

**AMREF VIRTUAL TRAINING SCHOOL**

**COLLEGE FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER ONE**

**SEPTEMBER 2012 CLASS**

**TUESDAY 21ST OCTOBER 2014**

**TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS TIME: 9:00AM -12:00PM**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES.**

**1. Read the questions carefully and answer only what is asked.**

**2. Enter YOUR ADMISSION NUMBER in all the answer sheets. The admission number should be written in figures NOT words.**

**3. All questions are compulsory.**

**4.For part I (MCQs), write your answers in the ruled paper provided .The answers should be written in CAPITAL LETTERS i.e. “A” but NOT “a”.**

**6. For part II (SAQs), answers to these questions should follow each other on the provided sheet of paper.**

**7. For part III (LAQs), answers to each question must be on a separate sheet of paper.**

**8. Omission of or wrong numbering of examination papers, questions or parts of the question will result in 10% deduction of the marks scored from the relevant part.**

**PART ONE: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20MARKS)**

1. The best indicators that a patient is ready for oral feeding post bronchoscopy are;
2. Bowel sounds and cough reflex
3. Hoarseness of voice and respiratory rate
4. Respiratory rate and bowel sounds
5. Cough reflex and hoarseness of voice
6. Barrel chest is a feature of;
7. Heart failure, kyphosis
8. Kyphosis, emphysema
9. Emphysema, osteoarthritis
10. Drug resistant tuberculosis, emphysema
11. The major electrolytes in the intracellular fluid are;
12. Sodium and chloride
13. Potassium and Chloride
14. Potassium and phosphorus
15. Sodium and phosphorus
16. Factors that can lead to myocardial ischemia include;
17. Anemia, aortic valve stenosis, polycythemia
18. Mitral valve stenosis, anemia, left ventricular hypertrophy
19. Anemia, aortic valve stenosis, mitral valve stenosis
20. Polycythemia, mitral valve stenosis, left ventricular hypertrophy
21. Indicate whether the following statements are **true(T)** or **false(F)** in the answer sheetprovided;
22. Colloids are administered in patients with cardiogenic shock to expand circulatory volume.
23. Atherosclerosis is more common in males than females.
24. Nursing interventions for a patient with multiple myeloma include;
25. Providing low calorie diet in small frequent amounts
26. Providing plenty of oral fluids
27. Catheterization to monitor urine output
28. Encouraging weight bearing exercises
29. The sickle hemoglobin gene causes substitution of;
30. Amino acid valine for glutamine
31. Amino acid alanine for glutamine
32. Amino acid glutamine for valine
33. Glutamine for asparagine
34. Patients with diabetes mellitus type I are at risk of acidosis due to;
35. Increased potassium levels in blood
36. Increased breakdown of fat
37. Increased metabolism of fatty acids
38. Increased myoglobin in blood
39. In positioning a casted leg, the nurse should:
40. Keep the leg in a flat position always
41. Elevate the leg for 3 hours then put it flat for 1 hour
42. Keep the leg flat for 3 hours then elevate it for 1 hour
43. Elevate the leg on pillow continuously for 24 to 48 hours.
44. Drugs used in management of Meniere’s disease include;:
45. Antiemetics, diuretics, glucocorticoids
46. Glucocorticoids, diuretics, antihistamines
47. Antihistamines, diuretics, antiemetics
48. Glucocorticoids, Antihistamines, antiemetics
49. Post below below-knee amputation in a patient with diabetes poses the risk of ;
50. Hemorrhage
51. Edema of the stump
52. Contractures
53. Wound dehiscence
54. Patients with ulcerative colitis are put on bed rest mainly to;
55. Prevent falls that can cause massive bleeding
56. Reduce oxygen demand
57. Reduce intestinal peristalsis
58. Conserve energy
59. Normal Cerebral spinal fluid;
60. Contain red blood cells and white blood cells
61. Tests negative for glucose and protein
62. Appears clear and turbid
63. Appears slightly cloudy and turbid
64. Following repair of retinal detachment, the priority action is to;
65. Prevent increased intraocular pressure
66. Alleviate pain and itchiness
67. Maintain darkened room
68. Promote low-sodium diet
69. Insertion of urinary catheter is facilitated by requesting the patient to;
    1. Bear down
    2. Breathe deeply.
    3. Turn to the side.
    4. Hold the labia or shaft of penis
70. The typical clinical manifestations of acute pancreatitis include
    1. Hypertension, epigastric pain, abdominal swelling
    2. Acute epigastric pain, respiratory distress, hypotension
    3. Dyspnea, hypertension, hypoglycemia
    4. Hypervolemia, tachypnea, hyperglycemia
71. The type of seizures which may only affect a finger or hand is ;
72. Petit mal seizure
73. Complex partial seizure
74. Absent seizure
75. Simple partial seizure
76. Microorganisms that have both bacterial and viral characteristics include;
    1. Mycoplasma, spirochetes
    2. Rickettsia, chlamydia
    3. Plasmodium, mycoplasma
    4. Spirochetes, chlamydia
77. Impetigo contagiosa is;
    1. Primarily the result of allergies
    2. A fungal infection
    3. Best treated with benzyl benzoate
    4. Caused by beta hemolytic streptococcus
78. The following discharge instruction to a patients following gastrectomy will prevent dumping syndrome?
79. Ambulate following a meal
80. Eat high carbohydrate foods
81. Limit the fluid taken with meal
82. Sit in a high-Fowler’s position during meals

**PART TWO: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40MARKS)**

1. State five (5) risk factors for deep venous thrombosis. (5marks)
2. Explain four (4) effects of burns on the cardiovascular system. (4 marks)
3. State three (3) rules to be considered while disposing sharps. (3marks)
4. Describe the pathophysiology of liver cirrhosis. (5 marks)
5. Outline four (4) clinical features of increased intracranial pressure. (4marks)
6. Outline six (6) health messages for a patient with chronic renal failure. (6 marks)
7. State five (5) specific nursing interventions for a patient with pulmonary edema. (5 marks)
8. State three (3) priority nursing diagnosis for a patient with compound fracture femur. (3marks)
9. For Morphine
   1. Describe the mechanism of action. (2 marks)
   2. List two (2) contraindications. (1 mark)
   3. List four (4) side effects. (2marks)

**PART THREE: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)**

1. Mr. Y is admitted in medical ward with a diagnosis of hypothyroidism.
2. Draw and label a diagram of the thyroid gland and its associated structures. (5marks)
3. State four (4) causes of hypothyroidism. (4marks)
4. Describe the management of Mr. Y from admission to discharge. (11 marks)
5. Mrs. T is admitted in the gynecology ward with a diagnosis of cervical cancer and she is scheduled for total hysterectomy.
   * 1. Outline five (5) risk factors to cancer of the cervix. (5marks)
     2. Describe the pre and post-operative management of Mrs T. (12 marks)
     3. State three (3) complications that can occur post hysterectomy. (3 marks)