referred to as;**
- Astigmatism
 - Strabismus
 - Presbyopia
- 15. Rheumatic heart disease is caused by;**
- Streptococcus pyogenes
 - Staphylococcus aureus*
 - Haemophilus influenza*
 - Streptococcus pneumonia*
- 16. The following characteristics differentiate a true experiment from a quasi-experiment include;**
- Manipulation of dependent variable, having control group, random assignment
 - Being reliable, having an experimental group, having a control group
 - Having a control group, randomization, manipulation of the independent variable
 - Having a control group, being conducted in a controlled environment, having an experiment group
- 17. When research findings can be applied to the larger population is an indication of;**
- Internal validity
 - Study reliability
 - External validity
 - Study generalization
- 18. Test-retest reliability in research involves;**
- Two different measurements taken by different observers and then comparing them
 - Taking two sets of measurements of the same thing some time apart and comparing them
 - Recruiting participants randomly to the study project
 - Subjecting one study group to treatment and the other to placebo
- 19. A group whose members have specific common characteristics that you wish to investigate in your research study is:**
- Study group
 - Population
 - Sample
 - Control group
- 20. The middle score in a range of scores is called the;**
- Central tendency
 - Mode
 - Median
 - mean

PART TWO: Short Answer Questions (40mks)

1. Explain the meaning of the acronym "CAGE" in assessment of an alcoholic client (4mks)
2. State three distinguishing features between a conversion disorder and epileptic disorder convulsions (3mks)
3. List the phases of a crisis (3mks)
4. State five (5) components of a curriculum. (5mks)
5. Explain five (5) ways of enhancing clinical learning. (5mks)
6. State four (4) signs and symptoms of rickets in children. (4mks)
7. State five (5) specific nursing interventions for a child with glomerulonephritis. (5mks)
8. List the four (4) types of sickle cell crisis. (2mks)
9. State five (5) ways of disseminating research findings (5 marks)
10. Explain three (3) purposes of conducting a pilot study (2 marks)
11. Differentiate between objectivity and subjectivity in research (2 marks)

PART THREE Long Answer Questions (40mks)

1. Mr. Q. 45 years old is admitted in a psychiatric unit after being diagnosed to have Major depression
 - a) Define major depression (2mks)
 - b) Outline three diagnostic features Mr. Q may have presented with in reference to DSMIV criteria (3mks)
 - c) Describe the specific management for Mr. Q. from admission till discharge (15mks)

2. Jane 7yrs old is admitted in pediatric ward with a diagnosis of asthma.
 - a) Describe the pathophysiology of asthma. (4mks)
 - b) Outline four (4) classes of drugs used in management of asthma giving an example in each class. (4mks)
 - c) Describe the management of Jane from admission to discharge. (10mks)
 - d) State two complications of asthma. (2mks)

PART I: MCQS (20 MARKS)

- 1. The advantages of behavioral therapy include;**
 - a) Is a short term treatment
 - b) Is not limited to specific outcomes
 - c) Maladaptive behavior is always corrected
 - d) It is protected by the mental health Act.
- 2. The common forms of primary psychiatric care are;**
 - a) Chemotherapy and psychoanalytic therapy
 - b) Halfway homes and out-patient follow-up visits
 - c) Psychiatric emergency care and *milieu* therapy
 - d) Electroconvulsive therapy and community psychiatric nursing
- 3. The following disorders are associated with pathological responses to a crisis;**
 - a) Post-traumatic stress disorder and acute stress disorder
 - b) Adjustment disorder and obsessive compulsive disorder
 - c) Post-traumatic stress disorder and agoraphobia
 - d) Tic disorder and mania
- 4. Abuse of opioids is associated with the following physiological effects;**
 - a) Pinpoint pupils, drowsiness and slurred speech
 - b) Euphoria, impaired attention and sedation
 - c) Dilated pupils, runny nose and diarrhea
 - d) Joint pains, increased respiration and apathy
- 5. Somatoform disorders:-**
 - a) Mainly present with bodily (somatic) complaints.
 - b) Have underlying physical causes
 - c) Are usually a result of childhood conflicts
 - d) Are only managed using antidepressants
- 6. The primary purpose of administering corticosteroids to a child with nephritic syndrome is;**
 - a) To reduce inflammation
 - b) To increase blood pressure
 - c) To decrease proteinuria.
 - d) To prevent infection
- 7. Abnormally low-set ears in an infant are associated with;**
 - a) Renal anomalies, down syndrome
 - b) Congenital heart defects, down syndrome
 - c) Otogenous tetanus, renal anomalies
 - d) Tracheoesophageal fistula, Congenital heart defects
- 8. In infants with hydrocephalus, the early signs of ventricular shunt malfunction are;**
 - a) A high-pitched cry, colic, and pupillary changes
 - b) Anorexia, and changes in pulse and respiration
 - c) A tense fontanelle, vomiting, and irritability
 - d) Headaches, lethargy, and a loss of appetite
- 9. The best blood product in management of bleeding in a child with hemophilia A is;**
 - e) Albumin
 - f) Fresh frozen plasma
 - g) Factor VIII concentrate
 - h) Factor VII concentrate
- 10. Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE;**
 - a) Children have a significantly higher metabolic rate than adults.
 - b) Deep partial thickness burns greater than 5% in children are classified as major burns.
- 11. Simulation as a teaching method helps students to achieve objectives in;**
 - a) Affective domain
 - b) Comprehensive domain

