**KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE – NYAMIRA**

**END OF YEAR ONE SEMESTER TWO EXAMINATION**

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

**CARDIO-VASCULAR CONDITIONS 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) CARDIO-VASCULAR– 10 MARKS**

Q.1. Rheumatic fever is caused by what type of microorganisms?

1. Streptococcus group A.
2. Streptococcus group B.
3. Staphylococcus Aureus.
4. E Coli.

Q.2. A 55 year old patient who is diagnosed with an evolving myocardial infarction (MI) insists on going home. The cardiac/vascular nurse encourages the patient to be admitted, because the greatest risk within the first 24 hours of sustaining an MI is:

1. Heart failure.
2. Pulmonary embolism.
3. Sudden death.
4. Ventricular aneurysm.

Q.3. What is the first intervention for a client experiencing myocardial infarction:

1. Administer morphine.
2. Administer oxygen.
3. Administer sublingual nitro-glycerine.
4. Obtain an electrocardiogram (ECG).

Q.4. Tetralogy of fallet is composed of which of the following:

1. Ventricular septal defect and right ventricular hypertrophy.
2. Left ventricular hypertrophy, aortic stenosis and ventricular septal defect.
3. Ventricular septal defect, overriding aorta , right ventricular obstruction and right ventricular hypertrophy.
4. Left ventricular hypertrophy, right ventricular hypertrophy arterial septal defect and patent ductus arteriosus.

Q.5. Long term damage occurs to the mitral valve and aortic valve in rheumatic heart disease. True or false.

Q.6. What are the key nursing considerations when the patient is put on digitalis (digoxin) drugs in the treatment of heart failure.

1. Observe for dyspnoea.
2. Check for generalized body oedema.
3. Observe for bradycardia and digitalis toxicity.
4. ………………………………………

Q.7. B-blockers (B adrenergic agents) are used in the treatment of angina because:

1. They decrease heart rate and myocardial contractility.
2. They increase after load and preload.
3. They increase sinus node automaticity.
4. They increase sympathetic tone to the myocardium.

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

Q.8. Aortic stenosis in adults is commonly as a result of which of the following:

1. Bicuspid aortic valve disease.
2. Left ventricular membrane.
3. Dilated cardiomyopathy.
4. Cystic medial necrosis.

Q.9. The pathogenesis of deep venous thrombosis (DUT) involves 3 factors, known as Virchow’s triad. All of the following are part of the triad except?

1. Damage to the vessel wall.
2. Hyper-coagulopathy.
3. Past history of thrombosis.
4. Venous stasis.

Q.10. Pulmonary embolis is a clot that becomes lodged in the lung. True or false.

**PART TWO: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS – CARDIO-VASCULAR – 20 MARKS**

Q.1. What are some of the factors that can increase your risk to develop deep venous

thrombosis (DVT). 4 marks

Q.2. State four (4) signs and symptoms of a patient with right sided heart failure. 4 marks

Q.3. What should be done to prevent varicose veins. 4 marks

Q.4. Identify four (4) diagnosis for a patient suffering from myocardial infarction. 4 marks

Q.5. State how you will come up with diagnosis of rheumatic heart disease. 4 marks

**PART THREE: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS – CARDIO-VASCULAR – 20 MARKS**

Q.1. A 65 years old man presents to the hospital with dyspoea on exertion. He reports 2 months of nocturnal cough and fatigue. He denies any history of smoking but he drinks beer daily. He went 3 weeks ago to a dispensary was told he had pneumonia and was put on antibiotics with no improvement. From examination a diagnosis of congestive cardiac failure is made. The patient is admitted to a male medical ward.

1. What are some of the common causes of CCF. 3 marks
2. List six (6) signs of CCF. 3 marks
3. Describe the nursing management of this patient. 12 marks
4. Identify the complications of CCF. 2 marks