**KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE – NYAMIRA**

**END OF YEAR TWO SEMESTER ONE EXAMINATION**

**SEPTEMBER 2014 KRCHN CLASS (PRE-SERVICE)**

**BILIARY AND ALIMENTARY DISEASES 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 (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) ALIMENTARY & BILIARY– 10 MARKS**

Q.1. The following is the management of oesophageal disease except:

1. Eating small frequent meals.
2. High protein diet.
3. Patient to lie flat immediately after meals.
4. Encourage smoking and beverages that contain caffeine.

Q.2. Para-oesophageal hernia occurs in:

1. Upper stomach at gastroesophageal junction.
2. Any part of the diaphragm besides the oesophagus.
3. Occurs in the umbilicus.
4. All of the above.

Q.3. The predisposing factors for peptic ulcer disease include all the following except?

1. Zollinger Ellison syndrome.
2. People with chronic disease.
3. Habitual use of NSAIDS.
4. Prolonged use of antacids.

Q.4. The complications associated with stomach surgery include:

1. Dumping syndrome, paralytic ileus.
2. Peptic ulcer, pneumonia.
3. Cardiac tymponade renal failure.
4. Bowel obstruction, hepatic encephalopathy.

Q.5. The two types of liver abscess are:

1. Amoebic and pyogenic.
2. Pyogenic and traumatic.
3. Capsulated and non-capsulated abscess.
4. Amoebic and non-capsulated.

**Write true or false for Q.6.**

Q.6. (a) Morphine is an analgesic of choice in pancreatitis.

(b) Hepatitis D always occurs in patients with hepatitis B.

Q.7. The management of cholelithiasis include the following except:

1. Pain management.
2. Antibiotics.
3. High cholesterol diet.
4. Surgical removal of gallstones.

**PART ONE: MCQS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) ALIMENTARY & BILIARY– 10 MARKS**

Q.8. The signs and symptoms of ruptured appendicitis is:

1. Sudden sharp abdominal pain at the MC Burney point.
2. Sudden sharp pain at the epigastrium.
3. Low grade fever.
4. Constipation.

Q.9. The causes of intrahepatic jaundice include:

1. Malaria, sickle cell anaemia.
2. Thalassaemia, viral hepatitis.
3. Viral hepatitis, liver cancer.
4. Gallstones, pancreatitis.

Q.10. The cause of acute abdomen are:

1. Amoebic dysentery, appendicitis.
2. Pesitonilits, bowel obstruction.
3. Cholelithiasis, liver cirrhosis.
4. Typhoid, ruptured abdominal aneurysm.

**PART TWO: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS – ALIMENTARY & BILIARY – 20 MARKS**

Q.1. Draw and label a diagram of biliary system. 4 marks

Q.2. Differentiate between duodenal ulcer and gastric ulcer. 4 marks

Q.3. State four (4) predisposing causes of cholelithiasis. 4 marks

Q.4. State four (4) nursing diagnosis of a patient suffering from acute pancreatitis. 4 marks

Q.5. Describe the pathophysiology of appendicitis. 4 marks

**PART THREE: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS – ALIMENTARY & BILIARY – 20 MARKS**

Q.1. Mrs J has been admitted to female adult ward with history of not passing stool for 3 days and projected vomiting with faecal stained vomitus. On investigation a diagnosis of intestinal obstruction was made.

1. State five (5) mechanical causes of intestinal obstruction. 5 marks
2. Describe the pathophysiology of small intestine obstruction. 5 marks
3. Describe the immediate and subsequent management of Mrs J for the first

48 hours. 10 marks