- c) Cognitive domain
- d) Psychomotor domain

12. Set induction can be done through;

- a) Questioning and recapping the main points.
- b) Stating the objectives and summarizing
- c) Introductions, writing the topic on the flip charts
- d) Previewing previous topic, use of gestures

13. A nurse is demonstrating self administration of insulin to a patient. She realizes the syringe is faulty.

Which step of education media use did she omit;

- a) Selecting
- b) Previewing
- c) Planning
- d) Presenting

14. A test that reveal a reasonable range of scores between students who know most and those who know least is said to be;

- a) Valid
- b) Reliable
- c) Objective
- d) Discriminative

15. 'The student should be able to list predisposing factors to Hypertension'. The component missing in this objective is;

- a) The act of performance
- b) Active verb
- c) Passive verb
- d) The criterion

16. A researcher recruited the first 20 patients in the queue to be interviewed. This sampling technique is referred to as ;

- a) Systematic sampling
- b) Purposive sampling
- c) Convenience sampling
- d) Line sampling

17. Characteristics of quantitative research include;

- a) Targets many cases,done in natural settings, collects quantifiable data
- b) More subjective, uses structured instruments,done in controlled settings
- c) Targets few cases, uses statistical tests, collects quantifiable data
- d) Uses statistical tests, done in controlled settings,uses structured procedures

18. The ethical principle that requires that a researcher describes the nature of the study to participants is;

- a) Non maleficence
- b) Beneficence
- c) Full disclosure
- d) Self determination

19. Methods of data collection include;

- a) Questionnaire, interview, case study
- b) Experiment, observation, written reports
- c) Records audit, observation, interview
- d) Questionnaire, case study, description

20. A disadvantage of closed ended questions in a questionnaire is;

- a) Construction of the questionnaire is time consuming
- b) There is heavy recording burden for the interviewer
- c) The respondent tends to give subjective information
- d) It is time consuming to analyse the data obtained

PART II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. State three (3) manifestations of autistic disorder (3 marks)
2. Outline any five (5) components of suicide risk assessment (5 marks)
3. State four (4) specific nursing interventions for a client with Schizophrenia (4 marks)
4. Outline four (4) classes of drugs used in management of asthma in children giving one example in each class. (4 marks)
5. State four (4) nursing diagnosis for a child with leukemia. (4 marks)
6. Explain three (3) health messages you would share with a mother of a child with impetigo. (3 marks)
7. Outline six (6) elements of a curriculum. (6 marks)
8. State four (4) characteristics of a good feedback. (4 marks)
9. Explain seven (7) components of a research proposal document (7 marks)

PART III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (40marks)

1. **Mr. Blandel 45yrs old is admitted in a psychiatric unit with a diagnosis of Alcohol induced psychosis**
 - a) Define Alcoholism (2 marks)
 - b) Outline the phases/stages of alcoholism (4 marks)
 - c) Describe the psychiatric management of Mr. Blandel.(14 marks)
2. **Master J 8 years old with a diagnosis of appendicitis is for emergency appendectomy.**
 - a) State five (5) clinical features for appendicitis(5marks)
 - b) Describe the pathophysiology of appendicitis. (3marks)
 - c) Describe the pre and post operative management of master J.(12 marks)

Part 1: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS: (20 Marks)

- 1) **The following is a lymphoma that affects children:**
 - a) Non-hodgkin's disease
 - b) Acute lymphoblastic disease
 - c) Acute myeloid leukemia
 - d) Wilm's tumor
- 2) **The following is not associated with Vitamin B group deficiencies:**
 - a) Angular ceilitis
 - b) Hematuria
 - c) Pellagra
 - d) Beriberi
- 3) **An infant who has no head lag when pulled to a sitting position is able to reach for objects and transfer them from hand to hand is likely to be in what age?**
 - a) 4 months
 - b) 6 months
 - c) 9 months
 - d) 12 months
- 4) **The nutrient requirements of children are NOT influenced by:**
 - a) Growth rate
 - b) Body composition
 - c) Composition of new growth
 - d) Sex of the child
- 5) **The following is a disorder in the stream of thought**
 - a) Flight of ideas
 - b) Perseveration
 - c) Neologism
 - d) Thought blocking
- 6) **Indicate if the following statements regarding autonomic nervous system neurotransmitters are true(T) or false (F)**
 - a) Decrease in dopamine level causes depression
 - b) Increase in serotonin (5H-T) levels causes depression
- 7) **The following is an atypical antipsychotic**
 - a) Risperidone
 - b) Buspirone
 - c) Flulazepam
 - d) Fluphenazine
- 8) **The following is NOT associated with obsessive compulsive disorder:**
 - a) Rituals
 - b) Depersonalization
 - c) Slowness
 - d) Hypochondriasis
- 9) **The following is a precipitating factor of anxiety disorders**
 - a) Childhood upbringing
 - b) Genetic factors
 - c) Problems in relationships
 - d) Personality
- 10) **An abnormal grief reaction would be:**
 - a) Social withdrawal within six months of the grieving period
 - b) Lack of emotional response a few days after death has taken place
 - c) Overwhelming waves of grief one month after death has occurred
 - d) Incomplete acceptance that death has taken place two months after death has occurred
- 11) **The following is a biased sampling method:**

