**KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE – NYAMIRA**

**END OF FIRST BLOCK EXAMINATION**

**MARCH 2012 KRCHN CLASS (PRE-SERVICE)**

**ADVANCED NURSING PROCEDURES**

DATE: 18/3/2013 TIME: ..............

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Enter your examination number and question number on each page used.
2. ALL questions are compulsory.
3. For part 1 (MCQs), write the answer in the spaces provided on the answer booklet.
4. For Part 2 (SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS), answer to each question MUST be done on a separate sheet of paper.
5. For Part 3 (LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS), answer to each question MUST be done on a separate sheet of paper.
6. Omission of and or wrong numbering of a question or part of the question will result in 10% deduction of the marks scored from the relevant part.
7. Do NOT use a pencil.
8. Mobile phones are NOT allowed in the examination hall.

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

Q.1. The best nursing position for a patient who has undergone a lumbar puncture is:-

1. Semi-fowler position for 8 – 24 hours.
2. Prone position for 2 hours.
3. Dorsal position for 8 – 24 hours.
4. Semi prone position for 2 hours.

Q.2. The diagnostic purpose for a bone marrow puncture is:-

1. Aplastic anaemia.
2. Severe anaemia.
3. Hepatitis B.
4. Osteomyelitis.

Q.3. The hypodermic, type of injection, the needle is held at an angle of:-

1. 450 to the skin.
2. 100 to the skin.
3. 150 to the skin.
4. 250 to the skin.

Q.4. The indication for nasogastric feeding include:-

1. Gastric distension, pre-maturity.
2. Poison, diagnostic purposes.
3. Pre-operatively, poisons.
4. Pre-maturity, very ill patient.

Q.5. For a foley’s catheter to be retained in position, it should be ballooned with:-

1. 50 milli litres of sterile water.
2. 25 milli litres of sterile water.
3. 15 milli litres of sterile water.
4. 40 milli litres of sterile water.

Q.6. In nasogastric tube feeding:-

1. 15mls of warm water is poured into the barrel before feeds and none after feeds.
2. 30mls of water is poured into the barrel after the feeds and not before the feeds.
3. 15mls of warm water is poured into the barrel before and after the feeds.
4. 30mls of warm water is poured into the barrel before and after the feeds.

Q.7. Hysterosalpingogram is mainly done to determine:-

1. Uterine fibroid.
2. Fallopian tube patency.
3. Ovarian cyst.
4. Uterine malformation.

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

Q.8. In lumbar puncture, the trocar and canula is introduced into the deserved arachnoids space between:-

1. First and second lumbar vertebrae.
2. Second and third vertebrae.
3. Third and fourth vertebrae.
4. Thoracic and first lumbar vertebrae.

**PART TWO: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS – 40 MARKS**

Q.1. Patient X is for barium swallow.

1. Define barium swallow. 2 marks
2. State four (4) indications of barium swallow. 4 marks
3. Outline four (4) roles of a nurse after the procedure. 4 marks

Q.2. Write short notes on i - iv ,below procedures using the following headings;

(a) Definition

(b) State two (2) indications.

1. Carotidangiogram.
2. Oesophagoscopy.
3. Sigmoidoscopy.
4. Barium follow through. 12 marks

Q.3. Patient Y, came with dehydration and is for intravenous infusion. Patient Y has been

Prescribed, 500mls of normal saline to run for 4 hours.

1. Calculate the number of drops per minute that will be regulated. 4 marks
2. Outline four (4) possible complications of intravenous infusion. 4 marks

**PART THREE: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS – 40 MARKS**

Q.1. Mrs. K, aged 40 years is admitted to the medical ward with severe jaundice

due to unknown cause and is for cholangiogram.

1. Define cholangiogram. 2 marks
2. Outline four (4) indications for cholangiogram. 4 marks
3. Draw a well labelled diagram of the pancreas in relation to the duodenum

and biliary tract, where part of the anterior wall of the duodenum has

been removed. 6 marks

1. Describe the Nursing preparation and care of the patient after the procedure (Cholangiogram). 10 marks