**KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE – NYAMIRA**

**RE-SIT END OF INTRODUCTORY BLOCK EXAMINATION**

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

**FUNDAMENTALS OF NURSING PRACTICE EXAMINATION**

DATE: 16/11/2012 TIME:………………………………..

**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. For Part 2 (SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS), answer the questions following each other.
5. For Part 3 (LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS), answer to each question MUST start on a separate page.
6. 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.
7. Do NOT use a pencil.
8. Mobile phones are NOT allowed in the examination hall.

**PART ONE: MCQS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) – 20 MARKS**

Q.1. Which of the following solutions can be classified as isotonic solution:-

1. 10% dextrose
2. 3% Saline.
3. Ringer’s solution.
4. 50% dextrose.

Q.2. The best point at which to break the disease transmission cycle is:-

1. Mode of transmission.
2. Point of entry.
3. Route of exit.
4. Reservoirs point.

Q.3. The best position for nursing a patient with difficulty in breathing is:-

1. Semi-prone.
2. Dorsal.
3. Up-right.
4. Prone.

Q.4. The following is come of the abnormalities a nurse should observe in a stool:-

1. Amount of ova and cyst.
2. Colour, amount, smell, ova and cyst.
3. Colour, smell, amount, consistent.
4. Smell, consistency, occult blood.

Q.5. If during history taking, a patient is found to have history of coughing blood and excessive weight loss despite feeding well, the most likely diagnosis is:-

1. Diabetes.
2. Malaria.
3. Tuberculosis.
4. Amoebiasis.

Q.6. Health facilities are ideal setting for transmission of infection because:-

1. Hospital house patients with many infectious conditions.
2. Because the hospitals is always dirty.
3. Health workers don’t use gloves.
4. Smell from hospital cause diseases.

Q.7. The following is an indication for transferring a patient from one health institution to another:-

1. Inability to feed.
2. Unconscious patient.
3. Refusal to take drugs.
4. Need for specialized medical care.

**PART ONE: MCQS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) – 20 MARKS**

Q.8. The correct aseptic technique used to swab a wound during dressing is:-

1. Clean the edges first.
2. Swab from outside inwards.
3. Swab severally with one swab.
4. Swab from inside outwards.

Q.9. An indication for admission of a patient in the ward is:-

1. Chronic illness.
2. Patient who cannot benefit from outpatient treatment.
3. Inability to walk.
4. Patient requiring counselling.

Q.10. Timing during sterilization by boiling method starts from the moment:-

1. The sterilizing equipment is immersed in water.
2. The sterilizer is closed.
3. The water starts to boil.
4. Steam start escaping.

Q.11. In commencing collection of 24hour urine specimen to monitor fluid input / output balance, it is advisable to discard the first void. The main reason is:-

1. The first void is usually a carryover from the previous day.
2. 1st urine is concentrated.
3. First void urine is usually little.
4. The first void urine is usually contaminated.

Q.12. Deliberate ending of the life of an individual who is suffering from an incurable condition is known as:-

1. Passive euthanasia.
2. Active euthanasia.
3. Partial euthanasia.
4. Deliberate euthanasia.

Q.13. The chapter that deals with the pharmacy and poisons act in Kenya law is:-

1. Cap 257.
2. Cap 244.
3. Cap 1994.
4. Cap 248.

Q.14. The international nurse’s week is celebrated on:-

1. August.
2. December.
3. January.
4. May.

**PART ONE: MCQS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) – 20 MARKS**

Q.15. The following are NNAK chapters except:-

1. Midwives.
2. Theatre nurses.
3. General nurses.
4. ELSACON.

Q.16. The following are fundamental responsibilities of a nurse as adopted in Mexico City in 1973 except:-

1. Cute treatment for cure.
2. Promote health.
3. Prevent illness.
4. Restore health.

Q.17. The following are professional nurses association except:-

1. ECSACON.
2. NNAK.
3. ICN
4. KNUT.

Q.18. The following are methods of reducing body temperature except:-

1. Exposure.
2. Panning.
3. Bathing in very cold water.
4. Fluid.

Q.19. A professional nurse is one who:-

1. Gets satisfaction from her work.
2. Yarns for greater salaries.
3. Gets overwhelmed with emotions.
4. Is very selective on where to work.

Q.20. An example of a surgical technique in a ward set up is:-

1. Patient feeding.
2. Conducting a delivery.
3. Oral drug administration.
4. Conducting a ward round.

**PART TWO: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS – 40 MARKS**

Q.1. Highlight any five (5) characteristics of a professional nurse. 5 marks

Q.2. State four (4) indicators for performing neurological exam. 8 marks

Q.3. State four (4) indication for wound dressing. 4 marks

Q.4. State in sequence the stages of dying according to Dr. Elizabeth Kubler Ross. 10 marks

Q.5. Explain briefly on how to collect mid-stream urine from a female patient. 10 marks

Q.6. State three (3) reasons as to why chlorine is the most widely used product for decontamination 3 marks

**PART THREE: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS – 40 MARKS**

Q.1. (a) Define Nursing Council of Kenya. 2 marks

(b) State at least ten (10) functions of NCK. 10 marks

(c) List the committees in Nursing Council of Kenya involved in carrying out

its functions. 6 marks

(d) Differentiate between Nursing Council of Kenya (NCK) and National Nurses

Association of Kenya (NNAK). 2 marks

Q.2. Transmission of an infection is a major challenge affecting health system.

1. Define the term infection. 2 marks
2. Briefly explain the disease transmission cycle. 12 mark
3. List six (6) importance of adhering to infection precaution practices. 6 marks