- a) Cluster
 - b) Quota
 - c) Stratified random
 - d) Systematic
- 12) The following is an advantage of close ended questions in a questionnaire**
- a) Easy to construct
 - b) Easy to administer
 - c) Responses are limited
 - d) Permit greater depth of response
- 13) Qualitative research is interested in questions that involve:**
- a) Cause and effect relationships
 - b) Consciousness and subjectivity
 - c) Control and measurement
 - d) Generalization and prediction
- 14) The best literature in academic terms is a :**
- a) Recent book
 - b) Refereed journal article
 - c) Conference proceedings
 - d) Scientific publication
- 15) The agreement of the participant to take part in the research project after having been thoroughly briefed about the project is**
- a) Human dignity
 - b) Full disclosure
 - c) Self determination
 - d) Informed consent
- 16) The most appropriate method of studying the characteristics of wound healing would be:
- a) Questionnaire
 - b) Participant observation
 - c) Pure observation
 - d) Content analysis
- 17) Factors to consider when selecting an instructional method do NOT include.**
- a) Time
 - b) Students characteristics
 - c) Teacher's skill
 - d) Common practice
- 18) The following type of evaluation is used for the purpose of documenting outcomes and judging value:**
- a) Diagnostic
 - b) Formative
 - c) Summative
 - d) Administrative
- 19) The process of curriculum development involves:**
- a) Situation analysis, Job description, Identification of students
 - b) Job description, Performing task analysis, Identification of trainers
 - c) Identification of content, Identification of students, Identification of teaching methods
 - d) Situation analysis, Job description, Performing task analysis
- 20) The following is a behaviorist theory of learning**
- a) Assimilation
 - b) Cognitive
 - c) Insight learning
 - d) Discovery learning

Part 2: Short Answer Questions: (40 Marks)

- 1) State four (4) neural tube defects in children. (4 marks)
- 2) State three basic principles of managing a child who has swallowed a poison (3marks)
- 3) State three (3) causes of rickets in children (3 marks)
- 4) State four(4) bipolar affective disorders (4 marks)
- 5) Explain the five axes of DSMIV classification of mental illness (5 marks)
- 6) Explain the components of mental status examination (7 marks)
- 7) Differentiate between a dependent variable and an independent variable. (2marks)
- 8) State three (3) purposes of hypothesis in research (3 marks)
- 9) State four(4) factors that influence curriculum development (4 marks)
- 10) State five (5) levels of cognitive domain of learning (5 marks)

Part 3: Long Answer Questions (40 marks)

- 1) **Rose, a 26-year old lady is brought to the psychiatry hospital exhibiting both positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia.**
 - a) List the positive and negative clinical manifestations of a patient with schizophrenia. (4 marks)
 - b) State four(4) causative factors associated with the development of schizophrenia (4 marks)
 - c) Describe the specific management of Rose in the psychiatry hospital (12 marks).

- 2) **3-year old Joyce is brought into the health centre with symptoms of coughing, fast breathing, fever, chest in-drawing, poor feeding and vomiting.**
 - a) Describe the elements of IMCI case management process. (10 marks)
 - b) Describe the specific management of Joyce in the health centre using the IMCI strategy (10 marks)

PART I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

- 1. The primary gain of somatoform disorders patient is:-**
 - a. Decrease in psychological conflict/stress and anxiety
 - b. Attention, emotional support and decreased demands
 - c. Development of coping strategies to resolve emotional conflicts
 - d. Being emotionally unaware of the emotional stress triggering physical complain
- 2. The Cognitive model of psychiatric nursing assumes that mental illness,**
 - a. Is as a result as altered levels of neuro-transmitters
 - b. Is associated with maladaptive behaviors learnt through reinforcements
 - c. Originates from repressed feelings , experiences and cultural practices
 - d. Associated with abnormal behavior resulting from poorly socialized super-ego
- 3. Erikson's psychosocial stage of initiative vs. guilt occurs at,**
 - a. 1-3 years
 - b. 3-6 years
 - c. 6-9 years
 - d. 9 – 12 years
- 4. Maturation crisis is,**
 - a. Associated with role conflicts and change of roles
 - b. Associated with delayed coping to loss of loved ones
 - c. Commonly observed among children from dysfunctional families
 - d. Caused by accidental factors leading to massive losses
- 5. The mode of action of antipsychotics includes,**
 - a. Blockage of dopamine receptors in the brain.
 - b. Stimulation of serotonin receptors in the brain.
 - c. Blockage of adrenalin and Noradrenaline receptors
 - d. Stimulation of Dopamine receptors in the brain
- 6. Acute glomerulonephritis results in;**
 - a. Decreased reabsorption of protein from renal tubules
 - b. Increased loss of protein and water from the body
 - c. Increased retention of sodium and albumin in the body
 - d. Increased blood pressure and urine specific gravity
- 7. Burkitt's lymphoma;**
 - a. Is a type of Hodkings lymphoma
 - b. Presents with painful lymphadenopathy
 - c. Mostly affects the B Lymphocytes
 - d. Is unresponsive to chemotherapy.
- 8. Abnormally low-set ears in an infant are associated with;**
 - a. Renal anomalies, down syndrome
 - b. Congenital heart defects, down syndrome
 - c. Otogenous tetanus, renal anomalies
 - d. Tracheoesophageal fistula, congenital heart defects
- 9. The treatment of choice for a 1 yr old child with shigella infection is:**
 - a. Septrin 5mls BD p.o for 5 days.
 - b. Nalidixic acid 250mg QID P.O for 5 days.
 - c. Flagyl 200mg TDS P.O for 5 days.
 - d. Mebendazole 200mg P.O TDS for 3 days.
- 10. Oxygen therapy can cause ventilation suppression in children with;**
 - a. Head injury
 - b. Heart failure
 - c. Asthma
 - d. Acute pneumonia
- 11. The correct sequence of using teaching aids is;**
 - e) Select, preview, plan, present, evaluate

