**KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE – NYAMIRA**

**END OF YEAR ONE SEMESTER TWO SUPP. EXAMINATION**

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

**RESPIRATORY 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 QUESTIONS) RESPIRATORY – 10 MARKS**

Q.1. A condition in which fluid builds up in the small space between the pleura and visceral is called:

1. Pleural effusion
2. Pleuritic pain
3. Pleuritic
4. Pleurisy

Q.2. Which of the following diagnostic tests shows inflammation or fluid build up in the two layers that lines the lungs and inner chest wall, in pleuritic?

1. Chest x-ray
2. Ultra sound
3. Biopsy
4. ECG

Q.3. Tension pneumothorax occurs when:

1. There is compression not only in the lungs but also the mediastinum and other organs like trachea
2. The pleural pressure rises above the atmospheric pressure
3. Communication between the pleural space and the lung persists which allows air to enter the pleural space during inspiration but prevents it from escaping during expiration
4. It is symptomatic

Q.4. The decrease in oxygen in the blood is known as:

1. Lethargy
2. Fatigue
3. Nacrotic tissues
4. Hypoxemia

Q.5. Bronchiolitis can be caused by:

1. Respiratory syncytial virus
2. Acinus
3. Immunoglobulin A
4. Any infection

Q.6. The breathing cycle consists of three phases:

1. Expiration, inspiration, respiration
2. Inspiration, expiration, pause
3. Respiration, expiration, pause
4. Inspiration, tidal volume, pause

Q.7. Which one of the following is a complication of pneumothorax:

1. Respiratory distress
2. Tachypnea
3. Hypoxemic respiratory failure
4. Tension pneumothorax

Q.8. In pleurisy, which one of the following clinical feature worsens when breathing in, coughing or sneezing?

1. A COUGH
2. Shortness of breath
3. Chest pain
4. Pain in the shoulders and back

Q.9. Three main factors are considered about which treatment will be appropriate for patients with lung cancer:

1. Location, extent, status of the cancer
2. Location, health status and patient willingness
3. Extent of tumour, location and curative drugs
4. Health status, location and extent of the tumour

Q.10. Which one of the following is a complication of bronchitis:

1. Empyema
2. Pneumothorax and enlargement of leg lung
3. Haemothorax
4. Pneumothorax

**PART TWO : SAQ (SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS) RESPIRATORY – 20 MARKS**

Q.1. Define the following terms:

1. Bronchial asthma ½ mark
2. Bronchitis ½ mark

Q.2. State four (4) complications of bronchial asthma 2 marks

Q.3. List six (6) signs and symptoms of chest injuries 3 marks

Q.4. State two (2) differences between bronchitis and bronchiolitis 4 marks

Q.5. Explain the pathophysiology of bronchitis 3 marks

Q.6. Explain two main types of bronchial asthma 2 marks

Q.7. Draw a well labelled diagram of the respiratory system 5 marks

**PART THREE : LAQ (LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS) RESPIRATORY– 20 MARKS**

Q.1. Mary is admitted with provisional diagnosis of pleurisy.

1. Define pleurisy ½ mark
2. List six clinical features that Mary may present with 3 marks
3. State four (4) main causes of pleurisy 2 marks

Q.2. David, who is 4 years has been diagnosed with bronchiolitis.

1. Explain two main types of bronchiolitis 2 marks
2. State four risk factors for the development of bronchiolitis 4 marks
3. Name three signs and symptoms that David may present with 1 ½ marks
4. Describe the management of David while in the hospital 5 marks
5. State 2 preventive measures of bronchiolitis 2 marks