**KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE – NYAMIRA**

**END OF YEAR TWO SEMESTER ONE EXAMINATION**

**MARCH 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:

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

**PART ONE: MCQS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) GENITO-URINARY–10 MARKS**

Q.1. The predisposing of pyelonephritis include the following except:

1. Bladder tumours.
2. Urinary stones.
3. Urethra strictures.
4. Smoking.

Q.2. The classical presentation of acute pyelonephritis include:

1. Fever cost-vertebral angle pain, nausea and vomiting.
2. Fever, diarrhoea and vomiting.
3. Flank pain dysuria and frequency.
4. Cost-vertebral angle pain, pyuria leucocytosis.

Q.3. 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 on urination.
4. Decrease urinary output.

Q.4. The following are post renal causes of acute renal failure:

1. Benign prostate hypertrophy, renal calculi.
2. Bleeding and renal tumours.
3. Diarrhoea, nephrotoxic substances.
4. Renal calculi, burns.

Q.5. The nursing responsibilities of a patient undergoing intravenous urography include:

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

Q.6. The most common form of bladder cancer is:

1. Transitional cell bladder cancer.
2. Renal cell carcinoma.
3. Papillary cancer.
4. Carcinoma in situ.

Q.7. Spastic bladder type of neurogenic bladder is caused by:

1. A lower motor neuron lesson.
2. Spinal cord lesson above the voiding reflex.
3. Injury to bladder.
4. Trauma to the head.

Q.8. Hydronephrosis is:

1. Dilation of the renal pelvis and calyces of one or both kidneys.
2. Accumulation of water in the kidney.
3. Backward flow of urine to the bladder due to urethral structure.
4. All of the above.

**PART ONE: MCQS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) GENITO-URINARY–10 MARKS**

Q.9. Hypospadia is:

1. Congenital anomaly of the penile shaft where by the urethra orifice is located below the penile shaft.
2. Congenital of penile shaft whereby the urethra orifice is situated above the penile shaft.
3. A situation whereby there is absence of urethra orifice.
4. Congenital absence of the testis.

Q.10. Dietary restrictions of chronic renal failure include the following except:

1. Fluid restriction.
2. Carbohydrate restrictions.
3. Protein restrictions.
4. Potassium restrictions.

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

Q.1. State five (5) preventive measures of urinary tract infections. 5 marks

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

Q.3. (a) List six (6) intrarenal causes of acute renal failure. 3 marks

(b) State two (2) complications of peritoneal dialysis. 2 marks

(c) List four (4) indications of dialysis. 2 marks

Q.4. Explain the pathophysiology of urolithiasis. 3 marks

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

Q.1. Mr Y is admitted via the surgical outpatient clinic with diagnosis of benign prostate hypertrophy and he is booked for prostatectomy.

1. State the four (4) clinical features that Mr Y is likely to present with. 4 marks
2. State five (5) nursing diagnosis you will drive from Mr Y within 24 hours post prostatectomy. 5 marks
3. Describe the pre-operative and post operative management of Mr Y up to 24

hours post operatively. 8 marks

1. State three (3) complication that Mr Y is likely to develop. 3 marks