- f) Plan, select, preview present, evaluate
- g) Plan, preview, select, present, evaluate
- h) Select, plan , present, preview, evaluate
- 12. **Set induction can be done through;**
 - a. Questioning and recapping the main points
 - b. Stating the objectives and stimulus variation
 - c. Self-introduction and stating the objectives
 - d. Previewing previous topic, use of gestures
- 13. **A nurse administered a clinical quiz to a group of nursing students. All the students scored 100%. This quiz lacked?**
 - a. Validity
 - b. Reliability
 - c. Objectivity
 - d. Discriminativity
- 14. **'The patient should be able to list sites of insulin injection'. This objective lacks;**
 - a. The act of performance
 - b. Active verb
 - c. Passive verb
 - d. The criterion
- 15. **Formative evaluation is useful in evaluation because it;**
 - a. Enables institutions to award grades, certificates and licenses.
 - b. Reveals the students ability to apply learning at the end of the course.
 - c. Reveals the outcomes of learning at the end of the course.
 - d. Provides feedback on the strengths of the learner during the course.
- 16. **The purpose of correlational studies is to;**
 - a. Establish causal-effect relationship between variables
 - b. Describe relationships among/between variables
 - c. Carry out intensive exploration of variables
 - d. Establish subjects that have been exposed to an event
- 17. **The act of quoting a source, using it as an example to support a position in literature review is referred to as a:-**
 - a. Citation
 - b. Periodical
 - c. Monograph
 - d. Referencing
- 18. **A directional hypothesis:-**
 - a. Predicts the nature of interaction between two variables (positive or negative)
 - b. Is used for testing and interpreting statistical outcomes
 - c. Doesn't predict the nature of interaction between two variables (positive or negative)
 - d. Is only used in experimental study designs
- 19. **A research problem:-**
 - a. Gives an account of the reasons as to why a research is relevant
 - b. Comprise of clear, concise statements expressed in the present
 - c. Indicates the gap in the knowledge needed for practice
 - d. It specifies the aim/goal of the study
- 20. **Focus groups discussions are:-**
 - a. Used to study qualitative issues
 - b. Helpful in collecting information on quantitative issues
 - c. Used in both quantitative and qualitative studies
 - d. Limited to contexts where respondents are illiterate

PART II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

1. Outline four (4) specific interventions in management of mental retardation (4marks)
2. Explain the four (4) components of self-concept (4 marks)
3. List four (4) indications for Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) (2 marks)
4. State six (6) specific nursing interventions for a child post cleft lip repair. (6 marks)
5. Outline five (5) factors that can cause status epilepticus in a child with epilepsy. (5 marks)
6. Outline five (5) components of a curriculum. (5 marks)
7. State four(4) factors to consider when selecting a teaching method.(4 marks)
8. State four (4) differences between quantitative and qualitative research (4 marks)
9. Outline four (4) characteristics of experimental studies (4 marks)
10. List four (4) examples of probability sampling designs (2 marks)

PART III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

1. **Mr, Y. 45yrs old is admitted in a psychiatric unit with a diagnosis of drug induced psychosis**
 - a. List four (4) examples of drugs that may have caused Mr. Y's condition (2 Marks)
 - b. Describe the management of Mr. Y from admission till discharge (15 Marks)
 - c. State three (3) roles of a community psychiatric nurse in prevention of drug induced psychosis among the youth (3 Marks)
2. **Master P is admitted in paediatric unit with a diagnosis of rheumatic heart disease.**
 - a. Describe the pathophysiology of rheumatic heart disease .(4 marks)
 - b. List four (4) clinical features that Master P may present with. (2 marks)
 - c. Describe the management of Master P from admission till discharge. (11 marks)
 - d. State three (3) complications that Master P may develop. (3 marks)

**AMREF VIRTUAL NURSING SCHOOL
SEPTEMBER 2009 COLLEGE FINAL PAPER 4
DATE: TUESDAY 11TH OCTOBER 2011**

PART 1: Multiple Choice Questions: (20 marks)

1) Plagiarism occurs if a researcher:

- a) Quotes the exact words of another author and gives a reference
- b) Paraphrases a passage by another author
- c) Uses an idea or material based directly on the work of another author but gives the reference
- d) Summarizes a passage by another author and states the reference.

2) The sampling process involves:

- a) Identify the sampling frame, determine sample size, select the sampling method
- b) select the sampling method, determine sample size, identify the sampling frame
- c) Identify the sampling frame, select the sampling method, determine sample size
- d) select the sampling method, Identify the sampling frame, determine sample size

3) The agreement of the participant to take part in the research project after having been thoroughly briefed about the project is

- a) Human dignity
- b) Full disclosure
- c) Self determination
- d) Informed consent

4) The most appropriate method of studying the characteristics of wound healing would be:

- a) Questionnaire
- b) Participant observation
- c) Pure observation
- d) Content analysis

5) The following is an intervention study design:

- a) Quasi experimental design
- b) Evaluative study design
- c) Exploratory study design
- d) Descriptive study design

6) The following statement is true regarding normal growth and development of a child

- a) Average length of a child is 20 inches at birth and 30 inches at 1 year
- b) At the age of 3 years, the average child is 6 feet tall
- c) At age 4 years, the average child is 80 inches tall
- d) The average annual height increase is 10 inches between age 4 years and puberty

7) The following is a normal finding in pediatric respiratory assessment

- a) Large head, large mandible
- b) Small posteriorly-placed tongue
- c) Large airways rigid thoracic cage
- d) Horizontal ribs, primarily diaphragm breathers

8) When palpating a child's abdomen you note hepatomegaly. You know this can be a sign of what cardiac problem?

