**KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE – NYAMIRA**

**END OF YEAR2 SEMESTER 1SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION**

**SEPT 2012 KRCHN CLASS (PRE-SERVICE)**

**RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Enter your examination number and question number on each page used.
2. ALL questions are compulsory.
3. For part 1 (MCQs), write the answer in the spaces provided on the answer booklet.
4. 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.
5. Do NOT use a pencil.
6. Mobile phones are NOT allowed in the examination hall.

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

Q.1. Which of the following is a relevant investigation in the management of pneumonia:-

1. Chest x-ray.
2. Mediastinoscopy.
3. Tuberculin test.
4. Bronchoscopy.

Q.2. During inspiration, air enters the thoracic cavity as a result of:-

1. Contraction of abdominal accessory muscles.
2. Increased carbon dioxide and decreased oxygen in the blood.
3. Stimulation of the respiratory muscles by chemoreceptors.
4. Decreased intra thoracic pressure relative to pressure at the air way.

Q.3. A common complication of many types of environmental long disease is:-

1. Pulmonary fibrosis.
2. Liquifactive necrosis.
3. Benign tumour growth.
4. Diffuse airway obstruction.

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

Q.4. A nurse identifies a flail chest when:-

1. Multiple rib fractures are determined by x-ray.
2. A tracheal deviation to the unaffected side is present.
3. Paradoxic chest movement occurs during respiration.
4. There is decreased chest movement of the involved chest wall.

Q.5. The effects of cigarette smoking on the respiratory system include:-

1. Hypertrophy of capillaries causing haemoptysis.
2. Hyperplasia of goblet cells and increased production of mucus.
3. Proliferation of alveolar macrophages thus increasing chance of infection.
4. Increased proliferation of cilia and decreased clearance of mucus.

Q.6. Which of the following is suggestive of asthma:-

1. Allergic rhinitis.
2. Prolonged inhalation.
3. History of skill allergies.
4. Cough especially at night.

Q.7. Which of the following best describes bronchiectasis:-

1. Permanent abnormal dilation of medium sized bronchi.
2. Chronic inflammation of bronchial epithelial cells.
3. Consolidation of long tissue.
4. Hyperdilation of the alveoli.

Q.8. Which of the following is important when teaching a patient on how to manage bronchiectasis:-

1. Breathe in as quickly as you can.
2. How to perform postural drainage.
3. To eat low salt and high fibre diet.
4. Run around and walk fast.

Q.9. Which of the following pneumonias is an opportunistic disease:-

1. Pneumocystis jiroveci.
2. Mycoplasma pneumonia.
3. Aspiration pneumonia.
4. Community acquired pneumonia.

Q.10. Primary tracheal carcinoma can cause:-

1. Allopecia.
2. Hypercapnia.
3. Severe dyspnoea and stridor.
4. Severe dyspnoea and wheezes.

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

Q.1. List five (5) clinical features of bronchopneumonia in a child less than 5 years

of age. 5 marks

Q.2. List three (3) causes of pneumothorax. 3 marks

Q.3. State three (3) clinical features of bronchiolitis. 3 marks

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

Q.1. Mr. Nyamosi, a 50 year old man is seen in the outpatient department of the

hospital where you work and a diagnosis of chronic bronchitis is made.

1. Describe the management that Mr. Nyamosi will receive until his condition

is resolved. 11 marks