**KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE – NYAMIRA**

**END OF YEAR I SEMESTER II EXAMINATION**

**MARCH 2017 KRCHN CLASS (PRE-SERVICE)**

**BLOOD DISORDERS EXAMINATION**

DATE: ……………………. TIME:…………………..

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Read the questions carefully and answer only what is asked.
2. Enter your examination number and question number on each page used.
3. ALL questions are compulsory.
4. For part 1 (MCQs), write the answer in the spaces provided on the answer booklet and each MCQ is one (1) mark.
5. For Part 2 (SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS), answer the questions following each other.
6. For Part 3 (LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS), answer to each question MUST start on a separate page.
7. 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.
8. Do NOT use a pencil.
9. Mobile phones are NOT allowed in the examination hall.

For Examiner:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MCQS** | **SAQS** | **LAQS 1** | **LAQS 2** | **TOTAL** |
|  |  |  |  |  |

**PART ONE: MCQS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) BLOOD DISORDERS. –10 MARKS**

Q.1. The type of anaemia that is fairly common and caused by insufficient dietary iron is:

1. Aplastic anaemia
2. Pernicious anaemia
3. Haemolytic anaemia
4. Iron deficiency anaemia

Q.2. Haemophilia A is caused by deficiency of which clotting factor:

1. Factor IX
2. Factor X
3. Factor VIII
4. Factor XII

Q.3. In sickle cell anaemia the life span of red blood cells is reduced up to:

1. 90 Days
2. 60 days
3. 80 days
4. 100 days

Q.4. Risk factors for developing lymphoma include the following except:

1. Nutrition
2. Previous chemotherapy and radiation
3. Age
4. Immunosuppressed patients

Q.5. The nursing management of a patient suffering from leukaemia include the following:

1. Maintain fluid and electrolyte balance, easing pain, prevent infection, prevent bleeding
2. Easing pain, reassurance, prevent bleeding , exposing patient to extreme temperatures
3. Managing mucositis, easing pain, reassurance, performing unnecessary punctures to patient
4. Maintain adequate nutrition, maintain fluid and electrolyte balance, reassuring patient, dehydrating the patient

Q.6. The normal level of haemoglobin in a patient should be:

1. 8 – 9g/dl
2. 10 – 11g/dl
3. 12 – 13g/dl
4. 14 – 16g/dl

Q.7, The following are complications of sickle cell anaemia except:

1. Priapism
2. Stomach ulcers
3. Chronic renal failure
4. Stroke

Q.8. Which one of the following is not the cause of agranulocytosis:

1. Cancer of the blood
2. Autoimmune disease
3. Anaemia
4. Bone marrow disease like leukemia

**PART ONE: MCQS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) BLOOD DISORDERS. –10 MARKS**

Q.9. A patient suffering from hypoprothrombinaemia should be given which type of drug for this condition?

1. Aspirin
2. Vitamin K Orally or by infusion
3. Heparin
4. Warfarin

Q.10. In leukaemia, there is production of:

1. Increased number of platelets in the bone marrow
2. Increased number of abnormal white blood cells in the bone marrow
3. Increased number of red blood cells in the bone marrow
4. Both of the above

**PART TWO: SAQS (SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS) BLOOD DISORDERS – 20 MARKS**

Q.1. State four (4) causes of leukaemia 4 marks

Q.2. State four (4) risk factors of disseminated intravascular coagulopathy. 4 marks

Q.3. State four clinical features of a patient suffering from thrombocytopenia. 4 marks

Q.4. (a) Define polycythaemia. 2 marks

(b) State two (2) types of polycythaemia. 2 marks

Q.5. Mrs Juma has been admitted in a female medical ward suffering from lymphoma.

State four (4) ways of diagnosing this condition Mrs Juma is suffering from. 4 marks

**PART THREE: (LAQS) LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS) BLOOD DISORDERS – 20 MARKS**

Q.1. Mr John has been admitted in a male ward suffering from severe anaemia.

1. Define anaemia. 1 mark
2. State four (4) clinical features of anaemia. 4 marks
3. Describe the medical and nursing management of Mr John from admission till discharge. 12 marks
4. State three (3) complications of anaemia. 3 marks