- a) Right sided heart failure
- b) Left- sided heart failure
- c) Rheumatic heart disease
- d) Anemia

9) Indicate if the following statements are True or False:

- a) The infant is born with all of the nerve cells that will exist throughout life.
- b) Decorticate posturing occurs with damage to the meninges

10) What type of imbalance is typically a trigger for Status epilepticus in a vulnerable child?

- a) Temperature
- b) Electrolyte
- c) Hormonal
- d) Fluid

- 11) The client admitted for alcohol detoxification develops increased tremors, irritability, hypertension and fever. The nurse should be alert for impending:**
- Delirium tremens
 - Korsakoff's syndrome
 - Esophageal varices
 - Wernicke's syndrome
- 12) A client admitted with needle tracts on his arm, stuporous and with pin point pupil will likely be managed with:**
- Naltrexone
 - Naloxone
 - Disulfiram
 - Methadone
- 13) The primary nursing intervention in working with a client with moderate stage dementia is ensuring that the client:**
- receives adequate nutrition and hydration
 - will reminisce to decrease isolation
 - remains in a safe and secure environment
 - independently performs self care
- 14) Malinger is different from somatoform disorder because the former:**
- Has evidence of an organic basis.
 - It is a deliberate effort to handle upsetting events
 - Gratification from the environment is obtained.
 - Stress is expressed through physical symptoms.
- 15) Which of the following should be included in the health teachings among clients receiving Valium:**
- Avoid taking CNS depressant like alcohol.
 - There are no restrictions in activities.
 - Limit fluid intake.
 - Any beverage like coffee may be taken
- 16) The following statement regarding the learning process is true.**
- Perception is sending the information to the brain via the special senses.
 - Acquisition refers to storing information in the memory centres either long term or short term.
 - Transfer refers to using information learnt in practice
 - Retention refers to information being recorded in the brain.
- 17) The following is a factor to consider when selecting an instructional method.**
- Teacher's skill
 - Examination regulations
 - Course title
 - Institution's vision
- 18) The following is a level of affective domain in learning**
- Evaluation
 - Synthesis
 - Characterizing
 - Application
- 19) Cognitive theories of learning include:**
- Assimilation theory
 - Operant conditioning
 - Student centered education
 - Classical conditioning
- 20) Elements of a curriculum include:**
- Curriculum review, exam regulation
 - Job description, mode of teaching
 - Mode of teaching, exam regulation
 - Mode of teaching, curriculum review

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS):

- 1) Define the following terms used in research (3 marks)
 - a) Sampling frame
 - b) Sampling error
 - c) Sampling bias.
- 2) State four (4) purposes of research in health. (4marks)
- 3) State the importance of literature review (3 marks)
- 4) State three (3) characteristics of a good examination in classroom instruction. (3 marks)
- 5) Outline three (3) innovative learning methods. (3 marks)
- 6) Explain the elements of IMCI case management process.(7 marks)
- 7) State the seven phases of psychological debriefing (7 marks)
- 8) List six(6) pediatric respiratory emergencies (3 marks)
- 9) State three septal defects in pediatrics(3 marks)
- 10)State four(4) clinical manifestations of co-arctation of the aorta in children (4 marks)

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS):

- 1) **Stephie is three year old child admitted in the pediatric ward with severe malnutrition.**
 - a) Define severe malnutrition (2 marks)
 - b) List four (4) electrolyte deficiencies associated with severe malnutrition (2 marks)
 - c) Describe the ten-step treatment approach that will be used to manage Stephie in the ward. (16 marks)
- 2) **Peter is admitted in the psychiatric unit and he is being managed for post traumatic stress disorder with psychotherapy.**
 - a) Define post traumatic stress disorder. (2 marks)
 - b) State the diagnostic criteria for post traumatic stress disorder using DSM-IV classification (6 marks)
 - c) Explain the management of Peter in the ward till discharge (12 marks)

