**KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE – NYAMIRA**

**END OF YEAR ONE SEMESTER TWO EXAMINATION**

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

**RESPIRATORY 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:

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

**PART ONE: MCQS ANSWER QUESTIONS – RESPIRATORY DISORDERS – 10 MARKS**

Q.1. Which of the following matches the definition: the maximum volume of air that can be exhaled after taking the deepest breath possible:

1. Expiratory reserve volume.
2. Inspiratory capacity.
3. Inspiratory reserve volume.
4. Vital capacity.

Q.2. Hypercapnia is defined as:

1. Decreased levels of oxygen in tissues.
2. Decreased levels of oxygen in arterial blood.
3. Increased levels of carbon dioxide in the blood.
4. Decreased levels of carbon dioxide in blood.

Q.3. The following are general features of respiratory infection except:

1. Cough.
2. Chest pain.
3. Cyanosis.
4. Atelectasis.

Q.4. The following is true about internal respiration except:

1. Gas exchange in capillaries between blood and tissue cells.
2. Oxygen in blood diffuses into tissues.
3. Carbon dioxide diffuse in to air.
4. Carbon dioxide and wastes diffuses into blood.

Q.5. The following are clinical features of pleurisy except:

1. Chest pain.
2. Rapid and shallow respiration.
3. Intercostal tenderness.
4. Paradoxical breathing.

Q.6. Which one of the following is not a cause of empyema:

1. Pulmonary infection.
2. Lung abscess.
3. Lung collapse.
4. Thoracic surgery.

For Q.7. – Q.10. Match the following abnormal lung sounds with their correct description.

Q.7. Wheeze. (a) High pitch, crowning sound only heard during inspiration.

(b) Grating or vibration sound heard on both inspiration and expiration.

Q.8. Crackles. (c) Continuously high pitched musical sound heard on expiration.

(d) Cracking discontinuous bubbling sounds heard on inspiration

Q.9. Rhonchi. (e) Continuous low pitched snoring sound heard on inspiration.

**PART TWO: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS – RESPIRATORY DISORDERS – 20 MARKS**

Q.1. State three (3) classification of chest injuries. 3 marks

Q.2. Outline the three (3) types of pneumothorax. 6 marks

Q.3. State four (4) clinical features of rib-fractures. 4 marks

Q.4. State two (2) causes of pleural effusion. 2 marks

Q.5. (a) Define status asthmaticus. 1 mark

(b) State four (4) clinical manifestation of status asthmaticus. 4 marks

**PART THREE: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS – RESPIRATORY DISORDERS – 20 MARKS**

Q.1. Mrs Akothee is 48 years old woman working in a metal industry. She is admitted in medical ward with a diagnosis of bronchiectasis. She has been admitted in the same ward three times in the last 6 months.

1. Describe the pathophysiology of bronchiectasis. 8 marks
2. State four (4) clinical presentations of bronchiectasis. 4 marks
3. Outline the management of Mrs Akothee till discharge. 8 marks

***Note. Answer SECTION A (MCQS) on the answer sheet provided not on a question paper.***