**KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE – NYAMIRA**

**END OF YEAR TWO SEMESTER ONE EXAMINATION**

**MARCH 2016 KRCHN CLASS (PRE-SERVICE)**

**GENITO URINARY 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:

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

**PART ONE: MCQ (MULTIPLE CHOICE ANSWER QUESTIONS) GENITO-UNINARY – 10 MARKS**

Q.1. Which of the following is a contraindication of urethrography.

1. Stricture.
2. Urethral trauma
3. Fistula
4. Acute urinary tract infection.

Q.2. The following are components of urinalysis except one:

1. Urine colour
2. Urine clarity and odour
3. Urine calculi
4. Urine PH and specific gravity

Q.3. The following is an indication of renal biopsy:

1. Uncontrolled hypertension
2. Persistent proteinuria or hematuria
3. Bleeding tendencies
4. Solitary kidney

Q.4. The following are signs and symptoms of acute pyelonephritis except?

1. Leukocytosis
2. Pyuria
3. Bacteriuria
4. Polyuria

Q.5. The following are causes of renal failure except:

1. Volume depletion resulting from hemorrhage
2. Sexually transmitted infections
3. Impaired cardiac efficiency resulting from heart failure
4. Nephrotoxic agents e.g. aminoglycoside antibiotics

Q.6. Urethral tuberculosis can sometimes cause:

1. Urethral stricture
2. Hydronephrosis
3. Renal failure
4. Fistula

Q.7. The following statements best defines benign prostate hypertrophy (BPH):

1. It’s a long term illness of the prostate gland
2. It’s the cancer of the prostate gland
3. Its an age associated gland enlargement that causes difficulty in micturition

Q.8. Hypospadias is caused by:

1. Congenital factors
2. Environmental factors
3. Drugs
4. Social factors

Q.9, The following are causes of neurogenic bladder except:

1. Spinal cord injury
2. Spinal tumour
3. Multiple sclerosis
4. Complicated delivery

Q.10. The following statements is true about hemodialysis except one:

1. It is used for patients who are acutely ill
2. It does not compensate for the loss of endocrine or metabolic activities of the kidney
3. Hemodialysis prevents death
4. Hemodialysis cures renal disease

**PART TWO : SAQ (SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS) GENITO-URINARY– 20 MARKS**

Q.1. List six risk factors to benign prostate hypertrophy. 3 marks

Q.2. State four clinical manifestations of carcinoma of the prostate. 4 marks

Q.3. State five signs and symptoms of urethral stricture. 5 marks

Q.4. State two types of fistula. 2 marks

Q.5. Briefly explain the nursing management of a patient with vesicovaginal fistula. 6 marks

**PART THREE : LAQ (LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS) GENITO-URINARY– 20 MARKS**

Q.1. Mr Omondi is admitted to the ward and a diagnosis of acute renal failure is made.

(a) State five causes of acute renal failure. 5 marks

(b) State five signs and symptoms of acute renal failure. 5 marks

(c) Manage Mr Omondi from the time he is admitted until he is discharged from the

ward. 10 marks