AMREF VIRTUAL NURSING SCHOOL SEPTEMBER 2012 CLASS SUPPLEMENTARY/SPECIAL COLLEGE FINAL EXAMINATIONS PAPER FOUR

Part 1: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) 20 marks

- 1. The extent to which a research tool measures what it is intended to measure is;**
 - a) Correlation
 - b) Validity
 - c) Inference
 - d) Reliability
- 2. Plagiarism in research means**
 - a) Researcher refers to another person's work as theirs without acknowledging the author
 - b) Researcher quotes the exact words of another author and gives a reference
 - c) Freely sharing of the information given to a researcher by subjects
 - d) Where a researcher forces clients to give information without prior consent
- 3. A phenomenon whereby individuals improve or modify an aspect of their behavior in response to their awareness of being observed is:**
 - a) Bias
 - b) Confounder effect
 - c) Hawthorne effect
 - d) Triangulation
- 4. Research variable that depicts the effects of manipulation is;**
 - a) Dependent variable
 - b) Independent variable
 - c) Extraneous variable
 - d) Demographic variable
- 5. Non-probability sampling techniques include;**
 - a) Snow ball, convenience, systematic and quota
 - b) Systematic, simple random, quota and cluster s
 - c) Quota, convenience, purposive and snowball
 - d) Quota, accidental, cluster and snow ball
- 6. Innovative teaching methods include;**
 - a) Lecture, drama, small group tutorials
 - b) Computer aided education, self-directed learning, problem based learning
 - c) Problem based learning, simulations, small group discussions
 - d) Small group discussions, small group tutorials, problem based learning
- 7. The best method to teach attitude is;**
 - a) Simulation
 - b) Role modeling
 - c) Seminars
 - d) Symposium
- 8. At the end of Enrolled Nurse -to- Kenya Registered Community Health Nursing upgrading course, the learner sits for a college final examination. This is an example of;**
 - a) Formative evaluation
 - b) Diagnostic evaluation
 - c) Progressive evaluation
 - d) Summative evaluation
- 9. The following is a level of affective domain in learning**
 - a) Characterizing
 - b) Evaluation
 - c) Synthesis
 - d) Application
- 10. The cognitive domain of learning;**
 - a) Embraces the development of motor skills and attitudes
 - b) Embraces the intellectual abilities of memory and reasoning
 - c) Emphasizes emotional qualities and feelings
 - d) Emphasizes the development of attitudes and memory

- 11. In IMCI plan C, intravenous rehydration of a child who is 1-2 years involves administering;**
- Ringers lactate 50ml/Kg body weight in first 30 minutes
 - Normal saline 100ml/kg in first hour
 - Ringers Lactate 30ml/kg in the first 30 minutes
 - Normal saline 70ml/kg in the first hour
- 12. Indicate whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F) on the foolscap.**
- Zinc is administered in a child with diarrhea due to its anti-peristalsis effect.
 - Choking (co or on) in a six months old is managed using Heimlich maneuver
- 13. Hemophilia A;**
- Is caused by deficient or nonfunctional factor IX
 - Is common in females more than males
 - Is inherited as Y-linked recessive trait.
 - Presents with normal platelet function and bleeding time.
- 14. Rupture of the appendix in a child is manifested by;**
- Rebound tenderness, severe frank pain
 - Sudden cessation of pain, rigidity over the entire abdomen
 - Decreased bowel sounds, sudden severe pain
 - Rigidity over the entire abdomen, rebound tenderness
- 15. Salbutamol (Ventolin) causes bronchodilation in children with asthma by ;**
- Inhibiting adrenergic receptors
 - Stimulating adrenergic receptors
 - Inhibiting histamine receptors
 - Stimulating histamine receptors
- 16. A person who obtains sexual satisfaction by wearing clothes of the opposite gender is suffers from;**
- Sexual fetishism
 - Voyeurism
 - Transvestic fetishism
 - Frotteurism
- 17. Negative symptoms of schizophrenia include;**
- Hallucinations, delusions, disorganized behavior
 - Anhedonia, flat affect, avolition
 - Alogia, hallucinations, thought broadcasting
 - Neologisms, alogia, avolition
- 18. People who exhibit emotional coldness and indifference to praise or criticism have;**
- Schizotypal personality disorder
 - Obsessive compulsive disorder
 - Bipolar I disorder
 - Schizoid personality disorder
- 19. Selective Serotonin Re-Uptake inhibitors (SSRIs) include;**
- Fluoxetine (Prozac)
 - Amitriptyline (Tryptanol)
 - Carbamazepine (Tegretol)
 - Valproic acid (Depacon)
- 20. Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) is highly effective treatment for;**
- Schizophrenia with negative symptoms
 - Hypochondriasis
 - Depression
 - Delusional disorders

PART II. SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (SAQS) 40 MARKS

1. State five (5) ethical principles employed in research (5marks)
2. Explain five barriers to nursing research (5 marks)
3. State any five (5) principles of learning (5marks)
4. State five (5) advantages of using teaching aids while teaching (5marks)
5. State five (5) specific nursing interventions following cleft lip repair. (5 marks)
6. Outline five (5) clinical manifestations of acute glomerulonephritis. (5 marks)
7. State five (5) specific interventions for posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) (5marks)
8. Explain five (5) manifestations of impaired thought process (5marks)

PART III. LONG ANSWER QUESTION (LAQS) 40 MARKS

1. **Master P is admitted in a pediatric ward with a diagnosis of type I diabetes mellitus.**
 - a) State three (3) factors associated with diabetes type I (3 marks)
 - b) Describe the pathophysiology of type I diabetes mellitus. (5 marks)
 - c) Describe the specific nursing management of Master P from admission to discharge. (12 marks)
2. **Mr. T a 36 year old man is admitted in a psychiatric unit with alcohol withdrawal symptoms**
 - a) List six (6) risk factors for substance abuse (3marks)
 - b) State five (5) characteristics of substance dependence syndrome (5marks)
 - c) Describe the management you would give to Mr. T from admission to discharge (12marks)

PART ONE: Multiple Choice Questions.

