**KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE – NYAMIRA**

**END OF YEAR TWO SEMESTER ONE EXAMINATION**

**SEPTEMBER 2015 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: MCQS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) GENITO-URINARY– 10 MARKS**

Q.1. The causes of pyelonephritis are:

1. Urinary obstruction and trauma.
2. Cancerous cells.
3. Oliguria.
4. Polyuria.

Q.2. The process through which substances move into urine in the distal and collecting tubule is called:

1. Reabsorption.
2. Secretion.
3. Filtration.
4. Excretion.

Q.3. The following are done to diagnose prostate cancer:

1. Digital rectal examination (DRE)
2. Prostate specific antigen.
3. Prostate biopsy.
4. All the above.

Q.4. The nursing responsibilities of a patient undergoing intravenous urography include:

1. Obtain informed consent.
2. Keep the nil per oral at least 6 hours to the procedure.
3. Increased fluid intake after the procedure.
4. All the above.

Q.5. The most common form of kidney cancer:

1. Transitional cell carcinoma.
2. Renal cell carcinoma.
3. Sarcoma.
4. Willis tumour.

Q.6. A lesion in the upper motor neurone is likely to cause:

1. Spastic bladder.
2. Flaccid bladder.
3. Renal failure.
4. Urolithiasis.

Q.7. Common tests included in renal functional tests include the following except:

1. Serum creatinine and creatinine clearance.
2. Blood urea nitrogen levels.
3. Serum electrolytic levels.
4. Urine PH and specific gravity.

Q.8. Pouches of the bladder wall is called:

1. Bladder diverticulum.
2. Cystatins.
3. Cancer of the bladder.
4. Urethritis.

Q.9. 3 – 4 litres of fluid daily are encouraged in pyelonephritis for the following reasons except:

1. Prevent dehydration.
2. Dilute the urine.
3. Decrease burning sensation.
4. Increase urinary output.

Q.10. Vesco vaginal fistula can be caused by:

1. Virus.
2. Bacteria.
3. Prolonged labour during child birth.
4. Untreated gonorrhoea.

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

Q.1. Briefly explain the pathophysiology of urolithiasis. 4 marks

Q.2. State five (5) phases of chronic renal failure. 5 marks

Q.3. State five (5) causes of hydro nephrosis. 5 marks

Q.4. State the grading of renal trauma. 4 marks

Q.5. Differentiate between hypospadias and epispadias. 2 marks

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

Q.1. Mrs K has been admitted to female medical ward with signs of acute renal failure:

1. State four (4) pre renal causes of acute renal failure. 4 marks
2. Describe the four (4) phases of acute renal failure. 4 marks
3. State four (4) nursing diagnosis for Mrs K. 4 marks
4. How will you manage Mrs K from admission till discharge. 8 marks