**KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE – NYAMIRA**

**END OF YEAR 1 SEMESTER TWO EXAMINATION**

**MARCH 2015 KRCHN CLASS (PRE-SERVICE)**

**CARDIOVASCULAR EXAMINATION**

DATE: 27/4/2016 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:

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

**PART ONE: MCQS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) CARDIOVASCULAR– 10 MARKS**

Q.1. Arteries and veins are covered by:

1. Tunica adventitia, tunica media and tunica intima.
2. Fibrous tissue.
3. Arterioles .
4. All of the above.

Q.2. Progressive degenerative condition of the walls of the arteries is called:

1. Thrombosis.
2. Varicose veins.
3. Atherosclerosis.
4. Aneurysm.

Q.3. Patent ductus artriosis is:

1. Congenital heart abnormality.
2. Abnormal artery.
3. Also called arterial septal defect.
4. An aneurysm.

Q.4. Thrombophlebitis is:

1. Clot in a vein without inflammation.
2. Clot in a vein with inflammation.
3. Varicose veins.
4. Atherosclerosis.

Q.5. Rheumatic heart disease is called:

1. A virus.
2. Haemolytic streptococcus type A.
3. Clostridium tetani.
4. Fundi.
5. E coli.

Q.6. A cute heart failure is caused by:

1. Myocardial infarction.
2. Pulmonary embolism.
3. Rapture of the heart.
4. All of the above.

Q.7. The following is a diagnostic test of the heart:

1. Electrocardiography.
2. Echocardiography.
3. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI).
4. All of the above.

Q.8. One of the following is a sign of myocardial infarction:

1. Chest pain that is relieved when one is at rest.
2. Chest pain that does not subside with rest.
3. Diarrhoea and vomiting.
4. Pain that is dull in nature.

**PART ONE: MCQS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) CARDIOVASCULAR– 10 MARKS**

Q.9. Arteriosclerosis of the coronary artery can lead to:

1. Ischaemic heart disease.
2. Aneurysm of the aorta.
3. Thrombophlebitis.
4. Varicose veins.

Q.10. Doppler ultra sound is used to diagnose:

1. Deep varicose thrombin.
2. CCF.
3. Ischaemic heart disease.
4. Hypertension.

**PART TWO: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS – CARDIOVASCULAR – 20 MARKS**

Q.1. State three (3) nursing diagnosis of arteriosclerosis. 3 marks

* Activity intorents
* Decreased cardiac output
* Fatique

Q.2. State four (4) types of aneurysm. 4 marks

* True aneurysm
* False aneurysm
* Sacular aneurysm
* Dissecting aneurism
* Fosiform aneurysm

Q.3. State the consequences of hypertension. 8 marks

* MI
* Renal failure
* Angina pectoris
* Retinal damage
* ccf

Q.4. Explain the pathophysiology of mitral valve incompetence. 5 marks

**PART THREE: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS – CARDIOVASCULAR – 20 MARKS**

Q.1. Mr Kioga is admitted in a medical ward with a diagnosis of myocardial infarction.

1. Define myocardial infarction. 1 mark
2. List eight (8) signs and symptoms of myocardial infarction. 4 marks
3. Explain three (3) complications of myocardial infarction. 6 marks
4. Manage Kioga from admission to discharge. 9 marks