- 1. A student will demonstrate achievement of an affective learning objective by;**
 - e) Performing wound dressing procedure
 - f) Recalling information presented earlier
 - g) Accepting the patient as an individual
 - h) Restating information acquired earlier
- 2. The correct order of the learning process is;**
 - a. Attention, perception, acquisition, retention, transfer
 - b. Perception, attention, acquisition, retention, transfer
 - c. Acquisition, perception, retention, attention, transfer
 - d. Attention, acquisition, perception, retention, transfer
- 3. The following are characteristics of adult learning;**
 - a. Require active participation and there should be no repetition.
 - b. Require external motivation and relevant content.
 - c. Require individualisation and internal motivation
 - d. Require individualisation and repetition should be avoided
- 4. In one lesson a teacher instructed students to use models to practice catheterization. This method of teaching is?**
 - a. Snowballing
 - b. Role-play
 - c. Simulation
 - d. Demonstration
- 5. The role of stimulus Variation in an instruction forum is to:-**
 - a. Excite the learners to like the subject.
 - b. Help improve the learner's concentration.
 - c. Assist the learners remember all learning activities.
 - d. Entertain and stimulate the eagerness to learn.
- 6. When teaching a patient on insulin self administration, a nurse noticed that the needle was broken. Which phase of media use did the nurse omit?**
 - a. Selection
 - b. Planning
 - c. Previewing
 - d. Evaluation
- 7. Hawthorne effect in research means;**
 - a. People behave differently when they know they are being watched.
 - b. The researcher getting involved in the activities s/he is observing.
 - c. The researcher doing something/intervention to the subjects.
 - d. The ability to produce same results using same circumstances.
- 8. The main difference between an experiment and a quasi experiment is that, in quasi experiment;**
 - a. There is a control group
 - b. There is no randomization
 - c. There is no manipulation
 - d. There is a treatment group
- 9. The type of research where a group of subjects with similar qualities are studied over a period of time is referred to as;**
 - a. Action study
 - b. Cross sectional study
 - c. Cohort study
 - d. Correlational study
- 10. The following best defines a hypothesis;**
 - a. Tentative statements of the expected relationships between variables.
 - b. Clear, concise, declarative statement expressed to direct the study.
 - c. An issue that requires solution

d. A measurable characteristic that assumes different values

11. The way people behave and believe can best be investigated using:-

- a. Quantitative research design
- b. Experimental design
- c. Qualitative research design
- d. Descriptive research design

12. Pilot studies are carried out to;

- a. Give the researcher good experience, evaluate the procedure for data analysis.
- b. Determine resources required for a study, to influenced policy change.
- c. Evaluate the research assistants, answer the research questions
- d. Determine the feasibility of the study, make recommendations to various stakeholders.

13. The fluid requirements in an infant are mainly determined by:-

- a. Insensible losses and urine losses.
- b. Stool output and insensible losses.
- c. Nasogastric and urine output.
- d. Nasogastric and insensible losses.

14. The common complications associated with kerosene inhalation are:-

- a. Hypoxia, bacterial pneumonia and emphysema.
- b. Bronchospasms, CNS depression and gastritis.
- c. Gastritis, respiratory distress and hypoxia.
- d. Alveolar haemorrhage, emphysema and anaemia.

15. Indicate whether the following statements are True or False on the answer sheet provided.

- a. Incubation period for Rotavirus is 24-48hrs.
- b. Neutropenia is the commonest manifestation for acute myeloid leukemia in children.

16. The general danger signs in a sick child include:-

- a. Vomiting, anaemia and restlessness.
- b. Lethargy, convulsions and not breastfeeding.
- c. Poor feeding, lethargy and anaemia.
- d. Irritability, unconsciousness and apathy.

17. In group therapy:-

- a. The facilitator plays a passive role
- b. The focus is on the "here and now"
- c. Laughter and joking should be avoided
- d. Role-playing is discouraged

18. An IQ level of 50-55 to approximately 70 is referred to as:-

- a. Moderate mental retardation.
- b. Mild mental retardation.
- c. Severe mental retardation.
- d. Profound mental retardation.

19. Selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitors (SSRIs) include:-

- a. Fluoxetine, Sertraline and paroxetine.
- b. Amitriptyline, imipramine and prozac
- c. Sodium valproate, largactil and Fluoxetine.
- d. Haloperidol, promethazine and Lithium bicarbonate.

20. The following are forms of supportive psychotherapy:-

- a. Psychodrama, Ventilation and milieu therapy
- b. Persuasion, ventilation and reassurance
- c. Re-education, psychodrama and group therapy
- d. Milieu therapy, group therapy and Persuasion

PART TWO: Short Answer Questions (40mks)

1. State five (5) reasons why nurses carry out research. (5mks)
2. Outline five (5) sampling techniques. (5mks)
3. Explain five (5) microteaching skills. (5mks)
4. State five (5) ways of enhancing mastery in learning. (5mks)
5. Draw and label a diagram illustrating the formation and flow of CSF. (5mks)
6. Outline five (5) specific interventions for a child with complicated measles (5mks).
7. State five (5) roles of a nurse in post ECT care. (5mks)
8. Outline five (5) Behavioural therapy techniques. (5mks)

PART THREE: Long Answer Questions (40mks)

1. **Master B is admitted in the paediatric ward in sickle cell crisis.**
 - a. State five (5) signs and symptoms that Master B may present with. (5mks)
 - b. State five (5) types of sickle cell crisis. (5mks)
 - c. Describe the management of master B till discharge. (10mks)

2. **It is the responsibility of a community psychiatry Nurse to ensure that society consists of therapeutic communities.**
 - a. Define community psychiatric nursing. (1mk)
 - b. State four (4) elements of a therapeutic community. (4mks)
 - c. Explain the role of a psychiatric nurse to ensure there is a therapeutic community. (15mks)

PART I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (40 MARKS):

1. Extraneous variables ;

- a. Are variables within the environment that influence the research findings
- b. Are variables within an individual
- c. Are attributed to demographic data such as age and gender
- d. Surface when the independent variable start operating

2. Control group in clinical trials receive;

- a. Active treatment
- b. Placebo
- c. Active treatment and placebo
- d. Palliative treatment and placebo

3. The initial and one of the most significant steps in conducting research is:-

- a. Defining the research variables
- b. Identifying the research problems
- c. Stating the research purpose
- d. Determining the feasibility of the study

4. A research question:-

- a. Examines the characteristics of a variable
- b. States which variables are to be manipulated
- c. Focuses on what relationship might exist among variables
- d. Focus on the pattern for conducting the investigation

5. A sampling method where research subjects recommend other interviewers is also known as:-

- a. Random sampling
- b. Stratified random sampling
- c. Snowball sampling
- d. Convenient sampling

6. A client experiencing alcohol withdrawal symptoms should be given,

- a. Haloperidol (Haldol)
- b. Lorazepam (Ativan)
- c. Benztropine (Cogentin)
- d. Naloxone (Narcan)

7. Major tranquilizers

- a. Have antipsychotic effects
- b. Are commonly indicated in management of manic episodes
- c. Are used to prevent extra pyramidal side effects
- d. They cause muscles relaxation

8. Dysthymia mood disorder,

- a. Is a less severe form of chronic depression
- b. Is diagnosed when a client has had a depressed mood for more than 3 yrs
- c. Is best managed using ECT
- d. Is treated using psychoanalysis and group therapy

9. Cognitive therapy:-

- a. Is a psychoanalytic approach of therapy
- b. Assumes behavior is secondary to one's way of thinking
- c. It helps correct behaviors associated with childhood experiences
- d. Makes a person highly suggestible to the therapist's commands

10. Flat affect refers to:-

- a. An affect that quickly changes.
- b. One with absence of facial expression regardless of topic being discussed.
- c. An affect that is not consistent with the mood.
- d. One that is related to prolonged use of major tranquilizers.

11. The following is associated with intussusception in a 2 yr old.

- a. Blood stained stools
- b. Projectile vomiting
- c. Ribbon like stools
- d. Palpable mass over the flank

12. A nurse finds an oxygen saturation of 78% in a 9 year old child with asthma, the best action to take would be;

- a. Notify the physician
- b. Do nothing as this is normal
- c. Administer oxygen
- d. Assess the child's pulse

13. In acute Glomerulonephritis:-

- a. There is antigen antibody complex reaction
- b. Glomeruli is destroyed by haemolytic streptococcus
- c. Only one kidney is affected
- d. The patient will require active exercises

14. The clinical features of rickets are:-

- a. Soft cranium, delayed dentition
- b. Backward projection of sternum, respiratory tract infections.
- c. Flat pelvic bones, dizziness
- d. Tetany, fontanel close early.

15. Danger signs according to IMCI approach include;

- a. Convulsion, vomiting everything
- b. Vomiting everything, poor feeding
- c. Poor feeding, Lethargy
- d. Lethargy, refusing to feed

16. Cognitive theories of learning include:

- a. Assimilation theory
- b. Operant conditioning
- c. Student centered education
- d. Classical conditioning

17. A method of teaching where the teacher poses a question, then allows students to give responses spontaneously and puts down all the points is;

- a. Snowballing
- b. Brainstorming
- c. Panel discussion
- d. Discussion

18. Components of a lesson plan include;

- a. Objectives, content
- b. Teaching media, teacher's activities
- c. Content , teaching method,
- d. Lesson number, content

19. The curriculum development approach where functions of a profession are used to determine the content is referred to as;

- e) Competency based
- f) Subject centered
- g) Integrated approach
- h) Functional approach

20. Microteaching skills include;

- a. Lecturing, illustrating
- b. Closure, repetition
- c. Stimulus variation, questioning
- d. Mastery, feedback

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS):

State four (4) principles of psychiatric nursing (4 marks)

1. List four (4) forms of relaxation therapy (2 marks)
2. State four (4) specific nursing interventions for a patient with chronic post-traumatic stress disorder (4 marks)
3. State five (5) purposes of literature review in nursing research (5 marks)
4. Outline three (3) differences between qualitative and quantitative research. (3 marks)
5. List four (4) types of non probability sampling methods (2 marks)
6. State four methods of teaching skills. (4 marks)
7. Explain six (6) factors that enhance learning.(6 marks)
8. Explain five (5) factors that predispose children to bleeding tendencies. (5 marks)
9. Outline five (5) interventions for a child with inflammatory bowel disease.(5 marks)

LONG ANSWER QUESTION (20mrks)

1. Mr. Y. 45yrs old is admitted in a psychiatric unit after being diagnosed to have major depression

- a. State four (4) clinical features Mr. Y. may have presented with (4 Mrks)
 - b. Describe the specific management for Mr. Y during the admission period (14 Mrks)
 - c. State two (2) differential diagnosis for major depression (2 Marks)
- 2. Ayub 5yrs old is admitted in a pediatric ward with a diagnosis of bacterial meningitis.**
- a. Draw and label a diagram illustrating the formation and flow of the cerebrospinal fluid. (5marks)
 - b. Describe the pathophysiology of bacterial meningitis. (3 marks)
 - c. Describe the specific nursing management for Ayub till discharge. (12 marks)